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NEW SOUTH WALES.



VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1877-8,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.  
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1878.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1877-8.

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

(PAPERS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7, March, 1878.*

MEMO.—In reference to the promise made by the Minister for Lands last evening (at the request of Sir John Robertson) to lay upon the Table of the House the Minute of the late Cabinet authorizing the transfer to the Mining Department of portion of the Lands business, the memoranda herewith are the only papers which have come before the Minister.

From the Minute of the Under Secretary, dated 31 Dec., 1877, there would appear to be no doubt that the late Government did intend to carry out such an arrangement; and it also appears on inquiry, that a Minute was prepared or drafted for submission to the late Cabinet to give effect to it.

Such Minute, however, has not come into the possession of the present Government, neither would it appear to have been ever formally completed or dealt with. It is believed, so far as can be ascertained, to be in the possession either of Mr. Baker or Mr. Jacob.

W.W.S., 7 Mar., /78.

MEMO.—THE late Government having determined to transfer the business of the "Occupation" and "Stock" Branches of the Department of Lands to the Mining Department, the Estimates were prepared (and printed in part) in accordance with that decision.

As bearing upon the subject, I beg to submit the enclosed minute, in which (acting upon instructions) I made some suggestions as to the mode in which the relief proposed to be afforded to the Minister for Lands might be effected, it being held that some arrangement with that view was urgently required. 17 June, 1877.

As the Estimates of this Department have been called for, it is necessary that I should be instructed as to the course the Minister for Lands intends taking in this matter, as the Estimates for the "Occupation of Lands" and "Stock Branch" are not at present included with those of the Department of Lands.

W.W.S., 31 Dec., 1877.

Cabinet.—J.S.F.

The Cabinet has decided to defer the consideration of this matter to some future period; therefore the Estimates will be prepared as usual.—J.S.F., 4 Jan., 1878.

## DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

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MEMO. BY UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

IN reference to the proposal to transfer portion of the business of the Department of Lands to the Mining Department, I beg to submit the following observations for the consideration of the Minister :—

The business of the Department in all its branches has increased so steadily, and to such a great extent, more especially during the last three or four years, that there can be no doubt as to the desirability of relieving the Minister, and the officers under him, of some part of it; but how to effect this is a question which appears to me, after consideration of the different modes which seemed to be at first sight feasible, most difficult to determine.

I would in the first place invite the attention of the Minister to the enclosed printed statement, marked A, showing the different Branches (six) into which the Department is divided, *i.e.*, exclusive of the Occupation Branch, and the classification of the duties and business devolving upon each. The number of letters received in these Branches for the twelve months, from 1st June, 1876, to 1st June, 1877, reached, I find, the large total of 75,080, besides documents not registered at Records Branch; yet, it will be perceived that the whole of the business is of a nature so distinctly appertaining to Lands, and necessarily, therefore, dealt with under the various provisions of the Land Laws of 1861 and 1875, that any separation or transfer of the duties must lead to some inconvenience and difficulty, and could hardly be made to work in harmony with any business at present devolving upon the Department of Mines.

Irrespective of this, there is another grave difficulty in regard to the Survey Department. With the exception of the *Ministerial* Branch, which embraces matters incidental to all Heads of Ministerial Departments, each Branch has its corresponding one in the Surveyor General's Office, and every class of business is for the most part so closely connected or interwoven, as it were, with matters of survey, and questions which require to be dealt with in the Charting or Professional Branch, that one cannot well be separated from the other. They must, in fact, although the duties and responsibilities of the two Departments are necessarily distinct from each other, either work together or break down; and I know that the Surveyor General (to whom I have spoken on the subject) and all the chief officers having experience in the working of the Department will bear me out, when I say that I have not exaggerated, in any respect, the nature of the difficulties which exist in the way of carrying out the proposed change, and which I have felt it my duty to lay briefly before the Minister, so far as relates to the Branches above more particularly alluded to.

I have not overlooked (in going through the various details of the Departmental business) two items which might appear perhaps to come properly within the province of the Department of Mines, *viz.*, "Mining Conditional Purchases," and "Proclamations of Gold Fields Reserves." The number, however, of Mining Purchases is so trifling (not 2 per cent.) that their transfer to Mines would not be felt; and, moreover, besides being specially dealt with throughout under the provisions of the 19th clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, they can hardly be separated from the Conditional Sales Division of the Lands Department, owing to the difficulties already pointed out. As to "Proclamations of Gold Fields Reserves," they are necessarily almost dealt with by the Lands Department and Surveyor General's Office, the reference to the descriptions and plans being continuous, as the only means of checking and preventing the alienation by conditional sale and otherwise of lands included within such reserves. The necessity for this, I may observe, appears to have been recognized in the fact that the Mining Act (section 10) specially places this duty under the Secretary for Lands.

I will now allude to those Branches which, whilst under the control of the Minister for Lands, are more of a special nature, and not connected with the administration of the land laws, and do not involve any questions of survey. These are :—

- (1) The Stock Branch and other Offices under charge of Mr. Bruce, the Chief Inspector;
- (2) The Botanic Gardens, Domains, &c.;
- (3) Oyster Beds;

all of which might, if there was any *necessity* for it, be transferred without very great inconvenience to the Mines.

The

The business, however, in connection with the two last named Branches is at present inconsiderable; and the object in view being to make such an arrangement as will cause some really perceptible diminution in the labours of the Minister, I do not see that any advantage would be gained by removing these Branches from his control.

I now come to a Branch which, if the difficulty as regards its intimate connection with the Survey Office could be surmounted, would, in my opinion, be about one of those which could, with the least inconvenience, be grafted on to the Mines Department, and it would at the same time cause some considerable decrease (about 3,000 cases yearly) in the duties now devolving on the Minister for Lands. I allude to the "Roads, Streets, and Bridges Branch," which embraces all business and correspondence relative to the Minor Roads of the Colony, including the erection of gates under the Public Gates Act. The Deputy Surveyor General, under whose supervision the professional part of this work is conducted, might suggest a system under which such a change might be effected.

The next "division" of the Department (and the last) calling for consideration, in view of the contemplated alteration, is that of the "*Occupation of Lands*," which is divided into three Branches, and the business of which is carried on in a separate building, under Mr. Pretious, the officer in charge, and includes all matters of "Pastoral Occupation," "Special Leases," "Timber Licenses," "Forests," and "Survey of Runs," the latter duty forming a component part of the Establishment. This division requires, from its nature, less direct or frequent reference to the Surveyor General's Office than any of the others. The correspondence, *i.e.*, letters received, all of course requiring action, and a large proportion of them Ministerial decisions, average about 12,000 per annum, and if it is eventually determined to transfer any of the business to "Mines," I think, if conducted on the same footing as at present, by officers well acquainted with the work, the removal of it from "Lands" might possibly be effected, and would of course relieve the Minister for Lands, to a very considerable extent. I would feel, however, some hesitation, in specially recommending so fundamental an alteration in the present Departmental system, but should my suggestions be deemed worthy of consideration, I enclose a paper marked B, illustrative of the change as indicated by me, if it were to be carried out.

W.W.S., 17 June, 1877.

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*Minute of Surveyor General on Memo. of Under Secretary for Lands, 17th June.*

In case it is deemed absolutely necessary to transfer work from the Department of Lands to that of Mines, I think the recommendations of the Under Secretary for Lands will be found to embrace all that can possibly be done.

With reference to the Roads Branch, the success of the transfer will depend upon carrying out my recommendation of dividing the Roads Branch geographically, and placing each division of it under a professional Head, who will be responsible to myself or the Deputy. This system would be carried out by Draftsmen and Clerks working together in the same room, and under same supervision: the action would then be speedy, and I could take the responsibility of giving satisfaction to the public.

On no other basis can I hope for any improvement under the change proposed, for it would be impossible to separate the Roads from the mass of Alienation surveys through which they ramify. It was found difficult enough to separate the mining measurements and send the whole branch over to the Department of Mines in charge of an Under Secretary thoroughly versed in the subject. With the Roads it would be impossible; and however good an official he may be, he would at first fail to give satisfaction in administering a law admittedly imperfect, and depending entirely upon the skill and tact of the administrator.

P.F.A., 21 June.

## A.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT,  
AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS.**MINISTERIAL, ROADS, PAY, AND ACCOUNT  
BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—OSBORNE RICH.

Preparation of Returns for Parliament.  
Advertising, Applications for Employment, and for the  
Temporary use of Public Reserves for Amusements,  
&c.  
Opening of Parish Roads and Streets, Distribution of Votes  
for Fencing Roads, Cemeteries, &c.  
Adjustment and Payment of Accounts.  
Erection of Public Gates.  
Proclamation of Gold Fields Reserves.  
Drainage Unions.

**CONDITIONAL PURCHASE BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—WILLIAM BLACKMAN.

Sales of Land by Conditional Purchase, including Regis-  
tration of Applications, Cancellations, Declarations,  
Forfeitures, Transfers, Correspondence with Crown  
Lands Agents and the general Public; also Com-  
missioners and Conditional Purchase Inspectors.  
Sections 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, and 22, of Crown Lands  
Act of 1861.  
Sections 6 to 29 inclusive, of Crown Lands Acts Amendment  
Act of 1875, and 18 to 54 inclusive.

(NOTE.—*This is now under the supervision of the Com-  
missioner of Conditional Sales as a separate division of the  
Department.*)

**MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—LINDSAY G. THOMPSON.

Reservation of Land from Sale.  
Dedication of Land to Religious and other Public purposes.  
Appointment of Trustees.  
Proclamation of Temporary Commonages.  
Revocation of Temporary Reserves.  
Withdrawal of Land from Pastoral Lease.  
Reclamation of Land.  
Purchase of unnecessary Roads.  
Purchase without Competition by freeholders of land  
adjoining their properties, to which no way of access  
exists, &c.  
Rescission of the Reservation of Water frontage.  
Purchases in consideration of improvements, and of intended  
improvements.  
Appraisements.  
Leases for Oyster-culture.  
Sections of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, Nos.  
4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 28.  
Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5,  
and 31.  
Occupation Act, No. 5, 29.  
Oyster Beds Act of 1868.  
Public Parks Act of 1854.

**DEEDS BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—CHARLES A. THURLOW.

Preparation of all Deeds of Grant, delivery of Deeds, from  
formation of Colony up to the year 1862.  
Amendment of Deeds under Titles to Land Act of 1858.

**LEASE BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—CHARLES A. BROWN.

Leasing of Land at Auction (ordinary Crown Land and  
Church and School) and under Pre-emptive Right,  
Registration of Applications, Gazetting of Leases,  
Lease Rent Accounts, Annual Lease Statistics, &c.  
Section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861, No.  
12,—Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, Nos. 34,  
35, 36, and 37.

**AUCTION SALES AND STATISTICAL  
BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

Lands sold by Auction.  
Lands selected after Auction.  
Lands Statistics.  
Volunteer Land Orders.  
Alienation of the Church and School Estate.  
Sections of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, Nos.  
23 and 25.  
Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, No. 30.  
Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867, Nos. 44 and 45.  
N.B.—Mr. Edwards acts also as Agent for Sale (by  
selection after auction) of Crown Lands within the  
Metropolitan and Coast District.

**OCCUPATION OF LANDS.**

OFFICE, MACQUARIE PLACE.

**PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.**

Registration of Transfer of Runs.  
Appraisalment of fair Annual Value of Runs.  
Extension of Leases of Runs in virtue of Improvements.  
Sale of Leases of Runs.  
Selection of Leases of Runs after being twice offered at  
Auction.  
Subdivision of Runs.  
Disputed Claims to Leases of Runs.  
Preparation and issue of formal Leases of Runs.  
Tenders for new Runs.

**SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS, WOODS AND  
FORESTS BRANCH.**

Accounts.  
Leases for Special Purposes (38th Clause).  
Occupations of Crown Lands on Sufferance.  
Unauthorized Occupations of Crown Lands.  
Licenses to cut Timber, quarry Stone, or for removing other  
material from Crown Lands.  
Licenses to cut Timber, quarry Stone, or for removing other  
material from Church and School Lands.  
Conservancy of Crown Forests.  
Issue of Special Permits to cut Timber on Crown Forests.  
Conservancy of Public Quarries.  
Issue of Special Permits for obtaining Stone from Public  
Quarries.

**SURVEY OF RUNS BRANCH.**

Survey of Runs under 13th Clause of Regulations.  
Survey of Runs under 41st Clause of Crown Lands Acts  
Amendment Act of 1875.  
Maps of Pastoral Districts, showing Runs.  
Sale of Pastoral District Maps.

**B.****Secretary for Lands.**

Under Secretary for Lands.

**MINISTERIAL, ROADS, PAY, AND ACCOUNT  
BRANCH.**

HEAD OF BRANCH—OSBORNE RICH.

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Advertising, Applications for Employment, and for the  
Temporary use of Public Reserves for Amusements, &c.  
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Reclamation of Land.  
Purchase of unnecessary Roads.  
Purchase without Competition by freeholders of land  
adjoining their properties, to which no way of  
access exists, &c.  
Rescission of the Reservation of Water frontage.  
Purchases in consideration of improvements, and of  
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Sections 6 to 29 inclusive, of Crown Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and 18 to 54 inclusive.

B—continued.

## Secretary for Mines.

Under Secretary for Mines.

**MINING BUSINESS.**

AS AT PRESENT.

ROADS.

AND

STREETS.

PUBLIC GATES.

Officer in Charge, Occupation Branch.

**OCCUPATION OF LANDS.**

OFFICE, MACQUARIE PLACE.

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Registration of Transfer of Runs.  
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 Sale of Pastoral District Maps.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SALARIES IN COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

(DISBURSEMENT OF SAVINGS ON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1878.**[Laid upon Table in answer to Question 6, 28 February, 1878, Votes No. 34.]*

## The Principal Under Secretary to The Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1877.

THE large increase of office work, occasioned by the General Election, having of course compelled extra exertion on the part of the clerks in this office, I beg to invite the consideration of the Colonial Secretary to the fact, and as there will be a saving at the end of the year on salaries and contingencies to the extent of about £112, to suggest that that amount would be fairly disbursed in small gratuities among the clerks referred to, perhaps in the following manner:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Allan ... ..	20	0	0
„ Walker ... ..	15	0	0
„ M'Kenny ... ..	15	0	0
Dr. Beatty ... ..	15	0	0
Mr. M'Lerie ... ..	7	10	0
„ Cohen ... ..	7	10	0
„ Taylor ... ..	7	10	0
„ Ormiston ... ..	5	0	0
„ Leahy ... ..	5	0	0
„ Brodie ... ..	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	102	10	0
Messengers .. ..	9	10	0
	<hr/>		
	112	0	0
Brennan ... ..	4	0	0
F. O'Loughlin ... ..	3	0	0
Macdonald ... ..	2	10	0

H.H.

Approved.—JOHN R., 4/12/77.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CASES OF J. KELLEHER AND HENRY FITZGERALD.

(CORRESPONDENCE)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 April, 1878*

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 13th February, 1878, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence or papers relating to the application or claim of Messrs. J. Kelleher and Henry Fitzgerald for increase of salary under the Gold Regulations as to increases.”

*(Mr. Driver, on behalf of Mr. Stephen Brown.)*

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**CASES OF J. KELLEHER AND HENRY FITZGERALD.**

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No. 1.

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 June, 1876.

We beg to lay before you a short statement setting forth a grievance under which we now suffer, and humbly to ask that you will cause such inquiry to be made as will afford us relief.

In the year 1854 we joined the Public Service as foremen of works on Cockatoo Island, and remained in that position until the year 1869, when the establishment on the Island was abolished.

At the time of our joining, an Order in Council was in force conferring what is known as the "gold increase" upon certain officers, amongst whom the officers of the Penal Establishment were included, but from some cause, which we could not quite understand, such increase was not made to our salaries; although after some time a portion, viz., 5d. per day, was offered, which we did not accept, as we knew of no reason why the proper amount, viz., 1s. 3d. per day, should not have been paid to us in the same manner as was done to other officers on the establishment. A reference to the pay abstracts for 1854 and 1855 will show this.

We humbly beg that Captain Mann, late Superintendent, Cockatoo Island, may be asked to report upon the statements herein set forth, and that such other steps may be taken as may tend to restore to us the amount of salary to which we consider ourselves entitled, and which formed the understanding in our minds when we entered the Service.

We have, &c.,

J. KELLEHER.

HENRY FITZGERALD.

---

No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

THE Under Secretary for Public Works.—B.C., 28/6/76.

H.H.

---

No. 3.

Minute of The Under Secretary for Public Works.

PROBABLY Captain Mann will favour me with his opinion.

J.R., 1/7/76.

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No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to Captain Mann.

Sir,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 3 July, 1876.

I am directed by the Secretary for Public Works to enclose a copy of a joint communication which has been received from J. Kelleher and H. Fitzgerald, respecting the non-participation by them in the increase made to the salaries of Public Servants, known as the gold allowance, upon which I am to request you will favour Mr. Lackey with your written opinion, in order that he may decide upon their representations in this matter.

I have, &c.,

JOHN RAE.

---

No. 5.

Captain Mann to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Sydney, 17 July, 1876.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a copy of a joint communication from J. Kelleher and H. Fitzgerald, late foremen of works at the Fitzroy Dock establishment, I do myself the honor to state that having no records by me to refer to, I am under the necessity of replying to you from memory, and therefore cannot be positive after a lapse of so many years of the exact particulars pertaining to the claim in question. I am under the impression that the "gold increase" regulations established two distinct rates for an additional allowance to officers and others actually in the service of the Government at the date of their promulgation; that the rate of emolument or pay for all new and subsequent appointments was adjusted so as to embody this additional allowance; and that as J. Kelleher's and H. Fitzgerald's appointments were subsequent and new, they were precluded from further participation in the gold allowance.

With reference to the second paragraph of their joint communication, I have an indistinct recollection that after these foremen had been some time employed at the works of the dock a re-adjustment of their daily rate of pay was authorized, which increase they considered inadequate.

I have, &c.,

GOTHER K. MANN.

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No. 6.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

B.C., 19/7/76.—J.R.

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No. 7.

## No. 7.

## Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

AFTER so long a time it is not advisable to entertain such claims.—20/7/76.  
Yes, but give them copy of this report.

JOHN R., 24/7/76.

## No. 8.

## The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th of June last, in which you lay claim to a sum of money under the head of "gold increase," as supplementary to the salary which was paid to you as foremen of works at Cockatoo Island, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you a copy of the report which at your suggestion has been obtained from Captain Mann, late Superintendent of the Cockatoo Island establishment, and to inform you that after so long a time it is not considered advisable to entertain such claims.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 9.

## Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 14 August, 1876.

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge your reply of the 2nd instant to our communication of the 26th of June last, setting forth our claim for a sum of money due to us as foremen of works on Cockatoo Island, under the head of "gold increase," and in which you inform us "that after so long a time it is considered not advisable to entertain such claims."

In reply, we respectfully beg to inform you that the time allowed to elapse was not occasioned by our neglect in looking after the increase referred to, and which was promised at appointment, and was the inducement of entering the Public Service, and which we expected to receive on the following and every succeeding pay day, in addition to the current rate of our monthly pay; but not seeing a speedy prospect of getting it we made two written applications to the Government for the amount allowed, and requested Captain Mann to forward them, and which request he did not comply with; and soon after a Minute was made by His Excellency Sir William Denison, forbidding any officer (under pain of dismissal) to hold communication with any member of the Government, unless through the head of his Department; and this, after being read to us, we had to sign. So by these arrangements we were precluded from seeking redress for nearly 16 years, until the establishment was broken up in December, 1869.

We then brought our case by Petition before the Legislative Assembly, by whom it was ordered to be printed. But here its progress was impeded by consideration of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 having occupied so much the attention of the House, that it was only on the 29th of April last we had our pensions satisfactorily settled. So far we believe is shown the cause of the delay over which we had no control. That we again renew our claims "after so long a time," and press their re-consideration on your notice, with a hope you will acknowledge them to be just and sustainable.

Captain Mann seems to be under the impression that persons entering the Service at the date of our appointments (1854) were not entitled to the "gold increase." If Captain Mann (who by his report appears to speak from "memory," and has but an indistinct recollection of matters now so long passed by) would find it convenient to refer to the monthly abstracts of those days, he would find there were not two but only one rate for those who joined the Service at and for some time after our appointment, to which was of course added the "gold increase." As a case in point, there was Mr. Mylrea, who entered the Service subsequent to us, and in the same Department, who got the gold increase in 1855, and which was entered in the column headed "gold increase," and which increase his successor in office continued to receive for years after, under the same heading. So it is sufficiently clear at this time (at least during '55) the gold increase was not amalgamated, and if given to this gentleman and his successor in 1855, why were we offered only a portion, who were in the Service during the previous year of 1854? In the event of these abstracts being lost or otherwise mislaid, sufficient information, we hope, could be obtained at the Audit Office to show our statements are correct. In the last paragraph of Capt. Mann's report he says: "After re-adjustment of our daily rate of pay was authorized an increase was offered which we considered inadequate." Here we respectfully beg to say that Captain Mann is in error by calling this an increase to our daily rate of pay—for we applied for none; but it was given or offered as a portion of the gold increase which we had applied for (in the two letters above referred to); and as a convincing proof that such was the case it was placed in the column headed "gold increase," and not joined to the daily rate we were previously receiving. The increase offered was but fivepence (5d.) per day, which we refused, and would not accept of a less sum than the amount allowed by the Government, which is shown by the accompanying printed document to be  $\frac{1}{3}$  of £75, which = £25 per annum; the other  $\frac{2}{3}$  stopped for quarters, &c.; and also a Mr. Easton, who entered the Service after us, was advised by Capt. Mann to be satisfied with the pay he had, and that the gold increase would be better than the pay he was looking for.

We have, &c.,

JOHN KELLEHER,  
H. FITZGERALD,

Late Foremen of Works, Cockatoo Island.

P.S.—Sir, we are sorry for having occupied so much of your precious time by looking over this letter, and we feel hopes you may consider it worthy of attention.

## No. 10.

## The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

THE matter is remitted to the Under Secretary for Public Works as a question of salary, and not of pension, to which the applicants, who were officers of his Department, consider themselves entitled. The matter should have been forwarded to him for disposal in the first instance.

H.H., B.C., 5/9/76.

## No. 11.

## The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

THERE is no record of these gentlemen's claim in this office, and Captain Mann, who was head of their Department, has left the Service; nothing therefore is known of this claim in this office.

Returned to Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 7/9/76.

J.R.

## No. 12.

## The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

BUT being under the Department of Works it is, I apprehend, for that Department to ascertain and determine whether their claim for the gold increase has any foundation, and to inform them of the decision arrived at. If the Under Secretary for Works will kindly say that they have no claim, or that there cannot be entertained, such decision shall be intimated to them; but it is not competent for me to decide or to seek from my Minister decision on their claim.

H.H., B.C., 8/9/76.

## No. 13.

## The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Auditor General.

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald's claim for gold increase.

Department of Public Works.

THE enclosed papers represent a claim from Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald, in which they aver that upon their appointment to the Public Service in 1854, an allowance known as the gold increase was enjoyed by the various officers of the Government, in which during the period of their service they did not wholly participate—hence this very long outstanding claim.

The Auditor General is requested to report whether, as foremen of works at Cockatoo Island these claimants were paid their proper proportion in relation to the gold increase.

J.R., B.C., 12/9/76.

## No. 14.

## The Deputy Auditor General to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Department of Audit, 13 September, 1876.

MR. Hall, for report.—E.A.R., 13. See separate memorandum herewith.—A.O., B.C., 22/11/76. E.A.R. The Under Secretary, Public Works.

[Enclosure to No. 14.]

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald's claim for gold increase.

Department of Audit, 22 November, 1876.

THE facts of the case appear to be as follows:—

1. On the 22nd October, 1853, Civil Engineer, Cockatoo Island (Captain Mann), was authorized to employ, in addition to the then existing staff of employés on Dry Dock

Two foremen at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8s. per diem, each.
Three do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. do.

exclusive of the gold increase, with rations, coal, candles, and quarters provided; the expense to be paid out of the vote for the construction of the Dry Dock.

2. When this authority was given there were employed at the Dry Dock—

One foreman (W. A. Cahill) at 8s. per diem, and £33 6s. 8d. per annum, gold increase.

One foreman (Thomas Rutherford) at 8s. per diem, without gold increase,

and no additional hands were engaged to the close of 1853.

3. For the year 1854 there appeared as foremen of works,—

W. A. Cahill at 8s. per diem, and £33 6s. 8d. gold increase for the whole year.

Thomas Rutherford at 8s. per diem to 10th January, succeeded by

Thomas Easton, on 5th February, at 8s. per diem (promoted from overseer at the Penal establishment at 6s. 9d. per diem).

J. Kelleher, from 27 January at 7s. per diem.

H. Fitzgerald from 2 February at 7s. per diem (promoted from acting sergeant at the Penal Establishment at 5s. 6d. per diem), and so continued.

4. The provision for the gold increase to salaries in 1853 was not distributed to the several Departments on the Estimates, nor are the particulars given of the mode in which the vote for the Dry Dock was to be expended for that year.

In 1854, however, the vote for that establishment is detailed and includes (without gold increase) only—

One foreman at	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8s. per diem.
One do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. "

but the vote having been dealt with by the Legislative Council prior to the authority being given for the engagement of extra hands, the additions do not appear until the Estimates for 1855, and then without any supplementary provision for 1854 for the employment of Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald in that year.

5. The detailed estimate for the Dry Dock for 1855 (p. 49) includes—

Foreman of works at...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8s. per diem.
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. "
Two additional do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8s. "
Three additional do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7s. "

and includes a lump sum of £614 5s. for temporary increase to salaries.

The

The annual rate actually paid in 1855 was £635 5s. 10d., and according to the following distribution :—

	£	s.	d.
Civil Engineer ... ..	175	0	0
Clerk of works ... ..	66	13	4
Draftsman ... ..	100	0	0
Foreman of works (Cahill) ... ..	33	6	8
Foreman of engineers ... ..	75	0	0
Two boatman at 3s. 3d. per diem ... ..	118	12	6
Clerk of the third class employed in lieu of a foreman at 7s. per diem ... ..	66	13	4
	£635	5	10

This arrangement tallies with that given in the Estimates for 1856 (p. 56), which explicitly omits any increase for those foremen (or overseers), among whom the claimants were included, and shows very clearly that no gold increase was provided for those men in 1854, 1855, and 1856.

6. There is nothing in this office to show that any higher wages were authorized or promised to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald. The omission of any gold increase in their favour from the salary abstracts, where it would, as a matter of course, have appeared (if due to them) along with that authorized to the officers of the establishment, taken together with the detailed Estimates, appears to establish the conclusion that no gold increase was allotted or was due to them.

E. A. RENNIE,  
D.A.G.

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No. 15.

The Under Secretary for Public Works to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

B.C., 24/11/76.—J.R.

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No. 16.

Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. Kelleher & Fitzgerald may be so informed.

JOHN R., 29/11/76.

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No. 17.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 November, 1876.

In acknowledging the receipt of your further letter of the 14th of August last, concerning the claim which you preferred to a sum of money under the head of "gold increase," as supplementary to the salary which was paid to you as foremen of works at Cockatoo Island, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the result of a reference to the Deputy Auditor General, by whom your claim has been investigated, has been to establish the conclusion that no gold increase was allotted or was due to you.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

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No. 18.

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 December, 1876.

Referring to your letter of 30th November last, we have the honor to request that we may be furnished with a copy of the Auditor General's report on our claim, with a view of submitting the case for the opinion of counsel.

We have, &c.,  
J. KELLEHER.  
HENRY FITZGERALD.

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No. 19.

Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

I SEE no reason why such copy should be forwarded, or the question further discussed.—8/12/76.

May be so informed.

JOHN R., 27/12/76.

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No. 20.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 January, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th of last month, applying for a copy of the Deputy Auditor General's report on the claim preferred by you to a sum of money under the head of "gold increase," as supplementary to the salaries paid to you as foremen of works to Cockatoo Island, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that he sees no reason why such copy should be furnished, or the question further discussed.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

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No. 21.

## No. 21.

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 2 March, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 2nd January last, and previous correspondence, we beg most respectfully to request that you will kindly cause us to be furnished with the names of the officers on Cockatoo Island who received the "gold increase" in addition to their salaries, during the years 1854 and 1855, together with the amount of such gold increase paid to each officer, and more particularly the distribution of £614 5s., specially appropriated for the latter year.

We have, &amp;c.,

J. KELLEHER.  
HENRY FITZGERALD.

## No. 22.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Auditor General.

If the information be accessible it may be furnished.—9/3/77.

Can the Auditor General supply what is asked for?—B.C., 12/3/77

H.H.

## No. 23.

The Auditor General to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Audit Department.

NAMES of officers now enclosed, excepting their names. The fullest information has already been given in the memorandum from this office of 22nd November last, in relation to the £614 5s. referred to, and to the position of these men at the time.

C.R., B.C., 16/3/77.

[Enclosure.]

STATEMENT showing the names of the officers on Cockatoo Island who received the "gold increase" in addition to their salaries, during the years 1854 and 1855, together with the amount of such increase paid to each officer in each year.

Name of Officer	Amounts	
	1854	1855
G. K. Mann	£ 175 0 0	£ 175 0 0
J. H. Thomas	33 6 8	58 6 3
J. B. Goggin	100 0 0	100 0 0
W. A. Cahill	33 6 8	33 6 8
H. Biederick	55 8 3	75 0 0
J. Duff	.. ..	22 4 4
F. G. Mylrea	..	46 12 10
Boatmen	..	118 12 6
	£ 397 1 7	629 2 7

Department of Audit,  
Sydney, 15 March, 1877.

C. ROLLESTON.

May be given.—17/3/77.

## No. 24.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 March, 1877.

In compliance with the application contained in your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a statement which has been obtained from the Auditor General, giving information concerning the officers on Cockatoo Island who received the gold increase, in addition to their salaries, during the years 1854 and 1855.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Audit Office,  
15 March, 1877.

## No. 25.

Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir,

Sydney, 6 April, 1877.

Referring to our letter, dated 26th June last, and to the subsequent correspondence on the subject of our claim to the gold increase of 1s 3d per diem paid to public officers from the year 1854, but which we failed to receive through some misunderstanding, which cannot be clearly explained,—

We have now the honor to request that you will have the goodness to bring our case under the notice of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, in the hope that he may favourably consider the same, or cause a reference to be made to the Honorable the Attorney General as to our just claims.

We have, &amp;c.,

J. KELLEHER,  
HENRY FITZGERALD,  
Late foremen of works, Cockatoo Island.

No. 26.

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No. 26.

## Minute of The Colonial Secretary.

MAY be acknowledged. There can be no reason for supposing that what was done twenty-three years ago requires amendment now. I believe the claim to be quite illusory and untenable.—H.H., 7/4/77.  
 Inform accordingly. H.P., 9/4/77.

No. 27.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Messrs. Kelleher and Fitzgerald.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 April, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, relative to the claim put forward by you to a sum of money under the head of gold increase, as supplementary to the salaries paid to you as foremen of works at Cockatoo Island,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that there can be no reason for supposing that what was done twenty-three years ago requires amendment now, and that your claim is believed to be quite illusory and untenable.

I have, &c.,  
 HENRY HALLORAN.

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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878.

[6d.]



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SUSPENSION OF MR. PRETIOUS, OCCUPATION OF  
LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(CORRESPONDENCE, MINUTES, ETC.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 28 February, 1878.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th October, 1877, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Letters, Papers, Correspondence, Minutes, &c., in reference to  
“ the case of the Suspension of Mr. Pretious, Chief Clerk in Charge,  
“ Crown Lands Occupation Branch.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

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## SUSPENSION OF MR. PRETIOUS, OCCUPATION OF LANDS DEPARTMENT.

## No. 1.

Mr. T. Duck to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Moorooloolen, 4 August, 1876.  
 I have the honor to apply to be allowed to rent a portion of land described in margin for a term of two years, for the purpose of quarrying free-stone therefrom. I am willing to pay at the rate of (£3) three pounds per annum. I have, &c.,

THOMAS DUCK.

Portion No. 22, containing 50 acres, being part of reserve No. 36, notified 15th February, 1875, situated in the parish of Uringalla, county of Argyle.

The land applied for is part of the Uringalla Quarry Reserve; the portions were measured before the reserve was made; the usual quarrying rent for a small portion is £5.—E.O'D., 8/8/76.

It is recommended that the applicant be permitted to lease 5 acres of the land applied for, at a rental of £5 per annum, for a period of two years, without right of purchase, the ordinary licenses to be taken out by all persons employed in quarrying or removing the stone.—A.O.P., 14 August, 1876. Approved.—T.G., 31/8/76.

## No. 2.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to Mr. T. Duck.

Special lease.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 1 September, 1876.  
 Having submitted your application for permission to lease a portion of Crown Land at Uringalla, for quarrying, for the consideration of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, I have now advise you that you will be permitted to lease 5 acres, the land applied for, at a rental of £5 per annum, payable on or before the 31st December in each year, in advance for the ensuing year, in default of which the lease will lapse and the land may be resumed by the Government. Annual rent, £5.

I have therefore to request that you will pay into the Colonial Treasury the sum of £2 10s. now due for rent, from the commencement of the current quarter to the 31st December next, on payment of which a promise and contract for lease will issue. The lease will confer no right to purchase the land in virtue of improvements or otherwise. Amount now called, £2 10s.

The usual licenses are to be taken out by each person employed in quarrying for or removing the stone.

I have, &c.,  
 A. O. PRETIOUS,  
 Officer-in-charge.

## No. 3.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Special lease.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 1 September, 1876.  
 I have the honor to advise you that Mr. Thomas Duck has been permitted to lease 5 acres at Uringalla, at an annual rental of £5 payable in advance in the usual way. Annual rent, £5.

Mr. Thomas Duck has been directed to pay into your hands the sum of £2 10s. for rent from the 1st July to 31st December next, and I have to request that I may be favoured with a report when such payment shall have been credited to Revenue. Amount called for, £2 10s.

I have, &c.,  
 A. O. PRETIOUS,  
 Officer-in-charge.

## No. 4.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Special lease.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11 September, 1876.  
 I have the honor to inform you that the sum of £2 10s. was paid into this office on the 11th September, 1876, being rent during the current half-year of the special lease mentioned in the margin. Lessee, Thomas Duck. Lease, 5 acres. Parish of Uringalla.

I have, &c.,  
 W. NEWCOMBE,  
 For the Under Secretary.

Forwarded to the Surveyor General, for charting.—A.O.P., B.C., 20 September, 1876. To be returned.

Mr.

Mr. George Lewis,—

For what object was the reserve No. 36, notified on the 15 February, 1875, made?—T.H.L., 22 September, 1876. Reserved for quarry.—G.L., 3 October, 1876. Mr. Thos. Lewis, Deputy Surveyor General,—

Are such reserves open to lease for the purpose of quarrying, without submitting them to competition by tender or auction?—T.H.L., 4 Oct., /76.

I think they are open, but the question as to whether the lease is to be given by tender is not for me to decide.—R.D.F., 6 Oct., /76.

A description of the 5 acres granted is necessary for the purpose of noting; besides, the lease may be taken in such a manner as to command an undue advantage over the portion of which it forms a part.—R. D. FITZGERALD, for the Surveyor General, 3 January, /77. The lessee may be asked to supply a description.—E.O'D., 10/1/77. Yes.—A.O.P.

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No. 5.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to Mr. T. Duck.

Special lease.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 20 September, 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that you are entitled to a lease of the portion of Crown Land situated Uringalla, a description of which is endorsed hereon, for the period from 1st July, 1876, to 31st December, 1880, annual rental of £5; and I hereby—pending issue of a formal lease—authorize and empower you to occupy the same, subject to the existing laws and regulations relating to Crown Lands.

The lease will confer no right to purchase the land in virtue of improvements or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

A. O. PRETIOUS,

Officer-in-charge.

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No. 6.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Land Agent, Goulburn.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 20 September, 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Thomas Duck has been permitted to lease 5 acres of Reserve No. 36, in the county of Argyle, parish of Uringalla, for quarrying stone, at an annual rent of £5.

The usual licenses to be taken out by each person employed in digging for or removing the stone.

I have, &c.,

A. O. PRETIOUS,

Officer-in-charge.

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No. 7.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Crown Bailiff, Goulburn.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 20 September, 1876.

[Similar to letter to Land Agent.]

I have, &c.,

A. O. PRETIOUS,

Officer-in-charge.

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No. 8.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to Mr. T. Duck.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 16 January, 1877.

Referring to my letter of the 1st September last, granting you a lease of 5 acres of Reserve No. 36, parish of Uringalla, I have to request you will be good enough to furnish me with a definite description of the land, so as the lease may be marked on the maps of the Survey Department.

A. O. PRETIOUS,

Officer-in-charge.

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No. 8A.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Casino, to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Casino, District of Clarence, 30 January, 1877.

Referring to your letter of 12 July last, inquiring whether any country theretofore included within the boundaries of either of the runs named in the margin is available for pastoral lease, I have the honor to report as under, viz. :—

Walumban may be said to contain no country whatever available as a run for either cattle or sheep on the unalienated land within its boundaries.

The same statement applies also to Upper Walumban.

The whole area consists in both cases of dense scrub and cedar brush, and the traveller in passing through these runs cannot find sufficient grass for a camping place.

With respect to Beilsdowne Creek, I shall be able to make my report when the appraisalment of Tabulam East and of Runnymede, which are now pending, shall have been completed.

I have, &c.,

R. B. DAWSON.

Under this report the runs may be cancelled.—G.M., 12 Feb., /77. No rent paid I presume.—A.O.P., 13. Not any.—G.M., 14/2/77. Cancel.—A.O.P., 16. Walumban and Upper Walumban cancelled.

District of  
Clarence.  
Beilsdowne  
Creek,  
Walumban,  
Upper Walumban.

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No. 9.

## No. 9.

## Mr. G. Lee to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

Royal Hotel, Sydney, 13 April, 1877.

Having ascertained that the rent for the current year of the two runs Back of Tabratong and Back of adjoining Tabratong has by an oversight been neglected to be paid, I have the honor to request that you will recommend that the rent which I now enclose be received, and the cancellation revoked. The rent for the two runs is £70.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. LEE.

The forfeiture may be reversed.—A.O.P., 17 April, 1877.

## No. 10.

## The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Clarence, to The Chief Commissioner.

Sir,

Grafton, 19 April, 1877.

Referring to your letter of 12th July, 1876, instructing me to report whether any country heretofore included in the run named in the margin is available for pastoral lease, and in such event to forward a description of the same under which a lease may be submitted to public competition, I have now the honor, while on my return from Beilsdowne Creek, to report as under, viz. :—

On Beilsdowne Creek proper there is a length of from 6 to 7 miles of extremely open, though steeply undulating country, thickly grassed, varying from about half to about three-quarters of a mile in width, well watered throughout, and bordered on each side by dense cedar brush. Within the limits of Beilsdowne Run another creek, running nearly parallel with the Beilsdowne, contains about the same extent of country, but much more heavily timbered and not so well grassed, though equally well watered. Both creeks are difficult of access, the road being in part a mere track made by the cedar-cutters through the bordering brush lands. No lessee appears to have yet made any permanent settlement upon the lands in question, which will however probably always command the minimum rental if submitted for public auction.

I beg to enclose herewith a revised description of the run, made after such examination of the ground as the difficulties of the country would permit.

I have, &c.,  
R. B. DAWSON, C.C.L.,  
Clarence, New England North and Gwydir.

May be offered at next sale of leases at £10 per annum.—G.M., 25 April, 1877. A.O.P., 26.

Beilsdowne Creek Run :—Revised description, with letter, to Chief Office, dated 19 April, 1877.

The Crown Lands within the following boundaries, viz. :—Commencing on the south side of the Stockyard Water (or Don Dorigo River) opposite the junction of Blick's River with that water, at the termination of a spur from the Cedar Brush range; thence following that spur easterly to the main range, and thence following the main range southerly (heading all waters falling into the Stockyard River), to the head of Beilsdowne Creek; thence turning and following northerly the spur from the Main or Cedar Brush Range which divides Beilsdowne Creek from the Little Murray River (and separates Beilsdowne Creek Run from Barstobrick Run), to the termination of the said spur upon the Stockyard Water, a little above the junction with that water of Beilsdowne Creek, and thence following the Stockyard Water downward, to the point of commencement.—R.B.D.

## No. 11.

## Statement of Amounts received in respect of Transfers of Runs and of Church and School Estates.

## Land Revenue.

STATEMENT of all sums handed over or remitted to the Colonial Treasurer, in payment of the under-mentioned collections, by

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands,  
Sydney.

From 8th to 21st April, 1877.

Particulars of sums received :—	£	s.	d.
Fees on transfers of runs	60	0	0
Lease of a run	1	0	0
Timber licenses	13	10	0
Map sold	0	10	0
£75 0 0			
2 5 0			
Total	£75	0	0

£77 5 0

The amount lodged in the Bank was £77 6s. The over-deposit of 1s. is now in the Bank at credit of Mr. Pretious's account.—J.T., 2/7/77.

Paid into the Bank of New South Wales on the 27th April, 1877.

## Church and School Estate.

STATEMENT of all sums handed over or remitted to the Colonial Treasurer, in payment of the under-mentioned collections, by

A. O. Pretious, Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands,  
Sydney.

From 8th to 21st April, 1877.

Licenses to cut timber on Church and School Lands ... £2 5 0  
Paid into the Bank of New South Wales on the 27th April, 1877.

Officer collecting  
Place or District.  
Period.

Officer collecting.  
Place or District.  
Period.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

T. Bawden, Esq., M.P., to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

Grafton, 4 May, 1877.

I have just had it pointed out to me that, in consequence of an oversight on my part, although instructions were given me to that effect, the rent of the Beilsdowne, River Clarence District, for the year 1876, was not paid. I now do myself the honor to request that you will please inform me what steps I should take to remedy my error, and prevent the owner of the run, Mr. McLeod, from loss. The error is simply mine, and I trust that the arrears of rent will be now accepted, even supposing a fine is inflicted on me for the delay.

Requesting the favour of an early reply,—

I am, &amp;c.,

T. BAWDEN.

The run referred to is forfeited for non-payment of rent for 1876, £10; fine 10s. £1.

Lease to be offered at next sale of leases. Notice not yet given.

John M'Leod, late lessee.

G. M., 12 May, /77.

Telegram,—

“At first interview I may be allowed with Honorable Secretary for Lands, will recommend reversal of forfeiture.”

“The rent for /76 and /77, with usual fines, amounting in all to £22, should be forwarded.”

A.O.P., 17.

I beg to recommend that the forfeiture be reversed, and the rent with fine accepted.

A.O.P., 17.

Submitted.—E.D. Appd.—R.D., 11/7/77.

## No. 13.

Telegram to T. Bawden, Esq., M.P.

4 May, 1877.

T. Bawden—Applying for reversal of Beilsdowne Creek.

The following reply sent by telegram:—

“17 May.

“At first interview I may be allowed with the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, I will recommend reversal of forfeiture of Beilsdowne Creek.”

“The rent for 1876 and 1877, with usual fines, amounting altogether to twenty-two pounds, should be forwarded.”

25 May.

T. Bawden, forwarding Bank draft for £22, for arrears of rent and fine, Beilsdowne Creek.

Receipt acknowledged, and a further communication promised, 28 May.

Reversal of forfeiture recommended, 11/7/77. Approved, 11/7/77.

Mr. Bawden and Treasury informed, 16/7/77.

## No. 14.

T. Bawden, Esq., M.P., to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

Grafton, 25 May, 1877.

In compliance with the suggestion contained in your telegram of the 17th instant, *re* Beilsdowne Run, I do myself the honor to transmit Bank draft in favour of the Colonial Treasurer for (£22), say twenty pounds as arrears of rent and fine.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, and trusting that the forfeiture will be reversed,—

I have, &amp;c.,

T. BAWDEN.

## No. 15.

Mr. T. Duck to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Moorooloolen, 9 June, 1877.

I have the honor, in reply to your letter bearing date 16/1/77, and No. 76/2948 M, to inform you that I cannot give you any accurate description of my leased land, that is to say, not the reliable boundaries. Will it not be advisable for you to send a surveyor, as I am anxious to continue the leased land?

See No. 8.

Not with papers.

I enclose Post Office Order, value £5, for the rents, and I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly inform me if I may expect an officer from the Survey Department to enable you to have my ground accurately defined on the county map.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOMAS DUCK.

The Crown Bailiff may be asked to report and to furnish a definite description of 5 acres of the quarry reserve in such position as not to command an undue advantage over the portion (No. 22) applied for.—E.D., 9 July, /77.

## No. 16.

## The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29 June, 1877.

I have the honor to state that the fact that your weekly collections for the past four weeks were paid into this office yesterday, has been brought under notice; and I have to request, by desire of the Colonial Treasurer, that you will furnish an immediate explanation of the failure to pay the collections into the Treasury at the close of the respective weeks, as stipulated in the "General Instructions to Public Officers."

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

## No. 17.

## Treasury Query to Occupation Branch.

Mr. O'Dwyer will please state the amount of collections for week ending 30th June.—J.T., 2/7/77.  
Urgent.

		Land Revenue.				
Transfer of Runs	...	...	...	...	...	£92 0 0
Timber licenses	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
Maps sold	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6
Total						£104 17 6

E. O'D., 2/7/77.

No. 11,069.

New South Wales, The Treasury, 3 July, 1877.

RECEIVED from A. O. Pretious, Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, the sum of one hundred and four pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence sterling, for collections, 22nd to 30th June, /77.

£92 0 0	Fees on transfer of runs.
10 10 0	Timber licenses.
2 7 6	Maps sold.

£104 17 6

W. NEWCOMBE,  
*pro* Treasurer.

## Land Revenue.

STATEMENT of all sums handed over or remitted to the Colonial Treasurer in payment of the under-mentioned collections by

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sydney.

From 22nd to 30th June, 1877.

Particulars of sums received:—

Transfer of runs	...	...	...	...	...	£92 0 0
Timber permits—reserves	...	...	...	...	...	10 10 0
Maps sold	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6
Total						£104 17 6

Officer collecting.  
Place or District.  
Period.

## No. 18.

## Minute Paper.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 2 July, 1877.

*Subject*—Mr. Charles Macphillamy's cheque of 14th April, 1877, in favour Hon. Col. Treasurer for £70. AFTER much search, I find that this cheque was paid into the Bank of New South Wales on the 27th April last, to the credit of Mr. Pretious's Revenue Account.

It formed part of a sum of £77 6s. which purported to be Mr. Pretious's collections for the week ended 21st April.

From the annexed statement furnished to me by Mr. O'Dwyer, the Accountant of the Occupation Branch, it will however be seen that the cheque for £70 could have formed no portion of the office collections for that week, and the presumption naturally is that Mr. Pretious retained an equal amount of cash in his own hands, and used Mr. Macphillamy's cheque for a purpose for which it was never intended.

It seems that although Mr. O'Dwyer is the Accountant, the cash has always been kept by Mr. Pretious himself, who in place of banking his collections daily has only been doing so weekly. It was only the other day that the Receiver brought under notice that he had paid in four weeks' collections together; when the Treasurer gave instructions that he should be called on at once for an explanation. The collections for the four weeks amounted to £111 2s. 6d., of which £87 2s. 6d. was lodged in the Bank a day or two before the £111 2s. 6d. was lodged in the Treasury. The difference between these two amounts, viz., £24, was paid into Treasury in the form of drafts or cheques.

The collections for week ending 30th June last, amounting to £104 17s. 6d., have not been lodged in the Bank yet, and Mr. Pretious is not to be found in his office this morning.

In consequence of this state of matters, I beg leave to recommend the immediate suspension of Mr. Pretious.

JAMES THOMSON,  
Chief Inspector.

The Minister for Lands, B.C., 2/7/77.—W.R.P. Mr. Pretious should be suspended from duty, and at once called upon for an explanation.—R.D., B.C., 2/7/77.

No. 19.

## No. 19.

## Mr. G. Lee to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,

Leeholme, Kelso, 5 July, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that, about the 13th of April last, Mr. Pretious informed me that there were four runs in the names of James and George Lee on which the rents had not been paid.

Acting on his advice, I forwarded him a letter containing a cheque for £70 in payment for the runs Back of Tabratong and Back of adjoining Tabratong, I think on the following day.

Mr. Busby, Manager of the Commercial Bank, Bathurst, intimated to me that it was necessary I should give you this information.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. LEE.

The Secretary for Public Lands, in reference to previous papers.—W.R.P., 9/7/77. The Under Secretary for Lands. To be placed with Mr. Thomson's report in Mr. Pretious's case.—G.E., B.C., 15/7/77.

## No. 20.

## Mr. E. B. Holt to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (Limited),  
5 July, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that this Company has this day paid into the Treasury the sum of seventy pounds (£70) on account of runs known as Back of adjoining Tabratong and Back of Tabratong, in the Wellington District; and as I understand that the rents due 31st December last have already been received by the Government, and that you will be pleased to order the reversal of the cancellation of the present leases, I beg to request that you will kindly give the matter early and favourable consideration, and instruct the Treasury to refund to me the suspense payment this day made.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD B. HOLT,

Agent.

Submitted for approval of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, that the forfeiture of the runs in question may be reversed.—E.D., 7 July, 1877. Approved.—R.D., 9 July, 1877.

## No. 21.

## The Chief Inspector of Public Accounts to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 6 July, 1877.

Having, in compliance with the instructions of the Honorable the Treasurer, as contained in his memorandum of the 3rd instant, herewith, inspected the accounts of Mr. Pretious, the Officer in Charge of the Occupation Branch of the Lands Department, I now do myself the honor to submit the following report thereon for Mr. Piddington's information.

The revenue of this Branch, with the collection of which Mr. Pretious is charged, consists of,—Fees on transfer of runs; fees on licenses to cut timber on and remove gravel, &c., from Crown Lands; and proceeds of sale of maps, &c.

The books of account in connection with the collection and disposal of this revenue are kept by Mr. O'Dwyer, the Accountant, but the revenue itself has always been kept by Mr. Pretious, who, with but two or three exceptions, has paid his collections into the Bank weekly to the credit of his Public Revenue Account, and immediately thereafter forwarded his cheque to the Treasury for the amount so deposited.

Notwithstanding there is no specific instruction to do so, Mr. Pretious should have banked his collections daily instead of retaining them in his own hands for a whole week, otherwise there can be no object in having a Bank account. My inspection of Mr. Pretious' accounts extends from 1st January, 1875, to 30th June, 1877. With the exception of the two irregularities already dealt with in my memorandum of the 2nd instant, and to which I shall again advert, I found the whole of his collections for that period, so far as it was possible for me to ascertain them, duly accounted for.

The cash book and other records of receipt have been carefully kept. Although Mr. Pretious has acted as Cashier, he does not appear to have personally received the ordinary revenue of his department direct from the public, or to have drawn the receipts for the individual amounts received. The principal part of his collections, which consists of fees for transfer of runs, is taken by Mr. Mansfield, the officer next to Mr. Pretious, who also draws the receipts and submits them for his signature. At the close of the day, or on the following morning, the amounts collected are handed to Mr. Pretious along with memoranda of particulars. These memoranda are forwarded daily to the Accountant, who thereupon makes the necessary entries in his cash book, and periodically compares such entries with the butts of the various receipt books in use. So far this system works well, and is a great improvement upon that which prevailed in 1870, when Mr. Moriarty was Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The two irregularities above alluded to occurred during the present year. The particulars of the one to which I shall refer first are as follows:—On the 28th ultimo Mr. Pretious paid into the Treasury the sum of one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and sixpence, being as stated in the voucher his collections from the 22nd May to 21st June. This sum was made up of a cheque on his Public Revenue Account in the Bank of New South Wales for eighty-seven pounds two shillings and sixpence, and other cheques or drafts for twenty-four pounds. The eighty-seven pounds two shillings and sixpence for which he gave his own cheque, was only lodged in the Bank on the day he forwarded his collections to the Treasury.

£111 2s 6d

£87 2s. 6d;

£24

£87 2s. 6d.

Treasury. The Regulations issued for the guidance of Collectors of Public Revenue require collectors in Sydney to pay their collections into the Treasury on the 8th, 15th, and 22nd and last day of every month, It will thus be seen that at least for three weeks Mr. Pretious failed to bank his collections, and that for a like period he also failed to pay them into the Treasury. When this default was brought under the notice of the Treasurer, he gave instructions that Mr. Pretious should at once be called upon for an explanation. That explanation has not, I believe, been furnished yet, but as he was suspended on the 2nd instant, it is possible he has not had an opportunity of doing so.

The Accountant, who generally deposits the collections in the Bank for Mr. Pretious and draws cheques thereon for his signature, informs me that he drew the cheques as usual for each week's collections during the four weeks referred to, and handed them to Mr. Pretious, who, not having banked his collections, made no use of them. At the end of the four weeks, however, he instructed Mr. O'Dwyer to cancel the weekly cheques, and draw one cheque in favour of the Treasurer for the eighty-seven pounds two shillings and sixpence that day lodged in the Bank.

£87 2s. 6d.

As the second irregularity is one of a very serious nature, it is necessary that I should describe fully all the circumstances of the case, so far as they have come to my knowledge through this investigation. On Saturday last it was represented to yourself, by an officer of the Commercial Bank, that it appeared from a letter received from their Bathurst Manager (a copy of which I enclose) that Mr. Lee, of Bathurst, gave Mr. Pretious, early in April last, a cheque for seventy pounds, drawn by Mr. Charles M'Phillamy on the Commercial Bank, Sydney, in favour of the Honorable the Treasurer, for payment of rent of two runs. I also attach copy of that cheque.

£70

There being no trace of this payment in the books of the Treasury, I was instructed to ascertain whether Mr. M'Phillamy's cheque had been lodged by Mr. Pretious to the credit of his public account in the Bank of New South Wales. On inquiry I found that it had been so lodged on the 27th April, and that it formed part of a deposit on that day of seventy-seven pounds six shillings. From the deposit slip I find that this amount was not lodged by the Accountant who usually makes these deposits, but by one of the juniors of the department. I also find from that slip that the sum of seventy-seven pounds six shillings was made up of the following items, viz. :—

Mr. M'Phillamy's cheque for.....	£70	0	0
Another cheque for.....	4	1	0
Notes .....	3	0	0
Silver .....	0	5	0
In all .....	£77	6	0

£77 6s.  
In the absence of the Accountant they were often lodged by the next senior officer, who informs me that this was explained to Mr. Thomson.—A.O.P.  
£77 6s.

I next proceeded to the office of Mr. Pretious, but not finding him in, I requested the Accountant to show me the cash book, as I wished to ascertain from that whether the cheque for seventy pounds was entered, and also whether that sum really belonged to the collections on account of which the sum of seventy-seven pounds six shillings had been lodged in the Bank. I find, however, no entry of it either in the cash book or in any other, and that the Accountant had no knowledge whatever of the transaction, and was altogether ignorant of its deposit in the Bank. The following abstract of the collections for the fortnight ended 21st April will show that Mr. M'Phillamy's cheque for seventy pounds had no connection whatever with that week's collections, and should not therefore have formed any part of the seventy-seven pounds six shillings deposited in the Bank on the 27th April last:—

Fees on transfer of runs .....	£61	0	0
Fees for timber licenses.....	15	15	0
Proceeds of sale of maps .....	0	10	0
Amounting altogether to .....	£77	5	0

the amount paid into the Treasury.

It is therefore quite evident that Mr. Pretious has, by using Mr. M'Phillamy's cheque in payment of his ordinary collections, instead of applying it as intended by Mr. Lee, misappropriated an equal amount of Government funds, but whether such misappropriation comes within the meaning of embezzlement I cannot say. Being a question of law, I would respectfully recommend that it be referred for the opinion of the Honorable the Attorney General or Crown Solicitor.

£70  
£77 6s.  
All documents in connection with the deposit were handed to the Accountant on the return of his junior.—A.O.P.  
£70.  
£77 6s.

I am not aware whether Mr. Pretious is under security or not; but it will be observed from my report on Mr. A. O. Moriarty's accounts in 1870, which will be found in the Parliamentary document enclosed, that I recommended that the Chief Commissioner for Crown Lands, then Mr. Moriarty, should be called upon to give security, as a Collector of Public Revenue, to the extent of five hundred pounds, and that the officer more immediately connected with the collections, to the extent of three hundred pounds. I would again draw attention to this matter, as I consider that every officer entrusted with the collection of public funds should give security for a sum proportionate to the amount of his probable collections during a given period.

£500

£300

On another occasion I shall take the opportunity of suggesting some changes in the method of collecting and recording the revenue received in the Occupation Branch of the Lands Department, which amounts to about two thousand pounds annually, as I think it is not desirable that this report should be encumbered with any matter not having a direct bearing on the main object of my inquiry.

£2,000

I have, &c.,  
JAMES THOMSON,  
Chief Inspector.

The Secretary for Public Lands.—W.R.P., 9/7/77.

I would respectfully request attention to the marginal explanations given by me as to some paragraphs of this report.—A.O.P., 10 July, 1877.

## [Enclosure A to No. 21.]

The Manager, Commercial Bank, Bathurst, to The Manager, Sydney.  
George Lee—Rent of Runs.

Dear Sir,

£70;

Your letter of the 27th herein is to hand. Since its receipt I have seen Mr. Lee, who informs me that in the early part of April he handed to Mr. Pretious, of the Lands Occupation Office, a cheque for seventy pounds in payment of the rent of Back Tabratong, and Back adjoining Tabratong. As he had no account in Sydney, he exchanged cheques with Mr. Charles Macphillamy, and paid the latter's cheque on your office into the Lands Office. In the event however of its still appearing that these rents have not been accounted for, he requests that the amount may be paid in addition to those due on Back Terangang, and adjoining Tabratong. Will you be good enough to examine Mr. Charles Macphillamy's account and see whether the cheque for £70 referred to has been presented for payment.

£70

Yours faithfully,  
J. BUSBY,  
Manager.

## [Enclosure B to No. 21.]

[Crossed Cheque.]

No. A37199.

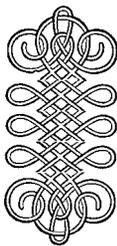
The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Sydney, 14 April, 1877.

PAY Hon. Col. Treasurer, or Bearer, the sum of Seventy pounds.

£70 0 0

CHARLES MACPHILLAMY.



## [Enclosure C to No. 21.]

ABRAM ORPEN MORIARTY, ESQ.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING DISMISSAL OF, FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 October, 1870.

RETURN to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th September, 1870, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All Correspondence, Minutes, and Papers, relating to the dismissal of Abram Orpen Moriarty, Esq., from the Public Service.”

(Mr. M. C. Stephen.)

## SCHEDULE.

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## No. 1.

## The Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts to The Under Secretary of Finance and Trade.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, 6 June, 1870.

Having recently been engaged in an examination of the Revenue Accounts of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, I do myself the honor to submit the result of such examination in the following report, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer.

My inquiries have been directed in the first place to the nature of this officer's receipts, and the authority under which he is acting as a Collector of Public Revenue. I ascertained the following information on these two points:—

1. That his collections embrace fees on transfers of runs, deposits on tenders for runs, fees on pastoral leases, rent of runs open for selection, timber licenses, and proceeds of maps sold.
2. That the first of these, viz., fees on transfer of runs, are payable to the Chief Commissioner, under the 33rd clause of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861. The second, deposits on tenders for runs, should, according to the 48th clause of same Regulations, be paid direct to the Colonial Treasurer, instead of to the Chief Commissioner. Fees on pastoral leases are payable at the Crown Lands Office, under the 3rd clause of the additional Regulations published in the *Government Gazette* of the 29th December, 1865. The rents payable on selected runs are received under the 5th clause of the Regulations respecting forfeited or vacated runs, published in the *Gazette* of the 28th April, 1865; and timber licenses are issued under the amended Regulations of 20th July, 1864.

It will thus be seen that the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands is legally constituted a Collector of Public Revenue; and in this capacity I found that his collections for some years past have averaged about £100 per month, or £1,200 per annum.

Notwithstanding his collections are so large, and of such a varied character, no books of account are in existence, nor is there any daily record whatever, so far as I could ascertain, of public moneys received; and what is more remarkable still, no Bank account by which I could trace the disposal of such moneys.

Under these circumstances I found it utterly impossible to establish anything like a satisfactory check upon the receipts of the department. All that I could obtain whereby to check the Chief Commissioner's collections were the butts of the timber license books and the butts of the official receipt books. The former enabled me to ascertain the amounts apparently received for timber licenses, and to trace their payment into the Treasury. From the peculiar manner, however, in which the latter were drawn, little reliance could be placed upon them as a permanent record of receipt. These official receipts, which are chiefly granted for transfers of runs, are not usually drawn until their completion, which from causes I do not understand may not be for months, in some cases for years; so that they can never represent the collections in consecutive order of dates.

I endeavoured to ascertain the amount of the collections, and the disposal of the same, from the commencement of 1867 up to the 30th April last; but in doing that I had to be guided entirely by loose papers and memoranda furnished by the officers of the department, which of course were of little value as a check. From these I gathered that the Chief Commissioner had, or rather should have had (for I had not the means of ascertaining it) on hand the following moneys, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Fees on transfer of runs ... ..	338	0	0
Deposits on tenders for runs, 1869 ... ..	55	0	0
Do. do. 1870 ... ..	42	10	0
Fees on pastoral leases ... ..	33	0	0
Rent of selected runs ... ..	102	10	0
Transfer fee on special lease—2 March, 1869 ... ..	2	0	0
In all ... ..	<u>£573</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

It is necessary that I should guard myself by stating that I do not give these figures as entirely reliable, because as already explained they are not the result of information obtained from books of account, but from papers and memoranda. All I can say is that the amounts may be more, but I am satisfied they cannot be less.

During my examination of Mr. Moriarty's accounts the following sums, portion of the above, were paid into the Treasury, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For transfer of runs completed in January last ... ..	44	0	0
Deposits on tenders for runs, 1869 ... ..	55	0	0
Do. do. 1870 ... ..	42	10	0
Other items ... ..	35	17	10
	<u>£177</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

I annex a statement (A), showing how I arrive at the first amount in hand on the 30th April last. That statement I compiled from the butts of the official receipt books above referred to, and the Treasury receipts for moneys paid in. It will be observed from this document that great delay has frequently taken place in paying into the Treasury the amounts due for completed transfers, and that on the 31st May last, the amounts due for February, March, and April of this year had not been paid over.

The deposits on tenders for runs 1869 and 1870 (see statement B), only paid in during the last few days, should have been paid over long ago—indeed there is no reason that I am aware of why they should not have been paid in, according to regulation, weekly. These moneys are legally payable to the Treasury only, and an explanation should be afforded of their being collected by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I also annex a statement (C) of the rents received for selected runs. An explanation regarding the delay in paying into the Treasury the sums therein shown is, in my opinion, highly desirable. An explanation is also necessary regarding the non-payment into the Treasury of the £2 received on the 2nd March, 1869, as transfer fee on special lease.

As I am unable to discover any good grounds why moneys collected by the Chief Commissioner should be retained so long in his possession, or any reason why he should not comply with the general instructions to Collectors of Public Revenue, I would suggest that he be at once instructed to pay into the Treasury the balance of his collections as above shown on 30th April last, together with his collections for the past month; and that in future, payments into the Treasury be made in strict conformity with the Regulations published in the *Government Gazette* of 27th August, 1869.

I think it is also necessary that Mr. Moriarty should state what the balance of public moneys in his hands was on 30th April last, and in what Bank he had it lodged. He should also be instructed to keep his public account in future with the Bank of New South Wales, which according to agreement is entitled to all the Government banking business.

It will of course be necessary that in future the revenue accounts of the department be kept in a proper manner. To do this it will only require a cash-book and ledger. Every sum should be entered in the cash book the moment it comes into the hands of the Chief Commissioner, or the officer deputed or empowered by him to receive moneys in his absence, and an official receipt drawn at once for the amount so received. When remittances come by post, the official receipt should be despatched by return post; when money is received by hand, a receipt should be given for it at the time. It would also, I imagine, be desirable, when practicable, to have the letters received by post opened in presence of a second officer, and the record of all such letters initialled by both.

Both the Chief Commissioner and the officer immediately entrusted with the collection of public moneys should, in my opinion, be called upon to give security; the former, say for £500, and the latter for £300.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES THOMSON,

Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts.

[Enclosures

## [Enclosures to No. 1.]

A.

STATEMENT of Fees received by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Transfer of Runs, from 1 January, 1867, to 31 May, 1870.

Receipts.		Payments into the Treasury.		
Date of Receipt.	Amount.	Date.	For Month of	Amount.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1867—January.....	62 0 0	1867— 7 March .....	January.....	88 0 0
February .....	76 0 0	9 April.....	February .....	66 0 0
March .....	66 0 0	1 May .....	March .....	70 0 0
April .....	46 0 0	25 June .....	April .....	48 0 0
May .....	74 0 0	10 July .....	May .....	84 0 0
June .....	150 0 0	29 „ .....	June .....	110 0 0
July .....	70 0 0	31 August.....	July .....	108 0 0
August .....	98 0 0	8 October.....	August .....	78 0 0
September.....	138 0 0	2 November .....	September.....	126 0 0
October .....	114 0 0	13 December.....	October .....	118 0 0
November.....	62 0 0	31 „ .....	November.....	66 0 0
December .....	80 0 0	1868—24 January .....	December .....	96 0 0
	1,036 0 0			1,058 0 0
1868—January.....	36 0 0	1868—15 February .....	January.....	30 0 0
February .....	204 0 0	16 March .....	February .....	106 0 0
March .....	194 0 0	22 April.....	March .....	138 0 0
April .....	66 0 0	28 May .....	April .....	172 0 0
May .....	236 0 0	30 June .....	May .....	128 0 0
June .....	94 0 0	7 August .....	June .....	202 0 0
July .....	78 0 0	7 September .....	July .....	82 0 0
August .....	94 0 0	28 „ .....	August .....	104 0 0
September.....	118 0 0	7 December.....	September.....	134 0 0
October .....	58 0 0	1869—22 January .....	October .....	76 0 0
November.....	40 0 0	27 February .....	November.....	34 0 0
December .....	72 0 0	3 April.....	December .....	70 0 0
	1,290 0 0			1,276 0 0
1869—January.....	56 0 0	1869— 4 May .....	January.....	32 0 0
February .....	104 0 0	16 June .....	February .....	86 0 0
March .....	44 0 0	16 „ .....	March .....	74 0 0
April .....	94 0 0	25 August.....	April .....	82 0 0
May .....	116 0 0	27 „ .....	May .....	130 0 0
June .....	94 0 0	31 „ .....	June .....	96 0 0
July .....	70 0 0	7 October .....	July .....	68 0 0
August .....	96 0 0	25 November .....	August .....	80 0 0
September.....	56 0 0	31 December .....	September.....	68 0 0
October .....	114 0 0	1870—17 February .....	October .....	114 0 0
November.....	70 0 0	29 March .....	November.....	66 0 0
December .....	82 0 0	30 April.....	December .....	60 0 0
	996 0 0			956 0 0
1870—January.....	36 0 0	1870—28 May .....	January.....	44 0 0
February .....	70 0 0			
March .....	82 0 0			
April .....	80 0 0			
	268 0 0			
Total .....	£ 3,590 0 0		Total .....	£ 3,334 0 0

## TRANSFER FEES.

## Recapitulation.

Balance, 31st December, 1866.....		£ s. d.
Received in the year 1867 .....	1,036 0 0	
1868 .....	1,290 0 0	
1869 .....	996 0 0	
1870, to 30th April .....	268 0 0	
		3,672 0 0
Paid into the Treasury, 1867 .....	1,058 0 0	
1868 .....	1,276 0 0	
1869 .....	956 0 0	
For January, 1870 .....	44 0 0	
		3,334 0 0
Balance.....		£338 0 0

B.



## Minute of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer on No. 1.

THE state of things exhibited in this report shows very great irregularity has existed, and requires the immediate attention of my hon. colleague. It seems to me inconceivable that an officer in the high position of Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands should appear to have been ignorant of the obvious duty of keeping public moneys separate from his own private account in the Bank, and that such moneys should have remained so long unaccounted for, in opposition to a rule of the Service for the payments of all revenue and other receipts weekly into the Treasury.—S.S., 10/6/70. Colonial Secretary. Under Colonial Secretary.—H.L., 10/6/70.

## No. 2.

## Observations of Mr. Pretious, Chief Clerk, Crown Lands Department, on No. 1.

*Crown Lands Revenue Account.—Mr. Thomson's report.*

**Transfer Fees.**—These make up the principal amount of the revenue received in this office; and although there has been, as Mr. Thomson states, no account book kept for the daily record of these receipts, yet each fee as received is at once noted on the application with which it is received, and at the close of every month a statement of amounts received on transfers completed, has been entered in a book kept for that purpose, and a list has also been prepared showing amount of fees on hand, on transfers not completed. These together form a complete record of fees carried to revenue and fees remaining in suspense. These last must necessarily remain on hand until the transfers are either rendered complete or withdrawn.

**Deposits on Tenders.**—These are, by the Regulations of 1st November, 1861, clause 48, made payable, as Mr. Thomson observes, into the Colonial Treasury, the tenders to be accompanied by a certificate of such payment. As however persons tendering constantly forwarded cheques, cash, or other remittances, enclosed with the tenders, instead of Treasury certificates as provided by the Regulations, it was not, I presume, deemed advisable by the Tender Board to allow the tenders, if otherwise unobjectionable, to be compromised by this irregularity.

**Fees on Pastoral Leases.**—These fees are dealt with in precisely the same manner as are the transfer fees.

**Rent of Runs open to selection.**—These rents used to be paid into Treasury direct after approval of issue of lease, but it was found that the amounts were not always paid on approval of issue of lease or for some time afterwards, and meantime other would-be applicants were debarred from selecting. It was then arranged that parties applying to select should first be called upon to lodge the amounts which would be due. After these amounts were lodged in this office, it has sometimes been found unadvisable to issue leases without first revising the boundaries of the runs, and from this cause considerable delay has doubtless occurred.

Perhaps it would be well to revert to the custom of calling for payment after approval of issue of lease, such payments to be made forthwith.

**Timber Licenses.**—These fees are also dealt with in precisely the same manner as are the transfer fees.

**Proceeds of Maps sold.**—There are now no lithographs on sale at this office.

**Bank Account.**—In reference to this, I may remark that it is within my recollection that the Chief Commissioner proposed to me, some years since, to open a separate account of moneys received; and with this view, application was made to the Oriental Bank, but the Bank declined to open an account so limited in extent as that proposed.

A. O. PRETIOUS.

13 June, 1870.

See par. 5, p

**P.S.**—Mr. Thomson states (see 2nd sheet of his report) that the official receipts, which are chiefly granted for transfer of runs, are not usually drawn until their completion, and that therefore they can never represent the collections in consecutive order of dates. In this matter Mr. Thomson has misunderstood the practice of the office. Receipts are always drawn on the day the fees are received, whether they are lodged personally or come to hand by post. They are either handed personally to the party lodging or forwarded with letter intimating completion of transfer, or if there is any obstacle to the completion, then with letter advising that such obstacle exists.—A.O.P.

## REMARKS OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS ON NO. 2.

I DESIRE to add a few remarks to these observations of Mr. Pretious, the Chief Clerk in the Crown Lands Office:—

I do not of course question that collections of public money having been made in the office renders me answerable for the due observance of all rules laid down for the guidance of public accountants; but this responsibility, and the amounts represented by it, have been so much below my ordinary daily responsibilities, that I feel to some extent excused for not having regarded myself strictly as to be considered a public accountant, and for having bestowed less of my personal attention upon the details of the arrangements than would have been excusable had the direct collection of revenue been among the more important functions of the office. At the same time, I think it will be seen that the system pursued, if not satisfactory to a professional accountant, or in accordance with the routine essential in financial offices, has afforded due security to the public against malversation, and has been liable to no risk of error that might not have arisen under almost any other system.

The bulk of the collections has been from fees on the transfer of runs. These are generally made through the agency of Banks, mercantile houses, or agents in Sydney; and as their completion is always a matter of urgency to the parties concerned, dispatch is always essential. The fees are mostly paid into the office when the documents are deposited, but in some cases are received with them by post. In either case their receipt is at once noted on the original instruments of transfer (which are important documents, always recorded instantly on receipt, and preserved with great care). The receipts then pass under the review of four persons: the clerk, who receives and records the transfer, and in most instances the fees; the chief clerk, to whom they are at once handed, and who signs the official receipts; myself, when signing the transfer; and the clerk who makes up the monthly accounts.

The uniform practice of the office, from the commencement of these collections, has been to make up the accounts and lodge the amounts in the Treasury monthly. Accompanying the usual attested statements of collections rendered to the Auditor General, a separate statement has been forwarded of all runs transferred during the month (and which have been notified to the Treasury from day to day as the transfers have taken place). At the same time, for purposes of verification, a statement has been made out of all incomplete transfers and fees on hand on the last day of the month, exhibiting the causes of delay in completion. These last documents are retained in the office, and form a continuous record and explanation of all incomplete cases. Pending the making up and verification of these various statements, the original transfer documents are left on hand. These, with the official receipt books, in which, as Mr. Pretious points out, all receipts have been (contrary to Mr. Thomson's impression) immediately entered, have admitted of each month's collections being at least as carefully verified as would have been practicable from the mere examination of books of account without reference to such vouchers. At the same time, I am sensible that it would have been more satisfactory had books been kept for the daily entry of the items exhibited, and heretofore entered in the books from the monthly statements. I was indeed under the impression until recently that such a daily book was kept; one has now been opened. Deposits on tenders for runs should be and generally have been lodged in the Treasury direct by the applicants; but in some cases, to save themselves trouble, applicants or their agents have enclosed the deposits on their tenders. Amounts so enclosed have been invariably noted in the original entry of the tenders made in the record book on the opening of the tenders in the presence of the Board, and also on the original tenders. Such deposits have been treated apart from the authorized collections, and lodged specially in the Treasury when the tenders were being dealt with. The total amount so transmitted during the past year was less than £100.

With regard to the receipt of rent on selected runs, the total amount of which was about the same during the year as for tenders,—the transmission of the rent before the lease was recommended was called for to meet an abuse (as pointed out by Mr. Pretious) of runs being applied for but not taken up; the object of the applicants being not to obtain leases but to prevent the disposal of them. By this means parties really desiring to obtain leases were debarred from doing so. But in the course of the technical examination of run boundaries which has been in progress for some time past in this office, it was found that the existing descriptions of many (indeed most) of the forfeited runs—some of those applied for in particular—either overlapped other tenures, were inclusive of much more or much less than the estimated area, or were in other respects in need of revision or explanation, and that in the meantime to grant new leases would only be productive of embarrassment and possible litigation. References and correspondence thus ensued, leading to delays which could not have been anticipated; and all pending cases having been disposed of, a different arrangement is proposed for the future. I enclose a memorandum

explanatory

See BB.

explanatory of the omission to lodge a fee of £2 on the transfer of a special lease, which has been brought to account as an arrear in the Settlement of Collections for June, 1870. With regard to the custody of moneys pending deposit in the Treasury, I originally gave directions (as mentioned by Mr. Pretious) for a special account to be opened at one of the Banks, and all fees to be placed there; but the opening of an account such as the collections then represented was declined by the Bank applied to—the Oriental—and hence there has been no official banking account.

I dare say a Bank might have been found willing to keep the account as under present arrangements with the Bank of New South Wales; but as the amounts on hand were never very large, until within the past few months, the matter did not seem to call for special notice. Such moneys were always kept distinct from my private moneys.

As regards the delays in the making up and settlement of accounts, I must plead the incessant and excessive demands upon my personal attention, which, more particularly since the commencement of the present year, have kept me so much occupied with the duties of two offices, while obliged to be in attendance here, as to have enforced the withdrawal of my attention from money matters in the Crown Lands Office, which, though not less important perhaps than those which have been transacted, have not been so much pressed upon me. Indeed it was Mr. Thomson's visit of inspection, at the end of May, that first pointedly called my attention to the delay in the accounts of collections for the early part of this year, which were thereupon settled up to the 31st of May, prior to the date of his report (6th June).

Reverting now to the statement appended to Mr. Thomson's report of sums to be accounted for (which having been compiled from the office records are of course correct), A, B, and C.

I enclose a Return (AA) in continuation to the 30th June ultimo of the first of these, showing the fees upon all completed transfers and lease fees to that date (which have been duly lodged), and the balance in hand (amounting to £86) being fees on transfers and leases not yet completed.

This sum cannot, as I conceive, be brought finally to account pending the completion of the transactions, of the steps necessary to which the parties concerned have been duly advised. It has been paid into an official account of collections which has, pursuant to Mr. Thomson's suggestion, been opened with the Bank of New South Wales.

The amount shown in Return B (which consisted principally of drafts and money orders) had also been lodged prior to Mr. Thomson's report.

Of the Return C, the amount payable to the Treasury, £80 has been lodged, and the balance, £22 10s., has been refunded to the parties.

The balance is caused by a whole year's rent having in some cases been forwarded, whereas the amount due is from the commencement of the current quarter. (See Return CC.)

With respect to Mr. Thomson's suggestions that I should give security for £500, and the person charged with the receipt of moneys in the office for £300, I would observe that I have already given the security suggested, but with regard to the officer in question the amount suggested is needlessly large.

The average monthly collections are stated correctly by Mr. Thomson to average £100, and the amount at any one time in this officer's possession cannot, under present arrangements, often amount to half that sum. I would therefore submit that the Chief Clerk, Mr. Pretious, who is the responsible person, should give the security proposed, but that the amount need not exceed £100.

A.O.M.

## [Enclosure to No. 2.]

AA.

## MEMORANDUM of Fees for Transfers of Runs and Registration of Leases, for May and June, 1870.

	Fees received.			Paid into Treasury.		
	Transfers.	Leases.	Totals.	Transfer Fees.	Lease Fees.	Totals.
May .....	£ 40	£ .....	£ 40	£ 76	£ 4	£ 80
June .....	62	4	66	76	5	81
Totals .....	102	4	106	152	9	161

## Recapitulation.

Fees on hand 31st December, 1866, for incomplete transfers—amount .....	£82
„ received to 30th April, 1870, as per receipt books .....	3,590
„ „ 30th June, 1870 .....	102
	<u>£3,774</u>
Fees paid into Treasury up to 28th May, 1870 .....	3,334
„ „ 4th June, 1870 .....	300
„ „ 6th July, 1870 .....	76 (June collections)
Fees returned to applicants .....	16
	<u>£3,726</u>
Total of payments .....	£3,726
Fees for incomplete transfers on hand 30th June, 1870 .....	48
Fees for leases not yet issued .....	38
	<u>£86</u>
Total balance on hand 30th June, 1870 .....	£86

Crown Lands Office,  
Sydney, 8th July, 1870.

BB.

Z 27.—Fee paid on the enclosed transfer of 2 acres at Currumbene Creek, Jervis Bay.—Special lease from George Dent to George Hill has not been forwarded to the Treasury. £2 now required so that it may be done.—4 June, 1870. [Not initialled. In Mr. Mansfield's handwriting.]

This might have been accounted for with the transfer fees. It is portion of Revenue of 1869.—A.O.P., 5 June, 1870. Why was this not included in the month's collection in which it was received?—13. [Not initialled. In Mr. Moriarty's handwriting.]

It was the first and only collection of the kind that we have had in this office, and it escaped my notice when making out the monthly return of transfers of runs.—G.M., 13/6/70.

Include in next list as an arrear.—17. [Not initialled. In Mr. Moriarty's handwriting.]

Included in account of June collections, 1870.—E.O.D., 4 July, 1870.

CC.

## MEMORANDUM of Moneys received for Rents of Selected Runs.

Name of Run.	Amount received.	Paid into Treasury.	Returned to Parties.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
North Darling Back Run, No. 10.....	10 0 0	} 15 0 0	5 0 0
Do. No. 16.....	10 0 0		
Currungala.....	5 0 0	.....	5 0 0
Cullatin .....	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Kerigundah .....	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Hermitage Plains, Block G .....	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. Block H .....	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Ballycastle.....	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Enmore .....	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
North Panban .....	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Birie .....	10 0 0	} 30 0 0	
Balubula.....	10 0 0		
Salt Lake .....	10 0 0		
Outer Back Bullamong .....	7 10 0	5 0 0	2 10 0
	£ 102 10 0	80 0 0	22 10 0

## No. 3.

EXTRACT from a note addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 26 July, 1870.

"I find on inquiry that £771 10s. was paid into the Treasury on the 18th June, which was received by Mr. Moriarty about the 20th March previous, from the Messrs. T. and F. Cooper, for the purchase of land; so that he had this money to his private account for three months—this independently of the £90—I forget the exact sum."

SAUL SAMUEL.

## No. 4.

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC REVENUE ACCOUNTS ON No. 2.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 July, 1870.

*Minute Paper.*

Subject:—Revenue Accounts of the Crown Lands Department.

I MUST confess that I feel somewhat at a loss in dealing with the observations of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, and his Chief Clerk, Mr. Pretious, on my report of the 6th June last, on the Revenue Accounts of the Crown Lands Department, in consequence of the many technical details they contain, and which, to my mind, have very little bearing on the subject.

My statements with regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the accounts of the Department are not, as far as I can gather, impugned by either of these officers. On the contrary, it is fully admitted, I think, that no proper books of account were in existence up to the date of my inspection; and further, that no public account had ever been opened with any of the Banks for the deposit of collections pending their transmission to the Treasury; nor is it denied that Mr. Moriarty had in his possession the large sum of £573 which was not shown in any collected form whatever. Both Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Pretious have, however, endeavoured to show that notwithstanding there were no books of account kept, there were other records of an equally satisfactory character; these records, as I understand them, being simply acknowledgments on the applications of the amounts therewith received, and the registration of such applications. How this method of recording cash transactions can be looked upon as satisfactory, where public revenue is collected under four or five different heads, it is difficult to imagine.

With respect to Mr. Pretious' statement that "at the close of every month a statement of amounts received on transfers completed has been entered in a book kept for that purpose, and a list has also been prepared showing amount of fees on hand on transfers not completed," I have only to say that if such a book is in existence I never saw it, and that it is remarkable it was not produced when, at the expense of much time, I was endeavouring to find out the state of these fees from the butts of the official receipt-books.

Mr. Pretious says also that I have misunderstood the practice of the office with reference to the drawing of official receipts. These, he states, are always drawn on the day the fees are received, whether they are lodged personally or come to hand by post. This statement is calculated to mislead. The fact is, the receipts are, as stated in my report, not drawn until the transfers have been completed, which may be months after the receipt of the fees. When drawn, they are, however, dated not the day drawn, but that on which it appears from the applications the money was actually received. This can easily be proved by a reference to the butts themselves. It is, however, almost superfluous for me to go into details, as Mr. Moriarty admits that my report is substantially correct. Besides that, the recent payment into the Treasury of all collections to 30th June last, excepting a balance of £86 now in the Bank of New South Wales, proves that there were really no valid reasons for the undue retention of so much public money in Mr. Moriarty's hands. By a reference to statements B and C attached to my report, it will be seen that some of these collections had been in his possession for nearly twelve months.

There is one other matter which I think it desirable to refer to, as both Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Pretious have offered explanations on the subject; and that is, with respect to the moneys received as rents on runs open to selection. These moneys were deposited in consequence of advertisements, which from time to time appeared in the *Government Gazette*, of forfeited runs open to selection at the rents therein stated. How any question can arise as to the propriety of receiving these deposits after the appearance of such advertisements I am at a loss to comprehend. The explanations given of this matter cannot, I think, be deemed altogether satisfactory, when it is considered that the amounts shown in statement C have—with the exception of over-payments to the extent of £22 10s.—now been paid into the Treasury.

Mr. Moriarty has annexed a statement (AA) to his memorandum, showing that he had a balance on hand on the 30th ultimo of £86, which he conceives cannot be brought finally to account pending the completion of the transactions. In this I do not agree with him. The money can easily be brought to account at once; and should any refund afterwards be found necessary, it can as readily be made from the Treasury as from his Bank account. I am under the impression that there has been some correspondence between the Auditor General and the Chief Commissioner on this very point; the former being desirous of obtaining from the latter an attested account of actual receipts within the month, instead of an account showing only the collections connected with the applications finally disposed of.

Mr. Moriarty's statement that his collections were always kept distinct from his private moneys requires explanation, as, in reply to an application I made for his Bank pass-book, I was informed that I could not trace the deposit of public moneys in it, they having been mixed up with some trust funds. If, however, they have been kept distinct, as now stated, the cash transactions of the department can be checked to a certain extent still.

The security which Mr. Moriarty states he has already furnished, is given, in common with other heads of departments, in connection with the disbursement and not the collection of public moneys. In consequence of that security having been given, it may not be considered necessary to require him to furnish so much as £500 additional. I do not however believe that £300 is too large a sum for the officer who, in the Chief Commissioner's absence, will act as collector of revenue. Although, as Mr. Moriarty observes, the collections only average £100 per month, it does not follow that a very much larger sum might not occasionally come into his possession.

JAMES THOMSON,

Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

No. 5.

Report of Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 July, 1870.

Minute Paper.

Subject :—Money for Land Sales paid into the Treasury by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE accompanying papers having been placed in my hands for report, I beg to submit the following remarks thereon, for the information of the Honorable the Treasurer. See A to O inclusive, appended.

On the 16th March last Mr. Moriarty received from Mr. Hughes, Manager of the Maitland Branch of the Bank of Australasia, the sum of £769 10s., which sum, it was stated, was on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, being the balance of 1,026 acres of land, as per receipts enclosed by Mr. Hughes. These receipts, it appears to me, would at a glance indicate the exact nature of the remittance, and should therefore have been a correct guide to Mr. Moriarty in its disposal.

Instead of transmitting the money to the Treasury, it would seem that Mr. Moriarty retained it until the 18th June, on which date it was paid over.

In the interim Mr. Hughes wrote to ascertain the amount due for deed fees; and on being informed, remitted, on the 5th April, a further sum of £2, which was also paid into the Treasury on the date mentioned.

As there is no explanation on the papers handed to me with reference to this retention of moneys with which the Crown Lands Department had nothing whatever to do, I would respectfully suggest that Mr. Moriarty be requested to explain the circumstances under which it remained in his possession from the 16th March to the 18th June last.

JAMES THOMSON.

A.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, Maitland, to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir, Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales, 15 March, 1870.

Enclosed I beg to hand you a draft for £769 10s., which sum is paid by Messrs. F. and T. Cooper, on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, as the balance of 1,026 acres of land, as per enclosed receipts,\* which please return.

I do not know what the amount of the deed fees will be, but if you will kindly advise me I will at once remit you the same. \*Not with papers returned to writer. See B.

Yours obediently,  
EDWD. HUGHES,  
Manager.

With draft, £769 10s.—A.O.M., 16 Mar. Ack. receipt. Immediate.

B.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, Maitland.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing a draft for £769 10s., amount paid by Messrs. F. and T. Cooper, on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, as the balance of the purchases of 1,026 acres of land at Ardgowan.

I return the receipts, as requested by you.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Two enclosures.

N.B.—A fee of £1 is payable on each deed of grant from the Crown.

C.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, Maitland, to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir, Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales, 21 March, 1870.

Yours of the 18th instant reached me this morning, and in reply I shall be happy to remit the amount of fees, on receipt of the particulars of the same or the deeds of grant.

Yours obediently,  
EDWD. HUGHES,  
Manager.

D.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, Maitland.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 30 March, 1870.

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to refer you to the postscript of my letter of the 18th instant.

The deed fees, which are payable before preparation of the deeds applied for, amount to £2.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

E.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, New South Wales, 5 April, 1870.

In reply to your No. 70-761, of 30th ultimo, just to hand, I have the honor to enclose you draft for £2 for deed fees on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers.

Yours obediently,  
EDWARD HUGHES,  
Manager.

F.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland.

Sir, Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 24 June, 1870.

Referring to your letter of the 15th March last, covering draft for £769 10s. on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, in payment of balance for 1,026 acres of land,—and to your subsequent communication of the 5th April, enclosing draft for a further sum of £2,—I have the honor to request that you will favour me with particulars of the land in respect of which the payment is made, as no such purchases in the names of Cullen, Rogers, or Cooper, can be identified. Your remittance has in the meantime been lodged in the Treasury to Suspense Account. See A.

I have, &c.,  
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

-(This letter does not seem to have been signed or sent.)

Pencil memo.—Can this be traced in this office? It must be in connection with a sale at one of the Land Offices in the Gwydir, Liverpool Plains, or New England Districts.—A.O.M., 24.

The sum of £771 10s. appears to have been received, but only £771 has been paid into the Treasury.—W.C.E., 25.

## G

No. 119, on  
Union Bank;

CHEQUE, signed by A. O. Moriarty, received from Theophilus Cooper. Treasury suspense receipt to be sent to Mr. Moriarty, £771 10s.  
Lands Department, 18/6/70.

	£	s.	d.
Cullen .....	652	10	0
Rogers.....	121	0	0
	<u>773</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
In suspense .....	771	10	0
	<u>£2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

£2 0 0 balance due.

Will the Under Secretary for Lands be good enough to furnish the particulars of this remittance to the Treasury.—  
H.L., B.C., Treasury, 20/6/70.  
I have explained at the Treasury the particulars of this remittance.—W.C.E., 25th.  
10s. herewith.—25.  
£771 suspense. 18 June, /70.  
10s. suspense. 27 June, /70.

## H.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland.

(70/7713.)

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 25 June, 1870.

With reference to the purchases made by Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, at the sale of Crown Lands held at Moree on the 22nd December, 1869, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to forward to the Treasury the further sum of £2, being the amount still due for deed fees for the purchases in question.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY.

## I.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,

Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, New South Wales, 28 June, 1870.

In reply to your 70/7713, I beg to state that, as requested in your 70/761 of 30th March, a draft for £2 was forwarded to you on 5th April, in payment of deed fees on account of Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, for which draft I have at present received no acknowledgment.

Is the £2 now applied for in addition to that already forwarded?

Faithfully yours,  
EDWD. HUGHES,  
Manager.

## J.

Messrs. Icton & Son to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 July, 1870.

Will you be so good as to furnish us (on behalf of Messrs. J. & T. Cooper) with receipt for £649 10s., the balance of purchase money of 866 acres at Ardgowan, bought by Thomas Harvey Cullen, at Moree, 22nd December last, and with a receipt for £120, balance of purchase money of 160 acres at same place, bought by Thomas Rogers, at Moree, on same day. These balances, amounting to £769 10s., were sent to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands by the Manager of the Bank of Australasia, E. Maitland, on behalf of Messrs. Cooper, about 15th March last.

We have, &c.,  
ICETON & SON.

£771 10s. has been paid into the Treasury, but the purchase awaits a further sum of £2 to complete same. Thus due by—

	£	s.	d.
Cullen .....	652	10	0
Rogers.....	121	0	0
	<u>773</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
As per slips from Land Office.....	773	10	0
Received as part .....	771	10	0
	<u>£2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

which should be paid at once.—W.N., 5/7/70.

A mistake has occurred in the slip of the Land Office. The amount due, when the slip has been corrected, is thus—

	£	s.	d.
Cullen .....	654	10	0
Rogers.....	121	0	0
	<u>775</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
	771	10	0

received from Lands in part

£4 0 0 still due, not £2 as herein minuted by me.

£4 paid by Icton &amp; Son, 7 July, /70.—W.N.

## K.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Messrs. Icton & Son.

6 July, 1870.

Gentlemen,  
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 4th instant, applying on behalf of Messrs. F. & T. Cooper, for receipt for the sums of £649 10s. and £120 paid as balances of purchase money of 866 acres land in the name of T. H. Cullen, and 160 acres in the name of Thomas Rogers.

I beg to state, in reply, that the sum of £771 10s. has been paid into the Treasury for the purposes mentioned, but that a further sum of £2 is required before the receipts in full can be issued.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LANE.

## L.

The Under Secretary for Lands to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 July, 1870.

With reference to your letter of the 28th ultimo, respecting the sum of £2, being the amount still due for deed fees for land purchased by Messrs. Cullen and Rogers, I am directed to inform you that the amount in question is in addition to that already forwarded by you.

I have, &c.,  
G. J. ARMYTAGE,  
For the Under Secretary.

M.

## 19

## M.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
 Sir, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, New South Wales, 11 July, 1870.  
 In reply to yours of 7th instant, I enclose you draft for £2, being deed fees for land purchased by Messrs. Cullen and Rogers.  
 Yours obediently,  
 EDWARD HUGHES,  
 Manager.

£2 suspense already paid awaiting refund, 13th July, 1870.  
 The required amount having been paid by Iceton & Son, solicitors, the amount now sent can be refunded.—W. N.,  
 13 July, 1870.

## N.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland.  
 Sir, 15 July, 1870.  
 I am in receipt of your letter of 11th instant, enclosing the sum of £2 in payment of deed fees upon land purchased by Messrs. Cullen and Rogers.  
 The fees having been previously received from Messrs. Iceton & Son, of this city, your remittance is not required, and will be returned to you, or otherwise disposed of, as you may direct.  
 I have, &c.,  
 HENRY LANE.

## O.

The Manager, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.  
 Sir, Bank of Australasia, West Maitland, New South Wales, 19 July, 1870.  
 In reply to your letter No. S 3035, of 15th instant, I shall feel obliged by your remitting to me the sums therein mentioned.  
 Yours obediently,  
 EDWARD HUGHES,  
 Manager.  
 Pay Branch, 20, H.L.

## No. 6.

Minutes of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.  
*Minute Paper for the Executive Council.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 July, 1870.

It is with deep regret that I feel it my duty to bring before His Excellency and the Executive Council certain matters affecting Mr. A. O. Moriarty, Under Secretary for Lands and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in relation to the accounts of the Crown Lands Department. Early in the past month the Colonial Treasurer became acquainted with certain information which induced him to direct an inquiry by Mr. Thomson, the Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts, into the accounts of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, which disclosed the fact that very great irregularity and neglect existed in dealing with public moneys received by the Chief Commissioner, under certain Regulations framed under the "Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861," for the following Services, viz. :—

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Fees on Transfer of Runs.     | 4. Rents of Runs open for Selection. |
| 2. Deposits on Tenders for Runs. | 5. Timber Licenses.                  |
| 3. Fees on Pastoral Leases.      | 6. Proceeds of Maps sold.            |

From Mr. Thomson's report, herewith submitted, it appears that considerable sums have been received on account of the said Services, and retained by the Chief Commissioner for long periods, instead of being forwarded to the Treasury, as was obviously his duty under the instructions issued for the guidance of Collectors of Public Revenue.

Indeed the Inspector's report shows that Mr. Moriarty has not only omitted to forward his collections to the Treasury, but has actually kept no reliable record of the amounts so received by him; and, from the statement prepared by Mr. Thomson, from the imperfect means at his disposal, it is evident that considerable sums were received, and at the date of his inspection were not remitted to the Treasury, on account of several of the Services above specified.

The statement so prepared has substantially been accepted by Mr. Moriarty, and adjusted by him; but this does not appear to my colleagues and myself to condone the offence of neglect and irregularity which the action of the Inspector of Accounts has brought to light.

While thus bringing under notice the loose and highly reprehensible practice followed by Mr. Moriarty in the accounts of the Crown Lands Department, I regret to be compelled also to have to call attention to another matter of a very grave nature, which affects Mr. Moriarty's character in a more serious degree.

It appears that Mr. Moriarty received from Mr. Hughes, of the Bank of Australasia, Maitland, on the 16th March last, the sum of £769 10s., on account of the purchase of certain land by Messrs. Cullen and Rogers.

No doubt could possibly exist as to the nature of the remittance, as the receipts which accompanied the same sufficiently explained its object; but for some cause which has not been satisfactorily explained, the money was not paid into the Treasury until the 18th ultimo, or nearly three months after its receipt, and there is reason for believing that the same was applied in the interim to Mr. Moriarty's private purposes.

In submitting the accompanying reports and correspondence, I am led to the painful conviction that grave suspicion attaches to Mr. Moriarty of appropriating public moneys for his private uses, such conduct being not only highly improper in itself, but also in total disregard of the instructions directing the payment of all moneys received by him in his official capacity into the Treasury.

I feel therefore that there is no other course open to me but to recommend that Mr. Moriarty be suspended from the performance of his public functions, and called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service.  
 CHARLES COWPER.

Minute of Executive Council. Advised, 28th July, 1870. Confirmed, 4th August, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, submitting certain reports by the Inspector of Public Accounts, together with the correspondence in connection therewith, affecting Mr. A. O. Moriarty, Under Secretary for Lands and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, in relation to the accounts of the Crown Lands Department.

A copy of the said Minute Paper is hereto appended.

2. The Council having deliberated on the subject, are of opinion that the matters set forth in the Minute Paper referred to affect in a very serious degree the character of Mr. Moriarty, and demand inquiry. They therefore advise that he be suspended from the performance of his public functions, and called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service.  
 ALEXR. C. BUDGE,  
 Clerk of Executive Council.

## No. 7.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

Sir, Executive Council Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1870.  
 I have the honor to inform you that, at a recent meeting of the Executive Council, you were suspended from the performance of your public functions, in consequence of certain irregularities connected with the Accounts of the Crown Lands Department, as fully set forth in the Minute Paper, a copy of which is enclosed.

I am further directed to request that you will have the kindness to favour me, at your earliest convenience, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Council, with any explanation you may desire to offer of the charges made against you, and to show cause why you should not be removed from the Public Service.

I have, &c.,  
ALEXR. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 8.

A. O. Moriarty, Esq., to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Enfield, 8 August, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on the 3rd instant, of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and subsequently of those portions of the correspondence on the various matters referred to which were not at first transmitted.

You inform me that, at a recent meeting of the Executive Council, I was suspended from the performance of my public functions, in consequence of certain irregularities connected with the Accounts of the Crown Lands Department, for full particulars of which you refer me to the accompanying Minute Paper; and you desire that I should afford, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Council, any explanation I may desire to offer of the charges made against me; and further, that I should show cause why I should not be removed from the Public Service.

After the better part of a lifetime devoted to the Public Service, in the whole course of which on no single occasion have I previously incurred a censure or had occasion to answer a charge of any description, I enter with little spirit on vindicating myself from charges which are as degrading as they are novel; but I nevertheless entertain a confident hope—arising from my consciousness that I have not now lost sight of the standard of rectitude by which I was guided in my past career—that I shall be able to show, if not that there was no sufficient grounds for the ruinous severity of the punishment already inflicted upon me in my suspension from office, at least that there is no cause for adding thereto a measure so fatal as would be my removal from the Public Service, with a slight upon the honorable reputation I have hitherto sustained, which is itself not less dear to me, for my own and my children's sake, than the bread of which its loss would deprive us. In the Minute setting forth the charges against me, reference is first made to the report of Mr. Thomson on the Accounts of the Crown Lands Office, and to the irregularities therein stated to have existed; and I am stated to have accepted the substantial accuracy of that report, and to have adjusted the amounts due on the basis of the accompanying statements. I would here remark that I pointed out in my former observations that those statements under their various heads could not be otherwise than correct, having been made up in the office from the original papers and vouchers filed there. Although embodying the result of an independent compilation extending over the preceding three years (which, notwithstanding the difficulties complained of, occupied, I believe, but a few hours a day during some three days), those statements disclosed no inaccuracy or error, with one insignificant exception already explained. They exhibited no discovery such as might be inferred, but in fact went to verify the accuracy of the payments made into the Treasury, and the statements rendered to the Auditor General monthly, in which the date and particulars of each receipt and its adjustment were set forth in detail, during those three years. The only amounts which were shown to be unadjusted were the collections for the three months preceding, with certain special receipts already referred to, and to which I shall again have occasion to advert. In accepting and adjusting the accounts as rendered by Mr. Thomson, therefore, I accepted and adjusted no more than the usual monthly statements of the office contained, and which would have been adjusted all the same irrespectively of his investigation, so soon as I should myself have verified them, according to my ordinary practice. Indeed, the adjustment took place before Mr. Thomson's report was written, or the result of his investigations known. I did not descend to a criticism of Mr. Thomson's report (which was, I do not doubt, drawn up with the intention of faithfully performing a perhaps disagreeable duty), nor did I think it necessary to point out the omission of some material facts, as for example, that the accounts under review had been, up to a recent date, adjusted to the satisfaction of the Auditor General, and that the information which Mr. Thomson compiled was already, as to completed matters, compiled, attested, rendered, and on record in the Audit Office and Treasury; and, as to incomplete matters, shown by statements filed in the office and ready to his hand. I did not complain of some observations that I might have thought uncalled for, or point out that some matters which Mr. Thomson confessed not to understand, he might easily have understood had he availed himself of the assistance which both I myself and Mr. Pretious volunteered to give him; but I would respectfully point out that I did draw attention to two rather important matters in which Mr. Thomson was mistaken, and I showed that a necessity for delay existed in another of which he seemed unaware.

In a commentary upon my observations, however, which was before the Honorable the Colonial Secretary when recommending, and before His Excellency and the Council when deciding upon, my suspension, but which I have not until now had an opportunity of examining, Mr. Thomson has not only repeated in a more pointed form the statements, his mistakes in which were pointed out—and, while confessing inability to understand what he terms the technical details given by me and by Mr. Pretious, hesitated not to dismiss them as having little bearing upon the subject—but he has for the first time stated (as an impression truly, but very much as if it were a fact) another material matter as to which he is also under a complete mistake.

Leading up, as these various statements have inevitably done, to the generally adverse conclusion arrived at, and tending as they do, by repetition of previous mistaken statements and the addition of another of cognate character, to question the facts alleged in the explanation referred to, and weaken their effect, it is necessary that I should, at the risk of dwelling on this portion of the subject, prove that Mr. Thomson has, whether from imperfect apprehension or recollection, or a perhaps insensible desire to establish his previous conclusions, fallen into grave error in no less than four material questions, three of these questions of fact. The first of these has reference to a statement made by Mr. Pretious and myself as to the book kept in the office for the entry, at the close of each month, of the amount received on transfers completed, &c.; and Mr. Thomson observes—"I have only to say that if such a book is in existence I never saw it, and that it is remarkable it was not produced when, at the expense of much time, I was endeavouring to find out the state of those fees from the butts of the official receipt books." I beg to refer to the enclosed note, marked A, addressed to me by Mr. E. O'Dwyer, the clerk who has kept this book and made out the monthly statements from it, and who declares not only that he did show this book to Mr. Thomson, but that they together referred to it for the purpose of identifying a particular receipt, and traced therefrom its payment into the Treasury.

The second mistake made by Mr. Thomson, and repeated by him with the observation that the correction of his previous statement was calculated to mislead, is repeated in these terms—"The fact is, the receipts are, as stated in my report, not drawn until the transfers have been completed, which may be months after the receipt of the fees." I beg to refer to the enclosed statement, marked B, from Mr. Mansfield, the clerk who receives the transfers, records, and deals with them, and draws the receipts, and who states that it has been his regular practice to issue receipts at once to parties paying fees into his hands, and that in case of their being received by post, the receipts are drawn on the papers reaching him, under the date of their being received into the office, and whether the transfer is completed or not; and further, that in no instance has any delay occurred in the papers being sent to him when received by letter or by post. I think Mr. Thomson would himself have seen his error in this matter, if he had remembered the numerous receipts which he must have seen for fees upon incomplete transfers.

Another matter upon which I find it necessary again to take issue with Mr. Thomson is, in relation to the disposal of leases advertised as open to selection; as to which he is unable to understand how any difficulty or necessity for further investigation could have occurred, more especially as the rents tendered have now been paid into the Treasury. A glance at the accompanying sketch,\* showing three of these runs, will illustrate some of the difficulties exhibited by these cases, in which the local descriptions, framed many years ago, have been found so generally incorrect as to have led to a recommendation that all such runs should be withdrawn until better information is obtained; the present information in most cases serving only to show the former errors, without affording the means of correcting them. In the cases in which the rent has been paid into the Treasury, most of the runs have had to be altered in area or boundaries, while some are still unsettled; and the rent, though lodged in the Treasury, has been placed in the Suspense Account, as the leases cannot be safely given.

The remaining question of fact upon which Mr. Thomson is in error is, the impression which he states he is under that there had been some correspondence between the Auditor General and myself; that officer being desirous of obtaining from me an attested account of actual receipts within the month, instead of an account showing only the collections connected with the applications finally disposed of.

\* See Appendix.

All this is quite new to me; I know of no such correspondence, and cannot think how Mr. Thomson can have derived his impression; but I do think he should have been at the pains of verifying, before introducing such a statement into his commentary. After careful search, the only thing that can be traced bearing, however remotely, on the subject, is in the enclosed copy, marked C, of a query by the Auditor General upon the attested accounts for the month of November, 1867 (the only query I believe ever addressed to me arising out of the examination of such accounts). It will be seen from this paper that the question of bringing the fees finally to account, pending completion of the applications by the parties, arose not in the query, but in the reply thereto, on which it was fully set forth satisfactorily, it would seem,—no further remarks having been made on the subject. It is far from my meaning or wish to impute any intentional misrepresentation to Mr. Thomson; but the errors into which he has fallen have led to the conclusion that no reliable record has been kept of the cash transactions of the office, of which I must insist that a perfectly reliable record has been kept by which every transaction can be traced. At the same time, as before pointed out, the office is not a Revenue department, nor the place for record of Revenue under various heads, after the proper returns have been rendered to the Treasury and Audit Offices, which are the proper places for such a record.

As regards the system of accounts, I will only further remark, that having seen that all payments were in due course lodged in the Treasury, that all statements were duly rendered to and audited by the Auditor General, having never heard of an instance of loss or miscarriage, and nothing having ever occurred seeming to call for personal attention to details which were in the hands of responsible subordinate officers (to whom I do not, however, wish to transfer blame from myself), I hardly can bring myself to believe that I have failed so utterly in this portion of my duty as to have merited the severe censure that has fallen upon me.

With respect now to the remittance by Mr. Hughes of a sum of £771 10s., on account of Messrs. J. & T. Cooper for Messrs. Cullen & Rogers, and the delay in its transmission to the Treasury, I am under a slight disadvantage in not having the original correspondence before me, which shows the whole transaction; because, although you have been so good as to supply copies, there are many minor matters (for example the handwriting of the various notes) which would have helped to a clearer understanding and explanation of the causes of delay. As it is, a casual examination of the papers while in the hands of the Honorable the Treasurer enabled me to point out one misapprehension, seriously damaging to me, that had arisen when they were before the Cabinet.

I think, however, that a reference to the correspondence will show that, on receipt of the original letter, its contents were noted by me, and the letter marked "immediate," and forthwith passed into the office, and recorded there by the record clerks, and its receipt officially acknowledged. In the ordinary course the papers should then have come back to me for transmission with the enclosure to the Treasury. But enclosed in the letter were receipts showing the object of the remittance, but showing at the same time that the amount was incorrect, some further payment being required for deed fees. The return of these receipts had been requested by Mr. Hughes, and they were returned in the letter of acknowledgment, in which also the further payment required was pointed out.

By an inadvertence in the office (with which I am only connected as the victim of it), the receipts were returned in this way without a note being taken of the particulars which they afforded (and which were not otherwise stated) of the nature of the remittance; and accordingly, when the balance was ultimately received on the 9th of April, these particulars necessary for identification thereof were not available, and search through sale lists of various districts, or further reference, became necessary.

To the best of my recollection the papers were not again brought before me at this time, certainly not in a complete state; but I was then so overwhelmed with work that it was physically impossible for me, sometimes for several weeks together, to go through all the papers in cases that did come before me, though my best energies were expended in the attempt; and it is quite possible that this, as well as other matters, may have lain over, buried beneath some of the barrow-loads of papers that I had daily to deal with, awaiting, in the absence of attention being called to it, its disposal in its turn. To any one familiar with the accumulations of documents and correspondence that at times inevitably occur in such an immense department as that of lands, the business of which—never slack to those engaged in its direction—is occasionally subject to periods of extreme pressure, I need not explain how sometimes, in spite of the most anxious attention, apparent inattention will arise, while individual effort, however sustained, cannot be multiplied with the demands upon it.

But the exertions that I was called upon to make produced at last such serious results to my health that I was informed by my medical adviser that perfect rest for a considerable time would be essential to obviate the most serious consequences, and absolutely forbidden to attend to any business whatever. A few days' rest enabled me to resume attendance at the office, but I was for a long time unable to undertake the active transaction of business. Before doing so, being naturally anxious that all outstanding pecuniary relations with the Treasury should be brought to a close, and finding the particulars of this case still wanting, I caused the amount to be lodged in the Treasury to Suspense Account, and to avoid further delay. With the correspondence will be observed a draft letter, bearing date about a week later than the payment, addressed to Mr. Hughes, applying afresh for the particulars in question.

This draft letter was written for my signature but not sent; and I think it will be seen that it was in consequence of a note written thereon by me requiring further search to be made in the Lands Office, and mentioning certain districts in which I happened to know Messrs. Cooper to be interested, that the purchases were at last identified (though in the meantime I was assured that no such purchases had taken place), and the correspondence exhibiting the whole transaction was thereupon forwarded to the Treasury. Any such idea as that of concealment, even were there a motive for it, would have been utterly preposterous, and could not have been entertained for a moment. The injurious misapprehension to which I have previously alluded was in the supposition that the draft letter just mentioned was sent to Mr. Hughes at a time when the particulars were known.

You refer me to the Minute Paper and accompanying correspondence, as fully setting forth the grounds of my suspension; and I will endeavour to confine myself to the statement therein of the charges and imputations against me, which are sufficiently grave without my travelling beyond it in search of others to reply to. I have stated what were the actual causes of the delay in the matter last mentioned, and refer to attendant circumstances which I would hope go far to excuse my participation in such delay; and, with reference now to the observation that there is reason to believe that the money in question was applied to my private uses, I respectfully submit that this is a presumption to which it is difficult to reply except by a simple denial, unless indeed I could hope to accomplish the impossible feat of proving a negative. I do think however that the single fact of the money in question having been paid into the Treasury, as before stated, should suffice to raise a contrary presumption of at least equal weight; and, apart from all other considerations, I might indeed refer to the pieces of information, imperfect or inaccurate, as to some of my private affairs, which I know to have been reported to my prejudice, as well as to the rumours, infamous in their tendency and purport, which have been sedulously circulated with regard to the Lands Department and others as well as myself; but I do not know that even had I been sooner made aware than I was of such rumours, I should have felt called upon to notice them; and with regard to my private transactions, while there are none that, so far as I am personally concerned, I should object to publish, it would be a task as idle as endless to enter upon a detail of them with the hope of disproving a presumption at variance with my whole character and conduct. I hardly know whether I am to understand the suspicions expressed in the concluding portions of the minute under reply, of my having appropriated public moneys to my private uses, as a repetition of the foregoing, or as imputing that any public moneys have gone into my hands which have not been duly paid into the Treasury. If the latter,—painful and damaging to me as such a suspicion must be, it does not appear to me that I can say more in answer to such a charge than that I have not heard of it before, or of any such case having occurred, or having been stated to have occurred. While it is justly observed that these are matters affecting my character, it must I think be admitted on the other hand that my character should have some slight bearing upon them. This is not an occasion on which I can be considered immodest if I say that my character has, during a service of more than twenty-five years, during various seasons of trial and temptation, during various Administrations, and even when involved in issues between contending political parties, never until now been tarnished by a breath of censure.

Commencing with the records of the Executive Councils of this and another Colony, I might adduce, on the other hand, testimony the most flattering, from authorities the very highest and most discriminating, to my own character and the value of the services which I have in various positions rendered to the public; nor do I think that, until damaged by my present position, and the misrepresentations to which it has given rise, my repute with the general public was less high than it still is, I am happy to say, with those who know me.

I have now held for ten years a position in which, if I had been capable of paltering with my sense of its requirements and proprieties—or with that which I regard not less cogent, my personal honor—I might without risk or trouble, without

without violating any official rule or order, and almost without exposing myself to the smallest censure or suspicion, have realized, by the mere use, for my private advantage or that of my friends, of information in my possession, profits out of all proportion to the emoluments of any public office, almost of any private pursuit in this Colony. I claim no credit for abstaining from such profits, the gaining of which would not have become me; but the facts, which can be testified to by any one familiar with squatting or Crown Land business, are hardly consistent with the implied charges that I am answering.

That I should have been overwhelmed with official labour since the commencement of this year will not I think be considered very surprising, when the unprecedented circumstances in which I have been placed are recalled to mind. On the office of Under Secretary for Lands becoming vacant, I already held an office of equivalent emolument, the duties of which were more familiar and agreeable to me, and afforded a sphere of usefulness excelled by none other below the rank of a Minister of the Crown. I neither coveted nor applied for the vacant office, but undertook its duties in addition to my own (without stipulating for extra emolument), in furtherance of the desire of the Government for retrenchment, and believing for my own part that the opportunity was a favourable one of simplifying and improving the conduct of the public business, which has to some extent been effected.

But these advantages were only gained at a very great cost to myself. Neither the work of Under Secretary nor that of Chief Commissioner was diminished, nor that of any subordinate officer increased, and I simply performed the former as performed by my predecessor (that is to say, so far as my inferior ability permitted), with the difficulty arising from the novelty of details, much greater I candidly acknowledge than I anticipated, and such duties of my former office as those and the necessity for my almost constant presence at the Ministerial Department rendered possible.

Among the latter may be mentioned the arrangements for the reappraisements, now in progress, of some 1,500 of the most valuable runs in the Colony, each involving in effect a separate arbitration, and most of them some question of tenure, boundaries, or area, requiring my attention. My difficulties were enhanced by the Parliament being in session, and at its close, by the retirement of the late Minister for Lands. It would be unbecoming in me to say that the administration of the department suffered any injury while conducted by the Head of the Government, and I should have no ground for saying so were it otherwise; but it is obvious that my duties must have been increased during the time that there was not a Minister daily presiding in the office to give interviews and take an active part in its routine, and by my natural wish to relieve the pressure by only bringing before the Minister matters requiring responsible decision or authority. It is hardly matter for surprise that many important matters should have for the time been exposed to delay, or that ultimately my health should have broken down under the severity of the strain. (I may refer to the accompanying note from Dr. Alleyne, on this subject, which was not however designed as a medical certificate.)

Note D.

I will only further apologize for the length of this communication; and expressing a hope that I have not been betrayed into any undue warmth or freedom of expression, or if I have, that my present circumstances may be held to excuse it, I submit myself, and interests which I hold dearer than myself, for the just decision of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY.

19/8/70.—B.

Laid before the Executive Council on 19th August, 1870, and referred to the Cabinet for further consideration.

ALEXR. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

A.

Mr. E. O'Dwyer to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 2 August, 1870.

Having been informed by you that Mr. Thomson had reported, with reference to his late inspection of the accounts of this office, that we kept no book showing the particulars of the collections lodged from time to time at the Treasury, I have the honor to state that the book kept for some years back, from which the statements for the Treasury and Audit Office were prepared, was shown by me to Mr. Thomson, and was in fact referred to by both of us together, for the purpose of identifying a receipt, as given for a transfer fee, by ascertaining that it had been so accounted for among the entries in the book in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. O'DWYER.

B.

Mr. G. Mansfield to The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Transfer fees.

Sir,

Crown Lands Office, 2 August, 1870.

In answer to your question of this morning, I would state that it has been my regular practice in this office to issue receipts at once to parties paying fees into my hands.

When transfer fees have not been received by post, my practice is to draw the receipt as soon as the papers come before me initialled by you, and to date such receipts from the day on which the letter enclosing the money is registered as having entered the office, and whether completed or not. There may perhaps have been one or two exceptions, but the circumstances of such cases would be shown by the papers.

There has never, within my recollection, been a case in which transfer papers, received by post or by letter, have not been at once sent down to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. MANSFIELD.

C.

Audit Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1868.

555. X 67442

Q. p.—Revenue. (To be returned.)

Reference to the Account.	Observations or Query.	Explanation or Answer.
Attested account of moneys collected between 1st and 30th November, 1867.	F. & A. Cadell, £2. The butt of receipt sent in support states that the sum was received on 27th August. Explanation is required. C. ROLLESTON.	The application for transfer of the run not having been stamped, was referred back to Messrs. Cadell, by whom it was returned complete on the 11th November, the fee being in the meantime held in suspense. A. O. M., B. C., 15 Jan., 1868.

The Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

D.

Haynes Alleyne, Esq., M.D., to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

My dear Moriarty,

Australian Club, 30 June, 1870.

I made an appointment with you for to-day or to-morrow, I forget which, but I shall be here from 1 o'clock to ½ past 1 to-day. In reference to my suggestion that you should ask leave of absence for the purpose of affording yourself perfect rest for some time, I am strongly of opinion that you should not delay doing so. Nothing else but a temporary cessation from work will do you any real and lasting good, and much evil may result from the postponement of what is so necessary to effect your restoration to health.

Yours truly,

HAYNES ALLEYNE.

No. 9.

23

No. 9.

MEMO. submitted to the Executive Council by His Excellency the Governor.

19 August, 1870.

MR. MORIARTY takes issue with Mr. Thomson as to the fact of a book of record being kept. He puts in exhibit A, a note by Mr. E. O'Dwyer of the Lands Department, in proof of his own position. See Enclosure A to No. 8.

Mr. Dwyer might be called on to produce the book, and Mr. Thomson asked if he recollected seeing it.

With regard to the £771 10s.—the whole of Mr. Moriarty's explanation may be quite true as far it goes, but I understand the real charge against him to be that, during the three months which elapsed between the receipt of the money and payment into the Treasury, he lodged the money to his own private credit, and drew on it as if it were his own money. This he meets as follows:—"I respectfully submit that this (the statement that there was reason to believe that the money was applied in the interim to Mr. Moriarty's private purposes) is a presumption to which it is difficult to reply except by a simple denial, unless indeed I could hope to accomplish the impossible feat of proving a negative."

If Mr. Moriarty would show where the cheque was placed during the interval, and if necessary produce an extract from his Bank account, with a view of proving that he did not use the money, it would be much more to the purpose.

No. 10.

Memorandum of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

24 August, 1870.

MR. THOMSON will please peruse Mr. Moriarty's letter of explanations to the Executive Council, and reply to those remarks which impugn some of the statements in his report.—S.S.

No. 11.

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Revenue Accounts, Crown Lands Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 24 August, 1870.

IN compliance with the Minute of the Honorable the Treasurer on Mr. Moriarty's letter of the 8th instant, to the Clerk of No. 10. the Executive Council, I beg to submit the following replies to the principal objections raised by that gentleman to my report of the 6th June last, and to my subsequent memorandum of the 28th July.

In order that these may be more readily understood, I will state in connection with each reply Mr. Moriarty's objections to what he denominates in one place my "mistaken statements," and in another, "grave error in no less than four material questions, three of these questions of fact."

"The first of these has reference," he says, "to a statement made by Mr. Pretious and myself as to the book kept in the office for the entry at the close of each month of the amount received as transfers completed, &c.; and Mr. Thomson observes—'I have only to say that if such a book is in existence I never saw it, and that it is remarkable it was not produced when, at the expense of much time, I was endeavouring to find out the state of those fees from the butts of the official receipt books.' I beg to refer to the enclosed note, marked A, addressed to me by Mr. O'Dwyer, the clerk who has kept this book and made out the monthly statements from it, &c., &c."

With reference to this alleged error, I at once admit that I saw the book mentioned in Mr. O'Dwyer's note which he there describes as one from which the statements for the Treasury and Audit Office were prepared; and he gives this certificate in consequence of Mr. Moriarty having informed him that I had reported, with reference to my late inspection, that he kept no book showing the particulars of the collections lodged from time to time in the Treasury. I have made no such statement, in either my report or subsequent memorandum. The book Mr. O'Dwyer speaks of contains nothing more than copies of the attested accounts furnished to the Auditor General, which I did not go down to inspect. When I made the remark quoted by Mr. Moriarty, I understood him to mean a book that showed the receipt of the transfer fees in order of dates, and not a mere copy of documents forwarded to the Auditor General, which had I accepted as correct without any other examination I might as well have gone at once to the Audit Office to conduct my inquiries.

"The second mistake made by Mr. Thomson, and repeated by him with the observation that the correction of his previous statement was calculated to mislead, is repeated in these terms:—'The fact is the receipts are, as stated in my report, not drawn until the transfers have been completed, which may be months after the receipt of the fees.' I beg to refer to the enclosed statement, marked B, from Mr. Mansfield, the clerk who receives the transfers, records and deals with them, and draws the receipts, &c."

With regard to this matter I have to state that I find, on inquiry and reference again to the butts, that the receipts are drawn as stated by Mr. Mansfield, but that they are not forwarded until the transfers are completed, unless specially requested to be so. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Mansfield himself led me to understand that the receipts were not drawn until the transfers were completed, as, when I put the question to him, on Saturday last, in the presence of Mr. O'Dwyer, he gave me a reply that led me to believe that what I had previously stated was correct. I put the question a second time, and again got a similar reply; and it was not until put to him in a different form by Mr. O'Dwyer that I ascertained how they really were drawn. Having found several old dates mixed up with more recent ones, and many butts marked cancelled, the money having apparently been returned, I did not look upon these butts as reliable checks, much less proper records of receipts.

"Another matter upon which I find it necessary again to take issue with Mr. Thomson is in relation to the disposal of leases advertised as open to selection, as to which he is unable to understand how any difficulty or necessity for further investigation could have occurred, more especially as the rents tendered have now been paid into the Treasury."

As what I said on this question was only given as an opinion, I think it can scarcely come under the denomination of "grave error." My views were the result of a perusal of some of the advertisements in the *Government Gazette* respecting leases of runs open to selection. The following is a copy of an advertisement of this description, dated Department of Lands, Sydney, 9th July, 1869:—"Leases of Runs open to Selection.—The undermentioned Runs having been twice offered for sale at auction, but not bid for, may be obtained on lease by application to the Chief Commissioner for Crown Lands at the rents hereunder specified." (See advertisement referred to herewith.) It will be observed that the only conditions here mentioned are application to the Chief Commissioner and payment of the rent. Not a word is said about overlapping of boundaries or delay "until better information is obtained." Any one reading that advertisement would naturally suppose that the lease would be granted on payment of the specified rent.

I now come to the fourth and last of Mr. Moriarty's objections, which is stated in the following terms:—

"The remaining question of fact upon which Mr. Thomson is in error is, in the impression which he states that he is under that there had been some correspondence between the Auditor General and myself, that officer being desirous of obtaining from me an attested account of actual receipts within the month, instead of an account showing only the collections connected with the applications finally disposed of. All this is quite new to me. I know of no such correspondence, and cannot think how Mr. Thomson could have derived his impression; but I do think he should have been at the pains of verifying before introducing such a statement into his commentary."

My reply to all this is that my impression was derived from a conversation I had with the Chief Clerk of the Audit Office, to whom I mentioned, one day during the time I was engaged upon the Chief Commissioner's Accounts, that I found the moneys paid into the Treasury by that officer did not represent his actual receipts within the month, but only the collections connected with the applications finally disposed of. To this he replied that they had tried to obtain attested accounts of actual receipts, but had never been able to get them. It will also be in the recollection of the Honorable the Treasurer that Mr. Moriarty's first reply to my report was placed in my hands on the evening of the 27th ultimo, after office hours, with a request that I would furnish my comments thereon early next morning, which I accordingly did, otherwise I might have made further inquiries on this and other points which I dealt with in that memorandum.

Having replied to Mr. Moriarty's four specific objections, I think it due to myself to say that the principal matters brought under notice are treated almost as those of minor importance. The accuracy of my statements respecting the want of proper books of accounts,—the absence of a public Bank account,—and the fact that on the 30th April last Mr. Moriarty had in hand a sum of £573, nearly one-half of his annual collections,—is not denied. These are the main points of my report, and as such should, I imagine, have received his first attention.

There

There are other portions of Mr. Moriarty's letter respecting myself to which I might reply, but as I do not think they have any material bearing upon the subject I abstain from doing so

I, however, consider it my duty, in consequence of his letter having been referred to me, to draw attention to Mr. Moriarty's silence on the following paragraph in my memorandum of the 28th ultimo, viz — "Mr. Moriarty's statement that his collections were always kept distinct from his private moneys requires explanation, as, in reply to an application I made for his Bank pass-book, I was informed that I could not trace the disposal of public moneys in it, they having been mixed up with some trust funds. If, however, they have been kept distinct as now stated, the cash transactions of the department can be checked to a certain extent still." It is to be regretted that Mr. Moriarty, while commenting on other portions of the memorandum referred to, should have lost sight of this important point altogether. By the production of his Bank pass book, I could not only have traced the daily disposal of his collections, but at the same time have satisfied myself that the £573, balance of collections on 30th April last, was actually in the Bank.

I purposely refrain from making any comments on Mr. Moriarty's explanation respecting the £771 10s received in March and April last from Mr. Hughes of Maitland, as it is not a matter referred to in my report, and one of which I knew nothing until recently. I may, however, observe that this sum is not included in a memorandum I obtained from Mr. Moriarty of balances in hand on the 31st May last, and that I should have been informed of it when inspecting the accounts.

In conclusion, I have to state that, while deeply regretting the necessity for these comments, which Mr. Moriarty's line of defence has compelled me to make, I have been actuated by no hostile feeling towards that gentleman, as is half implied in the accompanying letter, but by a sincere desire to discharge faithfully the duties, unpleasant though they be, of my office; and I feel satisfied that no one who takes the trouble to make himself acquainted with the case will say that I have overstepped the proper bounds of such duties.

JAMES THOMSON,  
Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

Appended to  
No. 1

C

Department of Lands, Sydney, 9th July, 1869

LEASES OF RUNS OPEN TO SELECTION.

THE undermentioned runs having been twice offered for sale at auction, but not bid for, may be obtained on lease, by application to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, at the rents hereunder specified

WILLIAM FORSTER.

District	Run	Estimated Area	Annual Rental	District	Run	Estimated Area	Annual Rental
		Acres	£ s d			Acres	£ s d
Albert	Emerald, No 1	48,000	10 0 0	Albert	Maghera	51,680	10 0 0
do	do 2	64,000	10 0 0	do	Blarney	59,360	10 0 0
do	do 3	64,000	10 0 0	do	Dargle	60,800	10 0 0
do	do 4	64,000	10 0 0	do	Wunawunty	64,000	10 0 0
do	Greenough's Hill, No 2, Block A	56,160	10 0 0	Clarence	Walumban	16,000	10 0 0
do	do do B	53,280	10 0 0	do	Tomarah	14,000	10 0 0
do	do do C	48,640	10 0 0	Darling	South Gall Gall	61,440	10 0 0
do	Outer Kelly, East	22,320	10 0 0	do	West Panban, Block A	61,440	10 0 0
do	Grassmere	28,000	10 0 0	do	do do B	61,440	10 0 0
do	Rankin's Hill, No 2, Block B	19,520	10 0 0	do	Outer Back Mythus, Block B	51,200	10 0 0
do	do do C	30,400	10 0 0	do	North Mysis Block A	61,440	10 0 0
do	do do D	50,400	10 0 0	do	do do B	51,200	10 0 0
do	do do E	50,880	10 0 0	do	do do C	64,000	10 0 0
do	do No 4, Block A	57,200	10 0 0	do	South Gall, Block A	61,440	10 0 0
do	do do B	64,000	10 0 0	Macleay	Solitary	14,000	10 0 0
do	do do C	64,000	10 0 0	do	Sherwood	4,800	10 0 0
do	do do D	64,000	10 0 0	do	Calatme	11,520	10 0 0
do	do do E	64,000	10 0 0	do	Yarrowell	12,800	10 0 0
do	do East, No 4, Block A	64,000	10 0 0	do	Cullatin	11,520	10 0 0
do	do do B	64,000	10 0 0	do	Mogulamba	64,000	10 0 0
do	do do C	64,000	10 0 0	Warrego	do South	64,000	10 0 0
do	do do D	64,000	10 0 0	do	do do No 1	48,000	10 0 0
do	do do E	64,000	10 0 0	do	Buckwaroon, South	64,000	10 0 0
do	Youyang, Block A	57,000	10 0 0	do	do East	57,600	10 0 0
do	do E	34,400	10 0 0	do	Booroomugga	64,000	10 0 0
do	Thagoara	19,200	10 0 0	do	do North	64,000	10 0 0
do	Parro Plains, No 3	61,440	10 0 0	do	do No 1, West	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 4	62,720	10 0 0	do	Back Booroomugga	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 5	62,720	10 0 0	do	Back of Back Booroomugga, East	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 6	62,720	10 0 0	do	Back of Back Booroomugga	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 7	62,720	10 0 0	do	Curraweena	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 8	61,440	10 0 0	do	do East	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 9	58,240	10 0 0	do	do Back	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 10	42,240	10 0 0	do	do East Back	64,000	10 0 0
do	Wentworth, No. 5	64,000	10 0 0	do	Coronga	16,000	10 0 0
do	do 6	64,000	10 0 0	do	Back Coronga Peak, West	64,000	10 0 0
do	do 7	64,000	10 0 0	do	Merrere	35,000	10 0 0
do	do 8	64,000	10 0 0	do	do Back, East	64,000	10 0 0
do	Donald's Plains, Block A	60,160	10 0 0	do	Marwarre	36,480	10 0 0
do	do do C	40,000	10 0 0	do	Back Gundabooka, A	64,000	10 0 0
do	do do F	40,000	10 0 0	do	do B	57,600	10 0 0
do	do do I	64,000	10 0 0	do	Back Dunlop's Range	42,240	10 0 0
do	do do L	64,000	10 0 0	do	Back of Back Dunlop's Range	49,280	10 0 0
do	Kootooloomondoo	64,000	10 0 0	do	Keirangundah	35,200	10 0 0
do	North Kootooloomondoo	64,000	10 0 0	do	Tindayrey, or Merrere Back	64,000	10 0 0
do	Nungo	64,000	10 0 0	do	Booroondara, East Back	57,600	10 0 0
do	Weimbutta	64,000	10 0 0	do	Booroondara, East	57,600	10 0 0
do	Outer Kelly, West	64,000	10 0 0	do	Back Myall Camp, North	16,000	10 0 0
do	Manatoo, East	64,000	10 0 0	Wellington	Babinda, North	64,000	10 0 0
do	Manatoo, West	40,320	10 0 0	do	Geweroo	64,000	10 0 0
do	Wanga, East	64,000	10 0 0	do	Hermitage Plains, Block A, No 2	57,600	10 0 0
do	Wanga, West	64,000	10 0 0	do	do do G	38,400	10 0 0
do	Nardoo	32,000	10 0 0	do	do do H	38,400	10 0 0
do	Lubra	52,800	10 0 0	do	do do I	64,000	10 0 0
do	Mooree	48,840	10 0 0	do	do do J	64,000	10 0 0
do	Otaka	60,800	10 0 0	do	do do M	64,000	10 0 0
do	Moama, Block O	64,000	10 0 0	do	do do S	64,000	10 0 0
do	do do R	64,000	10 0 0				
do	Ballma	60,800	10 0 0				
do	Bally Castle	57,600	10 0 0				

## No. 12.

## Minute for the Auditor General.

THE Cabinet request the Auditor General to read over carefully all the correspondence and documents connected with the case of Mr. Moriarty, Under Secretary and Chief Commissioner for Crown Lands; and having done so, to take the statements of Messrs. Moriarty and Thomson by way of explanation as to their respective assertions. The Cabinet is desirous of giving to Mr. Moriarty the fullest opportunity to show in what respect Mr. Thomson's report is incorrect, more especially upon those points to which he has referred in his letter. But what is of most importance is, that Mr. Moriarty should show to the Auditor General that the £771 10s. which was in his hands from the 17th March to the 18th June was at his credit in the Union Bank until he paid it into the Treasury, and that it was not used for his private purposes. This it is considered can be readily done by the production of Mr. Moriarty's Bank pass-book.

CHARLES COWPER,  
23 Aug., 1870.

## No. 13.

## Memo. of the Auditor General.

Audit Office, 26 August, 1870.

HAVING, in accordance with the request of the Cabinet, carefully read over all the correspondence and documents connected with the case of Mr. A. O. Moriarty, Under Secretary and Chief Commissioner for Crown Lands, and having made personal inquiry of Mr. Moriarty, and of the officers of the Crown Lands Department whose names are mentioned, as to the allegations contained in those documents, I beg to submit the statements I have received from Mr. Moriarty, and from Mr. James Thomson, the Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts, together with the following conclusions at which I have arrived on the points involved in the inquiry.

There are four main points at issue between the parties.

Firstly,—as to the existence or non-existence of any book of accounts :

Mr. Moriarty complains that Mr. Thomson's statement "that he never saw such a book" is incorrect, as the book was shown to him by Mr. O'Dwyer. On this head, I think there has been some misconception, but I do not think Mr. Thomson is chargeable with any intentional misstatement. The only book of account kept in the department was, it seems, shown to Mr. Thomson, as is admitted in his later statements. This book purports to be a record of the monthly receipts from which the statements to the Treasury and Audit Office are copied, and it is stated to be compiled from the original receipts, letters, and other documents, placed at the end of each month in Mr. O'Dwyer's hands for the purpose. I do not wonder that Mr. Thomson falls foul of such a system, for I cannot imagine any much more loose, but Mr. Moriarty alleges that the system, such as it is, has grown up with the office; and although he admits, not very business-like in an accountant's point of view, yet he maintains it has answered the purpose very well.

Secondly,—as to the receipts for fees on transfers of runs, &c., Mr. Moriarty complains that Mr. Thomson's reports convey a false impression. I have questioned Mr. Mansfield, the clerk in charge of this branch of the business, and have ascertained from him that, with few exceptions, and those rather from oversight than intention, the official receipts were filled in at the time the moneys were received, and, as a rule, forwarded to the parties with the notices of transfer, or in cases of irregularity with the letter pointing out the irregularity.

This statement differs materially from that originally made by Mr. Thomson, qualified, however, in his subsequent statement of 24th instant. I am inclined to think that Mr. Mansfield misled Mr. Thomson in the first instance, not intentionally, but from nervousness and confusion.

Thirdly,—as to the disposal of moneys received for leases open for selection, Mr. Moriarty's objections seem to me in this case altogether wide of the mark.

The difficulties as to boundaries do not seem to have anything to do with the point raised by Mr. Thomson. That officer points out the irregularity of Mr. Moriarty retaining in his hands for indefinite periods sums paid to him for these leases. It would seem to me that any question of boundary should have been determined before the runs were advertised, and not made the excuse for delay in bringing the payments to account. I am but imperfectly acquainted with the reason for the practice of the Crown Lands Department in this matter, but Mr. Moriarty seems to me to have laboured under a misapprehension of his duty with regard to these and similar payments made to him.

He seems to have regarded himself as the rightful custodian of all moneys paid into his hands, until the transactions for which they were paid had been completed and the parties put in possession of the lease, license, or whatever it might be for which the payments were made; nor does he seem to have considered himself answerable to the Government Regulations in these matters, except in regard to what he has been in the habit of terming "completed transactions."

Fourthly,—with reference to certain alleged correspondence between the Auditor General and the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, touching the latter's attested accounts, Mr. Thomson, it appears, made his statement on the authority of the Chief Clerk of the Audit Department, who had stated to Mr. Thomson his impression that the matter in point had been made the subject of an official communication to Mr. Moriarty. No record of it however can be found; and therefore, whilst Mr. Thomson is quite absolved from any suspicion even of intentional misstatement, Mr. Moriarty's disclaimer is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Reviewing the entire question as between Mr. Thomson and Mr. Moriarty, the conclusion is forced upon me that, whilst the adverse points are strongly brought out in Mr. Thomson's reports, there are extenuating circumstances, which it was not that officer's duty to touch upon, but which I think are entitled to their proper weight in arriving at a decision upon this question.

Amongst these there are two or three considerations which seem to me to stand prominently forward. The first is, that the system complained of, loose as it is, has grown up with the department, and has up to the time of the late inquiry received no direct condemnation.

The second consideration, to which Mr. Moriarty himself ascribes in a great degree his shortcomings in these matters of account, is the physical depression brought on by overtaxed energies, and the consequent inability to give that attention to the business of two departments which was necessary for the proper conduct of one. There is a third consideration which it seems to me should weigh in the judgment of this case, and that is, that no loss to the Revenue, or to any person concerned, has been discovered, or, in so far as appears by the papers, even suspected. An unblemished reputation, earned during a service of four-and-twenty years, should also weigh somewhat in the scale against irregularities which, whilst highly censurable, are not characterized by unfaithfulness or criminality.

I now come to the question which is regarded by the Cabinet as of most importance, namely, the disposal of the sum of £769 10s. remitted to Mr. Moriarty on the 15th of March last, by the Bank of Australasia, Maitland, and not paid into the Treasury till the 18th June.

I regret that Mr. Moriarty declined to exhibit his Bank pass-book, or to authorize my inquiry at the Union Bank with the view of tracing this payment. The gist of his statement will be found in the accompanying letter, which differs in no material respect from the explanation given in his letter of the 8th instant, addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council.

I ascertained, however, from Mr. Moriarty that his account with the Union Bank is one dealing with matters of a "fiduciary" character, and that his private account is kept with the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The impropriety in this case arose no doubt entirely from the irregular mode of dealing with public moneys which had grown up in the office, and seems in so far sanctioned by usage. Mr. Moriarty being accustomed to pay into an account not strictly a "public account" moneys of one description, was very likely in the hurry of business to dispose in the same provisional way of sums which did not properly belong to the same category; and, under all the circumstances, it must be believed that this was the case here. There was no delay in acknowledging the receipt of the money, nor any deviation from the usual procedure of the office in similar cases, and therefore there is no room for supposing that Mr. Moriarty contemplated any appropriation of the whole or any part of it. A long sustained character for probity and honor, irrespective of other considerations, forbids so unworthy a suspicion.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

7, Gresham-street, 25 August, 1870.

Sir,

With reference to our conversation of this morning, I beg to state that I should not have waited until now to refer to the state of the Bank account through which the draft for £771 10s. was collected in the interval between its transmission to me and deposit in the Treasury, had it seemed to me that the case could possibly be decided thereby.

That I do not now enter upon it is not from any desire to withhold from the Government or yourself proper information bearing on this or any transaction, but simply and only because it would not tend to establish the truth of the matter either for me or against me. As I have repeatedly stated, the account in question was not an official account, but included various other moneys. To prove, therefore, that there was a balance exceeding the amount in question would not rebut the suspicions that I wish to repudiate, because it might be that such balance appertained to other transactions; still less would a lower balance at any time tend to prove them, because the amount might nevertheless be as it always has been, immediately at my disposal. I had stated as much to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary before receiving notice of my suspension, and should have adverted to it in my former statement had I found anything in the correspondence and minutes referring to this point. As a matter of fact, during a portion of the period in question there were lying in my hands (including some large drafts in my cash-box) several sums on various accounts amounting together to a considerable sum, which I did not for some considerable time—whilst I was and owing to my being overwhelmed with the labour of two offices, and suffering both physically and mentally from the exhaustion thereby superinduced—lodge in that Bank account, but of which it was the proper destination. At the same time I knew that, notwithstanding this temporary disorder and apparent confusion, no possible difficulty could arise in putting all such matters in order at any moment. Perhaps I may not have made it sufficiently apparent in my former observations that I have acted on the presumption, as to moneys coming into my hands in my official capacity, that, unless and until the transactions to which they pertain are completed, they have been held by me not as public money the property of the Government, but as the property of the parties, to whom it has been returned, in all cases of the applications not being complied with. I may or may not have been right in this presumption, but it may have led to apparent departures from rules applicable to collections purely revenue.

From the nature of the communication which you made to me this morning, as to the instructions which you had just then personally received, it hardly seemed worth while to enter upon the matters in which I was at issue with Mr. Thomson. As to some of these, that gentleman has admitted his errors, promising to apologize for them; and though, in the further statement which you showed me, that gentleman has attempted to explain them away or detract from their importance (committing at the same time another error as to one point, into which it is now needless to enter), I think you must have been satisfied that my objections were fully borne out. I cannot conclude without protesting that I am placed in a totally false position, by being required to disprove suspicions which I solemnly declare have no other foundation than such enforced inattention as arose from faculties overburdened with excessive labour. The circumstances debar me from disproving those suspicions in the manner suggested; but on the other hand, I would ask if there are not many other conclusions as reasonably to be drawn from the facts as those which so cruelly impugn me. Whatever decision the Government may in their pleasure arrive at with regard to one who has long served the public, and ever faithfully, no man can truly assert that in the present or any matter I have ever acted otherwise than uprightly.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. MORIARTY.

## No. 14.

Minute relative to Auditor General's Memo.

27 August, 1870.

THE Cabinet do not consider the report of the Auditor General carries the investigation into the case of Mr. Moriarty further than when it was placed in his hands. Assertion cannot be accepted as proof, and it seems that Mr. Moriarty still refuses to satisfy the Government that he did not use the public money improperly retained by him for three months for his private purposes. But the Cabinet remark that Mr. Moriarty now refers to a third Bank account. In an early stage of the inquiry, Mr. Moriarty referred the Treasurer and myself to an account in the Bank of New South Wales, which he described as a "Trust Account," and led us to believe we should get satisfactory information by applying to Mr. Shepherd Smith, to whom he permitted us to refer. That account gave very little information, beyond showing that, on the 30th March, a sum of £600 was paid in by Mr. Moriarty to reduce the overdrawn account. The inference appeared to be that, as Mr. Moriarty had stated to Mr. Samuel and myself that he retained the cheque from the Maitland Branch Bank of Australasia some days before presenting it, the deposit of £600 was a portion of the proceeds. Mr. Samuel then ascertained, by inquiry at the head office of the Bank of Australasia, that the cheque was duly honored on the 17th March (I think), *i.e.*, as soon as it reached Mr. Moriarty, and the proceeds deposited at an account which Mr. Moriarty kept in the Union Bank. Upon my communicating this to Mr. Moriarty, he explained the discrepancy between his statement to us and the actual fact—alleging that he had forgotten it. A similar explanation was given by Mr. Moriarty when requested to state how he came to assert that he had no public money in his hands, when he actually had and had kept for nearly three months the sum of £771 10s., which he paid into the Treasury on the 18th June, two days after Mr. Samuel and myself left Sydney.

The Cabinet must therefore insist upon a certificate from the Manager of the Union Bank, or the Australian Joint Stock Bank, that the amount in question was at Mr. Moriarty's credit from the time he received it until it was paid by him into the Treasury.

CHARLES COWPER.

## No. 15.

The Auditor General to The Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq.

Audit Office, 29 August, 1870. 4.15 p.m.

My dear Mr. Cowper,

No. 14.

In compliance with the directions of the Cabinet, conveyed to me in your minute of the 27th instant, herewith returned, I made an engagement with Mr. Moriarty to meet me at the Audit Office, at 10 o'clock this morning, with the view of obtaining the further information required from him. After waiting for him till 12.30 I went to the Crown Lands Office, and found him there,—read to him your minute, and solicited an answer to the concluding paragraph. Mr. Moriarty promised that he would furnish me with an answer by 4 o'clock; or failing to do so, that he would communicate with yourself or with Mr. Robertson direct. As I have received no communication from him, I conclude that he prefers to take the latter course.

Very faithfully yours,

C. ROLLESTON.

See No. 16.

P.S.—4.40 p.m. The enclosed note from Mr. Moriarty has just been placed in my hands.—C.R.

## No. 16.

A. O. Moriarty, Esq., to The Auditor General.

My dear Sir,

29 August, 1870.

The minute of which you read me the contents to-day requires a further answer than it has been possible for me to write since seeing you. I would therefore beg to be permitted to forward my reply directly to the Minister for Lands, if I should not have the opportunity of again addressing yourself on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

A. O. MORIARTY.

## No. 17.

A. O. Moriarty, Esq., to The Hon. John Robertson, Esq.

Department of Lands, 31 August, 1870.

My dear Mr. Robertson,

I think the observation of Mr. Thomson, of my having omitted the sum of £771 10s. from a statement furnished to him of collections not brought to account, was made by him in his statement to the Auditor General at the time of the latter officer being required to investigate the discrepancies between us; which statement I have never had in my hands, and of the contents of which I have only a very imperfect notion.

I

I would however state that I received a note from Mr. Thomson mentioning his wish to send in, the same afternoon, his report on his investigation of the accounts of the Collections of the Crown Lands Office. I at once sent over to the office for the information which I knew was being compiled there on the subject of Mr. Thomson's inquiries, and enclosed him (without comment further than as to my having been unable personally to attend to his request) the statement which was sent to me, in the preparation or direction of which I was not engaged or consulted.

I believe the sum in question was not included because it was not supposed to come within the category of Mr. Thomson's inquiry. The idea of any desire to conceal in any way a matter the whole details of which must have been known to some twenty people in and out of the office, and the amount of which was paid into the Treasury about a fortnight after, and the correspondence showing the whole state of the case from the beginning, sent to the Treasury a few days afterwards, is I hope too absurd to need repetition.

Yours, &c.,

A. O. MORIARTY.

A.

The Hon. John Robertson, Esq., to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

My dear Mr. Moriarty,

31 August, 1870.

With reference to our conversation on the subject of your suspension, &c., you mentioned to me that you had not seen officially the observation of Mr. Thomson referring to the omission to include the sum of £771, or thereabouts, now in question, in your statement of amounts in hand at a particular period, and therefore had had no opportunity of replying to it.

I write you in order to give you that opportunity, and shall be glad if you will give me, for the information of the Government, the case from your point of view.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

B.

J. C. Raymond, Esq., to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

My dear Sir,

Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, 31 August, 1870.

I enclose you the official information you apply for.

I may add, during the period or since, your account has not been overdrawn, and that there would have been no difficulty about the payment of the cheque alluded to.

I remain, &c.,

J. C. RAYMOND.

C.

J. C. Raymond, Esq., to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, 31 August, 1870.

On 16th March, 1870, the messenger of your office paid in the sum of £775 10s. to the credit of your account in this Bank, making the balance of same £945 12s. Cr.; and, on the 20th June, 1870, your cheque No. 231, for £771, was paid, reducing said balance to £144 19s. 5d.

I remain, &c.,

J. C. RAYMOND,

Manager.

#### No. 18.

#### Cabinet Minute.

THE facts disclosed in Mr. Thomson's report are of themselves sufficient to justify some censure, and prove that a state of things has been tolerated in the Lands Department which is inconsistent with its proper working. The explanations of Mr. Moriarty and Mr. Pretious do not clear up the points dealt with by Mr. Thomson, who appears to have performed an unpleasant duty in an efficient manner. Nothing in the report of the Auditor General has shaken the report of Mr. Thomson, and it is to be regretted that he should have been subjected to some of the remarks which Mr. Moriarty has made upon his report. No officer appointed to fulfil the responsible functions attaching to the position of Inspector of Revenue Accounts can carry out the investigations necessarily devolving upon him with any degree of confidence, unless he feels that he will be supported by the Government.

Mr. Thomson has clearly shown that Mr. Moriarty was in the habit of receiving public moneys which he ought not to have received, of detaining them in his hands instead of paying them into the Treasury without delay, and of not keeping any account of them by which the proper officer could at any time ascertain what was the amount in his hands, and where the money was. Considering that all this is in direct breach of the regulations with which it was especially incumbent upon an officer of Mr. Moriarty's position to comply, the Cabinet is of opinion that, after the inquiry of Mr. Thomson and his report, the Government cannot acquit him of very serious irregularity.

But whatever course the Government might have pursued in respect to the matters dealt with in Mr. Thomson's report, if they alone had to be the subject of consideration, the receipt by Mr. Moriarty, on the 17th March last, of the sum of £771 10s. from the Messrs. Cooper, for the purchase of Crown land, and his paying that amount into the Union Bank to his private account, instead of at once forwarding it to the Treasury, constitutes an act of misconduct which compels a mode of treatment of a most painful kind, but from which, consistently with the demands of duty, there is no escape; Mr. Moriarty had no right whatever to take this money, in any capacity, or under any pretext, still less to keep it in his possession for upwards of three months. His explanation that, when requested by Mr. Thomson to state the balance of public moneys in his hands on the 31st May, he gave a statement of sums which did not include this amount, because he understood the question to apply only to moneys which came regularly into his hands as Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, is certainly no excuse. But that inquiry should have reminded him that he had a large sum of money retained on its way to the Treasury which he never should have received. Without wishing to add anything needlessly calculated to injure Mr. Moriarty, the Cabinet cannot ignore the fact that, immediately previous to Mr. Cowper and Mr. Samuel leaving Sydney to attend the Intercolonial Conference at Melbourne, in reply to a question put by Mr. Cowper as acting for the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Moriarty distinctly assured him that all the public money which he had received was then paid up. Mr. Cowper consequently left Sydney satisfied with that assurance; whereas it appeared in an investigation caused by rumours which reached the Ministers, that on the 18th June, two days after Messrs. Cowper and Samuel left Sydney, Mr. Moriarty paid the sum of £771 10s. into the Treasury. This circumstance was not known to the Treasurer until the 26th July. No explanation which has been afforded by Mr. Moriarty has satisfied the Cabinet that the course pursued by him has been consistent with the proper discharge of his duty. On the contrary, the Cabinet are compelled to express the opinion that Mr. Moriarty did not meet the charge in a candid and ingenuous manner, but that he repeatedly made statements which he afterwards admitted were at variance with the fact.

Under all the circumstances, however painful the necessity, the Cabinet feels that there is no other course open but, in accordance with the mode adopted by the Government in similar cases, to advise His Excellency in Council that Mr. Moriarty should be removed from the Public Service.

For the Cabinet,

CHARLES COWPER.

Laid before the Executive Council on 8th September, 1870.—Minute 70-35.

8/9/70.—B.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

PROCEEDINGS of the Executive Council, on the 8th September, 1870, with reference to the removal of Mr. A. O. Moriarty from the Public Service.

Minute, 8th September, 1870.—Confirmed, 16th September, 1870.

REFERRING to the former proceedings of the Council, with respect to the charges preferred against Mr. A. O. Moriarty, in relation to the accounts of the Crown Lands Department, His Excellency the Governor now lays before them the reports of Mr. C. Rolleston, Auditor General, who was requested to inquire into the circumstances of the case; also, a Cabinet Minute dated the 6th instant, fully setting forth the conclusions arrived at by the Government after the most careful consideration.

2. The Council having deliberated upon the subject, are with much regret forced to the conviction that Mr. Moriarty who has been allowed every opportunity for explanation, has failed satisfactorily to disprove the charges preferred against him; and they therefore, for the reasons set forth in the Cabinet Minute referred to, advise that he be removed from the Public Service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Moriarty informed—9th Sept., 1870.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to A. O. Moriarty, Esq.

Sir, Executive Council Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1870.  
Referring to my communication of the 30th July last, notifying your suspension by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from the performance of your public functions, and calling upon you to show cause why you should not be removed from the Public Service, in consequence of certain irregularities connected with the accounts of the Crown Lands Department,—I am now directed to inform you that, after the most careful consideration of the correspondence and the explanations furnished by you, it has been determined that you have failed satisfactorily to disprove the charges preferred against you.

I am at the same time to inform you that, with feelings of regret, His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has directed that you be removed from the Public Service.

I have further to request that you will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

I have, &c.,  
ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

No. 19.

A. O. Moriarty, Esq., to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir, Australian Club, Sydney, 16 September, 1870.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication informing me that His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council had seen fit to direct my removal from the Public Service.

I now beg to request that you will be so good as to obtain the necessary permission for me to inspect the documents and correspondence on which the decision of His Excellency and the Council has been arrived at.

I have, &c.,  
A. O. MORIARTY.

No. 21A.

Mr. T. Duck to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir, Moorooloolen, 7 July, 1877.  
I have the honor to inform you that I wrote to you about the 9th June instant, enclosing a Post Office Order, value £5, being the rent of my leased land, situated near to Moorooloolen. Not having received your acknowledgment of the money, I naturally feel anxious to know if it reached its destination. Your prompt attention will oblige.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS DUCK.

The amount has perhaps been forwarded to the Occupation Branch. Officer-in-charge of the Occupation Branch, B.C., 11 July, 1877.—CHARLES BROWN.

The amount appears to have been received by Mr. Pretious on 13th June last. I have ascertained that the Post Office Order was cashed on 28th June and has not been carried to Revenue. Must await settlement of Mr. Pretious's accounts.—E.D., 20/7/77.

The writer should be informed (if not already) of receipt of Post Office Order, and that reference has been made to the Crown Bailiff for a definite description of the land.—E.D., 20/7/77.

MEMORANDUM.—Has money order, amount £5, in favour of the late Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands (A. O. Pretious), taken out by Thomas Duck, of Moorooloolen, on or shortly before the 18th ultimo, been paid; if so, at what date?—E.O'D., 20/7/77. Paid on the 28th June to the signature of A. O. Pretious.—A.D., *pro* Superintendent, 20/7/77.

On the date given (28th June) Mr. Pretious's collections were paid into Bank and Treasury, but the rent represented by this Post Office Order was not paid to Suspense Account.—E.D.

No. 22.

Memo. by Mr. Pretious.

As I am advised that a further report has been furnished by Mr. Thomson as to the matter of the Occupation accounts, in regard to which I shall, I presume, be called upon for explanation, I trust the Under Secretary for Lands will kindly cause it, when to hand, to be remitted to me with the least possible delay.  
The Under Secretary for Lands.

A.O.P.,  
7 July, 1877.

Submitted. The report is, I conclude, at the Treasury, having been made by direction of the Colonial Treasurer.—W.W.S., 9 July, /77.

The Under Secretary for Lands. Report herewith.—G.E., 9/7/77.

No. 23.

29

No. 23.

R. P. Raymond, Esq., to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

123, Pitt-street, Sydney, 9 July, 1877.

I am instructed to request you will give authority to the Treasury to receive the rent of the undermentioned runs, Albert District:—

Mount Arrowsmith, No. 3, £22,  
Do. No. 4, £22,

in name of W. A. Brodribb, a few days overdue through an accidental omission to forward the money in time.

I enclose receipt for amount paid into the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
R. PEEL RAYMOND,  
Agent.

Not with paper

Under the circumstances stated, I beg to recommend that the forfeiture of the runs referred to be reversed, and the amount paid as rents credited to Revenue.—E. DU FAUR, B.C., 10 July, 1877.

Approved.—E.D., 11/7/77.

No. 24.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to E. B. Holt, Esq.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 9 July, 1877.

Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Minister for Lands has been pleased to approve of the reversal of the runs named in the margin, and the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has been so advised.

Back of adjoining Tabratong.  
Back of Tabratong.  
Messrs. Lee, lessees.

I have, &c.,  
E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

No. 25.

Minute by Mr. Pretious.

WITH reference to the minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, of date 2nd instant, on Mr. Thomson's report of even date, having reference to a cheque paid into my public account at the Bank of New South Wales, on 27th April last, I beg to state that, as I understood Mr. Thomson was inspecting the office accounts, I refrained from rendering any explanation until that examination was concluded, as is usual in such cases.

As I now understand from the Accountant that the accounts have been found correct, I take leave respectfully to state in reply that I was not aware of any impropriety in passing a cheque given to me for a public purpose to my public account in the Bank of New South Wales for collection, pending decision of the Honorable the Minister in the matter of the reversal of the forfeiture of the runs whose rents were represented by it. On inquiry being raised, this, amongst several other cases of even earlier date, with many later, was found in my despatch box for submission; but I may mention that my intention to deal with this particular case forthwith will be apparent from the date of my minute on Mr. Lee's letter, and from the fact also that the letter bears a mark, my initials in red, which indicates to the gentlemen in this office when immediate action is required.

Amidst an unusual press of business and a mass of other papers, it appears unfortunately to have escaped attention.

I may state also in explanation, that the paying of a cheque placed in my hands for whatever purpose to my public account for collection has not been an exception but the rule. In the same way, a Bank draft in favour of the Honorable the Treasurer representing any payment whatever would be lodged as part of first collection in the Treasury.

I considered this the safest course, in order to protect myself from any possible surcharge; but whether I have or have not been in error in this regard, surely this is no warrant for any imputation such as Mr. Thomson's minute, it appears to me, conveys, and which could alone have induced the recommendation of that officer for my immediate suspension, without affording me a chance of one word of explanation.

As my collections up to 30th June were paid into the Bank on Monday, 2nd July, and the previous arrears on 28th June, directly my attention was called to the matter, and as my cash in hand correctly represents any outstanding amounts due and held over for decision or otherwise, I trust if I express my frank and sincere regret for any irregularities in time or mode of payment which I may have committed my apology may be accepted.

I hope that the Honorable the Minister may consider that my suspension from duty has been a sufficiently severe expiation of my errors, and that he will be pleased to restore me to the position which I have so long held (I hope without discredit) in the Public Service.

A. O. PRETIOUS,  
10th July, /77.

Minute of the Minister for Lands.

MINUTE should be prepared for transmission to Executive Council suspending Mr. Pretious; but before referring papers to the Crown Law Officers, this explanation and accompanying papers may be sent on to the Treasurer for his perusal.

Minute accordingly.—10/7/77.

R.D., 10/7/77.

No. 26.

## No. 26.

## Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 10 July, 1877.

In consequence of the accompanying report from the Chief Inspector of Accounts, forwarded to me by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, respecting certain irregularities in the accounts of Mr. A. O. Pretious, the Officer-in-charge of the Crown Lands Occupation Branch, I feel compelled to recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Mr. Pretious be suspended from duty, and called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service.

RICHARD DRIVER.

Under the report of Mr. Thomson, Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Accounts, the Executive Council advise that Mr. A. O. Pretious, Officer-in-charge of the Occupation Branch of the Department of Lands, be suspended from official duty, and called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed from the Public Service.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 10/7/77. Approved.—H.R.

## No. 27.

## The Clerk of the Executive Council to A. O. Pretious, Esq.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 10 July, 1877.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your suspension from official duty, in consequence of irregularities in your public accounts, which have lately formed the subject of inquiry by Mr. Thomson, Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

2. As it appears from the papers laid before the Council that you have had the opportunity of perusing the reports furnished by Mr. Thomson, I have not felt it necessary to supply you with copies, but should you signify your wish to have them, I shall be glad to forward them to you.

3. In notifying your suspension from official duty, I am to request that you will furnish me, within seven (7) days (for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency and the Council), with such explanation as you may desire to offer, and to show cause why you should not be removed from the Service.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

## No. 28.

## The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to R. P. Raymond, Esq.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 12 July, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to approve of the rents of the runs, Mt. Arrowsmith, Nos. 3 and 4, being credited to Revenue, and that the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade has been so advised.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

## No. 29.

## The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 12 July, 1877.

Mt. Arrowsmith,  
No. 3.  
Mt. Arrowsmith,  
No. 4.  
W. A. Brodribb.

Having reference to Treasury receipt No. 11658 (Suspense Account), I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to approve of the rents of the runs named in the margin being credited to Revenue.

I have, &amp;c.,

E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

## No. 30.

## A. O. Pretious, Esq., to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 13 July, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, advising me that His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, had approved of my suspension from official duty in consequence of irregularities in my public accounts, and requesting me to furnish you, for the purpose of being laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Council, such explanation as I might desire to offer.

In reply I have to inform you that, in my minute of the 10th instant, forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, I offered a full explanation in regard to the irregularities referred to.

This minute has I understand been placed with the papers in the case. Should however a copy of it be required, I shall be happy to furnish one forthwith.

I have, &amp;c.,

A. O. PRETIOUS.  
P.S.

P.S.—I may perhaps be permitted to add that, in my opinion, no officer charged with functions so various, responsible, and onerous as those attached to the office which I had the honor to hold should be required to give his attention to a small matter of cash detail. The office Accountant might well, I think, be held altogether responsible.—A.O.P.

Referred to Secretary for Lands.—H.R. The Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 17/7/77.

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No. 31.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Crown Bailiff, Goulburn.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 13 July, 1877.

Referring to my letter of the 20th September last, informing you that Mr. Thomas Duck had been permitted to lease 5 acres of reserve No. 32, county of Argyle, parish of Uringalla, for quarrying limestone, I have to request you will be good enough to furnish a description of the 5 acres of the reserve applied for in such position as not to command an undue advantage over portion No. 22.

I am, &c.,

E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

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No. 32.

Memorandum by the Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

AUTHORITY for reversal of forfeiture in this case has been given, but it has since been ascertained that the payment of £22 has not been made to the Treasury.

A Bank draft for that amount was banked by Mr. Pretious on 28th June, covering office petty collections of which it formed no part.

Under the circumstances, as the amount has been received by an officer of the Government, I presume that the notice of reversal should issue, and the Treasury be informed that the payment cannot be advised until the settlement of Mr. Pretious's accounts has been made.

I may add that Mr. Pretious offered the amount in cash, on or about the 13th instant, to the Accountant and to Mr. Mansfield, but those officers declined to receive it, having no authority to do so.

Submitted.—E.D., 16 July, 1877.

Notice of reversal must issue. The papers should be submitted to the Atty. General.—R.D., 16/7/77. Under Secretary for Lands.—B.C., 16 July, 1877.

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No. 33.

W. A. Brodribb, Esq., to The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

Sir,

Buckhurst, Double Bay, 16 July, 1877.

Agreeably to my promise, I send you two telegrams with reference to the non-payment of rents in Mount Arrowsmith, blocks Nos. 3 and 4.

Please return me the telegrams.

I remain, &c.,

WM. A. BRODRIBB.

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[Enclosure A to No. 33.]

Telegram to Charles Brown, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

9 July, 1877.

ARROWSMITH blocks forfeited; rents not paid.

WM. A. BRODRIBB,  
Australian Club, Sydney.

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[Enclosure B to No. 33.]

Telegram to W. A. Brodribb, Esq., Buckhurst, Double Bay, Sydney.

Melbourne, 9 July, 1877.

SENT Pretious cheque on 7 May to pay rent. Cheque paid.

CHARLES BROWN,  
43, Bourke-street.

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No. 34.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to T. Bawden, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 16 July, 1877.

Referring to your application of the 4th of May last, and subsequent communication of the 24th of the same month, I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to approve of the reversal of the forfeiture of the run named in the margin, and to direct the acceptance of the overdue rents for 1876-77 with accrued penalty, £22 in all.

Receipt for the above will be forwarded to you when the same shall have been credited.

I have, &c.,

E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

Bailed-downs	
Creek, Clarence,	
Rents, 1876-77,	£20
Penalty....	£2
	£22

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No. 35.

## No. 35.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 16 July, 1877.

Beilsdowne  
Creek, Clarence.  
John McLeod.

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable the Secretary for Lands has been pleased to approve of the reversal of the forfeiture of the run named in the margin, and of the rents for 1876-77 being accepted with accrued penalties, in all £22.

Rent, 1876-77 ..... £20  
Penalties.. £2  
£22

A draft of the above appears to have been forwarded to this office on the 25th of May last; the amount however cannot at present be lodged in the Treasury, and must await the result of the inquiries now pending as to moneys forwarded from time to time on public account to Mr. A. O. Pretious.

I have, &c.,  
E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

## No. 36.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to W. A. Brodribb, Esq.

Sir, Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 16 July, 1877.

Mt. Arrowsmith,  
No. 3.  
Mt. Arrowsmith,  
No. 4.

I have the honor to inform you that, under an application made by Mr. R. P. Raymond on the 9th instant, the Honorable the Minister for Lands has been pleased to approve of the rents of the runs named in the margin, which had been lodged in Suspense Account, being credited to Revenue.

I have, &c.,  
E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

## No. 37.

Memo. by the Acting Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

THE writer of enclosed stopped me in the street on Saturday last respecting forfeiture of runs of which the rents had been remitted to this office some months previously, and said he would send me telegrams he had received in the matter.

From the statements therein, it appears that the rents in question (£44) must have been forwarded to Mr. Pretious on 7th May, but I find no document in the office noted with their receipt. The rents appear to have been eventually paid in by Mr. R. P. Raymond on 9th July.

It appears to be my duty to submit the papers, in case the Honorable the Minister for Lands may desire any further researches to be made in the matter; in the meantime I have not had Mr. Brodribb's letter and enclosures registered.

It appears that Mr. R. P. Raymond, not being Mr. Brodribb's agent, must have acted as Mr. Pretious's agent in this matter.

E.D.  
17/7/77.

## No. 38.

*Précis* by the Acting Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands.

As directed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I submit a *précis* of cases in which payments have been made to this office (Occupation of Lands) for rents which have not yet been accounted for:—

(1.) Back of adjoining Tabratong;

Back of Tabratong:—

Reported on by Inspector of Public Accounts.

(2.) Beilsdowne Creek Run:—

Mr. Thos. Bawden forwarded Bank draft on 25 May for £22, rent and fine due on this run.

Payment to Treasury not made.

A Bank draft of same amount was banked on 28 June, to cover office collections, fees, &c.

(3.) Mount Arrowsmith, Nos. 3 and 4:—

Mr. C. Brown's telegram states: "Sent Pretious cheque on 7 May to pay rent—cheque paid." No receipt of such payment on record in the office. Rent paid by Mr. R. P. Raymond (not an agent of recognized lessee) on 8 July.

(4.) Leased land at Moorwoolen:—

Post Office Order for £5 received by Mr. Pretious on 13 June for rent, cashed on 28 June; four weeks office collections paid in that day, but rent in question not remitted to Treasury.

E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge,  
20 July, 1877.

These papers are forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands, with a view to their being submitted to the Honorable the Attorney General, as requested by him.—E.D., 30 July, 1877.

The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C. See minute on No. —W.W.S., 31 July.

## No. 39.

The Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, to Mr. T. Duck.

Sir, Occupation of Lands, Sydney, 23 July, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, forwarding a Post Office Order for £5 as rent of your special lease of portion of Reserve No. 36, parish of Uringalla, county Argyle, and to inform you that reference has been made to the Goulburn Crown Bailiff for a definite description of the land.

I have, &c.,  
E. DU FAUR,  
Officer-in-charge.

No. 40.

## The Crown Solicitor to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1877.

I have the honor to return herewith the papers forwarded to me relating to the case of Mr. A. O. Pretious, of the Occupation of Lands Branch, and to state that I have submitted same to Mr. Attorney General, a copy of whose advising thereon is sent herewith.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

Colonial Treasurer.—At the request of the Attorney General, the papers in other cases affecting Mr. Pretious are forwarded for the examination and report of the Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.—H.P., 31/7/77.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 31 July, 1877.—W.W.S.

Chief Inspector of Public Accounts.—W.R.P., 2/8/77. G.E., 2/8/77.

See memorandum herewith.—J.T., 8/8/77.

*Opinion of the Attorney General.*

A. O. Pretious, Crown Lands Occupation Office.

THE papers herewith, referring to certain transactions of Mr. Pretious with regard to moneys coming to his hands as an officer of the Government have, I understand, been submitted to me for the purpose of enabling me to determine whether they disclose a case of embezzlement.

Mr. Pretious was, it appears, an officer authorized to receive certain public moneys for fees on the transfer of runs, timber licenses, and the proceeds of the sale of maps, and it was his duty to pay those moneys into a public account kept by him.

I gather from the report of Mr. Thomson that during a certain fortnight in April last Mr. Pretious received the sum of £77 5s. made up of such moneys.

It was the duty of Mr. Pretious to pay this money into the public account beforementioned. From the report of Mr. Thomson, it appears that instead of paying this money into the Bank, as was his duty, he paid in a sum of £77 6s., made up of the following:—

Mr. Macphillamy's cheque for ... ..	£70	0	0
Austin's cheque ... ..	4	1	0
Notes ... ..	3	0	0
Silver ... ..	0	5	0
	£77	6	0

as representing the receipts of the fortnight before-mentioned.

This cheque of Mr. Macphillamy's formed no portion of the sum of £77 5s. which Mr. Pretious was authorized to receive, and did receive, but was a cheque paid to Mr. Pretious irregularly to pay for the rent of a run, and was money that he had no authority whatever to receive.

The payment therefore which Mr. Pretious should have made was really deficient by the amount of that cheque.

It also appears that though this cheque was paid to Mr. Pretious in the early part of April last, it was only accidentally discovered that it was not devoted to the purpose for which it was intended about the end of June, on the forfeiture of the run for non-payment of the rent.

It would also seem that the cheque was not paid into the public account by the Accountant, who usually made the deposits, and who would know whether the cheque formed a legitimate portion of the deposit, and was really part of the money which Mr. Pretious had received, and of which an account had been kept in the office.

I am further informed by Mr. Thomson, whom I requested to explain certain matters referred to in his report, that up to the time when Mr. Macphillamy's cheque was received Mr. Pretious had been in the habit of paying in his deposits weekly. After the receipt, however, of Mr. Macphillamy's cheque a fortnight elapsed before a deposit was made; during the first week of the fortnight the amount of receipts in the office was comparatively small, but at the end of the fortnight the receipts amounted to £77 5s. Had not the delay in making the deposit taken place the cheque could not have been used as it was.

Under the circumstances, and in the absence of any satisfactory explanation by Mr. Pretious of his conduct, there seems hardly any escape from the conclusion that Mr. Pretious, having misappropriated a sum of public money equal to the amount of Macphillamy's cheque, used that cheque to cover the deficiency, and that the irregularities in the mode of making the deposit before alluded to were resorted to for the purpose of concealing the transaction. If Mr. Pretious did so improperly apply any portion of the public money to his own use he is guilty of embezzlement, though he may have managed after detection to supply the deficiency.

Though the evidence is not at present sufficiently complete to justify a prosecution, I think there can be no moral doubt that Mr. Pretious has been guilty of something more than what he lightly terms a mere "irregularity in a small matter of cash detail."

As I am informed that there are other transactions of a similar kind, I think a strict inquiry should be made by Mr. Thomson into them, as they may throw further light on the character of that now submitted to me.

Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 27 July, 1877.

W. C. WINDEYER,

Attorney General.

*Notes by Mr. Pretious on the Opinion of the Attorney General.*

THIS was fully explained to Mr. Thomson by the gentleman who paid in the amount, and who, in the absence of the Accountant, frequently did so. The Accountant necessarily knew the particulars of payment directly he returned to the office.

It is therefore hardly fair to reiterate this circumstance as being one of suspicion.

There was no concealment whatever, even attempt at concealment. Every transaction with reference to the accounts was perfectly patent to every one in the office. It would appear that Mr. Attorney General Windeyer must have considered that this matter of account was my sole occupation—that I had nothing else to engage my attention.

I believe that the monthly attested account, which should be furnished to the Auditor General before the 10th of ensuing month, has (no doubt culpably on my part) nearly always been sent in late, and after reminder, although no matter of cash depends on it.

I have often been kindly reminded by gentlemen calling on me with reference to other matters, and holding Commissions of the Peace, who knew my failing in this regard, and who have observed the account ready on my table before me,—that they were willing and prepared to attest my signature.

A.O.P.

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No. 41.

Minute Paper of the Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 7 August, 1877.

Additional cases in connection with the public accounts of Mr. Pretious.

THE additional cases submitted for my investigation are the following, viz. :—

- 1.—Remittance of £22 by Mr. T. Bawden, of Grafton, on the 25th May, 1877.
- 2.—Remittance by Charles Brown, Bourke-street, Melbourne, to pay the rent of Mount Arrowsmith Runs, Nos. 3 and 4 Blocks.
- 3.—Remittance of £5 by Thomas Duck, of Moorooloolen, to pay the rent of his leased land.

Having carefully read all the papers submitted to me in connection with these cases, and made strict inquiry into the circumstances relating to each, I beg to submit the following remarks thereon :—

1. I find that, on the 4th May, Mr. Bawden wrote to Mr. Pretious, the Officer-in-charge of the Occupation Branch, requesting to be informed what steps he should take to remedy an oversight on his part, in not paying in, in proper time, the rent of Beilsdowne Creek Run, in the Clarence River District, for the year 1876.

That letter, from the office stamp, does not appear to have been received until the 12th of May. Mr. Pretious made thereon the following minute—"Telegram,—At first interview I may have with the Honorable Secretary for Lands will recommend reversal of forfeiture. The rents of 1876 and 1877, with usual fines, amounting in all to £22, should be forwarded." In accordance with this telegram, which was sent on the 17th May, Mr. Bawden, by letter dated 25th of same month, forwarded the sum asked for to Mr. Pretious by Bank draft, in favour of the Colonial Treasurer. This remittance was received and acknowledged on the 28th, but no steps appear to have been taken by Mr. Pretious for obtaining the Minister's approval of the reversal of the forfeiture, nor has the money yet been paid into the Treasury as rent of the run in question. I find, however, that he paid this Bank draft for £22 into the Treasury on the 28th June, to make good, to that extent, his other collections for the period from the 22nd May to 21st June. This, of course, was a misappropriation of Mr. Bawden's remittance, which was forwarded for a specific purpose. I may here remark that when Mr. Pretious sent Mr. Bawden the telegram to remit £22, he ought to have stated that the money should be remitted direct to the Colonial Treasury, as rents of runs were not payable to him.

The second case is more difficult to explain, in consequence of there being no official record of it. In fact it would not have been discovered so soon, but for an accidental interview Mr. Du Faur had in the street with Mr. Brodribb, the lessee of the Mount Arrowsmith Runs.

From the account given by Mr. Du Faur in his memo. of 17th July of that interview, it appears that Mr. Brodribb had, in some way not stated, become aware of the forfeiture of his runs, at which he was, no doubt, greatly surprised. Knowing that his agent in Melbourne, Mr. Charles Brown, had forwarded a cheque to Mr. Pretious for the amount, he sent Mr. Du Faur two telegrams in proof of this. The first was a telegram from himself to Mr. Brown, on the 9th July, which runs thus :—"Arrowsmith blocks forfeited—rents not paid." To this Mr. Brown replied, on the same day, in the following terms :—"Sent Pretious cheque on 7th May to pay rent, cheque paid." There is no evidence to show that Mr. Pretious took any steps to obtain the Minister's approval of the reversal of the forfeiture of Mr. Brodribb's runs, nor was the amount of the cheque referred to in Mr. Brown's telegram paid into the Treasury by him. On the 9th July, or a week after Mr. Pretious's suspension, Major Raymond wrote to the Minister for Lands with reference to these rents in the following terms :—

"Sir,

"I am instructed to request you will give authority to the Treasury to receive the rents of the undermentioned runs in the Albert District :—

"Mount Arrowsmith, No. 3, £22  
Do. No. 4, £22

in name of Mr. Brodribb, a few days overdue, through an accidental omission to forward the money in time.

I enclose receipt for amount paid into the Treasury.

I have, &c.,  
R. PEEL RAYMOND,  
Agent."

On

The Treasury would have known nothing about the remittance, and could not have credited it.—A O P

This case should not have been introduced into this discussion at all, as I have explained elsewhere.—A O P.

On the recommendation of Mr. Du Faur, the Minister for Lands approved of the reversal of the forfeiture of the runs mentioned. Mr. Du Faur, in his minute of the 17th July, states that Mr. R. P. Raymond, not being Mr. Brodribb's agent, must have acted as Mr. Pretious's agent in this matter.

Immediately the case was placed in my hands for investigation, a telegram was sent to Mr. Brown, of Melbourne, requesting him to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, full particulars respecting the cheque stated, by his telegram of 9th July to Mr. Brodribb, to have been sent to Mr. Pretious. To that telegram Mr. Brown sent the following reply on the day after, viz., "Mr. Pretious acted as my private friend in the matter, and the rents are paid." From this reply, and from the action of Major Raymond, it is clear there is some underhand work in connection with this matter which I have been unable to unravel. Although Mr. Brown does not state in his telegram to Mr. Brodribb the amount of cheque sent to Mr. Pretious, which he says was paid, it is only natural to assume that it was for the amount subsequently paid in by Major Raymond.

On further inquiry, I find that Mr. Pretious paid into the Bank of New South Wales, on the 2nd July last, Mr. Charles Brown's cheque for £22 2s. as part of his collections for the week ending the 30th June, although that cheque formed no part of such collections.

The cheque being drawn on a Melbourne Bank, credit was not allowed for it at the time, and Mr. Pretious replaced it by cash. It was afterwards collected by the Branch of the Bank of New South Wales in Melbourne, and now stands at the credit of Pretious's public account in the Bank here.

From this account of case No. 2 it will be seen that it is surrounded with mystery; but even assuming that the cheque which Mr. Brown informed Mr. Brodribb he had sent to Mr. Pretious on the 7th May was the one for £22 2s. which he passed into the Bank of New South Wales here on the 2nd July, which there is reason for believing was not so, there was again another attempt on the part of Mr. Pretious to make good his ordinary collections by funds paid to him for an entirely different purpose.

The third case is one which is more easily described, although in character similar to the others. A person of the name of Thomas Duck forwarded a Post Office Order for five pounds (£5) in favour of Mr. Pretious, on the 9th June last, in payment of a special lease of 5 acres of land at Moorowoolen. As this lease was granted in 1876, for two years, and rent paid in September for the last half of that year, there should have been no delay whatever in forwarding this order to the Treasury. In place of that, Mr. Pretious retained the order in his own hands until the 28th June, when he cashed it; but the money was not even then paid into the Treasury. As the cashing of the order took place only two or three days prior to the suspension of Mr. Pretious, I am not inclined to attach so much importance to this case as the others, although it also clearly shows that Mr. Pretious was laying hands upon funds which he had no right to hold a single day, for the purpose of making good his ordinary collections. It was surely safer and easier for him to indorse this order and pay it into the Treasury than to cash it himself.

From inquiries I have made since sending in my report of 6th July last, I have ascertained that Mr. Pretious has been systematically manipulating his accounts in a manner disgraceful to any public officer, more especially to one charged with the immediate administration of a department so important as that of the Occupation of Lands. Although, until April last, he has paid his collections into the Treasury weekly, or rather in weekly amounts, still these payments have frequently been made much later than they should have been. This delay appears to have been intentional, as it thereby afforded an opportunity of making good one week's collections with the aid of the following.

For instance, I find that his collections for the week ending 31st March were not paid into the Bank until the 6th of April, and that, towards making good the amounts collected for the former week, he used a cheque which he received from Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, on the 6th of April, for £16. Again, his collections for the week ending the 7th April, amounting to £61 15s., were not paid into the Bank until the 19th of April, and in that sum were included two cheques received on the 18th, viz., Messrs. Stephen and Stephens's for £30, and Messrs. Want and Johnson's for £6. Then there is the case to which I referred in my former report, where his collections for the two weeks ending 21st April, amounting to £77 5s., were not paid into the Bank until the 27th, when he used Mr. M'Phillamy's cheque for £70 to make up so much of that amount.

After that he retained his collections for four weeks together, and in paying them into the Treasury used the Bank draft for £22, sent specially by Mr. Bawden for two years' rent of Beilsdowne Creek Run. Even on the very day he was suspended he endeavoured to pass to his credit, as part of his collections for week ending 30 June, Mr. Brown's cheque for £22 2s., which must have been received for another purpose. Although Mr. Pretious has so cunningly managed these transactions as to possibly secure himself from a prosecution for embezzlement, he is, in my opinion, equally as guilty, morally, as if he had rendered himself amenable to law.

Mr. Pretious has succeeded since his suspension, I understand, in obtaining authority for the taking over by the Accountant of the Occupation Branch, and for the placing to the credit of his public account in the Bank of New South Wales, the cash which he represented he had in his drawer at the time of his suspension, on account of the sums herein referred to, a proceeding which would, I should imagine, in the event of the Honorable the Attorney General advising that there was a case for prosecution, render such a course abortive. It is, I think, incredible that Mr. Pretious should have cashed the cheque handed to him by Mr. Lee in favour of the Colonial Treasurer, and the other remittances herein referred to, for the purpose of holding them over in the form of cash, until he found it convenient to pay such receipts into the Treasury. Surely documents which could not be cashed without special endorsement were safer to retain in that form than in the form of Bank notes or gold.

In conclusion, I regret to say that I have found no extenuating circumstances in connection with any of the cases referred to in this memorandum or my first report, and that I am unable on that account to make any favourable recommendation on behalf of Mr. Pretious. His case has given me much trouble, much anxiety, and much pain; but I feel that I should have been wanting in duty and undeserving my position had I failed to place all the circumstances connected therewith in their true light.

JAMES THOMSON.

The Secretary for Lands.—W.R.P., 9/8/77.

The Under Secretary for Lands.—G.E., 9/8/77.

There was nothing whatever underhand about this matter, which is altogether a private transaction.—A.O.P.

I replaced the amount of cheque by cash, and in every instance when I have—irregularly it now appears—paid cheque of any kind to my public account I should have acted in the same manner, in event of the Bank refusing me credit for them—which, I believe, was never done before, and was probably only done now in view of Mr. Thomson's inquiry.—A.O.P.

This is simply an assumption, and I think a most uncharitable one.—A.O.P.

The above marginal remark applies equally to this paragraph.—A.O.P.

See previous remark on this point.—A.O.P.

These transactions have all been "managed" to use Mr. Thomson's term, without a shadow of concealment, and in the most open manner possible.—A.O.P.

I have, no doubt, acted irregularly, although I have done so unwittingly, from a professional accountant's point of view; but Mr. Thomson, it appears to me, can have no conception, or he would surely make more allowance for the terrible hurry and worry necessarily attached at present to any position of responsibility in the Department of Lands.—A.O.P.

## No. 42.

## Memo. by Mr. Pretious.

In submitting this general memorandum on the enclosed reports, I beg particularly to draw attention to the marginal remarks therein.

The first and third cases are precisely parallel to that dealt with in my previous minute of date 18th ultimo, to which therefore I beg reference.

In regard to them, or anything connected with them, there has been absolutely no concealment whatever.

In the second case—that of a remittance by Mr. Charles Brown—I was acting simply as agent for that gentleman, and not in any way in my public capacity.

This is so obvious that the case can only apparently have been introduced into this discussion with a view to my prejudice.

As to the alleged mystery connected with it, there is and never has been any, beyond what may have emanated from a fertile imagination.

In the enclosed reports, without as I contend any shadow of proof in evidence, it is assumed that I have tampered with the funds from time to time temporarily in my possession, that is to say, that for the sake of handling occasionally some few pounds of Government money I should risk the loss of my position.

I must take exception altogether to this conclusion, and I claim the right allowed by English law to every man being assumed innocent until proved guilty.

Immediately I was informed of the real nature of Mr. Thomson's inquiry—one which I could not possibly have anticipated—and after requesting, but in vain, that he would kindly see me, I sent for the clerks in charge, who were fully aware of every transaction herein referred to, to ascertain the amount which should be on hand, and having received their reports on this point, the cash in my drawers was handed to the Accountant and found to correspond with the statements furnished.

Having now been suspended from office for seven weeks, and having during that period suffered much mental and even some physical injury, I need only further express a hope that His Excellency the Governor and the Executive may be pleased to review my case with more common charity than appears to have been exercised in reporting on it.

It appears to me that every circumstance connected with it has been placed in its worst possible aspect, every suspicion accepted as sufficient, and every perhaps culpable negligence assumed to be criminal.

Whilst I trust and believe that there has been no intentional bias exhibited, I must certainly aver that neither has there been any attempt to extenuate.

A. O. PRETIOUS,  
20 August, 1877.

## No. 43.

## A. O. Pretious, Esq., to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

No. 4, Lady Young's Terrace, Saturday, 24 November, 1877.

Having been suspended from duty since the 2nd July last, I now respectfully tender my resignation of the position which I held as Officer-in-charge, Occupation of Lands, and have to request that you will kindly submit the same for acceptance of the Honorable the Minister.

I have, &c.,

A. O. PRETIOUS.

Submitted, 26 Nov., /77.

The resignation of Mr. Pretious will be accepted.—E.A.B., 26/11/77.

## No. 44.

## The Under Secretary for Lands to A. O. Pretious, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 27 November, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you tender your resignation of the appointment of Officer-in-charge of the Occupation Branch of the Department of Lands, and in reply I am directed to inform you that the Government have been pleased to accept such resignation.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

## No. 45.

## The Under Secretary for Lands to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Lands, Sydney, 4 December, 1877.

I am directed by the Minister for Lands to inform you that he has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. A. O. Pretious of the position which he held as Officer-in-charge of the Occupation of Lands, such resignation to date from the 27th November last.

I have, &c.,

W. W. STEPHEN.

[One plan.]



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SUSPENSION OF MR. PRETIOUS, OCCUPATION OF LANDS  
DEPARTMENT.

(FURTHER PAPER.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1878.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 10 October, 1877, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Letters, Papers, Correspondence, Minutes, &c., in reference to the  
“ case of the suspension of Mr. Pretious, Chief Clerk in Charge, Crown  
“ Lands Occupation Branch.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

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## SUSPENSION OF MR. PRETIUS, OCCUPATION OF LANDS DEPARTMENT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable SOMERSET RICHARD, EARL OF BELMORE, Governor and  
Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

The Memorial of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That on the 16th September last your memorialist, having been informed by the Clerk of the Executive Council that your Excellency, under the advice of the Council, had directed his removal from the Public Service, addressed to that officer a request to be permitted to inspect the documents and correspondence, the careful consideration of which had, as was intimated to him, led to such a decision.

That this request of your memorialist, preferred in respectful and courteous terms, was not deemed worthy of any direct reply, but your memorialist was indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the information, conveyed personally, that the late Colonial Secretary had observed that on the papers being laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly he would have the opportunity of inspecting them.

That it is not the present object of your memorialist to complain of this refusal, though he regards it as having been an act of not less injustice than discourtesy, but he desires respectfully to point out that it left him under the necessity of waiting for the publication of the correspondence before being made fully acquainted with the grounds of his removal from office, and before being enabled to reply to certain statements and observations which were made in the course of it, but withheld from him, and some of which, if true, would, in your memorialist's opinion, justly attach to him greater reproach and obloquy even than the decision of the Government to which they contributed.

That your memorialist could hardly now venture, with any hope of success, to plead for the reconsideration of a decision that has inflicted upon him an injury of most grievous, and, as he respectfully protests, unmerited severity, feeling that the change that has taken place in your Excellency's advisers would place him at the disadvantage of appearing rather to seek advantage in that circumstance, than to rely upon the facts of his justification; and he is unwilling to build upon the expectation of his fate or character being now deemed of sufficient consequence to call for your Excellency's personal intervention, even though he may at one time have supposed that one who had during very many years—as testified in documents hereto appended—served his Sovereign and the public faithfully and well, and to whom never previously had fault been attributed, might, with some confidence, have appealed for protection to Her august representative. But apart from his individual hopes or expectations, your memorialist owes to the honorable career he has pursued, to the reputation he has earned and borne, to the wide circle in which he is still held in estimation, and to those who share with him, or inherit from him a name, that has been borne by many faithful servants of their country,—that he should not suffer to pass unchallenged any dishonoring imputation that has untruly been recorded against him, but that he should demand the right of adding to the record his denial of anything that is untrue.

Your memorialist was but too sensible of the difficulty of the task which with impaired energies he had to undertake, of clearly meeting and rebutting a numerous and disorderly collection of disparaging observations and accusations—the gravamen of which did not consist in the specific allegation of any act or acts of misconduct, but in suspicions, partly expressed, partly implied,—which he was restrained from repelling with the indignation that he felt and they merited—and unfavourable deductions from a variety of circumstances, some mistaken, some misstated, and some in no way justifying the conclusions they were made to bear. He felt that he was not only being held responsible, as was due, for the general conduct of his department, but liable to blame individually for every real or supposed error or omission of detail. He was aware that while the opportunity had professedly been given him of disproving certain statements that he had challenged, such opportunity had been by private interposition withdrawn; and that while the charges against him were impending, damaging misrepresentations had been, with a diligence worthy of a better object, privately circulated, as if from authority, to his prejudice, while the most infamous slanders were supplied to, and published by, certain newspapers. He had himself experienced the disadvantage noticed by the Auditor General that points seeming to have a bearing adverse to him had been strongly brought out and commented upon, while explanatory or favourable circumstances were passed over; and he knew that repeated opportunities had been offered to the original complainant, Mr. Thomson, of which that gentleman zealously availed himself, of making, with reference to your memorialist's replies, supplementary, and, in some respects, quite new, statements and remarks, calculated to weaken their force, while the opportunity of replying to such additional statements was denied your memorialist.

But the publication of the correspondence has first made your memorialist aware of the full extent to which he has been misrepresented as well as misjudged, and of some allegations which it is incumbent on him explicitly to deny. Some of these are narratives of personal communications between himself and the late Colonial Secretary, the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., C.M.G., reported by that gentleman, and being matters of personal testimony between them, do not admit of actual disproof, and your memorialist is at the additional disadvantage of being the accused person, to whom discrepant and disingenuous statements, if not actual untruth, have been imputed. But he could not have rested under such imputations, even had he not been conscious that while one person alone has ever ventured to impugn his veracity he is not the only person against whom like witness has been borne by Mr. Cowper.

In his former explanations your memorialist, as he then stated, confined himself to the charges set forth in the written statements before him, though even then aware that other charges, and other versions of the same charges, were being verbally made, and but too likely to operate unfavourably to him. To prove that this apprehension was not without foundation your memorialist would, with the utmost deference, refer to a Minute bearing your Excellency's initial, under date 19th August, 1870, which shows that a version of the case must have been placed before your Excellency altogether apart from anything exhibited by the accompanying correspondence. It is stated therein that the real charge against your memorialist was understood by your Excellency to be, that during the time that elapsed between the receipt by him of a certain sum of money and its payment into the Treasury "he lodged the money to his own

own private credit and drew upon it as if it were his own money." Your memorialist is satisfied that your Excellency will permit him to claim reference to the correspondence in question, which, if one document be excepted, contained up to that period no word or syllable of such an accusation. No such distinct allegation had been adventured, but your memorialist was left to reply to vague and general expressions of suspicion which your Excellency will perceive, it was only possible for him to meet, as he did, by denial. At any rate, it is not surprising that your memorialist should not have referred, or that his remarks should not have appeared to the purpose of a charge, which if made was not among those officially communicated to him. It is unfortunate for your memorialist that this most important minute of your Excellency was never suffered to come to his knowledge until the publication of the correspondence.

The document above excepted, which does contain the expression "that he had this money to his private account for three months," appears as No. 3 of the printed correspondence, and is headed as an extract from a note addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer. It is of course impossible for your memorialist to say whether even this document (which does not impute to your memorialist that he drew upon the money in question), was before your Excellency; but it will, he thinks, be admitted, that strong grounds exist for believing that it was not,—that your Excellency's impression must have been derived from oral statements, and that the document in question has been added to the other correspondence since its production was ordered by the Legislative Assembly; when it is stated that *it was not included among the copies of the correspondence, with which, at his request, your memorialist was furnished by the Clerk of the Executive Council, as containing the charges against him.*

Your memorialist has to complain that the issue of a reference made to the Auditor General, with the professed object of affording to your memorialist the opportunity of showing in what respects the report of Mr. Thomson was incorrect, more particularly in certain points, some of them of fact, as to which he had represented that Mr. Thomson had fallen into grave error—should have been forestalled and frustrated by the personal interference of the late Colonial Secretary, who instead of allowing the Auditor General to form an unbiased judgment from the correspondence and the inquiries that he was authorized to make, sent privately for that officer and instructed him that he need not enter upon such points. It was the belief of your memorialist on being made aware of this circumstance by the Auditor General, that the proposed investigation would be a mockery, except in so far as it might tend to aid a foregone conclusion adverse to him, and on these grounds while offering to assist the Attorney General in any inquiry that that officer might make for his own information, he protested against being supposed to proceed therein as a party. Your memorialist has to regret that the Auditor General should not have seen fit to mention this protest in his report; but his conclusions were thus arrived at under circumstances consistent with but scant justice being done to the issues which your memorialist had raised, or to himself.

Your memorialist would now beg that he may be borne with, while he shows that such was actually the result in every instance.

The first question at issue was one of fact, arising out of Mr. Thomson having in his original report complained of the non-existence of any books of account, and in some of his further "observations" given a direct contradiction to a statement of your memorialist, in which the books actually kept were described. The existence of the books as described was proved, and it was proved that Mr. Thomson had himself traced a lodgment through them, and when denial was thus no longer possible, this gentleman was driven to pretend that when pointedly denying the existence of a particular book—particularly described—he was under an impression that some other book must have been meant.

As to this the Auditor General has stated that he did not think Mr. Thomson chargeable with intentional misstatement, but with misconception only. This was all that your memorialist had imputed, and he could now have imputed no more, if Mr. Thomson had not attempted to evade the admission of it. As regards the system, which the Auditor General joins with Mr. Thomson in condemning—your memorialist while doubting that all the checks that it afforded were appreciated, must disclaim having in any remarks made by him in its defence accepted (as might be inferred) the individual responsibility of its invention or detail, otherwise than as to its results, of the accuracy of which no question has been raised.

On the second point at issue—the allegation of Mr. Thomson that official receipts were not given for "months, sometimes years" after the payments had been made,—an allegation which was also repeated in a pointed and offensive manner, when the error was pointed out,—your memorialist had not merely, as the Auditor General observed, complained that the report conveyed a false impression; he had distinctly declared it to be without foundation and untrue. The Auditor General found it to be such, but conjectured that Mr. Thomson may have been misled in the first instance by Mr. Mansfield, not intentionally, but from nervousness and confusion on the part of the latter. That a gentleman of Mr. Mansfield's intelligence and experience should have been so afflicted on being questioned with reference to a small detail of his daily duties, would not have appeared to the Auditor General, if better acquainted with that gentleman, a very rational conjecture. Had your memorialist felt himself a party to the inquiry he could have shown by the evidence of witnesses to the *quasi* examination conducted by Mr. Thomson (at which he was not invited to be present), that that gentleman had himself contributed to his own misleading by putting to Mr. Mansfield leading questions calculated to produce imperfect replies, and noting without sufficient examination such replies as seemed to warrant an unfavourable conclusion. In this matter also it will be seen from his own observations that Mr. Thomson persisted in his error as long as possible, and then attempted to qualify or avoid the admission of it.

On the third question at issue the Auditor General did not see fit to enter. Your memorialist had suggested that he should not dismiss it without taking the evidence of Mr. Du Faur, but he deemed this unnecessary. In his report the Auditor General has professed to be, in his own words, "but imperfectly acquainted with the reasons of the practice of the Crown Lands Department" in the matter in question—(a not very surprising result of his not having inquired them);—what they were your memorialist hopes to make clear in a few words, and to show at the same time that his objections to Mr. Thomson's conclusions are not wide of but very near the mark. Mr. Thomson had expressed an opinion that various amounts received into the office between August, 1869, and May, 1870, amounting in all to £102 10s. for leases of runs, advertised as open to selection, should have been paid into the Treasury and brought to account as Revenue collections. Your memorialist had stated that this could not have been done, because difficulties had arisen with regard to the boundaries of such runs, which were under investigation and rendered

rendered it unadvisable that the runs should in the mean time be let, lest the interests of third parties should be prejudiced, or the Government exposed to claims for compensation, and that pending the acceptance or refusal of the applications which should determine whether the amounts should become public moneys payable to the Treasury, or be refunded, they were necessarily held in the office at the credit of the applicants. Whether the Auditor General is or is not just in his remark that such difficulties should have been discovered before the runs were advertised is not very material, seeing that if they had been the runs would not have been advertised, nor would the question have arisen; but had he entered upon the subject the Auditor General would have perceived that the difficulties had not arisen until after the advertisement, and were of a character too serious to be disregarded, so long as the opportunity of settling them was open. The investigation was thus plainly necessary, and the consequent delay in accepting or refusing the applications inevitable. And if proof were wanting it would be afforded by the fact, *that certain of these cases are still undisposed of, and that the amounts in question still remain, not credited to the revenue, in the Suspense Account at the Treasury, where they were placed by desire of your memorialist six months ago.* Whether, *pending inquiry*, the amounts should have been treated and paid into the Treasury as collections of revenue, was not the question raised by Mr. Thomson, and at issue between him and your memorialist as the Auditor General appears to have assumed, but is a question to which your memorialist must claim permission to return later.

On the fourth point of difference, arising out of the allegation of Mr. Thomson, that your memorialist had failed to supply certain information, or returns required by the Auditor General—that officer admits that no trace or record can be found of any such requisition, and while acquitting Mr. Thomson of the misstatement, which was, it appears, based on the impressions of another officer, the Auditor General observes that the disclaimer of your memorialist is “entitled to the benefit of the doubt.” Your memorialist must respectfully protest against a finding so uncandid. It is well known to that officer, and must be as well known to your Excellency, that if your memorialist had failed, or refused to supply any explanations or information required by the Auditor General, it would have been within the power as well as the duty of that officer to compel the production of the same, and that, if the records of the Audit Office are properly conducted, not only should there be a record of such a requirement, if ever made, but the absence of such a record should be proof of the non-existence of the requirement. Your memorialist asserts that the records of his late department were so conducted, and that if they were not, their sufficiency should have been tested before their negative testimony, superadded to that of the Audit Office, and confirming the statements of the officers employed on them, was disregarded—and your memorialist altogether repudiates for his disclaimer the “benefit of the doubt,” in a matter which to any candid mind must, even on the Auditor General’s shewing, be perfectly free from doubt.

Reverting now to the practice with respect to lodgments in the office on account of incomplete transactions pending completion, your memorialist had never heard, and is not even now informed, of any regulation or order requiring such sums, or any sums, to be paid into the Treasury which had not yet become part of the public revenue, and consequently, neither could be certified nor brought to account as such. He had indeed become aware in practice that an account was kept at the Treasury called a Suspense Account, but had in like manner become aware that objections were entertained to this account being swelled by matters not the subject of immediate correspondence with the Treasury—and, also, that the delay and difficulty of obtaining a refund of small sums once paid into the Treasury was a topic fruitful of complaint among parties interested. It must be admitted to be matter of regret that the opinion entertained by the Auditor General and Mr. Thomson, as appears from their reports, that the sums above mentioned ought to have been paid over to the Treasury with other collections, should never have found expression in the many years during which the practice of the office existed, within the observation of the Auditor General (whose attention had, in one instance, at least, been pointed to it by your memorialist); and of the Treasury authorities, so that the system might if desired have been altered. But the view upon which your memorialist acted, is further borne out by the fact that it has not even now been found advisable to alter the system in this regard—such sums as fees upon proposed transfers of runs, *not even now being paid over to the Treasury, pending completion of the transactions, but remaining as heretofore in the meantime in the custody of the office.* The balance left in hand by your memorialist up to 31st July last must therefore be still in hand, varied only by the completion of some transactions and the addition of others incomplete; and from the nature of the case (the completion resting with the parties interested) may still remain so for “long periods.”

Your memorialist has now become aware that Mr. Thomson entertained the opinion that the matters in which his errors had been pointed out (and since proved) were of minor importance, and that other and important portions of his report had not received sufficient notice. Among the latter was an observation of Mr. Thomson professing his inability to say whether the amount which it appeared from his examination ought to be in hand actually was so. Your memorialist conceived that he had anticipated such observations by the immediate lodgment of the amount in the Treasury on Mr. Thomson’s proceedings being brought to a close. But, while your memorialist can hardly feel surprise that Mr. Thomson should have endeavoured to make it appear that his errors—principally as to facts—were immaterial, and that other portions of his report—containing his opinions and suggestions—were very important, he will undertake to say that the latter should also have received full notice at his hands, had he been afforded the opportunity of replying to those supplementary statements before seeing them printed. It was however his object to deal mainly with the facts set forth by Mr. Thomson, and he did not care to notice even some minor facts, which were mistaken or misstated. At the same time, your memorialist gave Mr. Thomson full credit for a desire to be guided by his duty only, and can only now regret that a fuller acquaintance with his observations should have shewn his zeal to have been rather more active than his sense of duty to his neighbour.

Your Excellency’s memorialist now respectfully claims permission to refer to certain Minutes bearing the signature of the Honorable Charles Cowper, C.M.G., which, while appearing to recapitulate the charges against him of which he had notice, really set forth other charges, of some of which he had no notice whatever, so that until now he has had no opportunity of replying to them.

Your memorialist would first refer to a Minute bearing date 27th August, which was read to him by the Auditor General, to whom it was addressed, but who declined to accede to your memorialist’s request to be allowed to copy it, although your memorialist declared that it contained numerous misstatements, and false and unjustifiable comments and inferences. Not to dwell upon the prejudiced and disingenuous

disingenuous observations with which it opens—as that “assertion could not be accepted as proof,” as applied to your memorialist’s denial of having applied to private purposes moneys lying in his hands (which had not been even asserted much less attempted to be proved), and that a “third Bank account” was now referred to—as applied to the Auditor General’s remark of your memorialist’s private banking account being at a different Bank from that in which such moneys were placed—as if the keeping of a private banking account separate from all others were an extraordinary or a reprehensible thing—the narrative which there follows of proceedings of your memorialist, and of statements made by him, is so much at variance with the real facts as to be little short of pure fiction. It is perfectly untrue that your memorialist ever referred the Treasurer or Mr. Cowper to an account at the Bank of New South Wales, that he described it as a trust account, or led them to believe that they would get any information therefrom bearing upon the matter in question. What is true is, that he informed Mr. Cowper that his transactions with that Bank had nothing whatever to do with any matter in question, or concerning the Government; that they had really consisted recently in a payment on his part, not of an advance to him; that he made these statements only in reply to some gossip that Mr. Cowper had heard and retailed, and he authorized that gentleman, at his especial request and suggestion, to see Mr. Shepherd Smith, and make any inquiries he might think proper. Your memorialist was then willing to expose any of his private transactions to Mr. Cowper’s scrutiny, assuming that the scrutiny would be a candid one; but he was not prepared to find the verification of his statement as to the transaction inquired about made the foundation of a new inference, to the effect that the payment which your memorialist had made had been part of the public money then in his hands. But this inference not having been stated by Mr. Cowper in his original charges, and the minute in which alone it appears having been withheld from your memorialist, it was impossible for him previously to remark upon it. If any grounds whatever had existed for connecting a payment by your memorialist on account of a private transaction with the public funds in question, such grounds should surely have been stated, and the charge should have been made amongst those to which he was called upon to reply. The charge not having been so made, and no grounds whatever having at any time been given for it (or having ever existed), the mention of it, as an “inference,” in a document which your memorialist was not to see could only have had the one possible object—of prejudicing him. The mere fact of the money in question having been duly paid into the Treasury should have been a sufficient reply to an inference so reckless and unjust.

In the same minute discrepancies are alleged to have existed between some statements made by your memorialist and the actual facts; one of these being that whereas he has stated that a draft forwarded to him by Mr. Hughes, of Maitland, had been in his possession “some days” before being presented—it appeared to have been passed to his account on the day following its receipt; and it is alleged that your memorialist explained the discrepancy by saying that “he had forgotten it.” The statement referred to appears only as a verbal one, reported by Mr. Cowper. On that report the difference between one day and “some days” in a statement made, without notice, from recollection of a matter some months old could hardly with justice be stigmatized as a discrepancy—but the report is incomplete and otherwise at variance with the fact. That this draft had been in common with all other receipts paid in the usual course to your memorialist’s account, pending transmission with the necessary particulars and correspondence to the Treasury, was stated by your memorialist, but is not reported; on the contrary, it is made to appear as if Mr. Samuel had by his inquiries elicited the fact of such payment in some way at variance with your memorialist’s statement. And your memorialist had never stated by way of explanation of the discrepancy “that he had forgotten it,” although he may have said that his recollection of the matter had proved as accurate as any statement of the kind could possibly be.

So with regard to a similar excuse alleged to have been made by your memorialist when asked how he came to assert that he had no public money in his hands prior to Mr. Cowper’s departure for Melbourne. Your memorialist neither made such a statement nor offered such an excuse. It is palpable that he could not have made such a statement, because, at the period in question (the middle of June), there must of necessity have been in hand the ordinary collections of the office for the fortnight preceding, in addition to the payments lying on hand on account of incomplete transfers, &c., already alluded to. That there should have been any misunderstanding is not the fault of your memorialist. Before Mr. Cowper’s departure from Sydney he had repeatedly attempted to enter upon the subject with him, with a view to the fullest explanations, but without succeeding in obtaining his attention; and Mr. Cowper has since admitted that he intentionally avoided it at that period.

The minute of 27th August concludes by demanding that your memorialist should produce a certificate from the Manager of the Union Bank “or the Australian Joint Stock Bank,” that the amount in question was at his credit from the time that he received it until it was paid into the Treasury. (It had been distinctly mentioned in the report of the Auditor General, on which this minute was written, that the account at the Joint Stock Bank was your memorialist’s private account, and the present allusion thereto is without meaning, except as conveying that even a certificate therefrom would meet the implied charge.) Your memorialist could not but feel that by complying with such a demand in any shape he would be accepting a false position and entering upon the disproof of a reckless and unjustifiable presumption, but he could hardly have anticipated that when in deference to a suggestion which he was bound to respect he produced the certificate from the Manager of the Union Bank (B and C, page 25 of the printed correspondence), showing that his cheque for the amount in question would have been paid at any time between the date of lodgment of the amount and its transmission to the Treasury, and the presumption of his having made any use of the money was thus inevitably though tacitly abandoned, the circumstance of the amount having been paid at all into an account of your memorialist’s—although as repeatedly explained only a private account in the sense that it was not solely a public or official one, though including all such transactions—should have been fallen back upon as affording ground for his removal from office.

The minute recommending his removal, dated 6th September, refers indeed to the various reports of Mr. Thomson, and finds in them ground for “some censure” of your memorialist, and failing to acquit him of “very serious irregularity,” as to which your memorialist will only refer to the disproof of some of that gentleman’s most material allegations, showing that they afford no real foundation for such a conclusion. It remains for your memorialist to refer to the charge to which, on the failure, disproof, or abandonment of the original charges, the case was narrowed and his removal from office appears ultimately based, namely, the receipt of the amount transmitted by Mr. Hughes, and its deposit in a Bank pending transmission to the Treasury.

Your memorialist can with difficulty believe that blame is really imputed to him, for having received through the post a letter addressed to him containing a draft made especially payable to him by the sender, or for the latter having chosen, without invitation or privity on his part, and whether from a desire to have the particulars or amount verified before payment, or some other motive, to make him the medium of payment. Your memorialist has already shown that the covering letter had on receipt been sent over by him for immediate registration to the branch of the Department (occupying separate premises), to which it was addressed—the enclosure being duly noted, and in the usual course, for greater security placed at the moment with other receipts in the cash box and ultimately in the Bank—and that in the same course the letter with a cheque would as in similar cases, on verification of the particulars, have forthwith gone on to the Treasury had not some correspondence arisen leading to delay. Your memorialist may have committed an error of omission in not personally expediting the proper steps further than by his note directing immediate attention to them; and it may have been, though he does not see it, an error on his part to suppose that in following the ordinary practice, and depositing this with other lodgments in a Bank, he was in the meantime placing it in greater security than if he had sent the original draft with the covering letter to pass through various hands with a multitude of other papers, or even than if he had allowed it to remain in the cash-box. But if these circumstances, which were all perfectly well known and understood from the first—which appeared on the face of the original correspondence when transmitted by your memorialist to the Treasury, and had been mentioned by himself in reply to the first inquiries put to him on the subject—were not esteemed of sufficient consequence to find a place in the original charges, or to be mentioned at all by way of accusation until those charges and the serious imputations which they contained had fallen through, your memorialist is entitled to protest that they could not have been supposed to afford any ground for his original suspension, and that they did not afford any ground for his subsequent removal from office; and further, that if they did appear to afford such ground, he should not have been kept for months in suspense and agony—while his character and reputation were being slandered and whispered away—during the investigation of those other and more serious imputations which are not so much as referred to among the reasons ultimately assigned for his removal.

In the same minute it is observed that an explanation, stated to have been offered by your memorialist, of having omitted the last-mentioned amount from a statement rendered by him to Mr. Thomson, afforded “no excuse”; to which it is sufficient for your memorialist to reply that the explanation thus observed upon was not the explanation that he did give of this complaint, or of so much as he knew of it, which was contained in his note of the 31st August, and was a very different one, and that if there was anything wanting in the information obtained by Mr. Thomson, this was not attributable to your memorialist, but to that gentleman himself, who did not think proper to avail himself of the assistance which your memorialist more than once volunteered to give, to aid him in arriving at a full and satisfactory understanding.

Your memorialist has already declared that the narrative of inquiries put to him by Mr. Cowper, and of statements made by him in reply, is not a true or just representation of the facts. The conclusions drawn by the late Cabinet from such narrative, and more particularly that your memorialist had “repeatedly made statements which he afterwards admitted to be inconsistent with the fact,” are not such as he could suffer to pass even from authority so high; but such statements, admissions, and inconsistency having had no existence, except in the said inaccurate narrative, your memorialist, in denouncing those conclusions as utterly unjustified and fallacious, is not impeaching the justice of the late Cabinet, but the information by which several of its members were led to misjudge him.

Your memorialist has already referred to the unexampled burdens of official labour and responsibility that he was compelled to bear at the period during which the various matters took place in respect of which he has been visited with such extreme, and as he must protest, unmerited, severity, and to the result of such oppression in impaired health and energy (as further attested in the note from Dr. Alleyne, hereto appended.) Not even the treatment that he has received will provoke him into the abuse of any confidences of his late position, whether he may have sought them or not; but having thus been overwhelmed with labour until his health and faculties were nearly destroyed; having been exposed, on some such occasion, as was inevitable, for censure arising, to imputations having no warrant in any facts that ever had existed or been stated to exist; having found his attempts at justification in one instance thwarted by irregular and unseemly personal interposition, and in others by supplementary statements being supplied prejudicial to him (but withheld from him), and unfaithful and uncalled for narratives of personal communications; finding that the serious imputations with which he was at first assailed were tacitly abandoned, and grounds ultimately assigned for his removal with which he had not been originally charged; knowing that each such step adverse to him was taken by the late Colonial Secretary, or at his instance, and that that Minister had unsparingly used his great personal and official influence to ensure his ultimate condemnation,—it is not strange that your Memorialist should recognize in such condemnation an inevitable foregone conclusion,

With this belief and rather anxious to vindicate himself from the supposition of accepting by silence the justice of the treatment he has experienced than with any idea that the injury can ever be compensated, your memorialist ventures to address himself to your Excellency with a prayer that your Excellency may be pleased to take the foregoing into your gracious consideration, and to make such order therein as to your Excellency may seem fitting.

A. O. MORIARTY.

Enfield, 1st February, 1871.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MR. DISTRICT SURVEYOR DEWHURST.

(SERVICES PERFORMED AND PROGRESS REPORTED BY, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1877)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1878.*

[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 2, Votes 51, 2 April, 1878]

RETURNS showing the services performed and progress reported by Mr. District Surveyor Dewhurst, between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1877.

Instructions		Report of Services performed.					Remarks
No	Date	Applicant	Area	Parish No and Name	County	Date and No of Letter of Transmission	

### January, 1877.

Making plans and reports of the surveys made by Licensed Surveyors in the district, checked by me during the year  
Completed alignment of the town of Tamworth  
Made duplicate field-notes for transmission to the Head Office

#### *Report of Progress*

No of letters received from Surveyor General	Book of reference packed up for journey	
" " Licensed Surveyors	104	
" " others	10	
" sent to the Surveyor General	13	
" " Licensed Surveyors	3	
" " others	10	
Tracings made	80	
Plans drawn	8	A. DEWHURST 3 April, 1877

### February, 1877.

Traversed River Peel within the boundaries of the town of Tamworth, and finished up details of the alignment of the town; also general office work

#### *Report of Progress*

Letters received from Surveyor General	(Dealt with by Mr Dewhurst in Sydney)	
" " Licensed Surveyors	110	
" to Surveyor General	(Written by Mr Dewhurst in Sydney)	
" Licensed Surveyors	2	
Tracings made	80	ARCHD. L. MEARES, Field Assistant, Pro A. Dewhurst, 28 February, 1877

### March, 1877.

Carrying on general office work

#### *Report of Progress*

Letters received from the Surveyor General	27	
" " Licensed Surveyors	122	
" to the Surveyor General	5, not including B.C.	
" Licensed Surveyors	10	
" other persons	1	
Tracings made of Licensed Surveyors' plans, &c.	75	ARCHD. L. MEARES, Field Assistant, 31 March, 1877

Instructions		Report of Services performed.					Remarks.
No.	Date.	Applicant.	Area	No. Parish. and Name	County.	Date and No. of Letter of Transmission	

#### April, 1877.

General office-work carried on.  
Completed the map of Tamworth town alignment.

#### Report of Progress.

Letters received from the Surveyor General	43
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	90
"    written to Surveyor General	Various memoranda in report.
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	5
No. of tracings made	60 in Tamworth. in Sydney head office.
Alignment plan of Tamworth completed.	

ARCHD. L. MEARES, Field Assistant.  
30 April, 1877.

#### May, 1877.

In the beginning of this month, at the request of the Colonial Treasurer, and under official instructions, went to Mount Victoria to survey, stake, and make roads there.

Completed my official business and reports at the Head Office; returned to Tamworth.  
Reported on road from Tamworth to Gunnedah (Roberts's case); travelled to inspect, 30 miles.  
Reported on petition for public reserve—Manilla Road; travelled to inspect, 36 miles.  
Travelled twice to Nemingha to open road through Roberts's paddock. Completed duty 1st June.  
Took variation of compass by star observations for the town of Tamworth.  
Commenced aligning Company's side of River Peel. Mr. Poate plotting up parish map.

#### Report of Progress.

Letters from Surveyor General	42
"    Licensed Surveyors	107
"    to Surveyor General	19
"    Licensed Surveyor	10
"    other persons	18
No. of tracings made	60
Travelled—Sydney to Mount Victoria; Sydney to Tamworth; miles with equipment in district,	90.

A. DEWHURST,  
1st June, 1877.

#### June, 1877.

Made a re-survey of town of Quirindi, staked out and marked five sections.  
Measured up for encroachments of buildings in the streets.  
Travelled to Werries Creek along Quirindi and Breeza Road, to report on obstructions.  
Made various connection traverses, parish of Wallabadah, in order to be able to plot that parish up to date.  
Fixed a site for a new cemetery—Quirindi.  
Plotted up the parish of Wallabadah in pencil.  
Removed Roberts's obstructive fences, road Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point.  
Made duplicate plan of mineral lease, River Severn.  
Made plan of Quirindi encroachments.  
Alignment of Tamworth South.  
Travelled 192 miles.

#### Report of Progress.

Letters received from Surveyor General	50
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	100
"    to the Surveyor General	25
"    Licensed Surveyors	10
"    other persons	5
Tracings made	50
Plans made	2, and Parish map, Wallabadah.

A. DEWHURST,  
2nd July, 1877.

#### July, 1877.

Completed parish map of Wallabadah, and sent tracing of same to Sydney.  
Completed parish map of Coeypolly, and sent tracing of same to Sydney.  
Completed parish map of Grenfell, and sent tracing of same to Sydney.  
Working at alignment, Tamworth South.  
Travelled to Quirindi.  
Measured 30 allotments in that town for auction sale.  
Sent in plan and report of same.  
General office-work and reports.

#### Report of Progress.

Travelled 100 miles.	
Measured 30 allotments, Quirindi.	
Started Watkins in measurements, Quirindi.	
No. of plans drawn	4
"    tracings drawn	53
Letters received from Surveyor General	40
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	180
"    sent to the Surveyor General	31
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	15
"    "    other persons	5
Completed to date compilation of parishes Wallabadah, Coeypolly, and Grenfell.	
Worked at town alignments.	

A. DEWHURST,  
1st August, 1877.  
August,

Instructions.		Report of Services performed.					Remarks.
No.	Date.	Applicant.	Area.	Parish. No. and Name.	County.	Date and No. of Letter of Transmission.	

### August, 1877.

Completed alignment survey of Tamworth South.  
 Plan and report, public school, &c., &c., Quirindi.  
 Made copies of field-book of alignment survey, for the Surveyor General and the Mayor.  
 Completed the alignment plan of the town, and made tracing of same for office.  
 Attended Police Court on summons—"The Queen v. Cameron, selector"—perjury case.  
 Travelled to Attunga, in connection with circular, 7th August.  
 Compiling tabular report for above.  
 Working up parish maps, mounting drawing papers, &c.  
 Distance travelled, 30 miles  
 Travelling in County of Hawes.  
 General office-work.

#### Report of Progress

There have been made, 1 alignment plan, town of Tamworth, and 1 other plan.	
Tracings .....	75
Parish maps .....	2
No. of letters from the Surveyor General .....	91
"    "    Licensed Surveyors .....	147
"    "    other persons .....	8
"    to Surveyor General .....	24
"    Licensed Surveyors .....	7
"    other parties .....	10

A. DEWHURST,  
 31 August, 1877.

### September, 1877.

Completed the compilation to date of parish of Galathera.  
 Travelled to Nowendoc *via* Carlisle Gully and Walcha.  
 Inspected Mr. Licensed-Surveyor Brooks' surveys, and took a few check measurements.  
 Made tracings of check surveys and wrote report on same.  
 Returned to Tamworth on the 15th instant.  
 Dispatched Licensed Surveyors' plans and reports to Sydney.  
 Completed parish compilations of Queerbri.  
 Prepared a plan of all the measured lands near Mille, in view of my projected journey to design a village there.  
 Charted duplicate of alignment field-book, Tamworth South, and sent original to Head Office.  
 Made a preliminary survey for my report on the extension of town boundaries, Tamworth.  
 Commenced and finished parish map of Bogabri.  
 General office duty and reports to the Surveyor General.  
 Commenced special report in connection Circular 7th August.  
 Sent Meares and Poate to lay out a road up Dungowan Creek.

#### Report of Progress.

No. of miles travelled .....	304
Of tracings made .....	94
Plans drawn .....	5 parish maps,
No. of letters received from Surveyor General .....	52
"    "    Licensed Surveyors .....	161
"    "    other persons .....	10
"    sent to Surveyor General .....	16
"    "    Licensed Surveyors .....	10
"    "    other persons .....	10

A. DEWHURST,  
 5 October, 1878.

### October, 1877.

Reported on Circular, 7th August.  
 Re-arranging and taking stock of office plans, records, &c.  
 Travelled to Dungowan to inspect road measured by Mr. L. S. Brock.  
 Travelled to Moree Creek to inspect land measured by Sanderson, and checked same.  
 Completed parish maps of Werrie and Evans; traced same and sent them down to Head Office.  
 Completed parishes Narrabri and Molly.  
 Official reports; general office-work.

#### Report of Progress.

Distance travelled .....	80 miles.
Letters from the Surveyor General .....	74
"    Licensed Surveyor .....	154
"    others .....	15
Letters to Surveyor General .....	26
"    Licensed Surveyor .....	21
"    others .....	15
Tracings made .....	53
Four parish maps, completed to date .....	4
Two tracings of do. for Head Office .....	2
Measured as check survey about .....	2 miles.

ARTHUR DEWHURST,  
 31 October, 1877.

November,

Instructions		Report of Services performed				Remarks
No	Date	Applicant	Area	Parish No and Name	County	

### November, 1877

Completed compilation of parishes to date Manilla, Baldwin, Bloomfield, Tippiereena, Gunnedah  
 Made a complete and exhaustive report on the reserves for water and otherwise in the county of Buckland  
 Measured 3 acres, town of Tumut, for Agricultural Association Made plan of same  
 Prepared illustrative plan of town and suburbs of Bogabui, for general report on towns in the interior  
 General office-work  
 Met the Surveyor General on the 3rd

#### Report of Progress

No of letters received from Surveyor General	70
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	160
"    "    others	10
"    to Surveyor General	35
"    Licensed Surveyors	20
"    other persons	12
"    tracings made	120

Plans drawn, 1, acres measured, 3

The weather this month has prevented field work, and the extreme heat has rendered office work most difficult and trying

A DEWHURST,  
30 November, 1877

### December, 1877.

Made a full report on reserves along the line Wee Waa and Walgett, with illustrative plans  
 Reported on Town Common, Walgett, with plan  
 Completed parish map of Gunnedah  
 Plotting up parish Towarr  
 Travelled to Currabubula to inspect Mr Licensed Surveyor Capper's survey  
 Plotted up parish Tippiereena to date, and made a report thereon.  
 Plotting up parish Yarrimanbah  
 Made part sub divisions for Licensed Surveyors' districts  
 Measured road applied for by Coulter, Moree Creek  
 Reported on extension of Tamworth town boundaries  
 Camp travelled parishes Loder, Temi, Towarr, Moree, Yarrimanbah, and Weiric, to make various connections necessary for compiling branch plans, tracings, reports, letters, &c, &c

#### Report of Progress

No of Letters received from the Surveyor General	45
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	284
"    "    other persons	20
"    sent to the Surveyor General	37, besides B C memo*
"    "    Licensed Surveyors	50
"    "    other persons	20
Plans made, including parish maps	5
Tracings	186
Miles travelled	360
Distance chained	19 miles

A DEWHURST,  
31 December, 1877

1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON, FOR THE YEARS 1875-6, 1876-7, AND 1877-78.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1878.*

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Rolls of each Electoral District of New South Wales, for the years 1875-6, 1876-7, and 1877-78.

Electoral District.	No. of Members.	Number of Electors on the Roll for			Electoral District.	No. of Members.	Number of Electors on the Roll for		
		1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.			1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.
Argyle ... ..	1	2,429	2,405	2,430	Morpeth ... ..	1	740	716	736
Bairnald ... ..	1	2,845	2,966	3,439	Mudgee ... ..	1	5,358	5,085	4,795
Bathurst ... ..	1	1,507	1,552	1,688	The Murray ... ..	1	1,719	1,900	2,562
The Bogan ... ..	1	7,361	7,468	7,390	The Murrumbidgee ... ..	1	3,605	4,253	4,602
Braidwood ... ..	1	1,978	1,738	1,693	Narellan ... ..	1	607	593	571
Camden ... ..	2	2,270	2,272	2,362	The Nepean ... ..	1	1,137	1,112	1,152
Canterbury ... ..	2	5,686	6,088	6,591	Newcastle ... ..	1	1,773	1,861	1,892
The Clarence ... ..	1	4,639	4,697	4,681	New England ... ..	1	2,506	2,466	2,639
Carcoar ... ..	1	2,264	2,170	2,527	Newtown ... ..	1	3,067	3,067	3,335
Central Cumberland ... ..	2	2,270	2,117	2,035	Northumberland ... ..	1	3,601	3,979	4,397
Eden ... ..	1	2,121	2,165	2,240	Orange ... ..	1	2,270	2,305	2,483
The Glebe ... ..	1	3,383	3,221	3,373	Paddington ... ..	1	3,897	4,264	4,408
Goulburn ... ..	1	987	935	992	Parramatta ... ..	2	1,403	1,240	1,153
The Gwydir ... ..	1	3,167	3,024	3,372	The Paterson ... ..	1	577	574	556
Hartley ... ..	1	1,729	1,740	1,950	Patrick's Plains ... ..	1	1,691	1,739	1,436
The Hastings ... ..	1	3,034	3,093	3,173	Queanbeyan ... ..	1	1,323	1,354	1,352
The Hawkesbury ... ..	2	1,377	1,375	1,380	Shoalhaven ... ..	1	1,514	1,533	1,555
The Hume ... ..	1	3,063	3,078	3,150	St. Leonards ... ..	1	2,347	2,442	2,511
The Hunter ... ..	1	1,389	1,465	1,492	East Sydney ... ..	4	12,387	12,326	13,218
The Lower Hunter ... ..	1	695	723	723	West Sydney ... ..	4	9,837	9,770	10,096
The Upper Hunter ... ..	1	3,021	3,170	3,271	Tenterfield ... ..	1	4,109	4,217	4,216
Illawarra ... ..	1	1,372	1,363	1,434	The Tumut ... ..	1	2,170	2,080	2,220
Kiama ... ..	1	1,194	1,202	1,228	Wellington ... ..	1	2,558	2,470	2,495
The Lachlan ... ..	1	4,563	4,561	4,977	The Williams ... ..	1	1,369	1,398	1,489
Liverpool Plains ... ..	1	4,387	4,141	4,548	Windsor ... ..	1	607	594	612
East Macquarie ... ..	2	2,790	2,341	2,063	Wollombi ... ..	1	1,045	1,110	1,068
West Macquarie ... ..	1	1,342	1,170	1,144	Yass Plains ... ..	1	2,071	1,997	1,735
East Maitland ... ..	1	782	799	768	The University of Sydney	1	—	111	158
West Maitland ... ..	1	1,044	1,061	1,082					
Monaro ... ..	1	2,250	2,293	2,392					
					Totals...	70	152,227	152,949	159,030

N.B.—This Return excludes the Electoral Districts of the Gold Fields North, South, and West, for which no Electoral Lists are prepared.

Assuming the total number of electors of the Colony at present to be in round numbers 160,000, and dividing that number by the proposed number of Members (96), the following results are obtained:—

$$160,000 \div 96 = 1,666, \text{ entitling to 1 Member}$$

3,332. " 2 Members

4,998, " 3 "

6,664, " 4 "

8,330, " 5 "

9,996, " 6 "



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM H. M. JOSEPH, ON BEHALF OF ELECTORS OF MONARO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 March, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales,  
in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Electors of the Bombala Division of the Maneroo Electorate, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are electors of the Electorate of Maneroo, and residents of the Southern part of that electorate, known as the Bombala District.

That the Electorate of Maneroo, which returns one Member to your Honorable House, comprises the Districts of Bombala and Cooma.

That the Electorate of Maneroo covers an area of not less than 130 miles by 120 miles, and that the interests of the northern and southern divisions of the electorate from geographical position, and the fact of the traffic from each passing into totally opposite channels, are so widely apart, if not entirely antagonistic to each other, that the conjunction of the two divisions in the one electorate renders it impracticable for both to be represented by the same Member.

That your Petitioners believe that the interests of the electorate would be benefited by its division into two parts, each returning one Member, the more especially as the total number of the electors would permit of an equal distribution of the electors to each.

Should it seem to your Honorable House that the division of the electorate, as prayed for, is not advisable, your Petitioners beg respectfully to submit that the extent of the area above indicated renders it entitled to at least increased representation ; and pray that their claim may be taken into consideration by your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Public Meeting,

H. M. JOSEPH,  
Chairman.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM GEORGE MAIR, MAYOR, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING OF ELECTORS OF THE MURRUMBIDGEE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Electors of the Electoral District of The Murrumbidgee,—

SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners view with great dissatisfaction the Bill now before your Honorable House to amend the present Electoral Law of the Colony, inasmuch as the said Bill does not provide for the subdivision, in any manner, of the Murrumbidgee Electorate.

That the Murrumbidgee Electoral District contains a vast area, extending from the township of Jugiong, on the Murrumbidgee River, to Darlington Point on the said river, nearly two hundred miles ; and from Hilston, on the Lachlan River, to the boundary of the Hume Electorate, near Albury, a distance of about two hundred miles.

That the said Electoral District comprises the towns of Gundagai, Cootamundra, and Wagga Wagga, Urana, and Narrandera, which are the principal centres of population in the Electorate.

That the interests of the said towns are not in any manner identical, nor in any manner connected.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the number of Electors resident in the said Electoral District of Murrumbidgee entitles the said district to be represented by three Members in the Legislative Assembly.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may be pleased to provide for the division of the Electoral District of Murrumbidgee in the said Bill now before your Honorable House, and may be pleased to grant an additional Member for the said district.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE MAIR, Mayor,  
Chairman of Public Meeting.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.**

(PETITION FROM ELECTORS OF ORANGE FOR INCREASED REPRESENTATION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Electors and Residents of the Electoral District of Orange,—  
HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners learn with regret and alarm for the future welfare of this Electorate that in the Electoral Act Amendment Bill, recently laid on the table of your Honorable House, no provision is made for the increased representation in Parliament of this Electorate.

That the duly qualified electors as shown on the Electoral Roll lately completed amount to 2,970 as against 2,483 last year, and that this district is so steadily progressive that a further accession of the roll may be expected next year.

That in the proposals for the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament, made by former administrations, the Electorate of Orange with a more limited Electoral Roll than it now possesses was included in those electorates selected to receive increased representation.

That Orange has returned one Member to Parliament ever since the establishment of Responsible Government; therefore the measure of electoral reform proposed by the present Bill must have the effect of relatively diminishing the already limited political influence of this district in proportion to the numbers by which it is proposed to increase the representation of several other parts of the Colony to the exclusion of Orange.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to accord its earnest and favourable consideration to the urgent need of this Electorate for increased representation in Parliament assembled.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 309 signatures.]*



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM FRANCIS R. TINDALL, MAYOR OF MUDGEE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 March, 1878.*

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To the Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen, Knight, Speaker, and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Electors resident in the Electoral District of Mudgee, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That for many years past your Petitioners have suffered from the inadequate representation afforded, inasmuch as no one Member could sufficiently attend to the multifarious interests needing representation in Parliament.

2. That the injustice of which your Petitioners complain has been recognized and acknowledged by your Honorable House on two distinct occasions, namely,—when the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes introduced his Electoral Bill (4) four Members were allotted by it to your Petitioners, and the Electoral Bill of Sir John Robertson proposed three (3).

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully submit that the large number of Electors, 4,602 (four thousand six hundred and two), on the Roll, and which we may confidently expect will be considerably increased, entitles the Mudgee Electorate to at least three representatives, and they pray that the Bill now before Parliament may be so amended as to effect the object.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

FRANCIS R. TINDALL,  
Mayor and Chairman.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL (N<sup>o</sup>. 2.)  
(MESSAGE No. 11.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 March, 1878.*

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HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 11.*

In accordance with the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with the "*Bill to amend the Electoral Act of 1858 and to increase the number of Members for certain Electoral Districts.*"

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, March, 1878.*

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ELECTORAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2).**

(PETITION FROM INHABITANTS OF WOODBURN, RICHMOND RIVER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Woodburn and surrounding district, Richmond  
River,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners learn with regret that, in the Electoral Bill now before your Honorable House, there is no provision made for a division of the Clarence Electorate, which your Petitioners believe to be absolutely essential to the proper representation of this district.

That the various industries in this large and important district require for their progress and development actual and direct representation in the Legislature of the Colony, such as they cannot possibly obtain without a separation of the present Electorate.

That in the Police District of the Richmond and Tweed there is a settled population of about 6,000 (six thousand), and the number of electors on the roll is about 1,800 (one thousand eight hundred); the export and import trade is very considerable, and the interests various and important, which your Petitioners consider should entitle them to a separation from the Clarence.

That your Petitioners would submit that, being connected with the more populous district of the Clarence, they are constantly outvoted and practically disfranchised, notwithstanding the large numbers of electors entitled to representation, that number being more than double of some of the Electorates of the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take these premises into favourable consideration, and grant a separation and constitution as an Electorate to the present Police District of the Richmond and Tweed.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Here follow 264 signatures.]*



1877-8.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

---

**VOTING AT ELECTIONS.**

(PETITION FROM WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

---

Extension of time during elections.—Petition of the Working Men's Defence Association and other Citizens of Sydney, in favour of.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Citizens of Sydney,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners require an ample extension of time for voting on election days, that they may not be disfranchised.

That your Petitioners consider the time allowed for voting on election days is too short, and that an amendment of the Electoral Act Amendment Bill embodying power to increase the number of hours for voting on polling days is urgently required; so that the polling booths shall remain open to a much later period of the day or night than the law now allows, and thereby better enable all electors an opportunity to record their votes.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the premises into your most favourable consideration and give your Petitioners the relief as asked.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 3 signatures.*]

---



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLLING-PLACES IN THE CLARENCE ELECTORATE.  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 22nd January, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence between Mr. Lardner, the Returning Officer for the  
“ Clarence, and any other parties and the Government, relative to the  
“ appointment of Polling-places in that Electorate.”

(Mr. Gray.)

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POLLING-PLACES IN THE CLARENCE ELECTORATE.

Kangaroo Creek.

No. 1.

T. Bawden, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Grafton, 27 June, 1877.

I do myself the honor to transmit you a communication which I have received relative to the establishment of a polling-place at Kangaroo Creek.

Requesting that the subject may receive your early and most favourable attention, and steps taken to comply with the request of the parties interested,—

I have, &c.,

T. BAWDEN.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Kangaroo Creek, 25 June, 1877.

We, the undersigned electors, resident on the Orara River, Kangaroo Creek and vicinity, would respectfully beg your assistance to enable us to have a polling-place established in our midst, as, in the event of an election for Member for the district taking place, there are electors to the amount of upwards of thirty (30) now in this neighbourhood, with an annually increasing settlement, who have to travel either to Grafton, thirteen (13) miles, or to Nymboida fourteen (14) miles, which distances are aggravated by the creeks and the Orara River intersecting the road.

At the last general election for Member for the district not more than six (6) electors from here recorded their votes, being prevented by the distance and the flooded state of the country at the time.

We therefore respectfully submit that a polling-place should be established here, as the distances virtually disfranchise us, and to that end would beg you to make our wants known in the proper quarter.

We are, &c.,

[Here follow 23 signatures.]

No. 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 11 July, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of your report upon the accompanying copy of a communication from Mr. T. Bawden, M.P., forwarding an application from certain electors of the Electoral District of the Clarence, for the appointment of Kangaroo Creek as a polling-place for that Electorate.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 3.

The Returning Officer for the Clarence to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Grafton, 26 July, 1877.

Referring to your letter of the 11th (77-5,454) and its enclosures, asking me to report upon an application for a polling-place at Kangaroo Creek, I have to state for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that there are from twenty-five to thirty electors residing in that neighbourhood, who would have to travel from six to fifteen miles to record their votes at existing polling-places.

Many applications have been made to me for additional polling-places in thinly populated places, which I have rather discouraged, there being already twenty-two polling-places in this Electorate.

There are several small centres of population similarly situated who have an equal right to have facilities for recording their votes.

As it is to be hoped the Electoral Bill will be passed before another election occurs, and may render a complete revision of the present polling arrangements necessary, I would wish to be informed what number of electors and distance from a polling-place constitutes a claim for a polling-place—I would then be better able to advise.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED LARDNER,

Returning Officer.

No. 4.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Kangaroo Creek as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 5.

The Principal Under Secretary to T. Bawden, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10 August, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 27th of June last, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Kangaroo Creek as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your report of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Kangaroo Creek a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence, and that it is necessary that you should give public notice thereof as soon as possible, as required by the Electoral Act, and make all requisite arrangements for taking the poll there, as at other polling-places, on the occasion of any election.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## Iluka.

## No. 7.

E. Goddard, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

*Clarence Electorate.*

Sir,

There is no nearer polling-place on the river than Maclean or Rocky Mouth, a distance of 18 miles from this place; and within 4 miles from Iluka there are about fifty voters, many of whom will not travel so far to record their votes; therefore, I think it would be very desirable to have a polling-place here, and I would be glad to act as Returning Officer, and my store could be [used] for the purpose.

I have, &c.,  
EDWD. GODDARD.

## No. 8.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 12 October, 1877.

MR. Goddard asks for Iluka as a polling-place for the Clarence—nearest polling-place, Maclean, 18 miles away. There are about fifty electors within 4 miles of Iluka, many of whom, he states, will not travel so far as Maclean. Do you recommend? Please report at once.

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 9.

The Returning Officer for the Clarence to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Grafton, 12 October, 1877.

Your telegram of this date, *re* Mr. Goddard's application for Iluka to be appointed a polling-place for the Clarence, received 5 p.m.

There are now about seventy-five names of electors on the roll for Iluka and Wooli, Clarence Heads, composed almost entirely of Pilot and Customs' staff, and the employés upon the breakwater now constructing.

Mr. Goddard is in error in stating that these men would have to travel 18 miles to the nearest polling-place to record their votes. From 4 to 8 miles is the distance to the Palmer's Island or Chatsworth polling-places; but, as these places are only accessible from the heads by water, I recommend the application to your favourable consideration.

There will now be twenty-five polling-places in this Electorate, and most likely many other applications will be made during the progress of any election, notwithstanding my efforts to check this practice by advising the electors to make their claims earlier, rather than in the hurry and excitement of an election.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED LARDNER,  
Returning Officer.

## No. 10.

Telegram from Returning Officer for the Clarence to Principal Under Secretary.

Grafton, 13 October, 1877.

SEVENTY electors about Iluka. Nearest polling-place eight miles, by water. Polling-place there desirable.

A. LARDNER.

## No. 11.

The Principal Under Secretary to E. Goddard, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Iluka as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 12.

## No. 12.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned places as polling-places for the Electoral Districts named in connection therewith respectively, viz. :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
*The Clarence* :—Iluka.  
 \* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
 HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 13.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1877.

In reply to your telegram of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Iluka as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence, and that you should give public notice thereof as soon as possible, and make all requisite arrangements for taking the poll there, as at other polling-places, on the occasion of the present and any future election.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
 HENRY HALLORAN.

## Dalmorton and Buccarumbi.

## No. 14.

E. C. Madgwick, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Grafton, 13 October, 1877.

I do myself the honor to request that you will have the goodness to appoint Dalmorton and Buccarumbi to be polling-places for the election of a Member to represent the Clarence Electorate in the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,  
 EDWD. C. MADGWICK.

## No. 15.

E. C. Madgwick, Esq., to Sir John Robertson.

Dear Sir, *Observer Office*, Grafton, 13 October, 1877.

By this day's mail I have addressed you officially, requesting you to appoint Dalmorton and Buccarumbi to be polling-places at the coming election for the Clarence Electorate.

Buccarumbi is above 30 miles from Grafton, and Dalmorton is 42 miles from Grafton, and upwards of 30 miles from Nymboida. Either place is a long distance from the proposed polling-places. Dalmorton is the centre of the Little River Gold Field, where there are a great many electors, and it will be a great convenience to the electors about Cungeebung.

Buccarumbi being on the Grafton side of the Little River, will be a great convenience to the electors there, and to a very large number within ten or a dozen miles round.

The subject has been brought under my notice by the electors of Dalmorton and Buccarumbi, and as I shall be a candidate, I will thank you for granting the request mentioned.

Yours faithfully,  
 EDWD. C. MADGWICK.

## No. 16.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 18 October, 1877.

Mr. Madgwick asks for appointment of Dalmorton and Buccarumbi for convenience of large number of electors as polling-places for the Clarence. Do you recommend? Early report invited.

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 17.

Telegram from Returning Officer for the Clarence to Principal Under Secretary.

Grafton, 19 October, 1877.

CANNOT recommend Dalmorton and Buccarumbi as polling-places. Twenty-six voters only on roll for many miles round these places. Dalmorton is Gold Fields polling-place, and cannot advise any more polling-places, particularly on the eve of an election.

ALFRED LARDNER.

5

No. 18.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.  
Sydney, 22 October, 1877.

DALMORTON and Buccarumbi appointed polling-places for the Clarence. Please act accordingly. Two ballot-boxes to Post Office will be sent to you.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 19.

The Principal Under Secretary to E. C. Madgwick, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1877.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Dalmorton and Buccarumbi as polling-places for the Electoral District of the Clarence.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 20.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1877.

In reply to your telegram of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Dalmorton and Buccarumbi as polling-places for the Electoral District of the Clarence, and that you should give public notice thereof as soon as possible, and make all requisite arrangements for taking the poll there on the occasion of the present and any future election.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 21.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned places as polling-places for the Electoral Districts named in connection therewith, viz. :—

\* \* \* \* \*

*The Clarence*—Dalmorton and Buccarumbi.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## Brunswick River—Tooloom and Pretty Gully.

No. 22.

Telegram from S. W. Gray, Esq., M.P., to Colonial Secretary.

Glen Innes, 19 October, 1877.

PLEASE appoint Brunswick River, Tooloom, and Pretty Gully, polling-places, Clarence Electorate.

No. 23.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 23 October, 1877.

Mr. S. W. GRAY asks for Brunswick River, Tooloom, and Pretty Gully, as polling-places for Clarence Electorate. Do you recommend? Please reply quickly.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 24.

Telegram from J. E. Glasgow, Esq., to Colonial Secretary.

Lismore, 24 October, 1877.

PLEASE declare Simpson Town, Brunswick River, in Clarence Electorate, a polling-place, and Charles Jarrett Returning Officer.

No. 25.

## No. 25.

Telegram from Returning Officer for the Clarence to Principal Under Secretary.

Grafton, 24 October, 1877.

BRUNSWICK four electors ; Tooloom, twenty-two ; Pretty Gully, twenty-seven, very widely dispersed—few indeed would poll. Cannot make arrangements in time allowed, except at great expense. Must decline responsibility with these places. Have great difficulty providing for present polling-places, from short time between nomination and polling.

A. LARDNER.

## No. 26.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

TOOLOOM and Pretty Gully appointed polling-places for the Clarence. Notify as is necessary. Two ballot-boxes ordered to be sent to you.

H. HALLORAN.

## No. 27.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Tooloom and Pretty Gully as polling-places for the Electoral District of the Clarence, and that you should give public notice thereof as soon as possible, and make all requisite arrangements for taking the poll there, on the occasion of the present and any future election.

Relates to ballot boxes.

. 2. \* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 28.

The Principal Under Secretary to J. E. Glasgow, Esq.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

In reply to your telegram of the 24th instant, applying for the appointment of Simpson Town, Brunswick River, as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that, under a report that has been received from the Returning Officer on the subject, your application cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 29.

The Principal Under Secretary to S. W. Gray, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

In reply to your telegram of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Tooloom and Pretty Gully as polling-places for the Electoral District of the Clarence ; but that, under a report that has been received from the Returning Officer on the subject, your application for the appointment of Brunswick River as a polling-place for that Electorate cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 30.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned places as polling-places for the Electoral Districts named in connection therewith respectively, viz. :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
The Clarence—Tooloom and Pretty Gully.  
\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 31.

Telegram from C. H. Fawcett, Esq., to Colonial Secretary.

Grafton, 3 November, 1877.

ELECTIONEERING justice. Thirty electors at present on Brunswick River, but because Returning Officer finds only four on roll, those thirty are to be disfranchised.

CHARLES H. FAWCETT.

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## No. 32.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 November, 1877.

Referring to your telegram of the 24th ultimo, reporting on an application for the appointment of Brunswick River as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to refer to you for inquiry and report a copy of a telegram from Mr. C. H. Fawcett, representing that there are thirty electors at present on the above-named river.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 33.

The Returning Officer for the Clarence to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Grafton, 24 November, 1877.

In reference to your letter of the 13th (77/9191), which I only received yesterday, and Mr. C. H. Fawcett's telegram of 3rd November, complaining of the "Brunswick not having been appointed a polling-place, in consequence of which thirty electors have been disfranchised,"—I have to state that the Brunswick is about 140 miles from here by the nearest possible route, and that I have little personal knowledge of the place.

On the electoral roll I find the names of only four persons as residing at the Brunswick—there are only two huts on the river; no land sold or occupied except by occasional parties going from the Richmond or Tweed for the purpose of getting cedar, and I am informed by the police and from other sources that there are rarely more than three to six persons in that district, unless possibly some cedar-cutters may be in the ranges between the Richmond and Tweed, with whom little or no communication could be had. A polling-place there would be useless.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALFRED LARDNER.

## No. 34.

The Principal Under Secretary to C. H. Fawcett, Esq., J.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 November, 1877.

With reference to your telegram of the 3rd instant, complaining of the rejection of the application for the appointment of a polling-place at the Brunswick for the Electoral District of the Clarence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that a report obtained from the Returning Officer on this subject appears satisfactory, as showing that a polling-place at the Brunswick would be useless.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

**Ramornie.**

## No. 35.

Telegram from W. J. Hawthorne, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

South Grafton, 27 October, 1877.

PLEASE appoint Ramornie Meat Works polling-place. Seventy voters in neighbourhood. Nearest polling-place nine miles distant. Very urgent.

## No. 36.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 27 October, 1877.

RAMORNIE Meat Works 9 miles from nearest polling-place, and seventy voters in neighbourhood applied for by Hawthorne, Secretary, South Grafton Committee, as a polling-place. Report early to-day please.

H. HALLORAN.

## No. 37.

Telegram from Returning Officer for the Clarence to Principal Under Secretary.

Grafton, 27 October, 1877.

FIFTY electors at Ramornie—nearest polling-places 4 and 9 miles. Hawthorne's report is incorrect.

ALFRED LARDNER.

## No. 38.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to W. J. Hawthorne, Esq.

Sydney, 29 October, 1877.

RETURNING Officer reports against Ramornie; independently of which, too late.

HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 39.

## No. 39.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sydney, 29 October, 1877.

RAMORNE will not be appointed.

HENRY HALLORAN.

## Tweed Junction.

## No. 40.

Mr. Brady and others to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Tweed Junction, 5 November, 1877.

We beg to call your attention to the inconvenience the residents at and near Tweed Junction suffer in having to proceed to Murwillumbah as the nearest polling-place to vote for the election of a Member of Parliament.

As Tweed Junction is the central part of the river and also the seat of the Sugar Mills and other industries, the fact of there being no polling-place nearer than 8 miles operates practically as a disfranchisement of a considerable number of electors. We trust therefore that Tweed Junction may be appointed an additional polling-place for the Electoral District (Clarence) without delay.

We have, &c.,

CHARLES BRADY, Aubrey.  
EDMUND A. T. GRAY, Dromore.  
WILLIAM H. BROWN, Tweed  
Junction.  
CHARLES KENT, Abbotsford Sugar  
Mills.  
GEORGE ALLAN KENT, Abbotsford  
Mills.  
JOHN RITCHIE, Planter.

WILLIAM BAKER.  
WILLIAM M'ADOO.  
A. M'GILVROY.  
CHAS. SKINNER.  
HENRY SKINNER.  
THOMAS GRAY.  
CHARLES BADRELMAN.  
ALEX. LOGAN, Junction.

## No. 41.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 November, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request the favour of your report upon the accompanying copy of a letter from certain residents at and near to Tweed Junction, applying for the appointment of that place as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

5 November,  
1877.

## No. 42.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to invite your attention to my letter of the 21st of November last, respecting an application for the appointment of Tweed Junction as a polling-place for the Electoral District of the Clarence, and to request the favour of an early reply to the same.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 43.

The Returning Officer for the Clarence to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Grafton, 9 January, 1878.

In reference to your letter of the 21st Novr., 77/9,566, and 2nd January, respecting an application for a polling-place at the Tweed Junction, I have the honor to report that, owing to the distance from here—140 miles—the conflicting reports I have received, and the Electoral List for the Tweed affording no information as to the distribution of the population (being all simply put down "resident, Tweed"), I do not feel in a position to recommend anything definite at present.

There are 141 names of electors on the roll for the Tweed (many of whom are non-resident at present).

There are three polling-places—Kynumboon, Terranora, and Murwillumbah.

The two last elections were keenly contested. The votes recorded were—

	In 1874.	In 1877.
Kynumboon ... ..	11	7
Terranora ... ..	14	14
Murwillumbah ... ..	27	57

My present opinion is that a re-distribution of the present polling-places will fully meet this case (probably substituting the Junction for Kynumboon); and, as the Colonial Sugar-refining Company have purchased land there recently, I have no doubt when they commence operations a great alteration in the distribution of population will take place.

Would

Would you kindly give me some idea what number of electors, and what distance from a polling-place, constitutes a claim for additional places in a pastoral and agricultural district containing 4,700 electors like the Clarence. I will then be better able to report upon your welcome and valuable circular, M. 17-763, received this day.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED LARDNER.

---

No. 44.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Clarence.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 9th instant, as to the number of electors and distance from a polling-place which constitutes a claim for additional polling-places in a pastoral and agricultural district containing 4,700 electors like the Clarence, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the distance must in some sort depend on the number of electors in any given locality. Mr. Fitzpatrick would consider it undesirable that electors numbering (say) thirty to forty should be compelled to travel more than (say) 15 to 20 miles.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

---

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer. —1878.

[9d.]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**NARELLAN ELECTORATE.**

(APPOINTMENT OF POLICE OFFICE, SYDNEY, AS A POLLING-PLACE—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th January, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Correspondence between the Returning Officer for Narellan and any  
“ other parties and the Government, relative to the appointment of the  
“ Police Office, Sydney, as one of the Polling-places for that Electorate.”

*(Mr. Coonan, on behalf of Mr. Hurley (Narellan).)*

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NARELLAN ELECTORATE.

---

No. 1.

Mr. J. Kidd to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, I do myself the honor to request that you will be good enough to appoint Sydney as an additional polling-place for the Electorate of Narellan, as there is about forty electors on the roll residing in Sydney.

Sydney, 20 October, 1877.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN KIDD.

---

No. 2.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer, Electoral District of Narellan.

APPLICATION is made for appointment of Sydney, for convenience of about forty resident electors, as a polling-place for Narellan Electorate. Do you recommend? Please report quickly.

Sydney, 23 October, 1877.

HENRY HALLORAN.

---

No. 3.

Telegram from Returning Officer, Electoral District of Narellan, to Principal Under Secretary.

IF there be electors in Sydney of the Narellan Electorate I recommend the Central Police Office as the polling-place, but please appoint officers.

Campbelltown, 23 October, 1877.

E. PALMER,  
Elderslie.

---

No. 4.

Telegram from Principal Under Secretary to Returning Officer, Electoral District of Narellan.

CENTRAL Police Office, Sydney, appointed a polling-place for Narellan. Notify. Presiding Officer and Poll Clerk must be appointed by you. Mr. William Armstrong, of 26 Prince-street, Sydney, is willing to act as Presiding Officer, and Mr. W. J. Wallis, same address, as Poll Clerk.

Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

HENRY HALLORAN.

---

No. 5.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Narellan.

Sir, In acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of the 23rd instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the Central Police Office, Sydney, as a polling-place for the Electoral District of Narellan, and that you should give public notice thereof as soon as possible, and make all requisite arrangements for taking the poll there, on the occasion of the present and any future election.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

---

No. 6.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. J. Kidd.

Sir, In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the Central Police Office, Sydney, as a polling-place for the Electoral District of Narellan.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1877.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

---

No. 7.

3

No. 7.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned places as polling-places for the Electoral Districts named in connection therewith respectively, viz :—

\* \* \* \* \*  
Narellan.—Central Police Office.  
\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

No. 8.

John Hurley, Esq., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Campbelltown, 26 October, 1877.

I have the honor to *protest* against Sydney being declared a polling-place for Narellan Electorate at present election, as the time is too short for many of my supporters to be made aware of the appointment; consequently I shall be placed in an unfair position.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN HURLEY.

No. 9.

The Principal Under Secretary to John Hurley, Esq.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, protesting against the appointing of Sydney as a polling-place for the Electoral District of Narellan.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY HALLORAN.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTE OF CREDIT.  
(MESSAGE No. 3.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1878.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 3.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of January, 1878; together with provision for other Services of an urgent nature.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 22 January, 1878.*

---



1877-8.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 6.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1878.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 6.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the propriety of making provision for defraying the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of February, 1878; together with provision for other Services of an urgent character.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 20 February, 1878.*

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 10.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 March, 1878.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 10.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly that provision be made for the expenses of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of March, 1878; together with provision for other claims of an urgent character.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 26 March, 1878.*

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(MESSAGE No. 22.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 April, 1878.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 22.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the propriety of making provision for the expenditure of the various Departments and Services of the Colony, for the month of April, 1878; together with provision for other Services of an urgent character.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 24 April, 1878.*

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1878, AND SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 4.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1878.*

---

HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 4.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Estimates of the Expenditure of the Government of New South Wales for the year 1878, together with Supplementary Estimates for the year 1877. and previous years.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 23rd January, 1878.*

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[Illegible text]

ESTIMATES  
 OF THE  
 PROBABLE EXPENDITURE  
 OF THE  
 GOVERNMENT  
 OF  
 NEW SOUTH WALES,  
 FOR THE YEAR  
 1878.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
 23 JANUARY, 1878.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

[3s. 3d.]



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5	Provided by Colonial Acts ... ..	3,850 0 0	3,850 0 0
		47,946 16 8	47,133 4 2
5	Additional Expenditure ... ..	2,135 0 0	2,135 0 0
9	II. EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ... ..	21,096 0 0	21,521 0 0
13	III. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY ... ..	702,849 4 8	655,320 0 0
	IV. MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—		
39	JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION... ..	404,720 14 4	454,794 0 0
39	ATTORNEY GENERAL ... ..	21,440 10 0	22,134 0 0
67	V. THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... ..	540,026 10 8	324,842 0 0
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93	VII. THE SECRETARY FOR MINES ... ..	21,269 0 0	21,739 0 0
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		420,424 16 8	.....
		4,696,248 15 2	3,909,556 0 0
		4,744,195 11 10	3,956,689 4 2
	SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.	1877.	1878.
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock ... ..	520,000 0 0	520,000 0 0
	Towards the payment of Interest and Extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 (£1,000,000), 31 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
	Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
	Charges on Collections ... ..	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	Endowment of the Australian Museum ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ... ..	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
	Endowments under the Municipalities Act ... ..	60,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
	Judges under the District Courts' Act... ..	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint ... ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
		837,000 0 0	797,000 0 0
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 5,581,195 11 10	4,753,689 4 2



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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE,  
1878.  
DETAILED.

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I.

Schedules A, B, and C, to Schedule I,

OF ACTS 18 & 19 VICTORIA, CAPUT 54.

SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR 1878.
		£ s. d.
	SCHEDULE A:—	
6	Provided by the Schedule ... .. 18,050 0 0	
6	Provided by Colonial Acts... .. 3,850 0 0	
	————— 21,900 0 0	
6-7	SCHEDULE B AND SUPPLEMENT ... .. 10,153 0 2	
	Chargeable on the Schedule ... .. 8,018 0 2	
	—————	2,135 0 0
	SCHEDULE C:—	
7	Public Worship ... .. 17,215 4 0	
	—————	
	ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE ... .. £	2,135 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.							PROVIDED IN SCHEDULE.	PROVIDED BY COLONIAL ACTS.
<b>SCHEDULE A.</b>							£	£
His Excellency the Governor	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	.....	
The Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	600	
Three Puisne Judges, at £2,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000	
The Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	.....	
The Colonial Treasurer	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	250	
The Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	900	.....	
The Attorney General	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	.....	
The Governor's Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	400	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	£	18,050	3,850	
<b>SCHEDULE B.</b>							AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>Pensions.</b>								
To JUDGES, on their ceasing to hold office :—								
Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., late Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	1,400		
Sir John Nodes Dickinson, do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	2,450	
To OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT who, on political grounds, retired, or were released from office, viz. :—								
Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	2,000		
Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, formerly Auditor General	...	...	...	...	...	900	2,900	
To THE UNDERMENTIONED PENSIONERS, according to the Scale and Rates fixed by the Superannuation Act of the Imperial Parliament, 4 & 5 Gul. IV, cap. 24, viz. :—								
James Larmer, late Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	167 0 0		
John James Galloway, do.	...	...	...	...	...	143 19 9		
James Warner, late Assistant Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0		
William Charles Greville, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	366 13 4		
Colin Mackenzie, late Clerk in Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	35 10 0		
Osborne Omersham, late Clerk, Customs	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0		
Mrs. Susannah Mileham, Widow of Surgeon Mileham	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0		
Michael Doyle, late Messenger, Colonial Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	39 10 0		
Thomas Bevan, late Trooper, Mounted Police	...	...	...	...	...	9 2 6		
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	£	971 15 7	5,350	

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

7

No. I.—SCHEDULES.		AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
SCHEDULE B—continued.		£	£ s. d.
Brought forward	... ..	.....	5,350 0 0
<b>Pensions—continued.</b>			
Brought forward	... ..	971 15 7	
Bryan Naughton, late Turnkey, Parramatta Gaol	... ..	12 10 0	
Edward Wilson, late Constable, Penrith Police	... ..	14 18 3	
Thomas Henry Blackburn Venour, late Shipping Master, Sydney	... ..	116 1 2	
David Nash, late Warehousekeeper, Customs	... ..	40 12 6	
John Bramwell, late Landing Waiter, Customs	... ..	25 3 0	
Thomas Reilly, late Sergeant to Governor General's Orderlies	... ..	32 13 4	
William Wedge Darke, late Assistant Surveyor	... ..	153 0 11	
James Bean, late Messenger, Survey Department	... ..	29 7 3	
Christopher McDonald, late Turnkey, Maitland Gaol	... ..	34 4 10	
David Moores, late Foreman, Colonial Stores	... ..	48 12 2	
John Hayes, late Storehouseman, Colonial Stores	... ..	44 8 0	
Hannah Pope, late Housekeeper in the Colonial Secretary's Office	... ..	22 17 6	
Ellen Delprado, late Housekeeper, Audit Office	... ..	39 11 8	
Hugh Roland Labatt, late Assistant Surveyor and Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Department	... ..	53 12 7	
J. S. Adam, late Chief Draftsman, Surveyor General's Department	... ..	228 11 5	
Henry Halloran, late Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department	... ..	800 0 0	2,668 0 2
Provided by the Schedule	... ..	... .. £	8,018 0 2
<hr/>			
<b>SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE B.</b>			
Lady Forbes, Widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice	... ..	200 0 0	
Lady Dowling, Widow of the late Sir James Dowling, Chief Justice	... ..	200 0 0	
Lady Mitchell, Widow of the late Sir Thomas Mitchell, Surveyor General	... ..	200 0 0	
Mrs. Anne Petrie, Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	... ..	100 0 0	
Mrs. Catherine Lovett, Widow of the late J. Lovett, Pilot, Newcastle...	... ..	100 0 0	
Mrs. Maria Bate Wise, Widow of the late Mr. Justice Wise	... ..	200 0 0	
Mrs. Margaret Edwards, Widow of the late Pilot Edwards	... ..	50 0 0	
Mrs. Julia Robinson, Widow of the late Pilot Robinson	... ..	150 0 0	
Mrs. Jane Reader, Widow of the late Pilot Reader	... ..	75 0 0	
Mrs. Smyth, late Assistant Courtkeeper, Supreme Court	... ..	26 0 0	
Mrs. Shanks, Widow of the late Pilot Shanks	... ..	50 0 0	
Mrs. Gowland, Widow of the late Lieutenant Gowland	... ..	150 0 0	
Mrs. Petersen, Widow of the Pilot Petersen	... ..	30 0 0	
Mrs. Wickham, late Postmistress, Parramatta	... ..	84 0 0	
Mrs. Havenhand, Widow of the late Thomas Havenhand	... ..	30 0 0	
Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water	... ..	240 0 0	
Mr. E. H. Hargraves, of Brisbane Water	... ..	250 0 0	
To BE VOTED	... ..	£	2,135 0 0
TOTAL	... ..	... .. £	10,153 0 2
<hr/>			
<b>SCHEDULE C.</b>			
<b>Public Worship—</b>			
Church of England	... ..	9,590 13 6	
Presbyterian Church	... ..	1,702 0 0	
Wesleyan Methodist Church	... ..	1,372 10 6	
Roman Catholic Church	... ..	4,550 0 0	
			17,215 4 0



## II.

## Executive and Legislative.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
		£	£
10	His Excellency the Governor ... ..	1,733	1,733
10	Executive Council ... ..	928	928
10	Legislative Council ... ..	6,100	6,400
11	Legislative Assembly ... ..	8,955	8,955
11	Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	1,910	1,985
11	Parliamentary Library ... ..	1,470	1,520
	TOTAL ... .. £	21,096	21,521

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878			Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
				£		£	
<b>No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.</b>							
<b>His Excellency the Governor.</b>							
<b>PRIVATE SECRETARY.</b>							
1	1	Private Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)					
1	1	Clerk to Private Secretary ... ..		315		315	
1	1	Messenger ... ..		150		150	
<b>AIDE-DE-CAMP.</b>							
1	1	Aide-de-Camp ... ..		200		200	
Mounted Orderlies—Police:—							
1	1	Senior Sergeant, at 9s. 6d. per diem ... ..		174		174	
1	1	Senior Constable, at 7s. 6d. „ ... ..		138		138	
2	2	1st Class Constables, at 7s. „ ... ..		257		257	
					665		665
Allowance in lieu of Lodging to Aide-de-Camp ..				173		173	
Allowance in lieu of Forage to ditto, and for Incidental Expenses ... ..				146		146	
Forage for four Horses for Orderlies, and Incidental Expenses ... ..				120		120	
Remounts for Orderlies ... ..				60		60	
					569		569
					499		499
8	8	TOTAL .. ..		£ .....	1,733	£ .....	1,733
<b>Executive Council.</b>							
1	1	Clerk of the Executive Council ... ..		600		600	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		150		150	
1	1	Messenger ... ..		150		150	
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Office-keeper ... ..		18		18	
					918		918
Incidental Expenses ... ..				10		10	
					10		10
4	4	TOTAL ... ..		£ .....	928	£ .....	928
<b>Legislative Council.</b>							
1	1	President... ..		1,200		1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees ... ..		500		500	
1	1	Clerk of the Parliaments ... ..		700		800	
1	1	Clerk Assistant ... ..		500		600	
1	1	Usher of the Black Rod... ..		400		400	
1	1	Short-hand Writer ... ..		550		550	
1	1	First Clerk ... ..		400		400	
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..		300		350	
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..		250		250	
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..		200		200	
1	1	Chief Messenger... ..		150		200	
1	1	Doorkeeper ... ..		140		140	
4	4	Assistant Messengers, at £125 ... ..		500		500	
					5,790		6,090
Stores, including Sperm Candles ... ..				30		30	
Gas-light ... ..				30		30	
Incidental Expenses ... ..				75		75	
Stationery, &c. ... ..				40		40	
Postage ... ..				35		35	
Expenses in connection with Select Committees ... ..				100		100	
					310		310
16	16	TOTAL ... ..		£ .....	6,100	£ .....	6,400

<sup>a</sup> Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Department; Salary, 3s. 4d. per diem.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

11

## No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.

No of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
<b>Legislative Assembly.</b>									
1	1	Speaker	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
1	1	Chairman of Committees	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Assembly	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Second Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Sergeant-at-Arms	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Short-hand Writer	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Clerk of Records	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do. Select Committees	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Do. Printing Branch	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk in charge of Printed Papers	...	...	...	250		250	
3	3	Clerks—1 at £250, 1 at £175, and 1 at £150...	...	...	...	575		575	
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do. Doorkeeper	...	...	...	150		150	
2	2	Assistant Messengers, at £140 and £125	...	...	...	265		265	
							7,090		7,090
		Sessional Short-hand Writers	...	...	...	300		300	
		6 Extra Messengers, at £125	...	...	...	750		750	
		Gas-light	...	...	...	450		450	
		Sperm Candles	...	...	...	30		30	
		Expenses of Witnesses summoned before Select Committees	...	...	...	100		100	
		Stationery, Stores, &c.	...	...	...	60		60	
		Postage	...	...	...	75		75	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,865		1,865
18	18	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	8,955	.....	8,955
<b>Legislative Council and Assembly.</b>									
1	1	Steward and Housekeeper	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Watchman	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	House Servant	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Stableman	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Out-door Servant	...	...	...	125		125	
3	3	Female Servants, at £65	...	...	...	195		195	
1	1	Cook	...	...	...	150		150	
3	3	Waiters, at £125	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	Scullery-maid	...	...	...	65		65	
							1,585		1,585
		Gas-light	...	...	...	125		125	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	75		75	
		For occasional assistance during the Session	...	...	...	75		150	
		Watering Approaches to Parliamentary Buildings	...	...	...	50		50	
							325		400
14	14	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	1,910	.....	1,985
<b>Parliamentary Library.</b>									
1	1	Assistant Librarian	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Second Assistant Librarian	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Attendant	...	...	...	150		200	
							750		800
		Books and Periodicals	...	...	...	450		450	
		Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., for Council Reading-room	...	...	...	100		100	
		Do. do. for Assembly Reading-room	...	...	...	100		100	
		Insurance of Books	...	...	...	45		45	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	25		25	
							720		720
3	3	TOTAL	...	...	£	.....	1,470	.....	1,520



## III.

## Colonial Secretary.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
14	Colonial Secretary ... ..	£ 4,796	£ 4,796
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—		
15	General Staff ... ..	6,965	7,326
15-16	Artillery Force ... ..	27,515	37,684
17	Volunteer Force ... ..	10,746	10,197
18	Torpedo and Signalling Corps ... ..	.....	3,049
18	Public School Cadet Corps ... ..	460	550
19	Naval Brigade ... ..	6,507	5,814
19-20	Police ... ..	174,971	181,961
21-25	Prisons ... ..	63,525	74,187
26-28	Lunatic Asylums ... ..	62,222	64,943
28	Medical Board ... ..	44	44
29	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	7,735	7,800
30	Auditor General ... ..	6,795	6,795
31	Registrar General ... ..	15,145	15,470
32	Agent General for the Colony ... ..	2,650	2,650
32-33	Industrial Schools ... ..	6,325	6,538
33	Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, Parramatta River ... ..	2,879	379
33	Reformatory for Boys ... ..	2,581	104
33	Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	650	650
34	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ... ..	16,590.	16,590
35-36	Charitable Allowances ... ..	56,493	54,003
36	Immigration ... ..	50,000	75,000
36-37	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	69,736	22,290
37	Municipalities ... ..	107,519	56,500
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 702,849	655,320

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878			Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
				£		£	
<b>Colonial Secretary.</b>							
1	1	Colonial Secretary. (Provided in Schedule.)					
1	1	Under Secretary ... ..		800		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..		600		600	
1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Long Room) ... ..		450		450	
1	1	Second Clerk (in charge of Records) ... ..		400		400	
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..		300		300	
1	1	Fourth Clerk ... ..		300		300	
1	1	Fifth Clerk ... ..		200		200	
1	1	Sixth Clerk ... ..		175		175	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		150		150	
1	1	Do. ... ..		100		100	
1	1	Junior Clerk ... ..		75		75	
1	1	Do. ... ..		50		50	
1	1	Messenger ... ..		153		153	
1	1	<i>a</i> Messenger Attendant and Housekeeper ... ..		150		150	
1	1	Messenger... ..		92		92	
1	1	Additional Messenger ... ..		90		90	
1	1	<i>b</i> Office-keeper, at 3s. 4d. per diem ... ..		61		61	
					4,146		4,146
		Extra Clerical Assistance, as required ... ..		450		450	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		200		200	
					650		650
18	18	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..		£ .....	4,796		4,796

*a* Allowed Quarters.*b* Allowed Quarters, Fuel, and Light. Also Office-keeper, Executive Council Office, salary £18 per annum.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

15

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces.		Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
		<b>GENERAL AND VOLUNTEER PERMANENT STAFF.</b>			
1	1	Commandant ... ..	£	600	£ 600
1	1	Brigade-Major ... ..		400	400
1	1	Brigade Pay and Quartermaster ... ..		365	365
1	1	Officer Instructor of Musketry ... ..		300	300
1	1	Brigade Clerk, at 9s. 6d. per diem ... ..		174	174
1	1	Assistant do., at 7s. per diem ... ..		128	128
1	1	Pay and Quartermaster's Clerk, at 8s. per diem ... ..		146	146
1	1	Assistant to do., at 7s. ... ..		128	128
1	1	Brigade Quartermaster-sergeant, at 9s. 6d. per diem ... ..		174	174
1	1	Infantry Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 10s. per diem ... ..		183	183
1	1	Artillery do. do. at 10s. per diem ... ..		183	183
1	1	Musketry Instructor, at 8s. per diem ... ..		146	146
16	16	Instructors—15 at 7s. and 1 at 3s. per diem, each ... ..		1,971	1,971
1	1	Armourer Sergeant, at 7s. per diem ... ..		128	128
1	1	Assistant do., at 5s. per diem ... ..		92	92
1	1	Bugle-Major and Messenger, at 7s. per diem ... ..		128	128
2	2	Markers on Sydney Rifle Range, at 5s. per diem each... ..		184	184
1	1	Sergeant in charge of Paddington Rifle Range and Government property, at 7s. per diem ... ..		128	128
1	1	Labourer in charge of Artillery stores, at 5s. per diem. ... ..		92	92
2	2	Labourers at Victoria Barracks, at 5s. per diem each ... ..		183	183
				5,833	5,833
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>			
		Forage Allowance for Commandant, for two horses, Brigade Major, and Pay and Quartermaster, one horse each, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..		256	256
		Forage allowance for Water-cart Horse, at 2s. 6d. per diem... ..		46	46
		Officer Instructor of Musketry—for hire of horse, and in lieu of Forage, &c.... ..		64	64
		Travelling Expenses—For Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of General Staff and Volunteers ... ..		450	450
		Compensation to Staff Sergeants in lieu of Uniforms... ..		100	100
		Rent of Brigade Office ... ..		200	250
		Watchman and Officekeeper (Brigade Office) ... ..		16	32
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Commandant ... ..		.....	175
		Do. Major of Brigade ... ..		.....	120
				1,132	1,493
37	37	<b>TOTAL... ..</b>	£	6,965	7,326
		<b>ARTILLERY FORCE.</b>			
		<b>REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.</b>			
1	1	Colonel Commanding ... ..		500	500
2	3	Majors, at £385 (21s. per diem each) ... ..		770	1,155
2	3	Captains, at £256 (14s. per diem each)... ..		512	768
4	6	Lieutenants, at £238 (13s. per diem each) ... ..		952	1,428
1	1	Staff Surgeon ... ..		274	274
				3,008	4,125
		<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.</b>			
1	1	Brigade Sergeant-Major, at 7s. per diem ... ..		128	128
1	1	Do. Quartermaster Sergeant, at 6s. per diem ... ..		110	110
1	1	Orderly Room Clerk, at 4s. 6d. per diem ... ..		83	83
...	1	District Clerk, at 3s. 6d. per diem ... ..		.....	64
1	...	Trumpet Major, at 4s. per diem... ..		73	.....
...	1	Band Sergeant, at 4s. per diem ... ..		.....	73
...	1	Trumpet Corporal, at 3s. 4d. per diem ... ..		.....	61
2	3	Battery Sergeant-Majors, at 5s. 6d. per diem each ... ..		202	302
12	18	Sergeants, at 4s. per diem each ... ..		876	1,314
		Carried forward ... ..	£	1,472	2,135
28	41	<b>Carried forward ... ..</b>	£	3,008	4,125

		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>					
28	41	Brought forward	3,008	4,125	
<b>ARTILLERY FORCE—continued.</b>					
<b>NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, TRUMPETERS, AND GUNNERS.</b>					
		Brought forward	1,472	2,135	
1	1	Hospital Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	73	73	
1	1	Provost Sergeant, at 4s. per diem	73	73	
10	15	Corporals, at 3s. 4d. per diem each	610	913	
8	12	Bombardiers, at 3s. 2d. per diem each	464	694	
6	9	Trumpeters, at 2s. 3d. per diem each	248	370	
...	1	Master Gunner, at 7s.	.....	128	
160	298	Gunners, at 2s. 3d. per diem each	6,570	12,237	
		Good conduct pay for 20 Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners (60 in 1877), at 1d. per diem each	92	31	
		4 Orderly Room Clerks, at 6d. per diem each (2 in 1877)	19	37	
		3 Battery Pay and Quartermaster Sergeants, at 1s. per diem each (2 in 1877)	37	55	
		2 District Gunners, at 1s. per diem each	37	37	
		2 Do., at 6d. per diem each	.....	19	
		1 Hospital Cook, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	46	
		1 Hospital Wardsman, at 2s. 6d. per diem	46	46	
		1 Band Instructor	150	150	
		10 Gratuities, &c., for re-engagement, at £5 each (14 in 1877)	70	50	
		Increase of pay to Sergeants, at 6d.; Corporals and Bombardiers, at 4d.; Trumpeters and Gunners, at 3d., on re-engagement	191	144	
		Acting Adjutant, at 1s. 6d. per diem (1s. 3d. in 1877)	23	28	
		Command pay—3 Majors, at £27 each (2 in 1877)	54	81	
			765	724	
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>					
		Forage allowance for 1 Colonel (2 horses), 3 Majors, 3 Captains, and 6 Subalterns (1 horse each), at 3s. 6d. each per diem	639	898	
		Allowance in lieu of Forage for Staff Surgeon...	64	64	
		Uniform for 362 Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Gunners, at £5 10s. each (202 at £5 15s. in 1877)	1,162	1,991	
		Gold Chevrons and Mountings for do.	45	67	
		Boots for the Force	180	300	
		430 free Rations of bread, meat, groceries, and vegetables, at 1s. 2d. per ration per diem (250 at 10d. in 1877)	3,803	9,156	
		Fuel and Light	400	575	
		Hire of horses for Field Guns for Drill and Field Days..	300	300	
		Do. do. for Encampment	200	200	
		Incidental Expenses	1,000	500	
		Band allowance	25	36	
		Mess allowance	50	75	
		Rent of House at Watson's Bay for a Subaltern	50	.....	
		Rent of two Houses at Watson's Bay for Temporary Barracks	.....	110	
		For hire of Steamer to convey Guards between Sydney and the Heads	650	650	
		To complete the transporting and mounting of Ordnance at the Heads, Port Jackson and Newcastle	750	.....	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, and 27 married men	.....	728	
		Free Kits for 60 Recruits	.....	562	
			9,318	16,212	
186	337	ADDITIONAL BATTERY OF ARTILLERY	4,914	.....	
214	378	TOTAL	27,515	37,684	

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

17

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.				Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
					£		£		
		VOLUNTEER FORCE.							
		<i>Artillery Brigade.</i>							
1	1	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Adjutant	...	...	100		100		
		<i>Infantry.</i>							
		1st Regiment—							
1	1	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Adjutant	...	...	100		100		
		2nd Regiment—							
1	1	Adjutant	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Instructor for Brigade Band	...	...	200		200		
						850		850	
		CONTINGENCIES.							
		<i>Artillery.</i>							
		Forage Allowance for one horse for Lieut.-Colonel Commanding, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	...	64		64		
		Capitation Allowance for 700 Efficientes, at 40s. each	...	...	1,400		1,400		
		<i>Rifles.</i>							
		Forage Allowance for one horse for Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 1st Regiment, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	...	64		64		
		Forage Allowance for one horse for Officer Commanding 2nd Regiment, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	...	64		64		
		Forage Allowance for Adjutant of 2nd Regiment, at 3s. 6d. per diem	...	...	64		64		
		Capitation allowance for 2,300 Efficientes, at 30s. each	...	...	3,450		.....		
		Do. 2,000 do. do.	...	...	.....		3,000		
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
		Badges for Marksmen	...	...	160		160		
		Hire of Horses for Field Guns and Mounted Officers	...	...	400		400		
		Contribution to Band	...	...	300		300		
		Rifle Association, for Prizes, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private subscription	...	...	500		500		
		Armoury Repairs and Materials, Freight and Cartage of Ammunition, and Incidental Expenses	...	...	450		450		
		Allowance for periodically collecting, cleaning, and repairing Arms of Country Corps	...	...	85		85		
		Constructing New Butts, and keeping in repair the several Rifle Ranges of Corps	...	...	200		200		
		Rent of Central Offices	...	...	235		225		
		Allowance to Office-keeper for Offices in use by the Head-quarter Corps	...	...	16		16		
		Hire of Three Offices for Majors Commanding Country Battalions, at £15 each per annum	...	...	45		45		
		Travelling Expenses for Officers on duty	...	...	60		60		
		For purchase of new Targets	...	...	250		250		
		Probable cost of Encampment	...	...	2,000		2,000		
		Increased Rent of the Volunteer Artillery Brigade Office, from 1st February	...	...	23		.....		
		Additional Rent of new Brigade Office in O'Connell-street	...	...	50		.....		
		Office-keeper, Brigade Office—Increase to 12s. per week; difference	...	...	16		.....		
						9,896		9,347	
6	6	TOTAL ...				.....	10,746	.....	10,197

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
										£		£	
<b>Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces—continued.</b>													
<b>TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.</b>													
...	1	Major Commanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			300	
...	1	Captain	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			100	
...	2	Lieutenants (1st), at £60 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			120	
...	2	Do. (2nd), at £40 each	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			80	
...	1	Sergeant-major Staff Instructor and Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			200	
...	1	Colour-sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			30	
...	5	Sergeants, at £25 per annum each	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			125	
...	5	Corporals (1st), at £20 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			100	
...	5	Do. (2nd), at £15 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			75	
...	2	Buglers, at £12 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			24	
...	75	Privates, at £12 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			900	
...	1	Professional Diver	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			200	
									.....				2,254
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>													
		Rent of Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			110	
		Uniform for the Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			600	
		Boat for the Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			85	
									.....				795
...	101	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....			.....	3,049
<b>PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET CORPS.</b>													
1	1	Officer in charge of Public School Cadet Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	250			250	
1	1	Instructor to Artillery Cadet Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	46			46	
										296			296
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>													
		Travelling Expenses and hire of horse in lieu of Forage for Officer Commanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	64			64	
		Incidental Expenses, Cartage, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100			100	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Officer Commanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....			90	
										164			254
2	2	<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....			460	550

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

19

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
								£		£		
<b>Naval Brigade.</b>												
1	1	Captain Commanding, at 5s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	92		92			
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, at 3s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	...	...	64		64			
1	1	Gunnery Instructor, Sydney ...	...	...	...	...	200		200			
1	1	Do. Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...	52		52			
8	8	Commanders and Lieutenants, at 4s. per diem...	...	...	...	...	584		584			
5	5	Sub-Lieutenants, at 2s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	183		183			
7	7	Midshipmen at 1s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	128		128			
1	1	Bugler and Bandmaster ...	...	...	...	...	75		75			
10	10	Warrant Officers, at £18 each per annum ...	...	...	...	...	180		180			
10	10	Petty Officers, at £15 each do. ...	...	...	...	...	150		150			
230	230	A.B.'s, at £12 each do. ...	...	...	...	...	2,760	4,468	2,760	4,468		
		Additional Company of Naval Brigade, consisting of										
		53 persons of all ranks ...						746		746		
47	47	Signal and Torpedo Company ...	...	...	...	...	693		.....			
		Uniforms for Warrant and Petty Officers and A.B.'s of the Brigade ...						350		350		
		Incidental Expenses ...						250		250		
									2,089		1,346	
322	322	TOTAL ... £						.....	6,507	.....	5,814	
<b>Police.</b>												
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.												
1	1	Inspector General ...	...	...	...	...	800		800			
1	1	Accountant ...	...	...	...	...	350		350			
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	225		225			
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	225		225			
1	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	215		.....			
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	135		135			
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	125		125			
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	25		25			
8	7								2,100		1,885	
CONSTABULARY.												
3	3	Superintendents, at £500 ...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500			
2	2	Superintendents, at £450 ...	...	...	...	...	900		900			
3	3	Do. at £400 ...	...	...	...	...	1,200		1,200			
3	3	Inspectors, at £300 ...	...	...	...	...	900		900			
8	9	Sub-Inspectors, at £250... ..	...	...	...	...	2,000		2,250			
10	11	Do. at £225 ...	...	...	...	...	2,250		2,475			
1	1	Sergeant-major or Drill Instructor, at 11s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...	201		201			
40	43	Sergeants, 1st Class, at 10s. per diem ...	...	...	...	...						
50	55	Sergeants, 2nd Class, at 8s. 9d. do. ...	...	...	...	...						
160	170	Senior Constables, at 7s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	...	...						
260	280	Constables, 1st Class, at 7s. do. ...	...	...	...	...						
315	330	Ordinary Constables, at 6s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	...	...	117,895		124,944			
90	90	Probationary Constables, at 5s. 6d. do. ...	...	...	...	...						
20	20	Trackers, at 3s. do. ...	...	...	...	...						
965	1020								126,846		134,370	
973	1027	Carried forward ... £						.....	128,946	.....	136,255	

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
						£		£		
		<b>Police—continued.</b>								
973	1027	Brought forward ... ..				.....	128,946	.....	136,255	
		<b>DETECTIVES.</b>								
1	1	Inspector of Police	...	...	...	300		300		
5	5	Detectives, 1st Class, at 10s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	} 2,600		2,756		
5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 9s. 6d. do.	...	...	...					
5	6	Do. 3rd Class, at 8s. 6d. do.	...	...	...					
16	17						2,900		3,056	
1	1	*Police Surgeon	...	...	...	a.....		a.....		
25	...	Additional Constables to comply with requirements for New Stations, &c., at 6s. 6d. per diem ... ..				.....	2,965	.....	.....	
25	...									
		<b>TOTAL SALARIES</b> ... ..				£	.....	134,811	.....	139,311
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>								
		Allowance for Analytical Chemist	...	...	...	150		150		
		Allowance to Members of the Police Force, when absent from their Quarters on duty	...	...	...	4,000		5,200		
		Provisions for Prisoners in Lock-ups	...	...	...	1,000		1,200		
		Fuel, Light, and Water, to Lock-ups and Police Stations	...	...	...	2,000		2,000		
		Rent of Premises for Police Purposes	...	...	...	2,800		2,800		
		Forage	...	...	...	18,000		19,000		
		Remount Horses	...	...	...	1,800		2,000		
		Shoeing, Veterinary Attendance, and Medicine	...	...	...	1,600		1,600		
		Medical Attendance	...	...	...	a.....		a.....		
		Conveyance of Prisoners and Police	...	...	...	5,000		5,200		
		Fencing Paddocks	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
		Incidental Expenses—Repairs to Arms, Saddlery, and Carts; and for destroying Dogs	...	...	...	2,000		2,000		
		For the purchase of a site for a Police Station, Gerrin-gong...	...	...	...	30		.....		
		For the purchase of a site for a Court House and Lock-up, Bombala	...	...	...	280		.....		
							40,160	.....	42,650	
1015	1045	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£	.....	174,971	.....	181,961

\* Also Vaccinator, Sydney—Salary, £228 per annum.

a See Medical Vote.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.					SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		Prisons.					£		£	
1	1	Comptroller General of Prisons...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Deputy Comptroller and Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Accountant ...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	125		125	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
		CONTINGENCIES.						1,880		1,880
		Travelling Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
7	7							.....*		.....*
		SYDNEY GAOL.						1,880		1,880
1	1	Principal Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Dispenser...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
...	...	Chief Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders in charge ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Overseer ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Overseers ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	125		125	
...	...	Female Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	...	120		120	
1	1	Do. Presbyterian ...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
9	9							1,635		1,635
		PARRAMATTA GAOL.								
1	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Schoolmaster and Storekeeper ...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
...	...	Dispenser ...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
...	...	Chief Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Trade Overseers ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
1	1	Do. Presbyterian ...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	...	60		60	
...	...	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Carter ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
8	8							890		890
		BATHURST GAOL.								
...	1	Visiting Justice ...	...	...	...	...	.....		50	
1	1	Gaoler ...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Matron ...	...	...	...	...	42		42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon...	...	...	...	...	.....a		.....a	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ...	...	...	...	...	140		140	
...	...	Chief Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Warders ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
...	...	Female Warder ...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ...	...	...	...	...	30		30	
5	6							417		467
29	30	Carried forward ...	...	...	...	£	.....	4,822	.....	4,872

\* See Gaols generally.

a See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Prisons—continued.						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
29	30							£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	4,822	.....	4,872
		MAITLAND GAOL.									
...	1	Visiting Justice ... ..					.....			50	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..					200			200	
1	1	Matron ... ..					60			60	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..					..... <i>a</i>			..... <i>a</i>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..					160			160	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Warders ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Female Warders ... ..					.....*			.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					30			30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..					30			30	
5	6								480		530
		GOULBURN GAOL.									
...	1	Visiting Justice ... ..					.....			50	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..					175			175	
1	1	Matron ... ..					42			42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..					..... <i>a</i>			..... <i>a</i>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..					140			140	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Warders ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Female Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					30			30	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..					30			30	
5	6								417		467
		BERRIMA GAOL.									
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..					75			75	
1	1	Gaoler ... ..					200			200	
1	1	Matron ... ..					42			42	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser... ..					..... <i>a</i>			..... <i>a</i>	
1	1	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..					140			140	
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Senior Warder ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Warders ... ..					.....*			.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					100			100	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..					100			100	
6	6								657		657
		ALBURY GAOL.									
1	1	Gaoler ... ..					160			160	
1	1	Matron ... ..					20			20	
...	...	Warders ... ..					.....*			.....*	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon... ..					..... <i>a</i>			..... <i>a</i>	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..					10			10	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..					10			10	
4	4								200		200
49	52	Carried forward ... ..						£ .....	6,576	.....	6,726

\* See Gaols generally.

*a* See Medical Vote.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
								£		£	
Prisons—continued.											
49	52	Brought forward						.....	6,576	.....	6,726
BRAIDWOOD GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	160		160	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
4	4								200		200
MUDGE GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
4	4								215		215
ARMIDALE GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	160		160	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
4	4								200		200
WAGGA WAGGA GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler	...	...	...	...	...	160		160	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
...	...	Warders	...	...	...	...	...	.....*		.....*	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	
4	4								200		200
65	68	Carried forward						£ .....	7,391	...	7,541

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
										£		£	
		Prisons—continued.											
65	68	Brought forward ... ..								.....	7,391	.....	7,541
		YASS GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler ... ..						160		160			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..						..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>			
1	1	Matron ... ..						30		30			
...	...	Warders ... ..						..... <sup>*</sup>		..... <sup>*</sup>			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..						10		10			
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..						10		10			
4	4										210		210
		DENILQUIN GAOL.											
1	1	Gaoler ... ..						160		160			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..						..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>			
1	1	Matron ... ..						20		20			
...	...	Warders ... ..						..... <sup>*</sup>		..... <sup>*</sup>			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..						10		10			
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..						10		10			
4	4										200		200
		PORT MACQUARIE GAOL.											
1	1	Visiting Justice ... ..						50		50			
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..						..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>			
1	1	Gaoler ... ..						175		175			
1	1	Matron ... ..						42		42			
1	...	Clerk and Schoolmaster ... ..						140		.....			
...	...	Chief Warder ... ..						..... <sup>*</sup>		..... <sup>*</sup>			
...	...	Warders ... ..						..... <sup>*</sup>		..... <sup>*</sup>			
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..						10		10			
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..						10		10			
6	5										427		287
		YOUNG GAOL.											
...	1	Gaoler ... ..						.....		175			
...	1	Matron ... ..						.....		42			
...	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..						.....		10			
...	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..						.....		10			
...	4										.....		237
		POLICE GAOLS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.											
23	...	Acting Gaolers, 4 at £20; 18 at £15; and 1 at £10											
		per annum ... ..						360		.....			
...	26	Do. 5 at £20; 20 at £15; 1 at £10 ... ..						.....		410			
22	25	Acting Matrons, 15 at £10; 10 at £5 per annum ... ..						185		200			
45	51										545		610
124	136												
		Carried forward ... ..								£	8,773	.....	9,085

\* See Gaols generally.

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

25

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
124	136	Prisons—continued.				.....	8,773	.....	9,085
GAOLS GENERALLY.									
1	1	Chief Warder	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	175		175	
2	2	Chief Warders, at 9s. per diem	...	...	...	329		329	
4	4	Do. at 8s. 6d. do.	...	...	...	621		621	
2	2	Senior Warders, 1st Class, at 8s. 6d. per diem...	...	...	...	311		311	
5	5	Do. 2nd Class, at 8s. 3d. do.	...	...	...	753		753	
13	13	Warders, 1st Class, at 8s. do.	...	...	...	1,898		1,898	
18	18	Do. 2nd Class, at 7s. 3d. do.	...	...	...	2,382		2,382	
151	151	Do. 3rd Class, at 7s. do.	...	...	...	19,291		19,291	
1	1	Principal Female Warder	...	...	...	94		94	
11	11	Female Warders,—1 at £64, and 10 at £55	...	...	...	614		614	
1	1	Overseer in charge	...	...	...	225		225	
2	2	Overseers, at £200 each	...	...	...	400		400	
3	3	Do. at £159 do.	...	...	...	477		477	
6	6	Do. at 10s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	1,150		1,150	
3	3	Foremen, at 8s. do.	...	...	...	438		438	
1	1	Messenger, at 6s. 6d. do.	...	...	...	119		119	
1	1	Do. at 5s. do.	...	...	...	91		91	
2	2	Carters, at 6s. do.	...	...	...	219		219	
...	...	Extra Warders, at 6s. do.	...	...	...	250		250	
							30,062		30,062
228	228								
		Books for Prison Libraries	...	...	...	150		150	
		For conveyance of Prisoners	...	...	...	1,200		1,200	
		For gratuities to Prisoners on their discharge from Gaols	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
		For purchase of materials for, and incidental expenses connected with, employment of Prisoners in Gaols.	...	...	...	4,700		*14,700	
		Photography in Prisons	...	...	...	150		150	
		Unforeseen expenses, including travelling expenses and sustenance allowance to Gaol Officers	...	...	...	350		350	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments, Fuel, Light, and Water, Incidental Expenses, Removal of Night-soil, and Allowance in lieu of Quarters, for all Gaols and Lock-ups proclaimed Gaols	...	...	...	17,000		17,350	
		Rent of Office	...	...	...	140		140	
							24,690		35,040
352	364	TOTAL				.....	63,525	.....	74,187

\* Hitherto partially borne upon Vote for Stores and Stationery. This amount will be re-couped by the proceeds of Sale of Articles manufactured in Gaol, which are supplied to the Store Department for issue as required by the Public Service.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

27

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
85	85	£		£	
		<b>Lunatic Asylums—continued.</b>			
		Brought forward ... ..			
		.....	21,499	.....	22,033
<b>PARRAMATTA.</b>					
1	1	Medical Superintendent ... ..	600	600	
1	1	Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	300	300	
1	1	Assistant Superintendent ... ..	270	270	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	110	110	
1	1	Matron ... ..	120	120	
1	1	Dispenser ... ..	140	140	
1	1	Chaplain, Church of England ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Do. Roman Catholic ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Chief Attendant... ..	150	150	
16	...	Senior Attendants—7 at £90, and 9 at £78 ... ..	1,332	.....	
...	21	Do. do. 9 at £90, and 12 at £78 ... ..	.....	1,746	
28	28	Junior Attendants—18 at £72, and 10 at £66 ... ..	1,956	1,956	
6	6	Senior Nurses—3 at £56, and 3 at £50 ... ..	318	318	
10	10	Junior Nurses, at £46 ... ..	460	460	
...	14	Servants—2 at £80; 1 at £78; 1 at £72; 4 at £66; 1 at £50; 5 at £46 per annum ... ..	.....	854	
15	...	Servants—2 at £80; 7 at £66; 1 at £50; and 5 at £46 ... ..	902	.....	
3	3	Artisan Attendants, at 5/6 per diem each ... ..	300	302	
1	1	Needlewoman ... ..	60	60	
1	1	Grounds Attendant ... ..	80	80	
1	1	Engine-driver, at 8s. per diem ... ..	126	126	
			7,324	7,692	
		Allowance in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, to the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Medical Officer, and Assistant Superintendent, at £45 each ... ..	135	135	
		Allowance to Junior Officers in lieu of Provisions, Fuel, and Light, at £25 each ... ..	100	100	
		*Allowance to Patients for Special Services in the Wards Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers and to provide Amusement for Inmates ... ..	170	140	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	200	200	
		Provisions, Medical Comforts, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Fuel and Light, and Forage ... ..	400	400	
		Materials, &c., for employment of Patients, &c., upon minor repairs ... ..	11,290	11,800	
			400	400	
90	94		12,695	13,175	
			20,019	20,867	
<b>LUNATIC RECEPTION-HOUSE, DARLINGHURST.</b>					
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	140	140	
1	1	Matron ... ..	60	60	
...	...	Medical Visitor ... ..	..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>	
2	2	Senior Attendants, at £78 ... ..	156	156	
...	1	Senior Nurse ... ..	.....	50	
3	2	Nurses, at £46 ... ..	138	92	
1	1	Junior Attendant ... ..	66	72	
			560	570	
		Clerical Assistance ... ..	50	50	
		Occasional additional Attendants when required, at 5s. per diem ... ..	50	75	
		Provisions for Patients and Attendants... ..	} 300	275	
		Medicine and Medical Comforts, and Fuel and Light ... ..			
		Transferring Patients to Asylums ... ..	50	50	
		Fees for certifying Sanity of Patients ... ..	40	40	
		Allowance to Gaoi Messenger employed as Messenger ... ..	12	12	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	20	20	
			522	522	
8	8		1,082		1,092
183	187	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	42,600	43,992

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.  
 NOTE.—The Officers residing in the Establishments are provided with Provisions, Fuel, and Light.  
 \* Identical with Vote for 1876 under the head of Servants at 9d. each per diem.

No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
		£	£
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>			
<b>Lunatic Asylums—continued.</b>			
183	187	.....	42,600
Brought forward ... ..		.....	43,992
ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS, NEWCASTLE.			
1	1	175	175
1	1	20	20
1	1	20	20
...	...	a.....	a.....
1	1	101	101
1	1	75	75
1	1	84	84
1	1	78	78
3	3	216	216
2	2	132	132
1	1	56	56
3	3	150	150
4	4	184	184
3	2	120	80
2	2	220	220
1	1	50	50
7	7	398	398
		2,079	2,039
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Medicines, and Surgical Instruments ... ..		3,400	3,400
Amusements, Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c. ...		80	100
Incidental Expenses ... ..		200	200
For the purchase of Timber, Paints, and Materials, &c., for the employment of Patients upon minor repairs		200	200
Laundry Furniture ... ..		111	.....
33	32	3,991	3,900
LUNATIC PATIENTS.			
1	1	26	26
1	1	26	26
For maintenance of Patients transferred to Licensed Houses or maintained in temporary or Branch Establishments for the supply of furniture and minor fittings thereto, and to supplement the Votes for the existing Asylums in the event of the increase of Patients pending erection of new Establishments		13,500	12,000
2	2	13,500	12,052
TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COOMA.			
...	1	.....	250
...	1	.....	26
...	1	.....	26
...	...	.....	a.....
...	1	.....	120
...	1	.....	90
...	3	.....	234
...	2	.....	144
...	2	.....	100
...	12	.....	990
Allowance to Attendants and Servants... ..		.....	120
Provisions, Medical Comforts, Fuel, Light, Forage, and Medicines ... ..		.....	1,650
Amusements, Books, and Periodicals ... ..		.....	50
For purchase of Timber, Paint, and Materials for employment of Patients, &c, upon minor Repairs		.....	100
Incidental expenses .. ..		.....	50
		.....	1,970
		.....	2,960
218	233	62,222	64,943
<b>TOTAL ... £</b>			
<b>Medical Board.</b>			
1	1	.....	44
Clerk to Board ... ..		.....	44

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
		<b>Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &amp;c.</b>							
1	1	a	Vaccinator, Sydney	...	...	240		240	
1	1		Office-keeper, Sydney	...	...	20		20	
						260		260	
			Fees to Vaccinators, (say) for 20,000, at the respective rates of 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. each	...	...	2,500		2,500	
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	40		40	
2	2					2,540	2,800	2,540	2,800
1	1		Police Surgeon	...	...	200		200	
1	1		Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Gaol, and Lunatic Reception House	...	...	350		350	
1	1		Dispenser, Sydney Gaol	...	...	150		150	
1	1		Visiting Surgeon, Parramatta Gaol, Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta, and Orphan Schools	...	...	250		250	
1	1		Parramatta Gaol—Dispenser	...	...	100		100	
1	1		Bathurst Gaol—Visiting Surgeon	...	...	50		50	
1	1		Maitland Gaol—do.	...	...	70		70	
1	1		Goulburn Gaol—do.	...	...	50		50	
1	1		Berrima Gaol—do. and Dispenser	...	...	200		200	
1	1		Albury Gaol—Visiting Surgeon	...	...	25		40	
1	1		Braidwood Gaol—do.	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Mudgee Gaol—do.	...	...	40		40	
1	1		Wollongong Gaol—do.	...	...	25		.....	
1	1		Armidale Gaol—do.	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Wagga Wagga Gaol—do.	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Yass Gaol—do.	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Deniliquin Gaol—do.	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Port Macquarie Gaol—do.	...	...	150		150	
...	1		Young—do.	...	...	.....		25	
1	1		Medical Visitor to Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta	...	...	50		50	
...	1		Do. Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma	...	...	.....		50	
1	1		Medical Visitor to Asylum for Idiots, Newcastle	...	...	75		75	
1	1		Visiting Surgeon, N.S.S. "Vernon"	...	...	50		50	
1	1		Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School and Reformatory, Biloela	...	...	50		50	
1	1		Surgeon and Dispenser, Hyde Park Asylum	...	...	150		150	
1	1		Dispenser at Asylum for Infirm and Destitute, Parramatta	...	...	50		50	
			For payment to Medical Adviser,—Fees to Medical Officers, Country Districts, for attendance on Police,—Fees to Medical Practitioners in Lunacy Cases and Coroners' Inquests,—and for Attendance on Aborigines	...	...	2,725	4,935	2,725	5,000
24	26								
26	28		<b>TOTAL</b>	...	£	.....	<b>7,735</b>	.....	<b>7,800</b>

a Also Police Surgeon; Salary, £190 per annum.

No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
						£		£		
		<b>Auditor General.</b>								
1	1	Auditor General. (Provided for in Schedule.)								
1	1	Inspector of Accounts	...	...	...	600		600		
1	1	Examiner of Expenditure Accounts	...	...	...	450		450		
1	1	Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	385		385		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	350		350		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	320		320		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	275		275		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	250		250		
3	3	Clerks, at £225	...	...	...	675		675		
3	3	Do. at £200	...	...	...	600		600		
2	2	Do. at £175	...	...	...	350		350		
3	3	Do. at £150	...	...	...	450		450		
1	1	Do. at £100	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	75		75		
2	2	Clerks, at £50	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	120		120		
1	1	<sup>a</sup> House-keeper	...	...	...	70		70		
							5,470		5,470	
		Extra Clerical Assistance for Parliamentary and other Returns, and to carry out the provisions of the "Audit Act of 1870"				900		900		
		Rent of Offices				400		400		
		Incidental Expenses				25		25		
							1,325		1,325	
26	26	TOTAL...				£	.....	6,795	.....	6,795

<sup>a</sup> Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
		<b>Registrar General.</b>							
1	1	Registrar General	...	...	...	.....	700	.....	700
		<b>STATISTICAL BRANCH.</b>							
1	1	Compiler of General Statistics	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Examiner and Compiler of Vital Statistics	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	175		175	
2	2	Clerks, at £150	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,500		1,500
		<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>							
1	1	Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Deeds	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Book Porter	...	...	...	120		120	
							995		995
		<b>LAND TITLES BRANCH.</b>							
3	3	Examiners of Titles, at £800 each	...	...	...	2,400		2,400	
1	1	Deputy Registrar General	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Principal Draftsman	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Assistant Draftsman	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	250		250	
2	2	Junior Assistant Draftsmen, at £125 each	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Junior Assistant Draftsman	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Clerk to Examiners	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Assistant Clerk	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	200		200	
2	2	Clerks at £150	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	125		125	
2	2	Clerks, at £75 each	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Book Porter	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Officekeeper	...	...	...	50		50	
							6,125		6,125
		Allowances to District Registrars	...	...	...	4,250		4,500	
		Cost of Binding	...	...	...	175		250	
		Preparation of General Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths	...	...	...	250		250	
		Remodelling Real Property Index	...	...	...	300		300	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	500		500	
		Incidental Expenses, Land Titles Branch	...	...	...	50		50	
		Expenses connected with the preparation of Agricultural and Live Stock Returns	...	...	...	300		300	
							5,825		6,150
40	40	<b>TOTAL</b>				.....	15,145	.....	15,470

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.													
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
										£		£	
<b>Agent General for the Colony.</b>													
1	1	Agent General to represent the Colony, resident in London ... ..								1,500		1,500	
1	1	Secretary ... ..								500		500	
1	1	Accountant and Chief Clerk ... ..								200		200	
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..								120		120	
1	1	Third Clerk ... ..								80		80	
		Office-rent and Incidental Expenses ... ..								250		250	
5	5	TOTAL ... ..							£	.....	2,650	.....	2,650
<b>Industrial Schools.</b>													
NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."													
1	1	Commander and Superintendent ... ..								250		250	
...	...	Visiting Surgeon ... ..							..... <sup>a</sup>	..... <sup>a</sup>		..... <sup>a</sup>	
1	1	Mate and Clerk ... ..								150		150	
1	1	Schoolmaster ... ..								150		150	
1	1	Sailmaker and Officer in charge of Lower Deck ... ..								120		120	
1	1	Carpenter ... ..								120		120	
1	1	Boatswain ... ..								100		100	
1	1	Gardener ... ..								72		72	
1	...	Steward ... ..								72		.....	
4	4	Seamen, at £72 ... ..								288		288	
1	1	Musician and Barber ... ..								72		72	
1	...	Cook ... ..								84		.....	
...	1	Cook and Steward ... ..							.....	.....		144	
1	1	Tailor ... ..								157		157	
1	1	Shoemaker ... ..								157		157	
1	1	Blacksmith and Engine-driver ... ..								120		120	
											1,912		1,900
		Clothing for 125 Boys, at £3 each ... ..								375		375	
		Rations for 125 Boys, at 5½d. each per diem ... ..								1,046		1,046	
		Rations for 15 (Ship's Company), at 7d. each per diem ... ..								160		160	
		Fuel for cooking purposes ... ..								75		75	
		Oil for Lamps ... ..								30		30	
		School Books ... ..								250		250	
		Ship's Stores ... ..								40		40	
		Grindery ... ..								20		20	
		Gratuities to Good Conduct Boys ... ..								100		100	
		Incidental Expenses, including Medicines and Contingencies generally ... ..								45		.....	
		Ship's Gig ... ..								.....		100	
		Water ... ..								.....		.....	
17	16									.....	2,141	.....	2,196
		Carried forward ... ..							£	.....	4,053	.....	4,096

<sup>a</sup> See Medical Vote.



No. of Persons.		No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
		<b>Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute.</b>										
		<b>SYDNEY.</b>						£		£		
1	1	Manager	...	...	...	...	500		500			
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	50		50			
...	...	Surgeon and Dispenser	...	...	...	...	a.....		a.....			
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	200		200			
1	1	Sub-matron	...	...	...	...	50		50			
									800		800	
		<b>PARRAMATTA.</b>										
...	...	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	a.....		a.....			
...	...	Dispenser	...	...	...	...	a.....		a.....			
1	1	Master	...	...	...	...	150		150			
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	50		50			
									200		200	
		<b>LIVERPOOL.</b>										
1	1	Surgeon Superintendent	...	...	...	...	300		300			
1	1	Matron	...	...	...	...	200		200			
									500		500	
1	1	Messenger and Office Keeper	...	...	...	...	90		90			
		Wardsmen, Cooks, Nurses, Laundresses, and other Servants						1,000		1,000		
		Rations, Clothing, Medical Comforts, Medicines, and other Contingencies						14,000		14,000		
									15,090		15,090	
9	9	TOTAL						£	.....	16,590	.....	16,590

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

35

## No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.

	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Charitable Allowances.</b>				
For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmiry and Hospitals	7,000		7,000	
Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ...	482		482	
In aid of the Sydney Infirmiry and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	3,000		3,500	
For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ...	4,208		4,208	
In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions	500		500	
In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ...	4,000		4,000	
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ..	5,117		5,000	
In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	450		450	
In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government, through Police Magistrates or other approved Officers, having the right of admission of Patients, viz. :—				
Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	500		500	
Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society ...	50		50	
Gundagai Benevolent Society ...	100		100	
Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ...	200		200	
Do. do. for extension of new buildings	1,000		.....	
Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital ...	200		400	
Parramatta Benevolent Society ...	175		175	
Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ...	250		1,500	
Tamworth Benevolent Society ...	150		150	
Parramatta Hospital—Repairs to Buildings ...	300		.....	
Bathurst Hospital—Building Fund ...	3,000		.....	
Hay Hospital—Building Fund, in lieu of lapsed Vote of 1876 ...	500		.....	
Hay Hospital—Maintenance ...	750		.....	
Hill End and Tambaroora District Hospital—Maintenance, further sum ...	100		.....	
Armidale Hospital—Building Fund ...	2,100		.....	
Narrabri Hospital—Enlargement, in lieu of lapsed balance of Vote of 1876 ...	73		.....	
Narrabri Hospital—Outfit, in lieu of lapsed Vote of 1876	50		.....	
In aid of the erection of a Fever Ward, Albury Hospital, in lieu of lapsed Vote of 1876...	500		.....	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on same conditions, viz. :—				
Adelong ...	75		75	
Araluen ...	100		100	
Armidale and New England ...	300		300	
Bathurst ...	750		750	
Braidwood ...	100		100	
Bourke ...	413		413	
Carcoar ...	200		200	
Cooma ...	300		300	
Deniliquin... ..	400		400	
Dubbo ...	400		400	
Forbes ...	300		300	
Glen Innes ...	300		300	
Goulburn ...	300		300	
Grafton ...	300		300	
Grenfell ...	200		200	
Gulgong ...	500		500	
Gundagai ...	100		100	
Hay ...	250		1,000	
Hill End ...	150		250	
Kiandra ...	100		100	
Maitland ...	500		600	
Menindee ...	250		250	
Mudgee ...	300		300	
Murrurundi ...	400		400	
Carried forward ...	£ 41,743		36,153	

No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Charitable Allowances—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	41,743		36,153	
In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.— <i>continued.</i>				
Muswellbrook ... ..	100		100	
Newcastle ... ..	750		750	
Orange ... ..	500		500	
Parkes ... ..	200		500	
Parramatta ... ..	250		250	
Port Stephens ... ..	100		100	
Queanbeyan ... ..	100		100	
Scone ... ..	200		200	
Sofala ... ..	100		100	
Tenterfield... ..	100		100	
Warialda ... ..	100		100	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	600		600	
Wellington ... ..	150		150	
Windsor ... ..	200		200	
Wollongong .. ..	200		200	
Yass ... ..	100		100	
Young ... ..	300		300	
In aid of the Outfit of Warialda Hospital on the usual condition	.....		150	
Towards the erection of the Prince Alfred Hospital, being third instalment of proposed contribution by the Government of £30,000, on same conditions ... ..	10,000		10,000	
In aid of the Building Fund of the Hospital at Young ... ..	400		.....	
Towards the extension of the building of the Maitland Hospital...	300		.....	
Towards the erection of Tamworth Hospital on the usual conditions ... ..	.....		2,500	
In aid of alterations and improvements to Forbes Hospital on the usual conditions ... ..	.....		200	
In aid of the Building Fund of Walgett Hospital, on usual conditions ... ..	.....		500	
Half cost of erection of Bath House, Lavatory, and Dead House at Scone Hospital ... ..	.....		150	
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	56,493	.....	54,003
<b>Immigration</b> ... ..	.....	50,000	.....	75,000
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..	10,000		10,000	
For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts ... ..	600		600	
Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ... ..	1,700		1,700	
Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	300		300	
Burial of destitute persons in cases where inquests are not held...	400		400	
Maintenance of deserted children, paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	350		400	
Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	350		350	
Rewards for apprehension of Offenders ... ..	500		500	
Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	500		500	
In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed <i>pro rata</i> , on condition of an equal amount being raised by private annual subscriptions from the members of such Societies ... ..	5,000		5,000	
Carried forward ... .. £	19,700		19,750	

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.				
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	19,700		19,750	
To complete the erection of Captain Cook's Statue ... ..	2,000		2,000	
Further expenses of the Sewage and Health Board ... ..	174		.....	
Services of Hydraulic Engineer in connection with the Water Supply and Sewerage of Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	5,000		.....	
<i>Less</i> —Vote taken in 1874 ... ..	2,000		.....	
	3,000		.....	
Goodenough Royal Naval House ... ..	200		200	
Site for Court House and Lock-up at Coolah ... ..	100		.....	
Site for a Lock-up at Merimbula ... ..	20		.....	
Site for a Police Station at Morpeth ... ..	116		.....	
For the purchase of the land on which the Lock-up stands at Murrumburrah ... ..	150		.....	
Site for Police Buildings, Singleton ... ..	250		.....	
Expenses incurred by the Municipal Council of Sydney for a special cleansing of the City with a view to prevent the spread of Small-pox ... ..	691		.....	
For the purchase of Gun-cotton and other Warlike Stores ... ..	30,000		.....	
2 Torpedo Boats ... ..	8,000		.....	
In aid of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society ... ..	50		.....	
For the improvement of that portion of the Old Military Cricket Ground which has been appropriated to the use of the Defence Forces ... ..	250		.....	
For the representation of the Colony at the Paris Exhibition of May, 1878 ... ..	5,000		.....	
Boat for Residents of St. Alban's, M'Donald River, to be used in times of Flood ... ..	35		.....	
Two Flood Boats and Boat-shed for Morpeth ... ..	.....		150	
For the erection of Memorials over the graves of Constables Samuel Costigan and George Robert Armytage, who lost their lives in the execution of their duty ... ..	.....		40	
In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	.....		150	
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	69,736	.....	22,290
<b>Municipalities.</b>				
To meet the payment to Country Municipalities of a sum equal to the receipts, in each case, for the Municipal year ending 5th February, 1877, excluding from such receipts the Government endowment ... ..	69,000		.....	
To meet the payment to the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney of a sum equal to the City Rates of the Municipal Year ended 31st December, 1876 ... ..	38,143		.....	
To meet the claim of the Municipal Council of Paddington for endowment, in terms of the Report of a Select Committee dated 28th March, 1876 ... ..	376		.....	
To meet the payment to Country and Suburban Municipalities of a sum equal to half the Rates in each case, for the Municipal year ending 4th February, 1878, excluding from such receipts the Government Endowment... ..	.....		34,000	
To meet the payment to the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney of a sum equal to half the City Rates of the Municipal Year ended 31st December, 1877... ..	.....	107,519	22,500	56,500



## IV.

## Administration of Justice and Public Instruction.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
	<b>JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>	£	£
40	Department of Justice and Public Instruction ... ..	4,690	4,865
40	Parliamentary Draftsman ... ..	600	1,150
41	Supreme and Circuit Courts ... ..	13,898	13,908
42	Sheriff ... ..	13,662	13,912
42	Insolvency Court ... ..	1,450	1,420
43-6	District Courts ... ..	10,119	10,679
46	Coroners' Inquests ... ..	3,093	3,300
47-59	Petty Sessions ... ..	45,196	49,141
60	Observatory ... ..	2,630	3,190
60	Museum... ..	2,800	3,800
61	Public Instruction under Act 30 Vict. No. 22 ... ..	280,000	320,000
61	Free Public Library ... ..	4,020	5,576
62-3	Grants in aid of Public Institutions ... ..	13,364	13,506
64	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	9,199	10,347
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. £	<b>404,721</b>	<b>454,794</b>
	<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>		
65	Attorney General ... ..	3,910	3,910
65	Crown Solicitor... ..	2,839	2,945
65	Quarter Sessions ... ..	14,692	15,279
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. £	<b>21,441</b>	<b>22,134</b>

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
<b>Department of Justice and Public Instruction.</b>									
1	1	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	375		375	
1	1	First Clerk (in charge of Records)	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Third do. (Account Clerk)	...	...	...	215		215	
1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	165		165	
1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	165		165	
1	1	Seventh do.	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Eighth do.	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	120		120	
...	1	Assistant Messenger	...	...	...	.....		75	
1	1	<sup>a</sup> Housekeeper	...	...	...	75	4,390	75	4,465
						100		200	
						200		200	
							300		400
13	14	<b>TOTAL</b>				£	4,690	.....	4,865
 <b>Parliamentary Draftsman.</b>									
1	1	Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	...	600		1,000	
...	1	Clerk to same	...	...	...	.....		150	
							600		1,150
1	2								

<sup>a</sup> Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>			
		£	£
<b>Supreme and Circuit Courts.</b>			
<b>THEIR HONORS THE JUDGES.</b>			
1	1		
3	3		
4	4		
		} (Provided for in Schedule A, and by Colonial Acts, <i>ante</i> , page 6.)	
<b>MASTER IN EQUITY.</b>			
1	1	1,000	1,000
1	1	400	400
1	1	250	250
1	1	160	160
1	1	104	114
		1,914	1,924
<b>PROTHONOTARY.</b>			
1	1	700	700
1	1	400	400
1	1	325	325
1	1	250	250
1	1	140	140
1	1	75	75
1	1	300	300
1	1	50	50
4	4	980	980
1	1	150	150
1	1	114	114
		3,484	3,484
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
		2,000	2,000
		6,400	6,400
		*100	*100
		8,500	8,500
14	14	13,898	13,908

\* An allowance of £25 to be paid from this vote to a Charwoman for Equity Office.

a, b, c, d. —The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court acts also as Registrar, the Chief Clerk as Deputy Registrar, and the Third Clerk as Clerk of the Divorce Court.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
No of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
										£		£	
<b>Sheriff.</b>													
1	1	<i>a</i>	Sheriff	...	...	...	...	...	...	650		650	
1	1		Under Sheriff	...	...	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1		Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1		Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1		Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1		Fourth Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1		Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
3	3		Bailiffs at £200	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1		Bailiff	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
18	18	<i>b</i>	Bailiffs at £150	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700		2,700	
1	1		Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	68		68	
1	1		Office-cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	52		52	
1	1		Crier and Tipstaff	...	...	...	...	...	...	132		132	
3	3		Tipstaves to Supreme Court Judges, at £120...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360		360	
1	1	<i>c</i>	Court-keeper, King-street	...	...	...	...	...	...	114		114	
1	1		Court-cleaner, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	130		130	
1	1	<i>d</i>	Court-keeper, Darlinghurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	114		114	
1	1		Court-cleaner do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	72		72	
1	1		Watchman do	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		20	
12	12		Court-keepers, Circuit Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
										7,387		7,387	
<i>Contingencies.</i>													
			Allowance to Law Reporters	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
			Towards the formation of a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
			Travelling Expenses of the Sheriff or Under Sheriff	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
			Allowances to Jurors attending the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and for Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750		4,000	
			Forage Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	25		25	
			Allowances to Bailiffs for serving Jury Summonses, and for Special Constables; travelling and other contingent expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
			For planting and improving the grounds around Court Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
			Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		50	
										6,275		6,525	
52	52		TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	13,662	13,912
<b>Insolvency Court.</b>													
1	1		Chief Commissioner. (Provided by Act 24 Vic., No. 20.)	...	...	...	...	...	...				
1	1		Registrar and Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1		Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1		Second Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1		Third Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1		Bailiff and Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	180		180	
1	1		Court-keeper, Crier, and Attendant	...	...	...	...	...	...	114		114	
1	1		Court-cleaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	26		26	
										1,420		1,420	
...	...		Rent of Temporary Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	30		.....	1,420
												1,450	
8	8												

*a* Provided with Quarters.*b* It is intended to station the Bailiffs in future at the places where their services are most required.*c* Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.*d* Provided with Quarters.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

43

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				
No. of Persons.		District Courts.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
			£	£
		<b>METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.</b> ( <i>Lately Metropolitan and Coast District.</i> )		
2	2	Judges. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)		
1	1	Registrar, Sydney ... ..	500	500
1	1	Clerk, do. ... ..	325	325
1	1	Do. do. ... ..	275	275
1	1	Do. do. ... ..	250	250
1	1	Do. do. ... ..	200	200
1	1	Head Bailiff and Crier, do. ... ..	200	200
3	3	Assistant Bailiffs, do., at £104 ... ..	312	312
1	1	Messenger, do. ... ..	120	120
1	1	Office-keeper, do. ... ..	50	50
1	1	Registrar, Newcastle ... ..	50	50
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Maitland ... ..	75	75
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Singleton ... ..	50	50
1	1	Do. Penrith ... ..	78	78
1	1	Do. Windsor ... ..	78	78
1	1	Do. Parramatta ... ..	78	78
1	1	Do. Campbelltown ... ..	78	78
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Muswellbrook... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Scone ... ..	30	30
1	1	Bailiff, Newcastle ... ..	50	50
1	1	<i>b</i> Do. Maitland ... ..	100	100
1	1	Do. Singleton ... ..	40	40
1	1	Do. Penrith ... ..	35	35
1	1	Do. Windsor ... ..	35	35
1	1	Do. Parramatta ... ..	35	35
1	1	Do. Campbelltown ... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Muswellbrook... ..	40	40
1	1	Do. Scone ... ..	30	30
31	31		3,204	3,204
		<b>SOUTHERN DISTRICT (as proposed).</b>		
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)		
1	1	Registrar, Berrima ... ..	50	50
1	1	Do. Wollongong ... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Kiama ... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Milton ... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Nowra ... ..	60	60
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Goulburn ... ..	75	75
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Yass ... ..	60	60
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Queanbeyan ... ..	50	50
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Cooma... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Bombala ... ..	50	50
1	1	Do. Eden ... ..	30	30
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Braidwood ... ..	65	65
1	1	Do. Moruya ... ..	30	30
1	1	<i>a</i> Do. Bega ... ..	35	35
1	1	Bailiff, Berrima... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Wollongong ... ..	35	35
1	1	Do. Kiama ... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Ulladulla or Milton ... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Nowra ... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Goulburn ... ..	80	80
1	1	Do. Yass ... ..	60	60
1	1	Do. Queanbeyan ... ..	30	30
1	1	Do. Cooma ... ..	40	40
1	1	Do. Bombala ... ..	45	45
1	1	Do. Eden ... ..	20	20
1	1	Do. Braidwood ... ..	40	40
1	1	Do. Moruya ... ..	20	20
1	1	Do. Bega ... ..	30	30
29	29		1,265	1,265
60	60	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	4,469
				4,469

*a* Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.*b* Allowance of £25 per annum for forage, &c.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
60	60					£		£	
		<b>District Courts—continued.</b>							
		Brought forward ... ..							
		..... 4,469 ..... 4,469							
		SOUTH-WESTERN AND NORTH COAST DISTRICT. (Lately South-western District.)							
		Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)							
1	1	a Registrar, Young...	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do. Burrowa	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do. Grenfell	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	a Do. Gundagai	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do. Tumut	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	a Do. Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	a Do. Albury	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	a Do. Deniliquin	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do. Corowa	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	a Do. Grafton	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do. Casino	...	...	...	30		30	
...	1	Do. Taree	...	...	...	.....		30	
1	1	a Do. Port Macquarie	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Kempsey	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Bailiff, Young	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Burrowa	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Do. Grenfell	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1	Do. Gundagai	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Tumut	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	50		50	
1	1	Do. Albury	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Deniliquin	...	...	...	35		35	
1	1	Do. Corowa	...	...	...	20		20	
...	1	Do. Taree	...	...	...	.....		30	
1	1	Do. Port Macquarie	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Kempsey	...	...	...	30		30	
1	1	Do. Grafton	...	...	...	45		45	
1	1	Do. Casino	...	...	...	30		30	
27	29						1,000		1,060
		WESTERN DISTRICT. (Proposed new District.)							
		Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict. No. 18.)							
...	1	a Registrar, Hay	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Balranald	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	a Do. Wentworth	...	...	...	30		30	
...	1	Do. Wilcannia	...	...	...	.....		40	
1	1	a Do. Bourke	...	...	...	30		30	
...	1	Do. Walgett	...	...	...	.....		40	
1	1	Bailiff, Hay	...	...	...	40		40	
1	1	Do. Balranald	...	...	...	20		20	
1	1	Do. Wentworth	...	...	...	25		25	
...	1	Do. Wilcannia	...	...	...	.....		40	
1	1	Do. Bourke, at £60; from 1st July...	...	...	...	45		45	
...	1	Do. Walgett	...	...	...	.....		40	
8	13						250		410
		Carried forward ... ..							
		..... 5,719 ..... 5,939							
95	102								

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

45

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
95	102	District Courts—continued.							
		Brought forward ... ..				.....	5,719	.....	5,939
		NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT. ( <i>Lately Western District.</i> )							
1	1	Judge. (Provided for by Act 22 Vict., No. 18.)							
1	1	a	Registrar,	Bathurst	...	75		75	
1	1		Do.	Carcoar	...	25		25	
1	1	a	Do.	Orange	...	30		30	
1	1		Do.	Hill End	...	40		40	
1	1	a	Do.	Wellington	...	40		40	
1	1	a	Do.	Dubbo	...	30		30	
1	1	a	Do.	Forbes	...	30		30	
1	1		Do.	Hartley	...	30		30	
1	1	a	Do.	Mudgee	...	60		60	
1	1		Do.	Molong	...	40		40	
1	1		Bailiff,	Bathurst	...	50		50	
1	1		Do.	Carcoar	...	25		25	
1	1		Do.	Orange	...	45		45	
1	1		Do.	Hill End	...	40		40	
1	1		Do.	Wellington	...	35		35	
1	1		Do.	Dubbo	...	30		30	
1	1		Do.	Forbes	...	45		45	
1	1		Do.	Molong	...	40		40	
1	1		Do.	Hartley	...	30		30	
1	1		Do.	Mudgee	...	40		40	
21	21						780		780
		NORTHERN DISTRICT ( <i>as proposed.</i> )							
1	1	Judge (Provided for by Act 22 Vic., No. 18.)							
1	1	a	Registrar,	Tamworth	...	50		50	
1	1	a	Do.	Armidale	...	75		75	
1	1	a	Do.	Glen Innes	...	40		40	
1	1	a	Do.	Murrurundi	...	30		30	
1	1	a	Do.	Narrabri	...	40		40	
1	1	a	Do.	Tenterfield	...	40		40	
1	1		Do.	Inyerell	...	40		40	
1	...		Do.	Wingham	...	30		.....	
1	1		Do.	Gunnedah	...	40		40	
...	1		Do.	Vegetable Creek	...	.....		40	
...	1		Do.	Bingera	...	.....		40	
...	1		Do.	Warialda	...	.....		40	
...	1		Do.	Coonabarabran	...	.....		40	
...	1		Do.	Coonamble	...	.....		40	
10	14	Carried forward ... ..				385		555	
116	123	Carried forward... ..				.....	6,499	.....	6,719

a Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

\* £25 payable from this item for forage allowance to District Court Bailiff, Maitland.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
116	123					£	£
10	14	<b>District Courts—continued.</b>					
		Brought forward ... ..				..... 6,499	..... 6,719
		<b>NORTHERN DISTRICT—continued.</b>					
		Brought forward ... ..				385	555
1	1	Bailiff, Armidale	...	...	...	40	40
1	1	Do. Tamworth	...	...	...	40	40
1	1	Do. Glen Innes	...	...	...	45	45
1	1	Do. Murrurundi	...	...	...	40	40
1	1	Do. Narrabri ...	...	...	...	30	30
1	1	Do. Tenterfield	...	...	...	30	30
1	1	Do. Inverell ...	...	...	...	40	40
1	...	Do. Wingham	...	...	...	30	.....
1	1	Do. Gunnedah	...	...	...	40	40
...	1	Do. Vegetable Creek	...	...	...	.....	40
...	1	Do. Bingera ...	...	...	...	.....	40
...	1	Do. Warialda	...	...	...	.....	40
...	1	Do. Coonabarabran	...	...	...	.....	40
...	1	Do. Coonamble	...	...	...	.....	40
						720	1,060
						7,219	7,779
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>					
		Travelling Expenses of Judges	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
		Allowances to Jurors, and Mileage to Bailiffs	...	...	...	550	550
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses	...	...	...	*300	*300
		Towards the formation of a Law Library for Sydney	...	...	...		
		District Court	...	...	...	50	50
19	27					2,900	2,900
135	150	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				..... 10,119	..... 10,679
<hr/>							
		<b>Coroners' Inquests.</b>					
1	1	Coroner, Sydney	...	...	...	450	450
1	1	Clerk, do.	...	...	...	175	175
1	1	Office-cleaner	...	...	...	18	25
						643	650
		Fees to Coroners and Magistrates for Inquests and	...	...	...		
		Inquiries, at 20s. each	...	...	...	1,500	1,500
		Travelling Expenses of Coroners and Magistrates	...	...	...	300	400
		Burials and Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	500	500
		Jurors' Fees attending Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...		
		Inquests	...	...	...	50	50
		Jurors' and Witnesses' Fees attending Inquests on Fires	...	...	...	100	100
		Rent of Temporary Chambers, pending repairs to	...	...	...		
		Coroner's Office	...	...	...	.....	100
3	3					2,450	2,650
		<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				..... 3,093	..... 3,300

\* £25 payable from this item for forage allowance to District Court Bailiff, Maitland.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
		<b>Petty Sessions.</b>		
		<b>POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &amp;C.</b>		
		<i>Sydney.</i>		
		<i>Central Police Office.</i>		
1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	£ 600	£ 600
1	1	Assistant Police Magistrate, and Clerk of Petty Sessions	500	500
1	1	Second Clerk and Accountant ... ..	350	350
1	1	Third do. ... ..	250	250
1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	200	200
1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	175	175
1	1	Sixth do. ... ..	125	125
1	1	Seventh do. ... ..	105	105
1	1	Extra Clerk ... ..	108	108
1	1	Messenger ... ..	110	115
1	1	Office-keeper ... ..	25	30
			2,548	2,558
		<i>Water Police Office.</i>		
1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..	600	600
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	500	500
1	1	Second Clerk ... ..	350	350
1	1	Third do. ... ..	250	250
1	1	Fourth do. ... ..	185	185
1	1	Fifth do. ... ..	175	175
...	1	Additional Clerk... ..	.....	150
1	1	Messenger ... ..	100	100
1	1	Court and Office-keeper ... ..	40	50
			2,200	2,360
		<i>Adelong.</i> (See Tumut.)		
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*
			.....	.....
		<i>Albury.</i>		
1	1	† Police Magistrate (visits Howlong and Ten-mile Creek)	450	450
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	175	175
			625	625
		<i>Armidale.</i> (See New England.)		
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (attends also at Uralla) ...	175	175
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	100
			175	275
		<i>Araluen.</i>		
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	375	375
			375	375
		<i>Ashford.</i>		
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....*
			.....	.....
		<i>Bathurst.</i> (See Macquarie.)		
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	225	225
1	1	Assistant do. ... ..	100	100
1	1	Messenger and Court-keeper ... ..	50	50
			375	375
		<i>Balranald.</i>		
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Euston and Moulamein) ... ..	275	275
			275	275
		<i>Ballina.</i> (See Richmond River.)		
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*
			.....	.....
		<i>Barraba.</i> (See Bingera.)		
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*
			.....	.....
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i> (See Moruya.)		
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*
			.....	.....
27	29	Carried forward ... ..	£ ..... 6,573	..... 6,843

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5 in 1877. ‡ Also Warden under the Mining Act, without salary.  
(a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
No. of Persons.		Petty Sessions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
			£		£		
27	29	Brought forward ... ..	.....	6,573	.....	6,843	
1	1	<i>Berrim.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ...	275		275		
		Assistant Clerk ... ..	75		75		
				350		350	
		<i>Bindemecr.</i>					
		(See New England.)					
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ...	50		100		
				50		100	
		<i>Bega.</i>					
1	1	a Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Binalong.</i>					
		(See Yass.)					
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
		<i>Binda.</i>					
		(See Crookwell.)					
...	...	Clerk of Petty Sessions from Crookwell attends ...	.....		.....*		
		<i>Blayne.</i>					
		(See Bathurst.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
		<i>Boat Harbour—(Bellinger River.)</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Nambucca) ... ..	225		225		
				225		225	
		<i>Boggabri.</i>					
		(See Gunnedah.)					
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....*		
		<i>Bourke.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Breewarrina, Eringunna, and Gongolgon) ... ..	500		500		
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175		
				675		675	
		<i>Bombala.</i>					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Booligal.</i>					
		(See Hay.)					
...	...	Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....‡		.....*		
		<i>Braidwood.</i>					
		(See Queanbeyan.)					
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Branxton.</i>					
		(See Singleton.)					
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	75		75		
				75		75	
		<i>Breewarrina.</i>					
		(See Bourke.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....‡		
		<i>Broughton Creek.</i>					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....‡		.....*		
		<i>Bundarra.</i>					
		(See New England.)					
...	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (to attend also at Tingha) ...	.....*		100		
						100	
37	40	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	8,473	.....	8,893	

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5 in 1877.

‡ Allowance of £7 10s in 1877.

(a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

‡ Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

49

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
		Petty Sessions—continued.			
37	40				
		Brought forward ... ..			
			8,473		8,893
		<i>Burrora</i>			
		(See Young.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) visiting Binalong	175	175	175
		<i>Bungendore.</i>			
		(See Queanbeyan.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†	.....*	.....
		<i>Bingera.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions visiting Barraba ... ..	350	350	350
		<i>Bulladelah.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Stroud and Forster Cape Hawke)... ..	225	225	225
		<i>Buckley's Crossing.</i>			
		(See Cooma.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	.....
		<i>Cannonbar.</i>			
		(See Dubbo.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....*	.....
		<i>Carcoar.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Visiting Blancy ... ..	225	225	225
		<i>Casino.</i>			
		(See Richmond River.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	175
		<i>Camden.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (also acting C.P.S., at Pieton)	175	175	175
		<i>Cassilis.</i>			
		(See Merriwa.)			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175	175	175
		<i>Campbelltown.</i>			
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	175
		<i>Camden Haven.</i>			
		(See Port Macquarie.)			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....	.....‡	.....
		<i>Cessnock</i>			
		(See Wollombi.) Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions			
...	...	.....‡	.....	.....‡	.....
		<i>Clarence Town.</i>			
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....‡	.....‡	.....
		<i>Cooma.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nimitybelle, Seymour, Kiandra, and Buckley's Crossing) ... ..	450	450	
1	1	(a)Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	
			625		625
		<i>Corowa.</i>			
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175	175	175
			175		175
48	51	Carried forward ... ..	£	10,948	11,368

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £7 10s. in 1877.  
(a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

‡ Allowance of £10 to Police in 1877.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.		
						£	£		
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>									
48	51	Brought forward ... ..				.....	10,948	.....	11,368
1	1	<i>Cowra.</i> (See Young.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Coonabarabran.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Coonamble and Denison) ... ..				275	275	275	275
1	1	<i>Coonamble.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Collector.</i> (See Goulburn.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				50	50	100	100
...	...	<i>Coolah.</i> (See Coonabarabran.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	1	<i>Cootamundra.</i> (See Yass.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	175	175
...	...	<i>Coorumbong.</i> (See Gosford.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†	.....	.....*	.....
..	...	<i>Condobolin.</i> (See Lachlan.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†	...	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Crookwell.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions (attends also at Binda) ... ..				50	50	175	175
...	...	<i>Cudgen.</i> (See Tweed River.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	<i>(b) Cundletown.</i> (See Wingham.)				.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	<i>Dandaloo.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Deniliquin.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Jerilderie) ... ..				450	450	450	450
1	1	<i>(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..</i>				175	625	175	625
...	...	<i>Denison Town.</i> (See Coonabarabran.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	<i>Denman.</i> (See Merriwa) ... ..				.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	<i>Drake.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....†	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Dungog.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				175	175	175	175
56	60	Carried forward ... ..				.....	12,473	.....	13,243

\* Allowance of £10 to Police in 1877. † Allowance of £5 in 1877.  
 (a.) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace. (f.) Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wingham, allowed £30 per annum for attending Cundletown and Taree.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

51

## No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
			£		£	
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
56	60	Brought forward ... ..	.....	12,473	.....	13,243
1	1	<i>Dubbo.</i> Police Magistrate. (Visiting Cannonbar, Obley, and Warren) ... ..	400		400	
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175	
				575		575
1	1	<i>Eden.</i> Police Magistrate, also Sub-Collector of Customs, with a salary, as such, of £300 per annum ... ..	150		150	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175	
				325		325
...	...	<i>Euabalong.</i> (See Hillston.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	<i>Euston.</i> (See Balranald.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Forbes.</i> (See Lachlan.) (a) Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	175		175	
...	...	<i>Forster.</i> (See Bulladelah.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....†	
...	...	<i>Gladstone.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*	
1	1	<i>Glen Innes.</i> (a) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	300		300	
...	...	<i>Gongolgon.</i> (See Bourke.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....*	
...	...	<i>Goodooqa.</i> (See Walgett.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....§	
1	1	<i>Goulburn.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Collector, Gunning, and Crookwell) ... ..	500		500	
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175		175	
1	1	Do. Assistant ... ..	100		100	
				775		775
1	1	<i>Gosford.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Coorumbong) ... ..	300		300	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175		175	
				475		475
1	1	<i>Grenfell.</i> (See Lachlan.) Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	175		175	
1	1	† Police Magistrate (visiting Lawrence and Maclean) ... ..	450		450	
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	200		200	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	50		50	
				700		700
1	1	<i>Gulgong.</i> Police Magistrate ... ..	500		500	
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175		175	
				675		675
73	77	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	16,648	.....	17,418

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5 in 1877. ‡ Also Warden under the Mining Act, without salary.  
§ Allowance of £15. See Contingencies. α Also Deputy Clerk of the Peace.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

53

## No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>									
86	92	Brought forward ... ..				.....	20,273	.....	21,568
		<i>Lithgow.</i>							
		(See Hartley.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Liverpool.</i>							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Louth.</i>							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	.....	.....§	.....
		<i>Macquarie.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate for Bathurst, Rockley, Oberon ... ..				500	500	500	500
		<i>Maitland.</i>							
1	1	(b) Police Magistrate, East and West Maitland, Morpeth, and Paterson ... ..				500	500	500	500
1	1	(c) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				225	225	225	225
1	1	Assistant do. ... ..				50	50	100	100
1	1	Messenger ... ..				50	50	50	50
						825		875	
		<i>Manilla.</i>							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	.....	.....	.....
		<i>Maclean.</i>							
		(See Grafton.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....*	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Macleay.</i>							
		(Kempsey.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..				175	175	175	175
						175		175	
		<i>(a) Menindie.</i>							
...	...	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				.....*	.....	350	350
		<i>Merriwa.</i>							
...	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Cassilis and Denman) ... ..				.....	50	350	350
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				50	50	175	175
						50		525	
		<i>Micalago.</i>							
		(See Queanbeyan.)							
...	...	Police to act as Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..				.....‡	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Milton.</i>							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				175	175	175	175
						175		175	
		<i>Moree.</i>							
		(See Warialda.)							
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....‡	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Moruya.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Nelligen, Nerrigundah, and Bateman's Bay) ... ..				450	450	450	450
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				175	175	175	175
						625		625	
		<i>Moama.</i>							
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..				275	275	275	275
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				.....	275	100	375
		<i>Molong.</i>							
		(See Orange.)							
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..				175	175	175	175
						175		175	
98	106	Carried forward ... ..				£ .....	23,073	.....	25,343

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5. See Contingencies in 1877. ‡ Allowance of £7 10s. See Contingencies in 1877.

(a) Police Magistrate, Menindie, lately transferred to Wilcannia, visiting Menindie. (b) P.M. receives £29 and C.P.S. £50 for allowance for Forage. See Contingencies. (c) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.					
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.			
		£		£			
<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>							
98	106	Brought forward .. .. .		£	23,073	£	25,343
...	...	<i>Morangarell.</i>		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	<i>Mossgiel.</i> (See Hillston.)		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	<i>Moulamein.</i> (See Balranald.)		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Mudgee.</i>		.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	(a) Police Magistrate (visiting Wollar) ... ..		428	.....	428	.....
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		175	.....	175	.....
...	...	<i>Mulwala.</i>		.....†	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Muswellbrook.</i> (See Upper Hunter.)		175	.....	175	.....
1	1	(a) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		175	175.	175	175
1	1	<i>Murrurundi.</i> (See Upper Hunter.)		175	175	175	175
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..		175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Murrumburrah.</i> (See Yass.)		175	175	175	175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		175	175	175	175
...	...	<i>Murwillumbah.</i> (See Tweed River)		.....	.....	.....	.....
...	...	<i>Nambucca.</i> (See Boat Harbour.)		.....	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Narrandera.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.)		175	175	175	175
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ..		175	175	175	175
1	1	<i>Narrabri.</i>		370	370	370	370
1	1	(a) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Wee Waa) ... ..		370	370	370	370
...	...	<i>Nelligen.</i> (See Moruya.)		.....†	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....†	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Newcastle.</i>		500	865	500	940
1	1	Police Magistrate ... ..		500	865	500	940
1	1	(b) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		175	865	250	940
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		150	865	150	940
1	1	Messenger ... ..		40	865	40	940
1	1	<i>New England.</i>		500	500	500	500
1	1	(c) Police Magistrate, visiting Armidale, Bendemeer, Bundarra, Uralla, and Walcha ... ..		500	500	500	500
...	...	<i>Nerrigundah.</i> (See Moruya.)		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..		.....*	.....	.....*	.....
110	118	Carried forward ... ..		£	26,111	£	28,456

\*Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5. See Contingencies in 1877. ‡ Allowance of £7 10s. See Contingencies in 1877.  
 (a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace. (b) Salary at higher rate voted from 5th September to 31st December, 1876; and for 1877 provision is made in the Supplementary Estimates. (c) Acts also as Warden under Mining Act, without salary.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.						£		£	
110	118	Brought forward ... ..						.....	26,111	.....	28,456
		<i>Nimitybelle.</i>									
		(See Cooma.)									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions .. ...						.....†		.....*	.....
		<i>Nowra (Shoalhaven).</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	175
		<i>Nundle.</i>									
		(See Tamworth.)									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*		.....*	.....
		<i>Oberon.</i>									
		(See Macquarie.)									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*		.....*	.....
		<i>Orange.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Carcoar, Molong, and Toogong) ... ..						450		450	
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	
1	1	Assistant do. ... ..						75		75	
		<i>Obley.</i>									
		(See Dubbo.)									
...	...	Police acting as Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....†		.....*	700
		<i>Panbula.</i>									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....†		.....*	700
		<i>Parkes.</i>									
		(See Lachlan.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	175
		<i>Paterson.</i>									
		(See Maitland.)									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	175
		<i>Parramatta.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..						175		175	
1	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						100		100	
								275		275	275
		<i>Penrith.</i>									
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	175
		<i>Picton.</i>									
		(See Camden.)									
1	1	Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						10		10	10
		<i>Pilliga.</i>									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*		.....*	.....
		<i>Port Macquarie.</i>									
		a Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Camden Haven) ... ..						175		175	175
		<i>Pooncaira.</i>									
		(See Wentworth.)									
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*		.....§	.....
		<i>Queanbeyan.</i>									
1	1	Police Magistrate, visiting Braidwood, Bungendore, and Gundaroo and Micalago ... ..						450		450	
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	
								625		625	625
123	131	Carried forward ... ..						.....	28,596	.....	30,941

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies in 1877.

‡ Allowance of £7 10s. See Contingencies in 1877.

§ Allowance of £15. See Contingencies.

a Acts also as Deputy Clerk of Peace.

No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Petty Sessions—continued.						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
								£		£	
123	131	Brought forward	.....	28,596	.....	30,941					
...	...	<i>Quirindi.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions...	.....*		.....*	.....					
1	1	<i>Raymond Terrace.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions...	275	275	275	275					
...	...	<i>Rockley.</i> (See Macquarie.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....					
1	1	<i>Rylstone.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	175	175					
1	1	<i>Ryde.</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	175	175					
...	...	<i>Rydal.</i> (See Hartley.) Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....					
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Police Magistrate, Casino, Lismore, Ballina, and Woodburn	450	450	450	450					
1	1	<i>Scone.</i> (See Upper Hunter.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	175	175					
...	...	<i>Seymour.</i> Police Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....†	.....	.....*	.....					
1	1	<i>Singleton.</i> Police Magistrate (visits St. Alban's and Branxton)	450		450						
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)	175	625	175	625					
1	1	<i>Sofala.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions	350	350	350	350					
...	...	<i>St. Alban's.</i> (See Wollombi.)	.....	.....	.....*	.....					
...	...	<i>Stony Creek.</i> (See Wellington.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions	.....*	.....	.....*	.....					
1	1	<i>Stroud.</i> (See Bulladelah.) Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	175	175	175					
...	...	<i>Talbragar.</i> (See Denison Town)	.....	.....	.....	.....					
1	1	<i>Tamworth.</i> § Police Magistrate (visiting Nundle and Wallabadah)	450		450						
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions	175	625	175	625					
...	...	<i>Tambaroora.</i> (See Hill End)	.....	.....	.....	.....					
...	...	<i>Turee.</i> (See Wingham)	.....	.....	.....	.....					
134	142	Carried forward	.....	31,621	.....	33,966					

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £7 10s. in 1877

(a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.											
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		Petty Sessions—continued.						£		£	
134	142	Brought forward ... ..						.....	31,621	.....	33,966
...	...	<i>Ten-mile Creek.</i> (See Albury.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Tenterfield.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Vegetable Creek and Wilson's Downfall) ... ..						450		450	
1	1	<i>b</i> Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	
									625		625
...	...	<i>Tingha.</i> (See Inverell.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....	.....	.....*	.....
...	...	<i>Tocumwal.</i> Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....†	.....	.....*	.....
..	...	<i>Toogong.</i> (See Orange.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Tuena.</i> Police Magistrate (visiting Trunkey) ... ..						275		275	
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*	275	.....*	275
...	...	<i>Trunkey Creek.</i> (See Tuena.) Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						.....*	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Tumut.</i> Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Adelong and Tumberumba) ... ..						450		450	
									450		450
1	1	<i>Tumberumba.</i> (See Tumut.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						175		175	
									175		175
1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> (See Richmond River.) Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cudgen and Murwillumbah) ... ..						175		175	
									175		175
...	...	<i>a Ulladulla.</i> (See Milton) ... ..						.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	<i>Upper Hunter.</i> † Police Magistrate, Scone, Muswellbrook, Murrurundi ... ..						450		450	
									450		450
1	1	<i>Uralla.</i> (See Armidale.) Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						50		50	
									50		50
1	1	<i>Urana.</i> (See Wagga Wagga.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..						100		100	
									100		100
1	1	<i>Vegetable Creek.</i> (See Tenterfield.) Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..						75		75	
									75		75
144	152	Carried forward ... ..						£ .....	33,996	.....	36,341

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £7 10s. See Contingencies. ‡ Also Warden under the Mining Act, without salary.  
 a) Court transferred to Milton. (b) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
			£		£		
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>					
144	152	Brought forward ... ..	£	33,996	£	36,341	
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Urana and Narrandera) ...	450		450		
1	1	a Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) .. .	175		175		
				625		625	
		<i>Warialda.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate (visiting Moree and Yetman) ...	400		400		
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)... ..	175		175		
				575		575	
		<i>Walgett.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Goodooga) ... ..	350		350		
				350		350	
		<i>Walcha.</i> (See New England.)					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Wallerawang.</i> (See Hartley.)					
		Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
				.....		.....	
		<i>Waratah, Lambton, New Lambton, Wallsend, and Hamilton.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	325		325		
...	1	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		100		
				325		425	
		<i>Warren.</i> (See Cannonbar.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
				.....		.....	
		<i>Wallabadah.</i> (See Tamworth.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....		.....*		
				.....		.....	
		<i>Wee Waa.</i> (See Narrabri.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....†		.....*		
				.....		.....	
		<i>Wellington.</i>					
1	1	Police Magistrate to visit Stony Creek ... ..	450		450		
1	1	(a) Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175		175		
				625		625	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>					
1	1	a Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Pooncaira) ... ..	400		400		
				400		400	
		<i>Wingham.</i>					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate)—acts also at Taree and Cundletown ... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Wilson's Downfall.</i> (See Tenterfield.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
				.....		.....	
		<i>Windsor.</i>					
1	1	Clerk of Petty Sessions (a Magistrate) ... ..	175		175		
				175		175	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i> (See Menindie.)					
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	350		350		
				350		350	
		<i>Wollar.</i> (See Mudgee.)					
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	.....*		.....*		
				.....		.....	
157	166	Carried forward ... ..	£	37,771	£	40,216	

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies.

† Allowance of £5. See Contingencies.  
(a) Acts also as Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

‡ Allowance of £7 10s. See Contingencies.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
			£		£	
		<b>Petty Sessions—continued.</b>				
157	166	Brought forward ... ..	.....	37,771	.....	40,216
		<i>Wollombi.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Cessnock) ... ..	300	300	300	300
		<i>Wollongong.</i>				
1	1	Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions... ..	175	175	175	175
		<i>Woodburn.</i>				
		(See Richmond River.)				
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	... †	.....	.....*	.....
		<i>Yass.</i>				
1	1	a Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions (visiting Binalong) ... ..	175	175	175	175
		<i>Yetman.</i>				
		(See Warialda.)				
...	...	Police acting Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	..... †	.....	.....*	.....
1	1	<i>Young.</i>				
1	1	§ Police Magistrate (visiting Burrowa, Murrumburrah, and Cowra) ... ..	500		500	
		a Clerk of Petty Sessions ... ..	175		175	
				675		675
				39,096		41,541
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>				
		Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates ... ..	2,500		3,000	
		Inspector of Weights and Measures, Central Police Office	200		200	
		a Allowances to Court House Keepers ... ..	600		1,100	
		Fees to Interpreters ... ..	150		150	
		Rent of Court Houses ... ..	750		750	
		Fuel, Light, and Water ... ..	350		500	
		Bailiffs, Small Debts Courts ... ..	150		200	
		Allowances to Police acting as Clerks of Petty Sessions	600		900	
		† Incidental Expenses ... ..	800		800	
				6,100		7,600
162	171	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	45,196	.....	49,141

\* Allowance of £10. See Contingencies. † Allowance of £5 in 1877. ‡ Clerk of Petty Sessions, Maitland, receives £50 for forage allowance from this item, and Police Magistrate £89 for forage. § Acts also as Warden under Mining Act without Salary.

Separate Vote for Court House Keepers at Assize Towns provided on Sheriff's Estimates.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
										£		£		
<b>Observatory.</b>														
1	1	Astronomer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		600		
1	1	Astronomical Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Meteorological Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Meteorological Observer...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Instrument Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
20	25	Meteorological Observers, 25 at £12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240		300		
...	1	Compositor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		150		
											1,740		1,950	
		Extra Observer (Astronomical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
		Purchase of Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40		40		
		Expenses of Magnetical Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
		Purchase and maintenance of Instruments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
		* Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
		Erecting new Transit Instrument	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
		Night Watchman...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		100		
		Photo-heliograph for new Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		100		
		Person in charge of Newcastle Time Ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		50		
		Extra Clerical assistance as required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		100		
											890		1,240	
26	32	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	.....	2,630	.....	3,190
<b>Museum.</b>														
1	1	Curator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
		Purchase of Specimens, Fittings, &c.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
		Towards the formation of a Gallery of Art in connection with the Museum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
1	1	Collector of Specimens of Natural History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
		For purchase of Mineral and other specimens and Show-cases for same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		†2,000		
												2,800		3,800
2	2													

\* Allowance from this item—£50 house rent to Astronomical Assistant.

† Purchase of Glass Jars for exhibiting Specimens, £500; purchase of an Educational Series of Specimens illustrative of Comparative Anatomy, £500; purchase of an Educational Series of Geological Specimens, £1,000.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. of Persons.		No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
1877	1878	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		Public Instruction, under Act 30 Vic., No. 22 .....		280,000	320,000
<b>Free Public Library.</b>					
<i>Reference Library.</i>					
1	1	a Principal Librarian .....	400	400	
1	1	Assistant Librarian and Compiler (voted at rate of £300 from 1st July, 1877) .....	250	300	
2	2	Chief Attendant ( <i>Night</i> ), at £104 (voted at rate of £130 from 1st July, 1877), and 1 at £50 .....	167	180	
2	2	Attendants ( <i>Day</i> ), 1 at £104 and 1 at £75 .....	144	179	
1	1	Cleaner and Messenger .....	112	112	
7	7		1,073	1,171	
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>					
		Books, Periodicals, &c. ....	500	1,500	
		Gas, Fuel, &c. ....	240	240	
		Incidental Expenses .....	150	150	
		Clerical Duties of the Board of Trustees .....	50	50	
		Fire Insurance .....	20	20	
			960	1,960	
<i>Lending Branch.</i>					
1	1	Librarian (From 1st September, 1877, at £350) .....	117	350	
1	1	Assistant Librarian .....	200	200	
1	1	Entry Clerk (From 1st September, 1877, at £180) .....	60	180	
1	1	Attendant .....	40	75	
4	4		417	805	
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>					
		Books, &c. ....	1,500	1,500	
		Gas, Fuel, &c., at £40 from 1st July, 1877 (6 months)...	20	40	
		Incidental Expenses, including Occasional Assistance (as required), Freight, and Insurances, &c., at £100, from 1st July, 1877 (6 months) .....	50	100	
			1,570	1,640	
11	11	TOTAL... .. £ .....	4,020	5,576	

a Allowed quarters, fuel, and light.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.
	£		£
<b>Grants in aid of Public Institutions.</b>			
To supplement the present Annual Endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... ..	200		300
New South Wales Academy of Art (as per Resolution of Assembly)	1,000		1,000
Royal Society—Amount in proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions ... ..	200		250
Towards establishment of a Technical or Working Men's College in connection with Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ...	.....		2,000
University of Sydney, for purchase of Scientific Apparatus and Geological Specimens in Europe ... ..	.....		1,000
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—			
Albury School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Anvil Creek ... ..	75		75
Armidale Literary Institute ... ..	75		75
Ballina School of Arts ... ..	25		25
Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	38		38
Bathurst School of Arts ... ..	100		100
Bega School of Arts... ..	75		75
Braidwood Literary Institute ... ..	75		75
Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	25		25
Brewarrina School of Arts ... ..	40		40
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute... ..	150		150
Botany ... ..	75		75
Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75		75
Camden School of Arts ... ..	38		38
Carcoar School of Arts ... ..	25		25
Casino School of Arts ... ..	30		30
Cooma School of Arts ... ..	38		38
Coonabarabran School of Arts ... ..	50		50
Corowa School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Deniliquin School of Arts ... ..	150		150
Denman School of Arts ... ..	50		50
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute... ..	75		75
Dungog School of Arts ... ..	50		50
East Maitland School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Frederickton School of Arts ... ..	38		38
Forbes School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Goulburn School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Grafton School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Grenfell School of Arts ... ..	50		50
Greta School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Gulgong School of Arts ... ..	100		100
Gundagai Literary Institute ... ..	50		50
Guntawang School of Arts ... ..	30		30
Hamilton School of Arts ... ..	50		50
Hill End School of Arts ... ..	100		100
Hinton School of Arts ... ..	20		20
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute ... ..	38		38
Largs School of Arts... ..	50		50
Merriwa ... ..	75		75
Milton School of Arts ... ..	30		30
Morpeth School of Arts ... ..	30		30
Mudgee School of Arts ... ..	75		75
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ...	150		150
Musclebrook School of Arts... ..	40		40
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50		50
Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	200		200
North Willoughby School of Arts ... ..	25		25
Carried forward ...	£ 4,460		7,610

## No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Grants in aid of Public Institutions—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
Brought forward ... ..	4,460	.....	7,610	
In aid of Educational Institutions, in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—				
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	150		150	
Parramatta School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Paterson School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Petersham Working Men's Institute ... ..	38		50	
Queanbeyan Literary Institute ... ..	50		50	
Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Richmond School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50		50	
St. Leonards School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Scone School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	200		200	
Singleton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	115		115	
South Grafton School of Arts ... ..	.....		30	
Stroud School of Arts ... ..	38		38	
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	38		38	
Tenterfield School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Uralla Literary Institute ... ..	75		75	
Walcha School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Wallsend School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75		75	
West Maitland School of Arts ... ..	75		150	
Windsor School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Wingham School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Wollongong School of Arts ... ..	75		75	
Woodville School of Arts ... ..	50		50	
Woodford School of Arts ... ..	100		100	
Wyrallah School of Arts ... ..	25		25	
Yass Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75		75	
Young Mechanics' Institute ... ..	500		500	
In aid of the erection of buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz. :—				
Clarence Town School of Arts... ..	.....		300	
Forbes School of Arts ... ..	.....		1,000	
Gunnedah School of Arts ... ..	.....		300	
Gunning School of Arts ... ..	.....		500	
Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	.....		200	
Royal Society ... ..	500		*500	
Seaham School of Arts... ..	.....		100	
West Maitland School of Arts (Enlargement of Building) ... ..	.....		500	
Other Votes of 1877 ... ..	6,025		.....	
TOTAL ... .. £	.....	13,364	.....	13,506

\* Amount voted for 1877 undrawn.

No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>			
	£		£
Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ... ..	50		50
Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organization) ... ..	7,500		7,500
Towards Consolidating and Amending the Statute Law of New South Wales ... ..	500		500
New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges (Temporary) ...	600		600
Allowances to Clerks to same ... ..	50		50
Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally	25		30
50 copies of "Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate," at reduction of 15 per cent. on published price. (100 copies voted for 1877) ... ..	234		117
Refund to the widow of the late Captain Sinclair, Police Magistrate, Grafton, of the amount deducted from his salary in repayment of a portion of the gratuity he received under the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 1864 ... ..	240		.....
Re-print of the Statutes of the Colony ( <i>Re-vote</i> of Vote of 1874)	.....		1,500
		9,199	10,347
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	9,199	..... 10,347





## V

## Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.

### SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
		£	£
68	Treasury ... ..	13,970	15,670
69	Stamp Duties ... ..	718	.....
69-72	Customs ... ..	46,932	48,039
73	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	4,264	4,364
73	Gold Receivers ... ..	295	295
73	Gold and Escort ... ..	5,000	5,000
74	Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ... ..	34,037	33,823
75	Stores and Stationery ... ..	77,479	78,044
75-76	Ordnance and Barrack Department ... ..	20,087	20,088
76	Health and Emigration Officers ... ..	905	905
76	Quarantine ... ..	866	866
76	Board of Pharmacy ... ..	100	100
77	Shipping Masters ... ..	2,325	2,475
77	Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	2,543	2,795
77-80	Marine Board of New South Wales ... ..	36,219	37,835
80	Life-boats ... ..	400	400
81	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	233,887	44,143
81	Advance to Treasurer ... ..	60,000	30,000
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ 540,027	324,842

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878			Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
				£		£	
<b>Treasury.</b>							
1	1	Secretary for Finance and Trade. (Provided in Schedule.)					
1	1	Under Secretary ... ..		.....	800	.....	800
ACCOUNT BRANCH.							
1	1	Accountant ... ..		500		500	
1	1	Sub-Accountant ... ..		350		350	
1	2	Principal Book-keepers (Revenue and Loans), at £300...		300		600	
1	1	Cash Book-keeper ... ..		225		225	
3	3	Ledger-keepers, 1 at £165 and 2 at £200 ... ..		565		565	
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £190, and 1 at £150 ... ..		530		530	
2	2	Clerks, at £100 ... ..		200		200	
...	1	Probationer ... ..		.....		50	
					2,670		3,020
REVENUE BRANCH.							
1	1	Receiver ... ..		500		500	
1	1	First Clerk ... ..		350		350	
1	1	Clerk (In charge of Conditional Purchases) ... ..		235		235	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		275		275	
2	2	Clerks, at £200 ... ..		400		400	
2	2	Clerks, 1 at £165, and 1 at £150 ... ..		315		315	
3	3	Clerks, 3 at £100 ... ..		300		300	
1	2	Probationers, 1 at £50, and 1 at £75 ... ..		75		125	
1	1	Collector and Depositor of Public Moneys ... ..		200		200	
					2,650		2,700
PAY BRANCH.							
1	1	Paymaster ... ..		500		500	
1	1	First Clerk ... ..		300		300	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		250		250	
3	3	Clerks, 2 at £200, and 1 at £175 ... ..		575		575	
...	1	Probationer ... ..		.....		50	
					1,625		1,675
EXAMINING BRANCH.							
1	1	Examiner of Accounts ... ..		400		400	
1	1	Assistant Examiner ... ..		250		250	
					650		650
CORRESPONDENCE.							
1	1	Clerk of Correspondence ... ..		400		400	
1	1	Clerk ... ..		250		250	
1	1	Probationer ... ..		75		75	
					725		725
RECORDS.							
1	1	Registrar ... ..		400		400	
...	1	Clerk ... ..		.....		250	
1	1	Do ... ..		175		175	
1	1	Do. ... ..		125		125	
					700		950
MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	1	Clerk ... ..		275		275	
...	2	Clerks, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150 ... ..		.....		350	
					275		625
MESSENGERS, &c.							
1	1	a Chief Messenger ... ..		150		150	
1	1	Messenger... ..		150		150	
1	1	Boy Messenger ... ..		50		50	
2	2	Housekeepers, 1 at £75, and 1 at £50 ... ..		125		125	
					475		475
47	54	Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..		500		500	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..		250		250	
					750		750
INSPECTING BRANCH.							
1	1	Chief Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts and Consulting Accountant to the Treasury ... ..		650	11,320	650	12,370
2	3	Inspectors of Public Revenue Collectors' Accounts, at £550 ... ..		1,100		1,650	
		Travelling Expenses, including equipment allowances ... ..		900		1,000	
					2,650		3,300
50	58	TOTAL ... ..		£	13,970	.....	15,670

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

69

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.												
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
								£		£		
<b>Stamp Duties.</b>												
1	...	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	250		.....		
1	...	Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	125		.....		
1	...	Stamper and Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	75		.....		
1	...	<sup>a</sup> Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	...	23		.....		
									473		.....	
									225		.....	
									20		.....	
									245		.....	
4	...	<b>TOTAL</b>						£	.....	718	.....	.....
<b>Customs.</b>												
<i>Sydney.</i>												
1	1	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	
<b>INDOOR BRANCH.</b>												
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	530		530		
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	...	530		530		
1	1	Clerk (Registrar)	...	...	...	...	...	375		375		
1	1	Do. (Clearing Clerk)	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Do. (Clearing Steamers)	...	...	...	...	...	375		375		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	225		225		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	205		205		
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
9	9	Do. at £175	...	...	...	...	...	1,575		1,575		
									4,865		4,865	
<b>LANDING BRANCH.</b>												
1	1	First Landing Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	620		620		
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
1	1	First Landing Waiter	...	...	...	...	...	415		415		
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	415		415		
1	1	Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	390		390		
1	1	Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	...	365		365		
1	1	Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	...	365		365		
1	1	Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	...	365		365		
1	1	Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Eighth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Ninth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Tenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Eleventh do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Twelfth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Thirteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Fourteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Fifteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Sixteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Seventeenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Eighteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
1	1	Nineteenth do.	...	...	...	...	...	315		315		
2	2	Additional Landing Waiters, at £315	...	...	...	...	...	*131		630		
									7,661		8,160	
<b>TIDE BRANCH.</b>												
1	1	First Tide Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	375		375		
1	1	Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	375		375		
									750		750	
45	45	<b>Carried forward</b>						£	.....	13,526	.....	14,025

<sup>a</sup> Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

\* Provided for 2½ months only in 1877.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.											
No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
								£		£	£
<b>Customs—continued.</b>											
45	45	Brought forward ... ..						.....	13,526	.....	14,025
<b>WAREHOUSE BRANCH.</b>											
		Brought forward ... ..						750		750	
1	1	Warehousekeeper ... ..						450		450	
1	1	First Locker ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Second do. ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Third do. ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Fourth do. ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Fifth do. ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Sixth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Seventh do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Eighth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Ninth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Tenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Eleventh do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Twelfth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Thirteenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Fourteenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Fifteenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Sixteenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Seventeenth do. ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Locker at Queen's Warehouse ... ..						225		225	
								5,800		5,800	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>											
3	3	Warrant Officers—2 at £130, and 1 at £75 ... ..						335		335	
1	1	a Messenger ... ..						150		150	
1	1	Do. ... ..						135		135	
5	5	Boy Messengers, 1 at £75, and 4 at £50 ... ..						250		275	
1	1	Watchman ... ..						114		114	
1	1	a Housekeeper ... ..						60		60	
2	2	Coxswains, at £120 ... ..						240		240	
6	6	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..						648		648	
								1,932		1,957	
								21,258		21,782	
<b>OUTPORT BRANCH.</b>											
<i>Botany Bay.</i>											
1	1	b Coast Waiter ... ..						250		250	
4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..						432		432	
<i>Broken Bay.</i>											
1	1	Coast Waiter ... ..						250		250	
4	4	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..						432		432	
<i>Newcastle.</i>											
1	1	c Sub-Collector ... ..						450		450	
1	1	Tide-Surveyor ... ..						300		300	
1	1	Landing Waiter ... ..						275		275	
1	1	Locker ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Clerk ... ..						250		250	
1	1	Do. ... ..						200		200	
1	1	Warrant Officer ... ..						170		170	
...	1	Messenger ... ..						.....		108	
1	1	Coxswain ... ..						144		144	
3	3	Boatmen, at £108 ... ..						324		324	
<i>Morpeth.</i>											
1	1	d Sub-Collector ... ..						300		300	
1	1	Assistant Customs Officer ... ..						75		75	
							£	4,102		4,210	
107	108	Carried forward ... ..						£	.....	.....	21,782

a Provided with Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

b Provided with Quarters.

c Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of Quarters.

d Receives £20 per annum for Office-rent.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

71

## NO. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.								SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		Customs—continued.						£		£	
		Brought forward ... ..						.....	21,258	.....	21,782
		OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.									
		Brought forward... ..						4,102		4,210	
		<i>Grafton.</i>									
1	1	a	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	b	Landing Waiter (Yamba)	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	...		Coxswain	...	...	...	...	120		.....	
2	2		Boatmen, at £108	...	...	...	...	216		216	
1	1		Messenger...	...	...	...	...	52		65	
		<i>Eden.</i>									
1	1	c	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1		Coxswain	...	...	...	...	132		132	
		<i>Richmond River.</i>									
1	1	c	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	200		200	
2	2		Boatmen, at £108	...	...	...	...	216		216	
		<i>Tweed River.</i>									
1	1	d	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	250		250	
		<i>Wollongong and Bellambi.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>Kiama.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>Shoalhaven.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>Port Stephens.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	...	52		52	
		<i>M'Leay River.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	...	25		25	
		<i>Bateman's Bay.</i>									
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer (From 16th February, 1877, at £52 per annum)	..	...	...	...	45		52	
		BORDER BRANCH.									
		<i>Moama.</i>									
1	1	e	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	450		450	
2	2		Assistant Officers of Customs, at £250	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1		Additional Clerk...	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1		Messenger	...	...	...	...	96		96	
		<i>Albury.</i>									
1	1	e	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	350		350	
2	2	f	Assistant Officers of Customs, one at £250, and one at £200	...	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1		Acting Officer	...	...	...	...	25		25	
1	1		Watchman for Night and Day work	...	...	...	...	96		96	
		<i>Wentworth.</i>									
1	1	g	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1		Assistant Officer of Customs	...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1		Messenger	...	...	...	...	96		96	
		<i>Swan Hill.</i>									
1	1	h	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	250		250	
		<i>Euston.</i>									
1	1	h	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	...	250		250	
		<i>Howlong.</i>									
1	1	i	Officer of Customs	...	...	...	...	200		200	
		Carried forward ... ..						£ 3,413		3,413	
141	141	Carried forward ... ..						£ .....	27,599	.....	28,131

a Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of Quarters. b Allowed £60 per annum in lieu of Quarters. c Provided with Quarters. d Allowed £36 per annum in lieu of Quarters. e Provided with Quarters, and allowed £50 per annum for Forage. f Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of Quarters, and £50 for Forage. g Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of Quarters, and £50 for Forage. h Receive £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £50 for Forage. i Receives £25 per annum for Quarters, £50 for Forage, £25 for Travelling Expenses, and £20 for Office-rent. Allowed £25 per annum in lieu of Quarters.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.							
1877	1878	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.							
						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
		<b>Customs—continued.</b>							
141	141	Brought forward ... ..				.....	27,599	.....	28,131
		<b>OUTPORT BRANCH—continued.</b>							
		Brought forward... ..				3,413		3,413	
		<i>Corowa.</i>							
1	1	a	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	300	300	
1	1	e	Assistant Officer	...	...	...	200	200	
1	1		Bridge-keeper	...	...	...	104	104	
		<i>Tocumwall.</i>							
1	1	b	Sub-Collector	...	...	...	250	250	
		<i>Walleragang, Upper Murray.</i>							
1	1	b	Officer of Customs	...	...	...	200	200	
		<i>Queensland Border.</i>							
1	1	c	Sub-Collector (Maryland)	...	...	...	250	250	
1	1	d	Sub-Collector (do.)	...	...	...	225	225	
1	1	f	Sub-Collector (Bogabilla)	...	...	...	225	225	
							5,167		5,167
		<b>INLAND BONDED WAREHOUSES.</b>							
		<i>Wagga Wagga.</i>							
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	52	52	
1	1	e	Locker	...	...	...	250	250	
		<i>Bourke.</i>							
1	1		Acting Sub-Collector	...	...	...	52	52	
1	1	e	Locker	...	...	...	250	250	
		<i>Bathurst.</i>							
1	1	e	Locker (to be appointed)	...	...	...	250	250	
		<i>Deniliquin.</i>							
1	1	e	Locker	...	...	...	250	250	
1	1	e	Assistant Locker	...	...	...	200	200	
		<i>Wilcannia.</i>							
1	1		Acting Customs' Officer	...	...	...	52	52	
1	1	g	Locker	...	...	...	250	250	
		<i>Hay.</i>							
1	1	e	Locker	...	...	...	250	250	
...	1	e	Assistant Locker...	...	...	...	.....	200	
		<i>Brewarrina.</i>							
1	1	e	Locker (From 1st May, 1877, at £250)...	...	...	...	167	250	
							2,023		2,306
							34,789		35,604
		Allowances to extra Tide Waiters and for occasional							
		Clerical Assistance ... ..				8,800		8,800	
		Rent ... ..				684		684	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters ... ..				958		1,176	
		Allowance for Forage for 13 horses ... ..				650		700	
		Allowance for Travelling Expenses to Officer of							
		Customs, Howlong ... ..				.....		25	
		New Boats .. ..				150		150	
		Gauging Instruments, &c. ... ..				100		100	
		Rewards to Seizing Officers in lieu of share of proceeds							
		of goods seized ... ..				400		400	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				400		400	
							12,142		12,435
160	161	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£	46,931	.....	48,039

<sup>a</sup> Allowed £50 per annum in lieu of Quarters, £20 per annum for Office-rent, and £50 per annum for Forage. <sup>b</sup> Receives £25 per annum for Quarters, and £50 for Forage. <sup>c</sup> Allowed £78 in lieu of Quarters, and £50 for Forage. <sup>d</sup> Receives £25 for House-rent. <sup>e</sup> Receives £50 per annum for House-rent and £25 for Forage. <sup>f</sup> Allowed £25 per annum for Quarters, and £50 for Forage. <sup>g</sup> Allowed £50 per annum for Quarters, and £50 for Forage.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
<b>Colonial Distilleries and Refineries.</b>									
<b>DISTILLERIES' BRANCH.</b>									
1	1	Chief Inspector of Distilleries ...	...	...	...	500		500	
2	2	Senior Inspectors, at £450 ...	...	...	...	900		900	
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do. ...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	70		70	
1	1	Boatman for Harwood Island Distillery ...	...	...	...	108		108	
							2,428		2,428
8	8								
<b>REFINERIES' BRANCH.</b>									
...	...	<sup>a</sup> Chief Inspector of Refineries ...	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Senior Inspector ...	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Watchman ...	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Gatekeeper ...	...	...	...	100		100	
							1,000		*1,000
4	4								
		Occasional Assistance ...	...	...	...	100		200	
		Instruments and Books ...	...	...	...	40		40	
		Cleaning Offices ...	...	...	...	96		96	
		Porterage... ..	...	...	...	10		10	
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Rent of Office ..	...	...	...	120		120	
		Rewards for information as to Illicit Distillation ...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters, to Inspectors ...	...	...	...	150		150	
		Travelling Expenses ...	...	...	...	120		120	
							836		936
12	12	<b>TOTAL ...</b>	...	...	£ .....	.....	4,264	.....	4,364
<b>Gold Receivers.</b>									
25	25	Receivers at Goulburn, Orange, Mudgee, Gulgong, Gundagai, Tamworth, Yass, Araluen, Forbes, Tumut, Armidale, Scone, Adelong, Stony Creek, Young, Sofala, Hargraves, Uralla, Nundle, Tambaroora, Braidwood, Grenfell, Carcoar, and Wagga Wagga, at £10 each, and one at Bathurst, at £15, and to meet new appointments, as required, £40... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	295
<b>Gold and Escort.</b>									
		Freight and Conveyance of Gold and Escorts ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	†5,000

<sup>a</sup> Duties performed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries.  
 \* To meet this expenditure the Colonial Sugar Company are assessed at the rate of £1,000 per annum on the working capabilities of their Refinery.  
 † This expenditure will be reimbursed by the Gold Escort charge.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.				
No. of Persons.			SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.	
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
		<b>Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets.</b>		
1	1	Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps...	£ 600	£ 600
1	1	Superintendent ... ..	450	450
		<b>CLERICAL AND ACCOUNT BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier...	275	275
1	1	Accountant ... ..	250	250
1	1	Clerk of Records...	200	200
1	1	Receiving and Sales Clerk ... ..	200	200
1	1	Clerk ... ..	150	150
		<b>PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PUBLISHING.</b>		
2	2	Overseers, at £300 each (night and day) ... ..	600	600
1	1	Foreman of Bookbinding Branch ... ..	300	300
1	...	Foreman of Press Room... ..	275	.....
...	1	Overseer of Machine Branch (Letter-press and Lithographic) ... ..	.....	300
1	1	Publisher... ..	240	240
131	130	Sub-Overseers, Readers, Compositors, Machinists, Pressmen, Bookbinders, Assistants, and others ... ..	15,132	17,548
66	68	Extra Hands and Overtime ... ..	7,000	3,700
		Improvers, Apprentices, Folders and Sewers, and others	3,722	3,349
		<b>POSTAGE STAMPS.</b>		
1	1	Foreman ... ..	300	300
5	5	Printers and Assistants ... ..	700	729
		<b>RAILWAY TICKETS.</b>		
3	3	Foreman, £275; Ticket Printer, £150; Assistant, £59	484	484
		<b>PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHY.</b>		
1	1	Photo-lithographer and Photographer ... ..	300	300
1	1	Assistant Photographer. (From 1st July, 1877, at £250)	125	250
1	1	Assistant Photo-lithographer ... ..	150	150
8	11	Apprentices and others ... ..	630	855
		<b>WOODBURY PROCESS.</b>		
		Estimated amount required for Wages... ..	.....	550
1	1	LITHOGRAPHIC DRAFTSMAN... ..	250	250
		LITHOGRAPHING Drawings connected with Patents ... ..	150	150
		<b>ENGRAVING, ELECTRO', STEREO', AND MECHANICAL BRANCH.</b>		
1	1	Foreman ... ..	275	275
4	4	Assistants ... ..	532	610
1	1	Apprentice ... ..	47	58
		TYPE, Repairs to Machinery, and Incidental Expenses ... ..	350	350
		BINDING for Free Public Library ... ..	200	200
		RENT of Store for Printed Public Documents ... ..	150	150
236	240	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ ..... 34,037	..... 33,823

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

75

## No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
						£		£		
<b>Stores and Stationery.</b>										
1	1	Superintendent of Stores	...	...	...	.....	400	.....	400	
<i>Clerical Branch.</i>										
1	1	Chief Clerk and Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	175		175		
1	1	Record Clerk	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	150		150		
...	1	*Extra Clerk	...	...	...	.....		140		
							475		615	
<i>Account Branch.</i>										
1	1	Accountant, (in 1877, from 1st August, at £300)	..			125		300		
...	3	* Clerks, at £140, £130, and £120	...	...	...	.....		390		
							125		690	
<i>Store Branch.</i>										
1	1	Foreman	...	...	...	125		125		
1	1	Stationer	...	...	...	110		110		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	110		110		
1	1	Carter	...	...	...	104		114		
3	3	Labourers	...	...	...	330		330		
							779		789	
						70,000		70,000		
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally...										
Fuel and Light for Departments within the District of Sydney						3,500		3,500		
Conveyance of Stores						1,500		1,500		
Packing and other Expenses						200		200		
Iron Safes for Country Postmasters						500		.....		
Improved Arms for the Public Works Prison, Trial Bay						.....		350		
							75,700		75,550	
12	16	TOTAL				£	.....	77,479	.....	78,044
<b>Ordnance and Barrack Department.</b>										
<i>Sydney—</i>										
1	1	Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Assistant do	...	...	...	225		225		
1	1	Inspector of Magazines	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Visiting Surgeon	...	...	...	50		50		
2	2	Clerks, at £150 and £100	...	...	...	250		250		
2	2	Foremen of Magazines, at £175 and £145	...	...	...	320		320		
1	1	Foreman of Ordnance Stores	...	...	...	140		140		
1	1	Master of Steam Launch	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Engineer and Driver of do.	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Cooper, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	128		128		
9	10	Magazine Labourers, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	986		1,096		
8	8	Ordnance and Barrack Labourers, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	876		876		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	45		50		
1	1	Lamp-lighter, Victoria Barracks, at 1s. per diem	...	...	...	19		19		
2	2	Boatmen for Powder Barges, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	256		256		
							4,095		4,210	
<i>Newcastle—Floating Magazine—</i>										
...	...	a Supervising Officer	...	...	...	50		50		
2	2	Labourers, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	220		220		
							270		270	
<i>Gulpong—</i>										
1	1	Foreman of Magazine, at 8s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	156		156		
2	1	Labourer, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	220		110		
							376		266	
38	38	Carried forward				£	.....	4,741	.....	4,746

\* Now paid from the General Vote for Stores and Stationery.

a Duty performed by the Harbour Master.

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.			
		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
<b>Ordnance and Barrack Department—continued.</b>					
38	38	Brought forward ... ..	4,741	4,746	
		Allowance to Ordnance Storekeeper, for extra duties ...	50	50	
		Rations, Fuel, Light, Medicines for Island Residents, and Forage for horses ... ..	619	590	
		Extra Labour and Incidental Expenses... ..	140	140	
		Allowance of 1s. per diem, to two Boatmen at Newcastle, for conveying Powder to and from the Magazine ...	37	37	
		Allowance for Clerical duties, Floating Magazine, Newcastle ... ..	.....	25	
		Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Inspector of Magazines	50	50	
		Travelling Expenses of Inspector ... ..	200	200	
		Hire of Lighters and Horses for conveyance of Powder	150	150	
		Fuel, Oil, Repairs, &c., for Steam Launch ... ..	200	200	
		For the purchase in England of 700,000 rounds of Ball Cartridges for the Henry Rifles ... ..	3,900	3,900	
			5,346	5,342	
		Warlike Stores—Annual Supply ... ..	10,000	10,000	
38	38	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>20,087</b>	<b>20,088</b>	
<hr/>					
<b>Health and Emigration Officers.</b>					
1	1	<i>a</i> Health Officer, Port Jackson ... ..	530	530	
		Emigration Officer (Duty performed by the Health Officer)	70	70	
1	1	<i>b</i> Health Officer, Newcastle ... ..	50	50	
1	1	Clerk to Emigration Officer, Port Jackson ... ..	175	175	
			825	825	
		Rent of Office ... ..	75	75	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..	5	5	
			80	80	
3	3	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>905</b>	<b>905</b>	
<hr/>					
<b>Quarantine.</b>					
1	1	<i>c</i> Overseer of Stores ... ..	150	150	
2	2	<i>c</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216	216	
			366	366	
		Expenses of Vessels in Quarantine ... ..	500	500	
3	3	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>866</b>	<b>866</b>	
<hr/>					
<b>Board of Pharmacy.</b>					
1	1	Secretary ... ..	100	100	

*a* Member of Immigration Board.*b* Vaccinator—2s. 6d. for each successful case.*c* Provided with Quarters.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

77

No. of Persons.		No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		<b>Shipping Masters.</b>									
		<i>Sydney.</i>						£		£	
1	1	Shipping Master ...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Chief Clerk and Deputy Shipping Master ...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
1	1	First Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	175		175		
2	2	Clerks, at £150 ...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
...	1	Additional Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	.....		150		
1	1	Assistant Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Office-keeper ...	...	...	...	...	30		30		
		<i>Newcastle.</i>									
1	1	Shipping Master ...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Boy Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	50		50		
								2,155		2,305	
Rent of Office ...							150		150		
Incidental Expenses ...							20		20		
								170		170	
12	13	<b>TOTAL</b> ...						£	.....	.....	2,475
		<b>Glebe Island Abattoir.</b>									
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	<i>a</i> Assistant Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	<i>a</i> Engine-driver for Pumping Water ...	...	...	...	...	120		120		
3	3	Labourers, 1 at £100 and 2 at £80 ...	...	...	...	...	260		260		
1	1	Jobbing Carpenter ...	...	...	...	...	110		110		
							940		940		
Forage Allowance for Inspector...							50		50		
Coals for Pump Engine ...							40		40		
Incidental Expenses ...							150		200		
Forage for Cart Horse ...							40		40		
Fresh Water supply for the Abattoirs ...							150		200		
							430		530		
Deodorizing Blood—								1,370		1,470	
1	1	Salary of Officer charged with this duty ...	...	...	...	...	250		250		
Wages and other expenses connected therewith ...							923		1,075		
								1,173		1,325	
8	8	<b>TOTAL</b> ...						£	.....	.....	2,795
		<b>Marine Board of New South Wales.</b>									
		MARINE BOARD, SYDNEY.									
1	1	President ...	...	...	...	...	650		650		
6	6	Fees to the Wardens ...	...	...	...	...	656		656		
1	1	Secretary ...	...	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Engineer Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner ...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
1	1	Assistant Engineer Surveyor ...	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Shipwright Surveyor and Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Examiner in Navigation and Pilotage ...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Examiner in Seamanship and Pilotage ...	...	...	...	...	175		175		
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	...	...	50		50		
1	1	Water Bailiff ...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	100		100		
...	...	Surveyors at the Outports ...	...	...	...	...	100		150		
								3,581		3,631	
16	16	<b>Carried forward</b> ...						£	.....	.....	3,631

*a* Provided with Quarters.

No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.					
No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
<b>Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.</b>					
		Brought forward ... ..			
		LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.			
16	16		3,581		3,631
1	1	Harbour Master and Chairman ... ..	450	450	
4	4	Fees to Members... ..	250	250	
1	1	Secretary and Inspector... ..	250	250	
1	1	Inspector ... ..	50	50	
...	1	Inspector and Surveyor ... ..	.....	200	
...	1	Boatman ... ..	.....	108	
...	1	Messenger and Office-keeper ... ..	.....	108	
			1,000		1,416
7	10	HARBOUR MASTERS.			
1	1	Harbour Master, Sydney ... ..	350	350	
1	1	Do. Twofold Bay ... ..	250	250	
1	1	Assistant Harbour Master, Newcastle ... ..	250	250	
1	1	Clerk and Accountant, Sydney ... ..	250	250	
1	1	Clerk, Sydney ... ..	200	200	
			1,300		1,300
5	5	COLONIAL LIGHT-HOUSES.			
<i>Principal Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Newcastle (acting also as Signal Master) ... ..	250	250	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	144	144	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble" ... ..	180	180	
1	1	Fort Denison Light ... ..	120	120	
1	1	Ulladulla ... ..	144	144	
1	1	Nelson's Bay, Port Stephens ... ..	96	96	
<i>First Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Newcastle ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Mate... ..	96	96	
1	1	Broken Bay—Stewart's Light ... ..	96	96	
2	2	Wollongong (also to perform the duties of Boatmen to the Pilot), at £108... ..	192	216	
<i>Second Assistant Light-keepers.</i>					
1	1	Port Jackson—Macquarie Light ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Do. Hornby Light ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Newcastle ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Cape St. George ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Port Stephens ... ..	96	96	
1	1	Seal Rock Point ... ..	96	96	
3	3	Light Ship "Bramble,"—Crew, at £96 ... ..	288	288	
			3,658		3,682
30	30	SEA AND RIVER PILOTS.			
<i>Port Jackson.</i>					
2	2	Assistant Harbour Masters, 1 at £250, and 1 at £300... ..	500	550	
4	4	Crew for do., at £108 ... ..	432	432	
		To provide for the Pilot Service of Port Jackson ... ..	4,844	4,844	
<i>Newcastle.</i>					
6	6	Pilots, at £250 ... ..	1,500	1,500	
<i>Manning River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot ... ..	175	175	
<i>M'Leay River.</i>					
1	1	Pilot ... ..	175	175	
14	14	Carried forward .. ..	£ 7,626	7,676	
58	61	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	.....	10,029

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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## No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

No. of Persons.		Marine Board of New South Wales—continued.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
			£		£	
58	61	Brought forward ... ..	.....	9,539	.....	10,029
14	14	SEA AND RIVER PILOTS—continued. Brought forward ... ..	7,626		7,676	
1	1	<i>Clarence River.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Moruya.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Tweed River.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Wollongong.</i> Pilot (and Light-keeper) ... ..	175		175	
1	1	<i>Nambuccra.</i> Pilot ... ..	175		175	
...	1	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Pilot ... ..	.....		175	
1	1	<i>Kiama.</i> Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	25		25	
1	1	<i>Jerringong.</i> Pilot, in charge of the Port and Moorings ... ..	15		25	
1	1	<i>Shellharbour.</i> Person in charge of Port and Moorings ... ..	25		25	
...	1	<i>Taihra.</i> Person in Charge of Moorings ... ..	.....		25	
26	28	BOATMEN. <i>Port Jackson. (Boatswain's Yard.)</i>		9,266		9,526
1	1	a Boatswain in charge ... ..	150		150	
4	4	Coxswains, at £120 ... ..	480		480	
10	10	b. Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	1,080		1,080	
20	20	<i>Newcastle.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	2,160		2,160	
1	1	Carpenter... ..	140		140	
4	5	<i>Manning River.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		540	
4	4	<i>M'Leay River.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
5	5	<i>Clarence River.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	540		540	
1	1	<i>Richmond River.</i> Coxswain ... ..	120		120	
5	5	Boatmen at £108 ... ..	540		540	
4	5	<i>Port Macquarie.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		540	
2	2	<i>Moruya.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
4	4	<i>Bellinger River.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
4	5	<i>Tweed River.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		540	
4	4	<i>Shoalhaven.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
4	4	<i>Twofold Bay.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	432		432	
2	2	<i>Nambuccra.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	216		216	
...	2	<i>Camden Haven.</i> Boatmen, at £108 ... ..	.....		216	
79	84			8,666		9,206
163	173	Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	27,471	.....	28,761

a Provided with Quarters. b To provide for the services of the Marine Board, Health and Emigration Officer, Post Office, and Government Stores.



## NO. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.

	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
Postage of Public Departments ... ..	10,000		10,000	
Advertising for the Public Service ... ..	5,000		5,000	
For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ... ..	9,000		9,000	
Commission on Payments in England, by the Government Financial Agents ... ..	4,500		4,500	
Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony... ..	6,000		6,000	
Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ... ..	3,000		3,000	
For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports ... ..	500		500	
Contribution towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Somerset, or other place fixed upon by the Queensland Government, according to an assessment made, under instructions from the Imperial Government, by the late Commodore Goodenough, then commanding the Australian Station ... ..	1,283		1,283	
To subsidize a Tug-boat, at the rate of £155 per month, for the Richmond River, in lieu of a Steam-tug, for the purchase of which the sum of £6,500 was re-voted in 1876 (8 months in 1877) ... ..	1,240		1,860	
To meet Unforeseen Expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ... ..	3,000		3,000	
To make good to the Railway Loan Fund, 36 Vic., No. 17, the amount short raised by the negotiation in London of the 4 per cent. Debentures issued under that Act in 1875-6, in consequence of their having realized less than par... ..	175,839		.....	
Votes for other Services, 1877 ... ..	14,526		.....	
		233,888		44,143
<b>Advance to Treasurer.</b>				
To enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature, which will afterwards be submitted for Parliamentary appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st December, 1879 ... ..	...	60,000	.....	30,000



## VI.

## Secretary for Lands.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
		£	£
84-5	Department of Lands ... ..	17,957	20,098
85	Conditional Land Sales Branch ... ..	27,750	23,000
86	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..	15,450	15,600
86	Oyster Beds ... ..	582	582
86	Minor Roads ... ..	2,250	2,250
86-88	Survey of Lands ... ..	286,275	306,394
88	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ... ..	9,131	11,659
89	Occupation of Lands ... ..	21,935	20,755
90	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ... ..	12,796	9,915
90	Imported Stock ... ..	110	110
90	Registration of Brands ... ..	2,175	2,125
91	Botanic Gardens... ..	4,474	5,449
91	Government Domains and Hyde Park ... ..	3,531	3,513
92	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	17,252	11,832
	TOTAL ... .. £	421,668	433,277

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
								£		£	
<b>Department of Lands.</b>											
1	1	Secretary for Lands	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500	
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
									2,300		2,300
2	2										
<b>ROADS, PARLIAMENTARY BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
3	3	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	750		750	
1	1	Clerk, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
1	2	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	...	...	100		200	
									1,450		1,550
6	7										
<b>MISCELLANEOUS BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
2	2	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
4	4	Clerks, at £150	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
									2,100		2,100
10	10										
<b>DEEDS BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £150	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
									1,150		1,150
5	5										
<b>RECORD BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
3	3	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	750		750	
3	3	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
2	2	Clerks, at £100	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
									2,350		2,350
11	11										
<b>PRE-EMPTIVE AND AUCTION LEASE BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
2	2	Clerks, at £150	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
									900		900
4	4										
<b>AUCTION AND STATISTICAL BRANCH.</b>											
1	1	Clerk in Charge	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
2	2	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	400		400	
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	.....		150	
									950		1,100
4	5										
<b>Carried forward...</b>											
42	44						£	.....	11,200	.....	11,450

No. of Persons.		NO. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Department of Lands—continued.						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
							£		£		
42	44	Brought forward ... ..						.....	11,200	.....	11,450
...	1	Clerk and Accountant ... ..						.....		300	300
1	1	MESSENGRERS, &c.									
1	1	Principal Messenger ... ..						150		150	
1	1	Messenger ... ..						125		125	
4	4	Messengers—2 at £115, 2 at £100 ... ..						405		430	
4	4	Office-keepers—1 at £75, and 3 at £46... ..						213		213	
1	1	Watchman ... ..						114		125	
11	11								1,007		1,043
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		Preparation of Deeds ... ..						1,800		2,000	
		Extra Clerical Assistance when necessary ... ..						2,500		2,500	
		Assistance in special cases to Aborigines ... ..						100		100	
		Incidental and unforeseen Expenses ... ..						1,000		2,000	
									5,400		6,600
		INSPECTION OF LAND OFFICES.									
1	1	Inspector (for six months, at £400) ... ..						200		400	
1	1	Travelling Expenses, &c.... ..						150		300	
									350		700
54	57	TOTAL ... ..						£ .....	17,957	.....	20,093
Conditional Land Sales.											
1	1	Chief Commissioner ... ..						700		700	
		CLERICAL STAFF.									
1	1	Clerk in Charge ... ..						450		450	
1	1	Clerk ... ..						350		350	
3	3	Clerks, at £300 ... ..						900		900	
1	1	Do. ... ..						250		250	
6	6	Do. at £200 ... ..						1,200		1,200	
12	13	*Do. at £150 ... ..						1,800		1,950	
2	2	Do. at £100 ... ..						200		200	
27	28								5,850		6,000
		CONTINGENCIES.									
		†Temporary Clerical Staff... ..						1,500		2,200	
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..						3,000		.....	2,200
									4,500		
		FIELD STAFF.									
9	9	Commissioners of Inquiry under Lands Acts Amendment Act, 1875, at £500 ... ..						4,500		4,500	
		Travelling and Witnesses' Expenses, Services of Notices, and Incidental Expenditure ... ..						4,000		2,400	
									8,500		6,900
14	14	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases, at £350 ... ..						4,900		4,900	
		Travelling and incidental expenses ... ..						4,000		3,000	
23	23								8,900		7,900
50	51	TOTAL... ..						£ .....	27,750	.....	23,000

\* 1 Clerk at £150, transferred from Road Branch. † 5 temporary Clerks, transferred from Road Branch.

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		<b>Land Agents, Appraisers, and others.</b>							
		Salaries and Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ... ..				£		£	
						12,700		12,700	
2	4					600		1,200	
8	6					1,800		1,350	
1	1					200		200	
1	1					150		150	
12	12				£	.....	15,450	.....	15,600
		<b>Oyster Beds.</b>							
1	1					200		200	
1	1					132		132	
						150		150	
						100		100	
2	2						582		582
		<b>Minor Roads.</b>							
						250		250	
						2,000		2,000	
							2,250		2,250
		<b>Survey of Lands.</b>							
		SURVEY STAFF.							
1	1					1,000		1,000	
1	1					800		†900	
12	13					8,213		9,490	
10	11					5,355		6,930	
8	10					4,240		5,300	
3	3					1,590		1,590	
24	24					2,300		2,640	
132	144					11,169		13,496	
191	207						34,667		41,346
		DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF.							
1	1					600		600	
23	23					7,800		9,050	
22	...					4,125		.....	
...	27					.....		6,950	
28	28					5,200		5,200	
4	4					*100		400	
9	9					675		675	
5	...					920		.....	
...	6					.....		1,300	
283	305				£	19,420		24,175	
					£	.....	34,667	.....	41,346

\* From 1st October only in 1877.

† £100 of this amount formerly paid to this Officer as Chief Mining Surveyor under the Mining Department, and including £230 Equipment Allowance.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.		
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.	
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				
Survey of Lands—continued.				
283	305	£	£	
		.....	.....	
		34,667	41,346	
DRAWING AND LITHOGRAPHIC STAFF—continued.				
		£	£	
		19,420	24,175	
4	4	Lithographic Printers—1 at £285, 1 at £235, 1 at £175, and 1 at £100 to 30th September and £125 from 1st October, 1877 ... ..	801	820
1	1	Engraver ... ..	300	300
1	1	Assistant Engraver for 1877 (£150 to 30th September and £200 from 1st October, 1877)—Engraver for 1878 ... ..	162	200
2	2	Draftsmen for County References, at £150 each ... ..	300	300
1	1	Examiner of Diagrams on Crown Grants ... ..	250	250
...	1	Assistant do. ... ..	.....	250
4	4	Description Writers—1 at £220 to 30th September and £300 from 1st October, 1877; 1 at £200; 1 at £100; and 1 at £150 from 1st October, 1877 ... ..	578	750
1	1	Assistant Draftsman, Auction Branch ... ..	150	150
1	1	Plan Mounter ... ..	200	200
2	2	Custodians of Plans, 1 at £200 and 1 £100 ... ..	300	300
2	2	Clerks in Charting Branch, 1 at £200, and 1 at £150... ..	350	350
1	1	Exhibitor and Salesman of Public Maps ... ..	200	200
...	1	Examiner of Conditional Purchase Tracings ... ..	.....	250
20	22		23,011	28,495
CLERICAL STAFF.				
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant ... ..	450	450
2	2	Clerks, at £400 each ... ..	800	800
2	2	Do. at £300 each ... ..	600	600
3	3	Do. at £200 each (1 from 1st October, 1877) ... ..	450	600
3	3	Do. at £175 (from 1st October, 1877) ... ..	131	525
3	3	Do. at £150 (1 from 1st October, 1877) ... ..	338	450
1	1	Clerk ... ..	110	110
2	2	Clerks at £100 ... ..	200	200
...	1	Clerk ... ..	.....	150
17	18		3,079	3,885
MESSENGERS, &c.				
1	1	Messenger... ..	125	125
2	2	Messengers ... ..	220	220
2	2	Boy Messengers, at £50 and £40 ... ..	90	90
3	3	Office-keepers, 2 at £46 each, and 1 at £26 ... ..	118	118
8	8		553	553
TOTAL SALARIES ... £				
		.....	61,310	74,279
CONTINGENCIES.				
		50	.....	
		.....	100	
		1,000	1,000	
		170,000	170,000	
		35,000	40,000	
		600	600	
		750	750	
		2,500	2,500	
		1,500	1,500	
		750	750	
		2,500	2,500	
		500	500	
		850	850	
328	353	£	216,000	221,050
		£	61,310	74,279



No. of Persons.		SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
<b>Occupation of Lands.</b>					
<b>HEAD QUARTERS.</b>					
1	1	Chief Officer ... ..	500	500	500
			500		500
<b>PASTORAL LEASE BRANCH.</b>					
1	1	Clerk in Charge ... ..	250	250	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	225	225	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £200, 2 at £150, and 2 at £100...	700	700	
			1,175		1,175
7	7				
<b>SPECIAL OCCUPATIONS AND ACCOUNTS BRANCH (including Forest Conservancy).</b>					
1	1	Clerk in Charge ... ..	200	200	
5	5	Clerks—1 at £150, 1 at £125, and 3 at £100...	575	575	
			775		775
6	6				
<b>Survey of Runs.</b>					
1	1	Chief Draftsman ... ..	500	500	
4	4	Draftsman—1 at £300, 1 at £275, 1 at £250, and 1 at £175 ... ..	1,000	1,000	
2	2	Cadets—2 at £75 ... ..	150	150	
			1,650		1,650
7	7		4,100		4,100
<b>MESSENGERS.</b>					
2	2	Messengers—1 at £120, and 1 at £70 ... ..	170	190	
1	1	Housekeeper, at £70 ... ..	70	70	
			240		260
3	3				
<b>PASTORAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
1	1	Commissioner of Crown Lands ... ..	500	500	
8	8	Commissioners, at £450 ... ..	3,600	3,600	
7	7	Office and Field Assistants, at £180 ... ..	1,260	1,260	
9	9	Camp-keepers, at £40 ... ..	360	360	
			5,720		5,720
25	25				
<b>FOREST CONSERVANCY.</b>					
2	2	Forest Rangers, at £200... ..	400	400	
...	1	Forest Ranger at £200 ... ..	.....	200	
			400		600
2	3				
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>					
		Appraisalment Fees and Travelling Expenses ... ..	5,500	2,500	
		Commissioners' Offices and Quarters ... ..	450	450	
		Conservancy of Forests ... ..	3,500	5,200	
		Rent of Office, Head Quarters ... ..	500	500	
		To assist Run Surveys, and for connection of features ... ..	1,000	1,000	
		Lithographic Drawing and Printing Branch ... ..	300	300	
		Mounting Plans ... ..	25	25	
		Incidental Expenses, £100 ... ..	200	100	
			11,475		10,075
51	52	<b>TOTAL</b> ... .. £	.....	21,935	.....
					20,755

No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
<b>Prevention of Scab in Sheep.</b>									
					£		£		
1	1	Chief Inspector ...	...	...	500		500		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	150		150		
6	6	Inspectors, at £350 ...	...	...	2,100		2,100		
10	10	Do. at £250 ...	...	...	2,500		2,500		
3	3	Do. at £200 ...	...	...	600		600		
13	13	Do. at £150 ...	...	...	1,950		1,950		
2	2	Do. at £50 ...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Inspector ...	...	...	100		100		
5	2	Boundary Riders on the Murray, at £150 ...	...	...	696		300		
1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Canterbury ...	...	...	78		78		
2	...	Do. Albury and Moama, at £100 each...	...	...	200		.....		
1	1	Messenger ...	...	...	110		125		
1	1	Officekeeper ...	...	...	48		48		
						9,132			8,551
		Forage,—Chief Inspector ...	...	...	50		50		
		Travelling Expenses of Inspectors (when specially sanctioned) ..	...	...	200		200		
		Travelling Expenses of Sheep Directors ...	...	...	200		200		
		Postage and Stationery ...	...	...	170		170		
		Forage for Sheep in Quarantine...	...	...	700		350		
		Medicaments for dressing Sheep...	...	...	80		30		
		Keeping Quarantine Yards, Sydney ...	...	...	50		50		
		Rent of Offices ...	...	...	54		54		
		Incidental Expenses, including Law Costs and Charges	...	...	210		210		
		Extra Expenses for work at Sheep Quarantine, not included in Contract ...	...	...	200		.....		
		Erection of Buildings, Fencing, &c., at Sheep Quarantine Station, Albury ...	...	...	875		.....		
		Erection of Buildings, Fencing, &c., at Sheep Quarantine Station, Moama ...	...	...	875		.....		
		Rent of Quarantine at Canterbury Estate ...	...	...	.....		50		
						3,664			1,364
47	42			TOTAL ...	£	.....	12,796	.....	9,915
<b>Imported Stock.</b>									
1	1	Quarantine-keeper, Shark Island ...	...	...	110		110		110
1	1			TOTAL ...	£	.....	110	.....	110
<b>Registration of Brands.</b>									
1	1	*Registrar of Brands ...	...	...	50		50		
1	1	Deputy Registrar ...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Clerk ...	...	...	200		200		
35	35	Deputy Registrars in Country Towns, at £25 each ...	...	...	875		875		1,375
						1,375			
		Extra Clerical Assistance ...	...	...	100		} 650		
		Printing ...	...	...	500				
		Incidental Expenses ...	...	...	100				
		Rent of Offices ...	...	...	100			100	
						800		750	
38	38			TOTAL ...	£	.....	2,175	.....	2,125

\* Also Chief Inspector of Stock.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. of Persons.		No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
<b>Botanic Gardens.</b>									
1	1	Director	...	...	...	450		450	
1	1	Overseer	...	...	...	200		200	
1	1	Clerk and Librarian	...	...	...	175		175	
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	120		120	
							945		945
		Wages to Gardeners and Labourers	...	...	...	2,294		2,294	
		Travelling and other Expenses of Director	...	...	...	100		100	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	50		50	
		Cases for Plants, and expenses of transmission...	...	...	...	40		40	
		Towards the formation of a Public Botanical Library...	...	...	...	25		25	
		Coals and Manure	...	...	...	50		50	
		Preparing Ground for New Plantations...	...	...	...	100		100	
		Cost of Aviary	...	...	...	200		200	
		Painting and additional Seats	...	...	...	40		40	
		Labelling the Plants and Shrubs	...	...	...	30		30	
		To continue trenching, draining, making Walks and Plantations, and forming Pond—reclaimed ground, Lower Gardens	...	...	...	250		200	
		Additional Plant Frames	...	...	...	100		100	
		Pots for Plants	...	...	...	25		25	
		Fencing and making ground about new Buildings	.....	.....	.....	125		.....	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	100		100	
		Wooden Buildings for Tool Shed, Lower Garden	...	...	.....	.....		50	
		Terra Cotta Vases	...	...	.....	.....		100	
		Towards the Expense of Trenching, Forming, Planting, and Laying out that portion of the Garden intervening between the Upper Garden and Main Entrance	...	...	...	.....		1,000	
							3,529		4,504
4	4	TOTAL			£	.....	4,474	.....	5,449
<b>Government Domains and Hyde Park.</b>									
1	1	General Overseer	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Bailiff	...	...	...	120		120	
							270		270
		Wages to Labourers	...	...	...	1,363		1,363	
		Forage for one Horse	...	...	...	50		50	
		Material to keep in repair Roads and Paths	...	...	...	250		250	
		Repair of Gates and Fences	...	...	...	125		125	
		To trench and fence in Ground for additional Plantations	...	...	...	150		150	
		Soil and Manure	...	...	...	25		25	
		To keep in order Plantations at Court House, Darlinghurst, and at other Public Buildings	...	...	...	230		230	
		Incidental Expenses	...	...	...	50		50	
		Purchase of Box-cart	...	...	...	18		.....	
							2,261		2,243
		Improvement of Hyde Park	...	...	...	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
2	2	TOTAL			£	.....	3,531	.....	3,513

## No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Miscellaneous Services.</b>				
For the erection of Public Pounds ... ..	300		300	
For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ... ..	50		50	
For preservation of the Wombeian Caves ... ..	25		25	
For fencing Public Cemeteries ... ..	1,200		1,200	
Parramatta Park ... ..	200		200	
Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims, for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land, in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV, No. 21 ... ..	125		125	
To meet legal expenses in cases instituted by or against the Government under the Crown Lands Act ... ..	300		800	
For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve in the Town of Richmond. (Annual sum) ... ..	25		25	
Towards publication of a Work on Orchids ... ..	100		100	
Wages of Gardener, East Maitland Gaol Reserve... ..	128		128	
For preparing ground and planting, Public Buildings ... ..	250		600	
For planting and general maintenance of Wynyard Square Reserve	150		150	
Rent of Offices, Gresham-street, £175; Exchange, £325; Pitt-street, £60 ... ..	560		500	
For the completion of Land Reserve Pamphlets ... ..	150		150	
For planting and improving Reserve at Manly ... ..	300		300	
Further sum for the erection of Caretaker's House for Eastern Suburbs, Waverley ... ..	250		150	
For the improvement of Reserve, Longbottom ... ..	200		100	
Improvement and maintenance of Reserve, Flagstaff Hill... ..	150		150	
Cutting down the Cliffs on the north and west sides of Flagstaff Hill Reserve ... ..	300		500	
Improvement of Recreation Ground, Campbelltown ... ..	50		50	
Planting Trees on Streets, Burwood ... ..	.....		100	
Compensation to C. R. Lillyman, P. Malone, and J. Robertson, for land sold at Narrabri to them, the same having been previously sold at auction to T. G. G. Dangar, of Wee Waa... ..	.....		300	
Improving Recreation Ground at Forbes ... ..	100		100	
Fencing and planting Botanic Garden Reserve at Waratah ... ..	.....		100	
Compensation as refund value of improvements, and for deposit paid on the C.P. and additional C.P. to the Trustees of the Estate of the late C. White, of Inverell, C.P. 320 acres of land at Byron ... ..	.....		370	
Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Commissioner Johnson ... ..	.....		60	
Reservoirs between Hay and Booligal ... ..	.....		2,500	
Refund to R. Blackwood, Le-see of North Curabungagung Run, of principal and interest at 5 per cent. on account of 160 acres of land on said Run ... ..	.....		249	
Fencing and improving Recreation Ground, Wickham ... ..	.....		100	
Improving Recreation Reserve, Coogee ... ..	200		200	
Reclamation Blackwattle Swamp ... ..	.....		1,000	
Approaches to Cemetery for Eastern Suburbs, at Waverley ... ..	300		200	
Planting and improving Victoria Park ... ..	.....		500	
Planting and improving Reserve, North Shore ... ..	.....		100	
Improving Public Reserve, Paddington ... ..	.....		200	
For planting Reserve, Victoria Barracks ... ..	.....		100	
Improving M'Quade Park, Windsor ... ..	.....		50	
Other Votes for 1877 ... ..	11,839		.....	
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	.....	17,252	.....
				11,832

## VII.

## Secretary for Mines.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
	Department of Mines :—	£	£
94	Secretary ... ..	1,500	1,500
94	Under Secretary ... ..	800	800
94	Clerical Staff ... ..	3,151	3,176
94	Survey Staff ... ..	2,150	2,150
94	Inspector of Mines ... ..	250	250
94-95	Gold Fields ... ..	3,010	3,105
95	Geological Surveyor ... ..	885	885
95	Coal Fields ... ..	900	900
95	Contingencies ... ..	6,623	6,973
95	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,000	2,000
	TOTAL ... .. £	21,269	21,739

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.															
No. of Persons.												SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878											Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
												£		£	
<b>Department of Mines.</b>															
1	1	Secretary for Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	800	.....	800
<b>CLERICAL STAFF.</b>															
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
2	2	Clerks, at £250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225		225	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		200	
2	2	Clerks, at £175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350		350	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150	
2	2	Clerks, at £125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	
2	2	Messengers, 1 at £125 and 1 at £100	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,875 200		2,875 225	
2	2	Housekeepers, 1 at £46 and 1 at £30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76		76	
19	19												3,151		3,176
<b>SURVEY STAFF.</b>															
1	1	Chief Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250		250	
5	5	Draftsman, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050 100		2,050 100	
9	9												2,150		2,150
1	1	Inspector of Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	250	.....	250
<b>GOLD FIELDS.</b>															
2	2	Wardens, at £400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800		800	
1	1	en	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75	
3	3	Clerks, at £200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600		600	
6	6	Carried forward...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ 1,475		1,475	
35	35	Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ .....	7,851	.. ...	7,876

No. of Persons.		No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
		<b>Department of Mines—continued.</b>							
35	35	Brought forward ... ..				.....	7,851	.....	7,876
		<b>GOLD FIELDS—continued.</b>							
		Brought forward ... ..				1,475		1,475	
2	3	Clerks, at £50 ... ..				100		150	
2	2	Do. at £40 ... ..				80		80	
3	3	Do. 2 at £30 and 1 at £25 ... ..				85		85	
26	26	Do. at £20 ... ..				520		520	
11	16	Do. 15 at £10 and 1 at £15... ..				115		165	
3	3	Mining Registrars, at £10 ... ..				30		30	
5	5	Bailiffs, at £30 ... ..				150		150	
16	16	Do. at £20 ... ..				320		320	
2	2	Do. at £15 ... ..				30		30	
10	10	Do. at £10 ... ..				100		100	
1	..	Bailiff ... ..				5		.....	
81	86						3,010		3,105
		<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.</b>							
1	1	Surveyor ... ..				400		400	
1	1	Assistant ... ..				110		110	
5	7	Men—Wages and Provisions ... ..				375		375	
7	9						885		885
		<b>COAL FIELDS.</b>							
1	1	Examiner of Coal Fields ... ..				600		600	
1	1	Inspector ... ..				300		300	
2	2						900		900
		<b>TOTAL, SALARIES ... ..</b>				£ .....	12,646	.....	12,766
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
		Preparation of Leases ... ..				300		300	
		Preparation of Diagrams ... ..				250		250	
		Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ... ..				500		500	
		Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ... ..				600		800	
		Rent of Offices ... ..				793		793	
		Plan Mounting ... ..				50		50	
		Allowance in lieu of Forage ... ..				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department when specially sanctioned ... ..				800		1,200	
		Equipment Allowance to Geological Surveyor ... ..				230		230	
		Mining Board—Fees to Members ... ..				1,000		1,000	
		Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c., and to Land Agents on Deposits of Rents on Mineral Leases ... ..				500		500	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				1,500		1,250	
							6,623		6,973
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
		Reward for the discovery of Gold in payable quantities in quartz veins, lodes, or reefs, between certain depths... ..				1,000		1,000	
		Rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields... ..				1,000		1,000	
							2,000		2,000
125	132	<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>				£ .....	21,269	.....	21,739



## VIII.

## Secretary for Public Works.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
		£	£
98	Department of Public Works ... ..	6,281	7,331
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		
99	Engineer's Department ... ..	3,624	3,751
99	Fitz Roy Dock ... ..	3,998	4,043
99	Dredge Service ... ..	55,597	55,597
100	Public Works ... ..	131,324	98,408
100	Miscellaneous ... ..	207	207
101	Colonial Architect ... ..	10,835	11,753
102	Public Works and Buildings ... ..	418,644	255,142
103	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	73,816	58,800
	Roads and Bridges :—		
104	General Establishment ... ..	6,705	5,925
104	Superintendence ... ..	18,246	16,228
104-107	Construction and Maintenance ... ..	617,425	512,771
107	Miscellaneous Services ... ..	130	130
	TOTAL ... £	1,346,832	1,030,086

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.														
No. of Persons.										SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878									Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
		Department of Public Works.								£		£		
1	1	Secretary for Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
1	1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800		800		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		500		
...	1	Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		350		
1	1	Record Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225		225		
1	1	Cadet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75		75		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52		52		
1	1	Principal Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		125		
1	1	Boy do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52		52		
1	1	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52		52		
											3,806		4,181	
Rent										2,200		3,000		
Clerk to Tender Board										50		50		
Incidental Expenses, including allowance, Principal Messenger, for Quarters										100		100		
Additional Office Accommodation										125		.....		
											2,475		3,150	
11	12	TOTAL								£	.....	6,281	.....	7,331

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

99

No. of Persons.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878	Harbours and Rivers' Navigation.				Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		<b>ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.</b>				£		£	
1	1	Engineer-in-Chief	...	...	...	1,100		1,100	
1	1	Chief Surveyor and Draftsman	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	325		325	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	275		275	
1	1	Clerk and Book-keeper	...	...	...	275		275	
1	2	Cadets, at £100 and £75	...	...	...	75		175	
2	2	Cadets, at £52	...	...	...	104		104	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	100		100	
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	25		52	
							3,479		3,606
Travelling Expenses						120		120	
Incidental Expenses						25		25	
							145		145
12	13	<b>TOTAL</b>				£ .. ..	3,624	.....	3,751
		<b>FITZ ROY DOCK.</b>							
1	1	Shipwright Carpenter and Foreman of Dock	...	...	...	250		275	
1	1	Engineer Meehanic	...	...	...	180		200	
1	1	Watchman, at 6s. per diem	...	...	...	110		110	
1	1	Fireman, Messenger, and Boatman	...	...	...	108		108	
							648		693
Coals, Labour, and Materials for docking and undocking Vessels						400		400	
Unforeseen Contingencies						2,950		2,950	
							3,350		3,350
4	4	<b>TOTAL</b>				£ .. ..	3,998	.....	4,043
		<b>DREDGE SERVICE.</b>							
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>							
Salaries and Wages of Crews of Dredges and Tugs						.....	18,038	.....	18,038
		<i>Contingencies, &amp;c.</i>							
Coals, Stores, Repairs, and Renewals, Towage, and all other Incidental Expenses, together with amount required for Dredges working at night						.....	37,559	.....	37,559
<b>TOTAL</b>						£ .. ..	55,597	.....	55,597

¶ The probable expenditure of this vote will be as follows:—

Salaries—6 Engineer Masters, at £300 per annum	.. .. .	£1,800
Do 4 do at £275 do.	.. .. .	1,100
Extra night allowance for 4 Masters, at £52 ..	.. .. .	208
Wages of crew of Dredge "Samson" and Tug	£5,096	
Do. "Hercules" do.	2,320	
Do. "Archimedes" do.	2,188	
Do. "Pluto" do.	1,568	
Do. "Vulcan" do.	4,363	
Do. "Hunter" do.	4,388	
Do. "Newcastle" do.	6,372	
Do. "Titan" do.	1,718	
Do. "Fitz Roy" do.	1,888	
Do. "Clarence" do.	2,188	
		32,089
Contingencies, Coals, Stores, Repairs, &c. —		£35,197
Dredge "Samson" and Tug	.. .. .	5,700
Do. "Hercules" do.	.. .. .	600
Do. "Archimedes" do.	.. .. .	1,000
Do. "Pluto" do.	.. .. .	1,000
Do. "Vulcan" do.	.. .. .	1,800
Do. "Hunter" do.	.. .. .	1,800
Do. "Newcastle" do.	.. .. .	5,700
Do. "Titan" do.	.. .. .	800
Do. "Fitz Roy" do.	.. .. .	1,000
Do. "Clarence" do.	.. .. .	1,000
		20,400
		55,597

§ In this amount is included the wages for the night crews, which form part of the contingent vote of £37,559 in the estimate above.

No. of Persons.		No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			
1877	1878	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
		£		£	
		<b>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—continued.</b>			
		<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>			
		Additional Allowance to Engineer-in-Chief as Engineer to proposed Sydney Water Supply ... ..	.....	300	
2	2	Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works ... ..	1,100	1,100	
		Professional and other Extra Assistance, formerly paid from Contingent and Other Votes... ..	2,500	*2,150	
1	1	Ballast Master, Newcastle ... ..	200	200	
1	1	Boatman ... ..	108	108	
			3,908		3,858
		Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys ... ..	1,000	1,000	
		Landing Silt from Dredge, and forming Ground ... ..	5,000	5,000	
		Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ... ..	15,000	15,000	
		Improving Navigation of the Darling River ... ..	5,000	5,000	
		Improving Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River ... ..	5,000	5,000	
		Towards improvement to entrance to Lake Macquarie ... ..	.....	10,000	
		Extra Tug for Dredge Service ... ..	.....	6,000	
		Expenses of Tug employed on occasional services unconnected with Dredging ... ..	.....	500	
		Deepening and improving the Yanko Cutting from the Murrumbidgee ... ..	.....	3,000	
		New Boilers for Tug "Thetis" and Dredge "Vulcan" ... ..	.....	4,000	
		Public Wharf at Pitt Town ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Further, towards extension of Northern Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	.....	10,000	
		Further, towards extension of Breakwater, Moruya River ... ..	.....	5,000	
		Renewing old Dredge "Hercules" and Punts ... ..	.....	4,000	
		Towards erection of 3 Steam Cranes and extra Coal Sidings at Wollongong ... ..	.....	5,500	
		Public Wharf at Newington, Parramatta River ... ..	.....	600	
		Towards Filtering Apparatus, Campbelltown Reservoir ... ..	.....	100	
		Towards construction of Breakwater, Shellharbour ... ..	.....	5,000	
		Public Wharf at Rocky Point, Nambucca River ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Do. Forster's, Cape Hawke ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Towards extending and maintaining Main Road through Bullock Island, Newcastle ... ..	.....	500	
		Public Wharf, Taree ... ..	.....	1,000	
		Towards building Sea-wall on Eastern Shore of Manly Beach ... ..	.....	350	
		Towards Wharf and Shipping Appliances at Hay ... ..	.....	5,000	
		Other Votes of 1877 ... ..	96,416	.....	
			127,416		94,550
4	4	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ ... ..	131,324	.....
					98,408
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
		Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ... ..	.....	207	.....
					207

\* Salary of Engineering Foreman of Fitzroy Dock formerly charged to this Vote, now charged direct to Dock Vote.



No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.			Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
Public Works and Buildings.			£	£
For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally			18,000	18,000
For providing Furniture and Fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..			9,000	10,000
For repairs to Military and Volunteer Buildings... ..			1,500	1,500
For lighting Lamps, sweeping Chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..			150	200
For lighting Government Lamps in Streets of Sydney, the Domain, and Hyde Park			1,100	1,100
To provide Building and other Materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public Buildings, by the labour of Prisoners in Gaol ... ..			6,500	6,500
Police Buildings ... ..			3,000	6,000
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..			15,000	20,000
Supply of Coffins for Paupers ... ..			150	150
Repairs and Furniture for Telegraph Stations ... ..			3,000	3,000
Repairs to Buildings used as Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..			500	1,300
Repairs to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..			500	1,000
Rebuilding external Wall, erecting Lodge, Hospital, Kitchen, &c., at the Gaol, Darlinghurst ... ..				14,000
New Court House at Bathurst ... ..				14,000
For further Improvements at the Abattoir, Glebe Island ... ..				4,600
Lunatic Asylum, Cooma—For providing Water Supply... ..				350
Repairs, &c., Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute at Liverpool ... ..				1,000
For the erection of a New Post and Telegraph Office at Moree... ..				1,000
For the erection of a Court House and Lock-up at Moss Vale ... ..				1,700
Erection of a Water Police Station, Newcastle ... ..				1,600
Additions, Fencing, &c., Police Station, Tamworth ... ..				1,042
Erection of Watch-house at Ballock Island ... ..				1,150
Erection of a Watch-house at Stockton ... ..				1,150
Towards completion of Public Offices for Lands Department, further sum				20,000
Furniture for Government House ... ..				1,000
Towards the erection of Reformatory for Boys, South Head, further sum				5,000
Additions and alterations, Reformatory for Girls, South Head, further sum				3,000
For erection of new Light-house and Quarters at South Head ... ..				15,000
For the erection of Temporary Buildings at the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum ... ..				13,000
For the erection of a Gaol at Goulburn ... ..				25,000
For the erection of a Court-house and Lock-up at Lithgow ... ..				2,500
For the erection of an additional Building to contain 150 Patients at the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, further sum ... ..				11,000
To improve character and position of Lights on Coast, further sum ... ..				3,000
For erecting Quarters for the Look-out Man at Newcastle ... ..				700
Post and Telegraph Office Menindie, further sum ... ..				1,200
Post and Telegraph Office, Gunnedah, further sum ... ..				800
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office Walgett ... ..				1,500
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Wallsend ... ..				2,000
Erection of Post and Telegraph Office, Gulgong ... ..				2,000
Erection of a New Court House at Bombala ... ..				3,000
For the purchase of sites for Post and Telegraph Offices in Suburbs of Sydney and in the Country Districts ... ..				4,000
For erection of Police Quarters at Inverell ... ..				800
For erection of Police Officer's Quarters at Hay ... ..				800
For erection of Police Station, Lock-up, and Stable, at Urana ... ..				1,200
For erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Braidwood ... ..				800
For erection of Police Officers' Quarters, Store, and Office, at Narrabri ... ..				1,200
For erection of Police Barrack at Walgett ... ..				1,200
For erection of a Watch House at North Sydney, including site ... ..				5,000
For erection of a Cottage for the Chief Attendant at the Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma ... ..				950
For the erection of a Court House at Forbes ... ..				8,000
Post and Telegraph Offices, Orange, further sum ... ..				2,300
For providing and fixing roofing Tiles on temporary buildings at Callan Park... ..				750
For the erection of new Lock-up at Goulburn ... ..				2,500
Post and Telegraph Office at Forbes, further sum of ... ..				1,800
Post and Telegraph Office at Raymond Terrace ... ..				1,200
For the Pavement in front of Victoria Barracks... ..				2,600
Other Votes of 1877 ... ..			360,244	
TOTAL ... ..			418,644	255,142

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

							Amount Voted for 1877.	Amount Required for 1878.
<b>Electric Telegraphs.</b>								
<i>Construction.</i>							£	£
For the construction of a Line of Telegraph from Casino to Coraki, on the Richmond River, a distance of 20 miles	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,000	
Line from Cowra to Grenfell	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,000	
Line from Booligal to Hillston	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,000	
Line from Cootamundra to Gundagai	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,200	
Line from Kiama to Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,850	
Line from Warren to Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15,000	
Line from Hay to Booligal (Re-vote)	...	...	...	...	...	.....	4,200	
Line from Milton to Bateman's Bay, <i>via</i> Nelligen	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,500	
Line from Grafton to Copmanhurst, <i>via</i> Ramornie	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,000	
Line from Morangarell to Marsden's Crossing	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,850	
Line from Merriwa to Denman	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,600	
Line from Braidwood to Bungendore	...	...	...	...	...	.....	600	
Extension of Lines generally	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,000	
Iron Poles for Railway Extensions now in progress	...	...	...	...	...	.....	15,000	
Other Services, 1877	...	...	...	...	...	73,816	.....	
<b>TOTAL</b>							£	73,816
								58,800

		No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
No. of Persons.						Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
1877	1878					£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges.</b>									
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.									
1	1	Commissioner and Engineer	...	...	...	900		900	
1	1	Assistant Engineer	...	...	...	550		550	
1	1	Draftsman	...	...	...	250		250	
1	1	Chief Clerk and Cashier	...	...	...	400		400	
1	1	Supervisor of Accounts and Accountant	...	...	...	*200		400	
1	1	Assistant Accountant	...	...	...	325		325	
2	2	Clerks, at £250 each	...	...	...	500		500	
4	4	Clerks, 1 at £225; and 3 at £100 each	...	...	...	525		525	
2	2	Cadets, at £75 each	...	...	...	150		150	
1	1	Messenger	...	...	...	75		75	
1	1	Assistant Housekeeper	...	...	...	30		50	
							3,905		4,125
Equipment Allowance to Commissioner and Engineer						100		100	
Travelling Expenses, Instruments, Books, and other Incidental Expenses						700		700	
Assistance in Office and Field						.....	800	.....	800
							†2,000		1,000
16	16	TOTAL				£	6,705	.....	5,925
SUPERINTENDENTS IN FIELD.									
4	4	Assistant Engineers, at £500	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
5	5	Superintendents, 1st class, at £400	...	...	...	2,000		2,000	
7	7	Do. do. at £375	...	...	...	2,625		2,625	
2	2	Do. do. at £340	...	...	...	680		680	
6	6	Do. 2nd class, at £300	...	...	...	1,800		1,800	
3	3	Do. do. at £250	...	...	...	750		750	
4	4	Do. 3rd class, at £200	...	...	...	800		800	
4	4	Cadets, at £156...	...	...	...	624		624	
...	4	Cadets, 2 at £100; 2 at £52	...	...	...	.....		304	
							11,279		11,583
Travelling Allowance to 4 Assistant Engineers, and 14 Superintendents, 1st Class, at £150						2,700		2,700	
Do. 13 Superintendents, 2nd and 3rd class, at £125						1,625		1,625	
Do. 4 Cadets, at £80						320		320	
							4,645		4,645
Further Travelling Allowance to Field Officers						.....	2,322	.....	.....
35	39	TOTAL				£	18,246	.....	16,228
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.									
<i>Main North Road.</i>									
Morpeth to Willow Tree, Tolls to be expended where collected						2,050		.....	
West Maitland to Willow Tree—Additional subsidy within Railway Termini, 112 miles, at £10						1,120		.....	
Willow Tree to Armidale, Tolls to be expended where collected						800		.....	
Willow Tree to Armidale, 123 miles, at £75						9,225		.....	
West Maitland to Willow-tree—Additional Subsidy within Railway Termini, 50 per cent. on 112 miles, at £10						560		.....	
Willow-tree to Armidale, 25 per cent. on 123 miles, at £75						2,306		.....	
West Maitland to Tamworth—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 170 miles, at £50						.....		8,500	
Tamworth to Armidale, 75 miles at £75						.....		5,625	
							16,061		14,125
Carried forward						£	16,061	.....	14,125

\* Voted for six months only in 1877.

† This item should appear under head of General Establishment, and not under that of Field Superintendence, as in Estimates of 1877.

## No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges—continued.		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
Brought forward ... ..		.....	16,061	.....	14,125
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.					
Brought forward ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Main South Road.</i>					
Fifth Milestone to Bowning, Tolls to be expended where collected		150		.....	
Fifth Milestone to Bowning—Additional subsidy within Railway Termini, 205 miles, at £10 ... ..		2,050		.....	
Bowing to Albury, Tolls to be expended where collected ..		812		.....	
Bowing to Albury, 175 miles, at £75 ... ..		13,125		.....	
Fifth Milestone to Bowning—Additional Subsidy within Railway Termini, 50 per cent. on 205 miles, at £10 ... ..		1,025		.....	
Bowing to Albury, 25 per cent. on 175 miles, at £75 ... ..		3,281		.....	
Sydney to Bowning—Subsidy within Railway Termini, 210 miles at £25 ... ..		.....		5,250	
Bowing to Albury, 175 miles at £75 ... ..		.....		13,125	
			20,448		18,375
<i>Main Western Road.</i>					
Sydney to Bathurst—Additional subsidy within Railway Termini, omitting Mountain Road, 100 miles, at £10 ... ..		1,000		.....	
Sydney to Bathurst, Tolls to be expended where collected ...		3,250		.....	
Bathurst to Warren, Tolls to be expended where collected ...		1,440		.....	
Bathurst to Warren, 194 miles, at £75 ... ..		14,550		.....	
Sydney to Bathurst—Additional Subsidy within Railway Termini, omitting Mountain Road, 50 per cent. on 100 miles, at £10		500		.....	
Bathurst to Warren, 25 per cent. on 194 miles, at £75 ... ..		3,637		.....	
Sydney to Orange—Subsidy within Railway Termini, omitting Mountain Road, 135 miles, at £25 ... ..		.....		3,375	
Orange to Warren, 194 miles, at £75 ... ..		.....		14,550	
			24,377		17,925
<i>Other Main Roads.</i>					
Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles, at £75 ... ..		7,500		7,500	
Grafton to Glen Innes—Tolls, Grafton Punt ... ..		1,400		.....	
Grafton to Glen Innes—25 per cent. on 100 miles, at £75 ...		1,875		.....	
Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50 ... ..		8,250		8,250	
Armidale to Maryland, 25 per cent. on 165 miles, at £50 ...		2,062		.....	
Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles, at £75 ... ..		5,625		5,625	
Wallerawang to Mudgee—Tolls ... ..		2,500		.....	
Wallerawang to Mudgee—Amount in lieu of Tolls to repay 6th Instalment of Loan of £22,000 of 1872 ... ..		.....		3,000	
Wallerawang to Mudgee—25 per cent. on 75 miles, at £75 ...		1,406		.....	
Bombala <i>via</i> Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles, at £75 ...		4,050		4,050	
Bombala <i>via</i> Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 25 per cent. on 54 miles at £75 ... ..		1,012		.....	
Orange by Boree to Forbes, 81 miles, at £75 ... ..		6,075		6,075	
Orange by Boree to Forbes, 25 per cent. on 81 miles, at £75 ..		1,406		.....	
Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 ... ..		6,150		6,150	
Goulburn to Cooma, 25 per cent. on 123 miles, at £50 ... ..		1,537		.....	
Goulburn to Cooma—Tolls ... ..		400		.....	
Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 ... ..		1,800		1,800	
Tarago to Braidwood, 25 per cent. on 36 miles, at £50 ... ..		450		.....	
Bathurst <i>via</i> Cowra to Grenfell, 97 miles, at £50 per mile ...		4,850		.....	
Bathurst to Cowra—Tolls ... ..		200		.....	
Bathurst <i>via</i> Cowra to Grenfell, 25 per cent. on 97 miles, at £50		1,212		.....	
Bathurst to Blayney, 22 miles, at £25 ... ..		.....		550	
Blayney <i>via</i> Cowra to Grenfell, 75 miles, at £50 ... ..		.....		3,750	
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry ... ..		*2,000		2,000	
Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry, 25 per cent. on annual vote ...		500		.....	
To ballast and metal Cleveland-street from Dowling-street to the Randwick Road ... ..		.....		1,500	
Sydney <i>via</i> the Dam at Cook's River to Halfway House ... ..		.....		.....	
Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ... ..		.....		.....	
Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliff Bridge ... ..		3,000		.....	
Tolls, to be expended in repair of Roads, or divided ratably between the Municipalities interested ... ..		.....		.....	
Carried forward ... ..		£ 65,260		50,250	
Carried forward ... ..		£ .....	60,881	.....	50,425

\* Includes £1,100, item No. 835, which should appear here.

No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
<b>Roads and Bridges—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... ..	£	60,881	£	50,425
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE—continued.</b>				
<i>Other Main Roads—continued.</i>				
Brought forward ... ..	£	65,260	£	50,250
Cook's River Roads, as detailed on Estimates-in-Chief, 25 per cent. on Tolls voted in 1877... ..	£	750		
Amount in lieu of Tolls for repair of the undermentioned Roads:—				
Sydney <i>viâ</i> the Dam at Cook's River to Half-way House ... ..				
Rocky Point Road to Road from Tom Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ... ..			£	3,000
Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road ... ..				
Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliffe Bridge ... ..				
		66,010		53,250
<i>Roads and Bridges generally.</i>				
Contingent Works on Roads under Department ... ..	£	12,000	£	12,000
Expenses of Punts, Approaches, and Appurtenances ... ..	£	3,000		
Estimated Tolls and Dues on various Bridges and Ferries to meet expenses of collection, maintenance, and repair ... ..	£	1,500		
Expenses of working Punts, and maintaining Approaches, &c. ... ..				10,000
Repair and painting of Bridges ... ..	£	8,000	£	8,000
Conveyance of Officers, Equipment, and Materials by Railway ... ..	£	1,000	£	2,000
Minor Roads under Department, as per Schedule... ..	£	173,000	£	205,000
Per centage addition to Schedule Votes for 1877 ... ..	£	58,488		
Approaches to Railway Stations ... ..	£	9,100	£	8,000
Bridge (Iron) over South Creek at Windsor, further sum ... ..	£	2,000	£	1,500
Punt, Tinonee Ferry ... ..				400
Bridges on Road, Tamworth to Warialda ... ..				1,100
Bridge over Paterson River at Gresford ... ..				2,000
Bridge over Tuena Creek ... ..				1,000
Bridges on Road, Narrabri to Moree ... ..				1,550
Bridge, Bundaburrah Creek, on Road, Forbes to Marsden and Bland ... ..				500
Bridge, Jemalong Creek, Road Forbes to Condobolin ... ..				500
Bridge over Sandy or Coghill Creek, at Cuttabri, on Road Wee Waa to Walgett ... ..				500
Bridge, Stony Creek, on Broad-arrow Road ... ..				150
Bridge over Booral Creek, on Road from Raymond Terrace and Stroud Road to Bulladelah ... ..				500
Bridge over Saucy Creek ... ..				700
Bridge over Wyong Creek, near Gosford ... ..				750
Bridge over Wollondilly River, on Wheeo Road ... ..				2,500
Bridge over Adelong Creek, at Downey's Crossing ... ..				400
Bridge over Billibong, at Jerelderie, with Approaches ... ..				800
Bridge over Bega River, further sum ... ..				500
Bridge over Good-dog Creek, on Road to Bomaderry Ferry ... ..				200
Bundarra Bridge } Additional amounts required to construct of {				10,000
Nowra Bridge } Iron in lieu of Timber ... ..				20,000
Bridges on Road Narrabri to Walgett ... ..				1,500
Bridge, Gougher's Gully, on Road Gunnedah to Narrabri ... ..				500
Bridge over Charcoal Creek (No. 2) on Main South Coast Road, Illawarra ... ..				400
Bridge, Budgee Budgee Creek, District of Balranald ... ..				500
Bridge at Moama—Moiety of cost of adding footways ... ..				2,000
Bridge—Manar Creek ... ..				600
Bridge at Oxley ... ..				
O'Brien's Bridge, Yass ... ..				2,000
Diversion of Albury and Howlong Road to avoid Hospital Hill... ..				2,000
Road from Dungog Bridge to Thalaba Bridge ... ..				500
Road, Newcastle to Maitland ... ..				700
Road, Broughton Creek to Broger's Creek (on condition that no compensation be given for land or fencing) ... ..				500
Road from Kiama to Gerringong ... ..				1,000
Road from Bell's Line at Railway Bridge to Creek ... ..				600
Carried forward ... ..	£	268,088	£	303,350
Carried forward ... ..	£		£	
		126,891		103,675

## No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Bridges—continued.	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
Brought forward ... ..	.....	126,891	.....	103,675
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>				
Brought forward ... ..	268,088		303,350	
Metalling Main Street through Jerilderie ... ..	.....		1,056	
Pass over the Monkerai Range ... ..	.....		3,000	
Road over the Wallarobba Range ... ..	.....		1,500	
Kerbing and Guttering certain portions of Main Western Road within Municipal limits ... ..	.....		1,000	
Road at foot of Jambaroo Mountain Pass... ..	.....		500	
Road from Bathurst and Cowra Road <i>via</i> Grubbenbong Creek to Abercrombie River ... ..	.....		270	
Main Street through Town of Dungog ... ..	.....		300	
Road, Germanton to Cokendina ... ..	.....		1,400	
Roads in Wollombi District (to be expended when Roads now under Trustees are transferred to Department) ... ..	.....		5,000	
Road from Oberon to Fish River Caves ... ..	.....		500	
Road, Forbes to Eugowra ... ..	.....		1,000	
Road, Forbes to Parkes ... ..	.....		500	
Road, Ginkin to Tuglow ... ..	.....		300	
Road, Goulburn <i>via</i> Oberon to Tarana ... ..	.....		600	
Towards providing Water Supply at Young and Grenfell ... ..	.....		1,500	
Additional Tanks on Road, Balranald to Ivanhoe ... ..	.....		4,000	
Water Tanks in Liverpool Plains District ... ..	.....		3,000	
Tanks on Road, Corowa to Coonamble ... ..	.....		600	
Tanks on Road, Bourke to Cobar, further sum ... ..	.....		3,000	
Tank between Bourke and Flood's Bridge on the Warrego ... ..	.....		1,500	
Improving the Road over the Bulli Pass ... ..	.....		200	
Improvements on Roads, &c., between the Murrumbidgee and the Darling Rivers... ..	.....		3,000	
Spare Punt for the Hunter River ... ..	.....		400	
Bridge on Road, Wollombi towards Maitland ... ..	.....		500	
Reservoir on Road, Wagga Wagga to Cootamundra ... ..	.....		500	
Bridge over Cook's River on road from Kingsgrove to Croydon Railway Station, on condition of the Inhabitants dedicating land for road and clearing same ... ..	.....		600	
To complete the continuation of the Main Sewer along the course of the Tank Stream ... ..	.....		15,000	
Other Votes, 1877 ... ..	144,508		.....	
		412,596		354,076
<i>Roads under Trustees.</i>				
Clerk in Charge ... ..	300		300	
Minor Roads under Trustees, as per Schedule ... ..	39,000		38,000	
Percentage addition to Schedule Votes for 1877 ... ..	21,858		.....	
Unclassified Roads ... ..	16,000		16,000	
Cost of obtaining Reports, and other Contingent Expenses ... ..	600		600	
Bowenfels to Wallerawang, 12 miles, at £10 ... ..	120		120	
Do. 50 per cent. on 12 miles, at £10 ... ..	60		.....	
		77,938		55,020
TOTAL ... ..	£	617,425	.....	512,771
Miscellaneous.				
Lighting Belmore Bridge ... ..	60		60	
Attending to the Lighting and Extinguishing of Gas, &c., in the Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	70		70	
		130		130



## VIII.

## Railways.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
	Railways :—	£	£
110	General Establishment... ..	4,925	5,275
110	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress ... ..	11,121	13,271
111	Existing Lines—Working Expenses ... ..	381,247	459,784
112	Miscellaneous ... ..	74,550	125,000
	TOTAL ... .. £	471,843	603,330

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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## No. VIII.—RAILWAYS.

No. of Persons.		Existing Lines—Working Expenses.	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878		Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
			£		£	
<b>PERMANENT WAY AND LOCOMOTIVE BRANCHES.</b>						
1	1	Engineer for existing Lines ... ..	1,000		1,000	
1	1	Draftsman ... ..	400		400	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..	375		375	
1	1	1st Clerk ... ..	210		210	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	190		190	
1	1	Do ... ..	175		175	
1	...	Do ... ..	156		.....	
1	1	Do ... ..	150		150	
1	1	Do ... ..	110		110	
...	1	Do ... ..	.....		100	
1	1	Do ... ..	54		54	
1	1	Messenger and Housekeeper ... ..	100		100	
<i>Locomotive Branch.</i>						
1	1	General Overseer... ..	500	2,920	500	2,864
1	1	Locomotive Foreman, Newcastle ... ..	400		400	
Running Expenses and Repairs, and Renewal of Engines (Schedule A) ... ..			150,000		175,000	
Repairs and Renewals of Carriages and Waggon (Schedule B) ... ..			25,000		30,000	
<i>Permanent Way Branch.</i>						
1	1	Superintendent of ditto, Great Northern Railway ... ..	450	175,900	450	205,900
1	1	Inspector, South and West ... ..	300		300	
1	1	Do. North ... ..	275		275	
Repairs and Renewals of Way and Works (Schedule C) ... ..			85,000		100,000	
<b>TRAFFIC BRANCH.</b>						
1	1	Traffic Manager, Southern and Western Lines... ..	600	86,025	600	101,025
1	1	Traffic Manager, Northern Line... ..	500		500	
...	2	Superintendents—Goods and Coaching South and West, at £350 ... ..	.....		700	
1	2	Inspectors, South and West at £300 ... ..	300		600	
1	1	Do. North ... ..	250		250	
1	1	1st Clerk ... ..	225		225	
71	...	Station Masters,—10 at £250, 6 at £225, 10 at £200, 13 at £175, 19 at £150, 6 at £140, 7 at £130 ... ..	12,725		.....	
...	75	Station Masters,—7 at £250, 6 at £225, 13 at £200, 15 at £175, 24 at £150, 7 at £140, 3 at £130 ... ..	.....		13,295	
Allowance to Station Masters for House Rent... ..			907		967	
1	1	Wharfinger, Newcastle ... ..	300		300	
1	1	Assistant Do. ... ..	200		200	
				16,007		17,637
<b>TRAFFIC AUDIT.</b>						
1	1	Traffic Auditor ... ..	400		400	
1	1	Assistant Auditor, Northern Line ... ..	250		250	
...	1	Inspector of Station Accounts ... ..	.....		275	
Other Clerical Assistance, viz. :—						
10	...	1 at £208, 2 at £170, 1 at £156, 1 at £150, 1 at £120, 1 at £90, 1 at £75, 2 at £52 ... ..	1,243		.....	
...	12	1 at £275, 1 at £250, 2 at £200, 1 at £170, 1 at £156, 1 at £120, 1 at £90, 1 at £75, 2 at £52, 1 at £26 ... ..	.....		1,666	
				1,893		2,591
<b>STORE.</b>						
1	1	Storekeeper—all Lines ... ..	350		350	
1	1	Assistant do., Northern Line ... ..	275		275	
1	1	Clerk ... ..	200		200	
3	...	Clerks,—1 at £175, 1 at £156, 1 at £140 ... ..	471		.....	
...	8	1 at £200, 1 at £190, 1 at £175, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £130, 1 at £109, 1 at £52 ... ..	.....		1,146	
Wages of Store Labourers ... ..			1,206		1,546	
				2,502		3,517
Traffic Branch—Wages of Employés, including £6,056 for Shipping Coal, which is recouped by Traffic charges ... ..			81,000		105,000	
Stores and Incidental Expenses... ..			15,000		21,250	
				96,000		126,250
112	127	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	381,247	.....	459,784

No. VIII.—RAILWAYS.				
	SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
	Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
	£		£	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others; Vote to be recouped as Advances are recovered ...	2,000		2,000	
Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings, and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic ... ..	30,000		50,000	
New Station, &c., West Maitland (including cost of land), and constructing Sidings, Sheep and Cattle Yards, &c. ... ..	.....		8,000	
Widening Bridge over Railway, Newtown ... ..	.....		2,000	
Widening Ultimo Road Bridge ... ..	.....		2,000	
Machinery, Tools, &c. ... ..	.....		6,000	
Extension of present Machine Shops and Engine Sheds, Sydney ... ..	.....		5,000	
Additional Engine Sheds and Machine Shops at Penrith, Bathurst, and Goulburn ... ..	.....		10,000	
Additional sum for strengthening bridges and improving gradients, Richmond Line... ..	.....		10,000	
Additional Workshops and Sheds at Honeysuckle Point ... ..	.....		10,000	
Renewing Richmond Line with 70 lbs. steel rails and ballasting with stone ... ..	.....		20,000	
Other Services, 1877 ... ..	42,550		.. ..	
TOTAL ... £	.....	74,550	.....	125,000

## IX.

## The Postmaster General.

## SUMMARY.

Page.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Voted for 1877.	Required for 1878.
		£	£
114-115	Post Office ... ..	230,650	240,597
115	Money Order Department ... ..	5,645	5,645
116-117	Electric Telegraphs ... ..	83,150	91,636
117	New Zealand Cable Subsidy ... ..	2,500	2,500
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 321,945	340,378

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.*

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.				
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.		
		Post Office.				£		£		
1	1	Postmaster General	...	...	...	1,500		1,500		
1	1	Secretary	...	...	...	800		800		
1	1	Accountant	...	...	...	450		450		
1	1	Superintendent, Mails	...	...	...	450		450		
1	1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	450		450		
1	1	Cashier	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Mail Despatch Room	...	...	...	400		400		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Mail Receiving Room	...	...	...	400		400		
...	1	Clerk	...	...	...	.....		350		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Record Branch	...	...	...	350		350		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Inland Mail Contracts	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Clerk in charge of Missing Letter Branch	...	...	...	300		300		
4	3	Clerks, at £300	...	...	...	1,200		900		
15	15	Do. 6 at £250, 3 at £225, and 6 at £200	...	...	...	3,375		3,375		
7	8	Do. at £175	...	...	...	1,225		1,400		
32	32	Do. 6 at £150, 11 at £132, and 15 at £100	...	...	...	3,852		3,852		
3	3	Constables, at 7s. per diem	...	...	...	383		383		
1	5	Stampers and Sorters	...	...	...	175		875		
4	6	Do. at £150	...	...	...	600		900		
21	15	Do. at £132	...	...	...	2,772		1,980		
13	...	Letter Carriers (1st Class), at £144	...	...	...	1,872		.....		
23	...	Do. do. (2nd Class) at £132	...	...	...	3,036		.....		
35	...	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £120	...	...	...	4,200		.....		
24	...	Do. do. (4th Class), at £108	...	...	...	2,592		.....		
2	...	Do. do. do. at £108, from 1st August...	...	...	...	90		.....		
...	6	Do. do. (1st Class), at £156	...	...	...	.....		936		
...	13	Do. do. (2nd Class), at £144	...	...	...	.....		1,872		
...	23	Do. do. (3rd Class), at £132	...	...	...	.....		3,036		
...	35	Do. do. (4th Class), at £120	...	...	...	.....		4,200		
...	28	Do. do. (5th Class), at £108	...	...	...	.....		3,024		
1	1	Shipping Clerk, at £150	...	...	...	150		150		
...	1	Messenger, at £150	...	...	...	.....		150		
4	4	Messengers—2 at £120, and 2 at £108	...	...	...	456		456		
1	...	Messenger	...	...	...	104		.....		
3	3	Boy Messengers, at £75..	...	...	...	225		225		
1	1	Groom, at £104	...	...	...	104		104		
6	6	Mail Boys, at £78	...	...	...	468		468		
12	14	Do. at £50	...	...	...	600		700		
1	1	Storeman, at £108	...	...	...	108		108		
1	1	Office-keeper, at £61	...	...	...	61		61		
1	1	Mechanic, at £150	...	...	...	150		150		
5	5	Female and Boy Servants, at £50	...	...	...	250		250		
10	...	Mail Guards, at £150	...	...	...	1,500		.....		
...	6	Do. (senior) at £175	...	...	...	.....		1,050		
...	7	Do. at £150	...	...	...	.....		1,050		
10	...	Railway Sorters, at £150	...	...	...	1,500		.....		
...	6	Do. (senior) at £175	...	...	...	.....		1,050		
...	7	Do. at £150	...	...	...	.....		1,050		
1	1	1st Class Detective, at 10s. 6d. per diem	...	...	...	192		192		
4	4	Postal Inspectors, at £450	...	...	...	1,800		1,800		
						39,140		42,197		
COUNTRY AND BRANCH POSTMASTERS						.....	24,000	.....	26,000	
CONTINGENCIES.										
Fuel and Light for Country Offices						500		600		
Rent of Country and Branch Offices						2,100		2,300		
Furniture and Fittings, Country Offices						300		500		
Forage Allowances to Country Letter Carriers and Postal Inspectors when in town						1,400		1,600		
Forage and Farriery, Sydney Horses						500		600		
New Mail Carts						50		.....		
Additional Horses						80		50		
Overtime, Sorting English Mails						900		1,000		
Carried forward						£ 5,830	.....	6,650		
257	274	Carried forward				£	.....	63,140	.....	68,197

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878					Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
						£		£	
		<b>Post Office—continued.</b>							
257	274	Brought forward ... ..				.....	63,140	.....	68,197
		<b>CONTINGENCIES—continued.</b>							
		Brought forward ... ..				5,830		6,650	
		Uniforms for Letter Carriers and Mail Guards ... ..				1,000		1,100	
		Postal Inspectors' Travelling Expenses... ..				1,100		1,500	
		New Stamps and Seals ... ..				300		350	
		Iron Letter and Newspaper Receivers ... ..				250		300	
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..				650		750	
		Incidental and Unforeseen Expenses ... ..				1,000		1,200	
		Post Office Official Directories ... ..				80		.....	
		Travelling allowance to Mail Guards and Sorters on Railway .. ..				300		350	
							10,510		12,200
		<b>CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.</b>							
		Inland ... ..				90,000		95,000	
		Gratuities to Ships' Mails, Foreign and Coastwise ... ..				7,000		8,000	
		Porterage, including Landing and Shipping Mails ... ..				1,100		1,100	
		Postal Communication <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..				45,500		40,500	
		To meet payments to Victoria and Queensland of the postage on letters, packets, and newspapers conveyed <i>via</i> Galle and <i>via</i> Singapore and Torres Straits, amount to be recouped (less the Imperial inland rate on letters, &c., <i>from</i> England) by postage collected on outward mail matter, and by amount allowed by London on correspondence forwarded to this Colony ... ..				12,000		13,000	
		Government of Fiji—Contribution towards establishment of a Mail Service between Sydney and Levuka, from 1st July (say), at £200 per round voyage, for six calendar months ... ..				1,400		.....	
		Government of Fiji—Contribution towards Mail Service between Sydney and Levuka, at £200 per lunar monthly voyage ... ..				.....		2,600	
							157,000		160,200
257	274	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£ .....	230,650	.....	240,597
<b>Money Order Department.</b>									
1	1	Superintendent ... ..				600		600	
1	1	Chief Clerk ... ..				350		350	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				350		350	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				300		300	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				200		200	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				200		200	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				200		200	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				150		150	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				100		100	
1	1	Clerk ... ..				100		100	
1	1	Messenger... ..				100		100	
1	1	Housekeeper ... ..				20		20	
							2,670		2,670
		<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
		Extra Clerical Assistance ... ..				100		100	
		Travelling Expenses ... ..				100		100	
		Intercolonial Offices—Commission ... ..							
		Commission to Country Postmasters ... ..							
		To pay the Imperial Government for Money Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, 1 per cent. on (say) £50,000 ... ..				2,750		2,750	
		Incidental Expenses ... ..				25		25	
							2,975		2,975
12	12	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				£ .....	5,645	.....	5,645

No. of Persons.		No. IX.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.						SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878							Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
								£		£	
<b>Electric Telegraphs.</b>											
1	1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	...	800		800		
1	1	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	...	450		450		
1	...	Accountant and Cashier...	...	...	...	...	300		.....		
...	1	Accountant	...	...	...	...	.....		400		
1	1	Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
...	1	Cashier	...	...	...	...	.....		250		
1	1	Ledgerkeeper	...	...	...	...	275		275		
1	1	Corresponding Clerk	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200		
2	2	Clerks (from 1st April, 1877) at £150...	...	...	...	...	225		300		
1	1	Booking Clerk	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Do. (from 1st July, 1877)	...	...	...	...	125		250		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	175		175		
1	1	Do. (from 1st July, 1877)	...	...	...	...	100		200		
1	1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	100		200		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	100		100		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Instrument Mechanician	...	...	...	...	350		350		
1	1	Instrument Fitter	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Do. do.	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Do. do. (Newcastle)...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Do. do. (Alphabetical)	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Battery Man	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Office-keeper	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Stable-keeper	...	...	...	...	104		104		
1	1	Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	75		75		
1	1	Storeman...	...	...	...	...	200		200		
...	1	Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	.....		150		
1	1	Messenger Overseer	...	...	...	...	150		150		
1	1	Do. do. (Night duty)	...	...	...	...	104		104		
1	1	Inspector of Lines (S. and W. Lines)...	...	...	...	...	350		350		
1	1	Do. (N. Lines)...	...	...	...	...	300		300		
1	1	Do. (Railway Lines)	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	1	Do. (Western Lines) from 1st April, 1877	...	...	...	...	225		300		
34	36							7,058		8,033	
8	8	Station Masters,—6 at £300, and 2 at £250 ...	...	...	...	...	2,300		2,300		
19	19	Do. at £200	...	...	...	...	3,800		3,800		
27	28	Do. at £180	...	...	...	...	4,860		5,040		
3	3	Do. at £175	...	...	...	...	525		525		
40	41	Do. at £150	...	...	...	...	6,000		6,150		
5	5	Do. at £120	...	...	...	...	600		600		
6	15	Do. at £104	...	...	...	...	624		1,560		
1	1	Station Master, at £26...	...	...	...	...	26		26		
1	1	Line Repairer	...	...	...	...	230		230		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	200		200		
11	11	Line Repairers,—at £150 (5 from 1st July, 1877)	...	...	...	...	1,275		1,650		
14	14	Do. at £120	...	...	...	...	1,680		1,680		
136	147							22,120		23,761	
1	...	Station Manager ...	...	...	...	...	300		.....		
...	2	Station Managers, at £350	...	...	...	...	.....		700		
1	1	Telegraph Instructor	...	...	...	...	250		250		
1	...	Clerk, Foreign Business	...	...	...	...	225		.....		
1	1	Check Clerk	...	...	...	...	200		200		
1	1	Do.	...	...	...	...	150		150		
5	5	Carried forward	...	...	...	£	1,125		1,300		
170	183	Carried forward	...	...	...	£	.....	29,178	.....	31,794	

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE—1878.

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No. IX.—THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.							
No. of Persons.				SALARIES AND CONTINGENCIES.			
1877	1878			Amount Voted for 1877.		Amount Required for 1878.	
				£		£	
<b>Electric Telegraphs—continued.</b>							
170	183	Brought forward...		.....	29,178	.....	31,794
5	5	Brought forward		1,125	.....	1,300	
...	4	Operators at £250		.....		1,000	
...	16	Operators, at £200		.....		3,200	
1	1	Operator, at £175		175		175	
20	...	Operators, at £200		4,000		.....	
31	31	Do. at £150		4,650		4,650	
7	7	Do. at £120		840		840	
93	93	Do. at £104 (1 from 1st July, 1877)		9,620		9,672	
8	8	Do. at £52		416		416	
8	8	Do. at £75		600		600	
1	1	Operator, at £26		26		26	
85	85	Messengers, at £52 (5 from 1st July, 1877)		4,290		4,420	
17	17	Do. at £26 (1 from 1st July, 1877)		429		442	
				26,171		26,741	
276	276			55,349		58,535	
<b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>							
Horse Equipment, Forage Allowance, and Farriery, for horses for use of Line Repairers				2,976		2,976	
Forage for Messengers' ponies				700		700	
Travelling Expenses of Line Repairers and Officers of the Department generally				2,000		3,000	
Rent of Temporary Offices				1,800		2,000	
Allowance to Officers for working overtime, at 2s. per hour				300		300	
Messengers' Uniforms				300		300	
Working Expenses of 9,600 miles of Line (say 10,000 in 1878)				7,000		8,000	
To replace Instruments, and for Porterage and Unforeseen Expenses				5,000		6,000	
Repairs to Lines generally				7,000		9,000	
Fuel and Light for Stations				500		600	
Allowance in lieu of Quarters to Assistant Superintendent				75		75	
Do. do. Managers of Sydney Office				100		100	
Telegraph Books				50		50	
				27,801		33,101	
446	459	TOTAL		£	.....	83,150	.....
<b>NEW ZEALAND CABLE SUBSIDY.</b>							
Guaranteed Annual Subscription for ten years, towards the Electric Cable between New Zealand and New South Wales (Resolution of Assembly)				.....	2,500	.....	2,500



# SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

## EXPENDITURE

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT

OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

# 1877

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
23 JANUARY, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

[9d.]



## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1874.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Steam Launch, further sum ... ..	1,501 12 11			
Fuel and Light, further sum ... ..	37 1 0			
Coroners' Inquests, further sum ... ..	3 0 0			
		1,541 13 11	611 8 7	930 5 4
<b>Services of 1875.</b>				
Free Public Library—(Re-vote of balance written off) ... ..	61 19 2			
Fuel and Light, further sum ... ..	54 10 6			
Lands Department—Contingent Expenses, further sum ... ..	4 12 6			
Conveyance of Mails, further sum ... ..	130 8 0			
Geological Surveyor—Contingencies, further sum	31 15 6			
Prisons—To meet the claims of the Railway Department for the Conveyance of Prisoners...	374 5 3			
		657 10 11	221 6 6	436 4 5
<b>Services of 1876.</b>				
Police—				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..	300 0 0		135 3 1	164 16 11
Permanent Artillery Force—To meet Messrs. Woods, Barber, and Co.'s claim for hire of horses, for the Artillery Service in October, 1876 ... ..	30 10 0			30 10 0
Gaols generally, further sum ... ..	5 3 6		5 3 6	
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, further sum ... ..	35 19 2		35 19 2	
Maintenance of Deserted Children, &c., further sum ... ..	23 15 6		23 15 6	
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, further sum ... ..	189 9 2		189 9 2	
Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta, further sum ...	120 7 9		120 7 9	
Removal and utilization of blood from the Abattoirs, further sum... ..	95 18 8		95 18 8	
To make good the sum advanced to the New South Wales Rifle Association by Mr. H. C. Dangar, to meet the expense of sending Rifle- men to Philadelphia ... ..	1,000 0 0			1,000 0 0
Parliamentary Drafting, further sum ... ..	21 0 0		21 0 0	
Attorney General's Department—Contingent Expenses, further sum... ..	51 6 0		51 6 0	
Board of Pharmacy—Salary of Secretary, from 26th September to 31st December, at £100 per annum ... ..	26 7 9		26 7 9	
Stores and Stationery for the Public Service generally, further sum ... ..	600 0 0		451 1 8	148 18 4
Carried forward ... ..	£ 2,499 17 6			
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	2,199 4 10	1,988 7 4	2,710 15 0

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... .. £	.....	2,199 4 10	1,988 7 4	2,710 15 0
<b>Services of 1876—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... .. £	2,499 17 6			
Marine Board—Contingent Expenses, further sum	677 6 4		.....	677 6 4
Law Expenses incurred by the Marine Board in the case of the Collision between the steamers "Challenger" and "New England" ... ..	110 3 0		.....	110 3 0
Advertising for the Public Service generally, further sum ... ..	130 5 11		130 5 11	.....
Lands Department—Contingencies, further sum	217 10 6		217 10 6	.....
Conditional Purchases—Travelling Expenses of Inspectors, further sum ... ..	174 19 7		174 19 7	.....
Railways—Purchase of land at Duck River, near Parramatta, as a new site for Workshops .....	3,699 8 4		3,699 8 4	.....
Telegraph Stations—Repairs and furniture, fur- ther sum ... ..	296 11 9		296 11 9	.....
Travelling Expenses of His Excellency the Governor during his tour in the Southern Districts of the Colony, in the year 1876 ... ..	436 18 8		304 3 10	132 14 10
Fresh Water Supply for the Abattoirs ... ..	45 6 8		45 6 8	.....
Incidental Expenses to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works, further sum ... ..	56 6 6		.....	56 6 6
		8,344 14 9		
<b>TOTAL FOR SERVICES 1874-5 &amp; 6 ... .. £</b>	.....	10,543 19 7	6,856 13 11	3,687 5 8
<b>Services of 1877.</b>				
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>				
Further Contingent Expenses ... ..	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....
<b>PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.</b>				
For the purchase of Books for the Garrison Library ... ..	.....	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0
<b>POLICE.</b>				
Forage, further sum ... ..	2,500 0 0			
Provision for Prisoners in Lockups, further sum	200 0 0			
Rent of Premises, further sum ... ..	300 0 0			
Conveyance of Prisoners and Police, further sum	300 0 0			
60 copies of Wilkinson's Australian Magistrate	140 15 0			
		3,440 15 0	.....	3,440 15 0
<b>REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, BILOELA, PARRA- MATTA RIVER.</b>				
Clothing, Rations, Medical Comforts, Fuel, and Light, further sum ... ..	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
<b>ASYLUM FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.</b>				
Further amount required to complete the Service of the year... ..	.....	20 5 4	20 5 4	.....
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>				
In aid of the maintenance of the Hill End and Tambaroora Hospital, on the usual conditions, further sum ... ..	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
For Conveyance to their home of the four castaways from Maiana (Hall's Island) and Outfit for same ... ..	175 0 0		175 0 0	.....
For the purchase of two Boats to be placed in charge of the Council of the Municipal District of Numba, for the saving of life and property in time of flood ... ..	60 0 0		.....	60 0 0
For the purchase of two Boats for the purpose of saving life and property at Wagga Wagga in time of flood ... ..	51 0 0		51 0 0	.....
To provide a boat for the use of the residents of St. Albans, M'Donald River, in time of Flood	35 0 0		.....	35 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	321 0 0			
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	3,816 0 4	266 5 4	3,870 15 0

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1877--continued.</b>	£	£	£	£
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY— <i>continued.</i></b>				
Brought forward... ..	£	3,816 0 4	266 5 4	3,870 15 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Brought forward ... ..	£	321 0 0		
For the purchase of a site for a Police Station, Petersham... ..		650 0 0		650 0 0
Rateable proportion, chargeable to this Colony, of the amount paid to His Excellency Sir William Jervois for expenses of the mission undertaken by him with Lieutenant Colonel Scratchley, for reporting on the best means of defending from invasion the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland ... ..		1,245 0 0	1,245 0 0	
Expenses connected with the maintenance of the Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta ... ..		2,600 0 0	2,183 10 10	416 9 2
Further expenses connected with the representation of the Colony at the Ex- hibition held in Philadelphia in the Year 1876 ... ..		225 16 10	225 16 10	
Further expenses connected with the Sydney Sewerage and Health Board ... ..		259 5 11	259 5 11	
Services of Hydraulic Engineer in connection with the Water Supply and Sewerage of Sydney and Suburbs and the Water Supply of other towns of the Colony, further sum		3,417 7 5		3,417 7 5
Expense of Borings Surveys, &c., in con- nection with the Hydraulic Engineer's services ... ..		1,473 6 2	1,473 6 2	
Expenses of an Inquiry into the Condition of the Inhabitants of Lord Howe's Island by Capt. Armstrong, R.N. ... ..		90 0 0	90 0 0	
In aid of the funds of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on con- dition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..		150 0 0		150 0 0
		10,431 16 4		
<b>TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY</b> £		14,247 16 8	5,743 5 1	8,504 11 7
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRU- TION.</b>				
Difference between £300 and £350 in salary of Second Clerk in charge of Records, from 1st January, 1877 ... ..		50 0 0	50 0 0	
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>				
Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle, increase of £75 per annum, from 1st January, 1877 (increased salary voted for 1876) ... ..		75 0 0		
Contingencies, further sum ... ..		34 11 0		
		109 11 0		109 11 0
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
Waverley School of Arts, purchase of site... ..		300 0 0		
Petersham do. do ... ..		300 0 0		
		600 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
<b>ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>				
Contingencies—Law Expenses, further sum		592 15 1	592 15 1	
<b>CROWN SOLICITOR.</b>				
Contingencies, further sum ... ..		10 0 0	10 0 0	
<b>TOTAL, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b> £		1,362 6 1	952 15 1	409 11 0
Carried forward ... ..	£	15,610 2 9	6,696 0 2	8,914 2 7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services of 1877—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ... £	.....	15,610 2 9	6,696 0 2	8,914 2 7
<b>No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>				
Hay—Assistant Locker, at £200 per annum, from the 23rd November ... ..	21 2 2			
Allowance for House Rent for same period, at the rate of £50 per annum ... ..	5 5 7			
		26 7 9	26 7 9	.....
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER.</b>				
Compensation to Mr. Charles Potter for acting as Government Printer during the absence on leave of Mr. Richards... ..	125 0 0			
Compensation to Mr. Chapman for acting as Superintendent during the same period ...	40 0 0			
		165 0 0	140 0 0	25 0 0
<b>ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.</b>				
For adapting the B. L. Henry Rifles now in use in the Colony to the Cartridges manu- factured by the Imperial Government for the Martini-Henry Rifles ... ..	.....	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	900 0 0
<b>QUARANTINE.</b>				
To meet the cost of the maintenance of persons detained in Quarantine in consequence of the introduction of Small-pox by the steamer "Brisbane" ... ..	.....	2,690 4 3	1,554 1 4	1,136 2 11
<b>GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS.</b>				
Deodorising Blood—Wages and other expenses connected therewith, further sum... ..	.....	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
<b>LOCAL MARINE BOARD, NEWCASTLE.</b>				
Inspector and Surveyor, from 1st October, at £200 ... ..	50 0 0			
Boatman, for one month ... ..	9 0 0			
		59 0 0	59 0 0	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Expenses connected with the importation of £50,000 of Silver Coin ... ..	578 0 1		578 0 1	.....
To meet claims arising out of Quarantine Regulations and Restrictions issued during the past year, further sum .. ..	352 8 0		.....	352 8 0
Floating Magazine, Newcastle, further sum	212 0 0		212 0 0	.....
Hire of Tug for Richmond River, further sum	280 0 0		.....	280 0 0
In aid of the National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales, being a sum equal to that subscribed by the Public ...	3,086 19 10		.....	3,086 19 10
Gratuity to Captain Charles Harrold, late Harbour Pilot and Assistant Harbour Master, Port Jackson, on his retirement from office, being one month's pay for each year of service ... ..	375 0 0		.....	375 0 0
		4,884 7 11		
<b>TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE ... £</b>	.....	9,024 19 11	2,669 9 2	6,355 10 9
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	24,635 2 8	9,365 9 4	15,269 13 4

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., -1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1877—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	£ .....	24,635 2 8	9,365 9 4	15,269 13 4
<b>No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>				
<b>LANDS DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Contingent expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	3,500 0 0	2,354 18 5	1,145 1 7
<b>SURVEY OF LANDS.</b>				
First-class Draftsman, from £350 to £400, from 1st October ... ..	12 10 0			
Messenger from £110 to £125 ... ..	15 0 0			
		27 10 0	.....	27 10 0
<b>CONDITIONAL LAND SALES.</b>				
Inspection of Conditional Purchases and Travelling expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	800 0 0	113 15 0	686 5 0
<b>OCCUPATION OF LANDS.</b>				
For compensation to the Lessee of Cajellico Run, for losses arising from the action of the Government in conflicting claims between Cajellico and adjoining runs ... ..	.....	190 0 0	.....	190 0 0
<b>IMPORTED STOCK.</b>				
Forage and Incidental Expenses, further sum	.....	50 0 0	18 6 8	31 13 4
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
For improvement of Reserve, Tumut ... ..	100 0 0			
Further expenses of the Oyster Culture Commission ... ..	318 8 6			
Value of Improvements on Land sold at auction to be paid to Mr. Henry Talbott	554 8 0			
Costs incurred by Messrs. R. & A. Landale in ejectment suit <i>v.</i> Thomas Rose... ..	330 10 0			
		1,303 6 6	418 8 6	884 18 0
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS ... ..</b>	£ .....	5,870 16 6	2,905 8 7	2,965 7 11
<b>No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.</b>				
<b>MINING DEPARTMENT.</b>				
Warden's Clerk, Tingha, from £20 to £50 per annum—increase from 1st July ... ..	.....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES ... ..</b>	£ .....	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	30,520 19 2	12,270 17 11	18,250 1 3

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>Services of 1877—continued.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	£ .....	30,520 19 2	12,270 17 11	18,250 1 3
<b>No. VIII.—THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>				
Additional allowance to Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, as Engineer to proposed Sydney Water Supply, from 26th November, at the rate of £300 per annum	.....	29 3 4	.....	29 3 4
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>				
For the repair of Roads in the Municipality of Leichhardt ... ..	200 0 0			
Re-flooring Penrith Bridge (Revival of Vote of 1875) ... ..	1,000 0 0			
Gostwick Bridge over the Paterson, further sum ... ..	1,000 0 0			
		2,200 0 0	200 0 0	2,000 0 0
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Temporary addition to the buildings of the Lands Department ... ..	70 0 0		70 0 0	.....
Further improvements at the Abattoirs ... ..	1,510 17 6		1,510 17 6	.....
Repairs and Iron Railing to the Dead House, Liverpool Asylum, further sum ... ..	517 0 0		517 0 0	.....
Branch Asylum for Lunatic Patients at Callen Park, including Fencing and Gates, further sum ... ..	5,000 0 0		.....	5,000 0 0
Erecting Lock-up at Grenfell, further sum... ..	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
Additions to Telegraph Station, Deniliquin, further sum ... ..	696 10 0		.....	696 10 0
Freight of Lantern for Seal Rock Light-house	58 18 0		.....	58 18 0
Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups, further sum ... ..	14,000 0 0		.....	14,000 0 0
For purchase of site for Post and Telegraph Offices, Tumut ... ..	240 0 0		.....	240 0 0
For purchase of site for New Post Office, Merriwa ... ..	100 0 0		.....	100 0 0
For the purchase of a site for New Post Office, Molong ... ..	150 0 0		.....	150 0 0
For purchase of Building at Waratah, used as Council Chambers, for holding Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	600 0 0		.....	600 0 0
For the erection of Court House and Lock-up at Walgett, further sum ... ..	319 0 0		.....	319 0 0
		23,362 5 6		
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally, further sum ... ..	.....	189 18 3	189 18 3	.....
Carried forward ...	£ .....	25,781 7 1	2,487 15 9	23,293 11 4
Carried forward ...	£ .....	30,520 19 2	12,270 17 11	18,250 1 3

## SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

9

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST DEC., 1877.	UNPAID ON 31ST DEC., 1877.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Services of 1877—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ...	£ .....	30,520 19 2	12,270 17 11	18,250 1 3
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>				
Brought forward ...	£ .....	25,781 7 1	2,487 15 9	23,293 11 4
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
<b>Miscellaneous:—</b>				
Further compensation to the Widow of the late Ed. Robinson, Foreman Painter, Railway Workshops, killed 31st August, 1876, £250 (as per Resolution of the Legislative Assembly), less £100 paid under previous Vote ...	150 0 0			150 0 0
Gratuity to Mrs. Eliza Surmane, for loss sustained by death of her husband, killed by a Railway Accident at Bathurst Station, on 7th September, 1877 ...	150 0 0		20 0 0	130 0 0
Compensation to Gatekeeper Earl, for injuries sustained in the execution of his duties ...	100 0 0			100 0 0
Iron Poles for Railway Telegraphs, further sum ...	355 1 2		355 1 2	
Alterations and Additions to Station Buildings and Siding accommodation to meet increasing Traffic, further sum ...	7,000 0 0			7,000 0 0
Difference in salary voted for Commissioner for Railways and that paid to Mr. John Rae for the years 1874-5-6-7—£200 a year ...	800 0 0			800 0 0
		8,555 1 2		
<b>Existing Lines—Working Expenses:—</b>				
Six months salary to Goods Superintendent, Traffic Branch, at £350 ...	175 0 0			
Six months salary to Superintendent, Coaching Branch, at £350 ...	175 0 0			
Further amount required to meet the General Working Expenses ...	30,000 0 0			
		30,350 0 0	9,338 2 4	21,011 17 8
<b>TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b> ...	£ .....	64,686 8 3	12,200 19 3	52,485 9 0
<b>No. IX.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>				
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>				
<b>Conveyance of Mails:—</b>				
Inland, further sum ...	1,000 0 0			
Gratuities for Ships Mails, Foreign and Coastwise, further sum ...	300 0 0			
Porterage, further sum ...	500 0 0			
		1,800 0 0		1,800 0 0
<b>Contingencies:—</b>				
Incidental and unforeseen expenses, further sum ...		300 0 0		300 0 0
<b>ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS:—</b>				
Instrument Fitter ...	300 0 0			
Travelling expenses, further sum ...	800 0 0			
Working expenses, further sum ...	1,000 0 0			
Repairs to Lines generally, further sum ...	500 0 0			
Unforeseen expenses, further sum ...	500 0 0			
		3,100 0 0		3,100 0 0
<b>TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL</b> ...	£ .....	5,200 0 0		5,200 0 0
<b>TOTAL FOR SERVICES, 1877</b> ...	£ .....	100,407 7 5	24,471 17 2	75,935 10 3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	£ .....	110,951 7 0	31,328 11 1	79,622 15 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
23rd January, 1878.

45—B

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR 1878, AND FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

(MESSAGE No. 18.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 April, 1878.*

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HERCULES ROBINSON,

*Governor.*

*Message No. 18.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th clause of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the accompanying Additional Estimates of the Expenditure of this Government for the year 1878; together with Further Supplementary Estimates for 1877 and previous years.

*Government House,*

*Sydney, 16 April, 1878.*

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# ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES

OF THE

## EXPENDITURE

OF THE

## GOVERNMENT

OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
16 APRIL, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

[6d.]



## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
£ s. d.                      £ s. d.		
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>		
Third Clerk, from £300 to £325 ... ..	25 0 0	
Clerk, from £150 to £225 ... ..	75 0 0	100 0 0
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.</b>		
<b>General Staff Contingencies—</b>		
Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Com- mandant ... ..	175 0 0	
Do. for Major of Brigade ... ..	120 0 0	
<b>Volunteers—</b>		
To meet the cost of re-organization of Volun- teer Force—Artillery and Rifles ... ..	11,150 0 0	11,445 0 0
<b>WORKS OF DEFENCE.</b>		
To remunerate Lieutenant-Colonel Scratchley while supervising Works of Defence, for 1878...	.....	700 0 0
<b>POLICE.</b>		
12 Ordinary Constables, at 6s. 6d. ... ..	1,424 0 0	
12 1st Class do. 7s. ... ..	1,533 0 0	
Contingencies—Forage, Horses, Rent, &c. ..	1,500 0 0	4,457 0 0
<b>ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES, &amp;C., NEWCASTLE.</b>		
Senior Attendant, from £84 to £90 per annum...	.....	6 0 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>		
In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, viz. :—		
Armidale and New England Hospital, on the usual conditions ... ..	1,100 0 0	
Inverell Hospital, on the usual conditions ...	150 0 0	
Tamworth Benevolent Society, further sum, on the usual conditions ... ..	150 0 0	
Towards the erection or purchase of a building to be used as a City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, on condition of the like sum being obtained by private contributions specially for the purpose... ..	1,000 0 0	
Muswellbrook Hospital and Benevolent Society, further sum for maintenance, on the usual conditions ... ..	100 0 0	
Additions and repairs to the Deniliquin Hospital Towards the erection of the Hospital, Wilcannia, on the usual conditions ... ..	300 0 0	
Towards the maintenance of same, on usual conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Towards the maintenance of same, on usual conditions ... ..	200 0 0	
Addition to the Goulburn Hospital, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	
Outfit for the Maitland Hospital ... ..	100 0 0	4,600 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
For mounting and removing Ordnance, Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany ... ..	750 0 0	
Gratuity to Mr. Siegfried Franck, on the loss of his office as Immigration Agent for this Colony in Germany ... ..	150 0 0	
Gratuity to the Widow of Gunner Charles Potter, of No. 11 Battery, Volunteer Artillery ... ..	100 0 0	
In aid of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society ...	50 0 0	1,050 0 0
Carried forward .. .. £	.....	22,358 0 0

## 4 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	22,358 0 0
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>		
<b>SHERIFF.</b>		
Three additional Bailiffs, to reside at Forbes, Lismore, and Tenterfield, at £150 per annum ..	.....	450 0 0
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>		
Carcoar—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £225 to £450 ... ..	225 0 0	
Corowa—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £175 to £300 ... ..	125 0 0	
Grafton—Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £50 to £100 ... ..	50 0 0	
Quirindi—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions visiting Murrurundi, at £300 per annum	300 0 0	
Yass—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £175 to £300 ... ..	125 0 0	
Gunnedah—Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £175 to £300 ... ..	125 0 0	
		950 0 0
<b>MUSEUM.</b>		
To meet the expense of opening the Museum on Sundays ... ..	.....	200 0 0
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>		
To meet the expense of opening the Free Library on Sundays, viz. :—		
Reference Library ... ..	199 0 0	
Lending Branch ... ..	103 0 0	
		302 0 0
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>		
Athenæum at Hay—Building Fund ... ..	500 0 0	
Bega School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	400 0 0	
Bathurst School of Arts—further Endowment, on the usual conditions ... ..	100 0 0	
Broke School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	200 0 0	
Cambewarra School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	100 0 0	
Charlestown Literary Institute—Endowment on the usual conditions ... ..	50 0 0	
Cooma Mechanics' School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	300 0 0	
Gunning School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	500 0 0	
Molong School of Arts, on the usual conditions...	150 0 0	
Newcastle School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	250 0 0	
Wellington School of Arts—in aid of the erection of a Building, on the usual conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0	
		3,550 0 0
<b>QUARTER SESSIONS.</b>		
To meet the following expenditure rendered necessary by the appointment of a new Quarter Sessions District, viz. :—		
Witnesses and Jurors ... ..	800 0 0	
Travelling Expenses ... ..	150 0 0	
Incidental Expenses ... ..	50 0 0	
		1,000 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>		
Circuit Courts—Fee to Presiding Judge at Tamworth, Armidale and Maitland Courts, in the place of Judge Hargrave ... ..	300 0 0	
Allowance to Clerk Associate ... ..	25 0 0	
		325 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	29,135 0 0

## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

5

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	.....	29,135 0 0
<b>No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>		
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>		
Sub-Collector of Customs, Wollongong ... ..	200 0 0	
1 Boatman, at same place ... ..	108 0 0	
		308 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
For the purchase of the barque "Bhering" as a floating Magazine for Gun-cotton, and for fitting up of same ... ..	2,000 0 0	
Gratuity to the Widow of Captain Robson, late Master of the Light-ship "Bramble" ... ..	100 0 0	
Gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Mr. Stephen Lynch, Publisher, Government Printing Office, on his retirement from office from infirmity of body ... ..	440 0 0	
		2,540 0 0
<b>No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.</b>		
<b>CONDITIONAL LAND SALES.</b>		
Inquiries, travelling, and witnesses' expenses, ser- vices of notices and incidental expenditure, further sum ... ..	1,600 0 0	
Inspectors of Conditional Purchases—Travelling and incidental expenses, further sum ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Temporary Staff (Inspectors) ... ..	3,500 0 0	
		6,100 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>		
Required to defray law cost <i>in re</i> Wm. M'Nicholl in reference to arbitration ... ..	190 0 0	
For improvements of Reserves, viz.:—		
Belmore Square, Goulburn ... ..	100 0 0	
Recreation Ground, Gunning ... ..	100 0 0	
" Gundaroo ... ..	50 0 0	
" Gundagai ... ..	100 0 0	
" Goulburn ... ..	200 0 0	
" Narrabri ... ..	100 0 0	
" North Shore ... ..	100 0 0	
" North Willoughby ... ..	100 0 0	
" Susan Island, Clarence River ... ..	100 0 0	
" Wellington ... ..	150 0 0	
" Queanbeyan ... ..	150 0 0	
" Watson's Bay ... ..	200 0 0	
" Cootamundra ... ..	250 0 0	
" Collector ... ..	100 0 0	
" Camden ... ..	100 0 0	
" Merriwa ... ..	200 0 0	
" Molong ... ..	100 0 0	
Fencing Recreation Reserve, Campbelltown ... ..	50 0 0	
Gratuity to Widow of late J. N. Wilkinson, Scab Inspector, Menindie ... ..	50 0 0	
For purchase of Cemetery Site, Newcastle (Reso- lution of Assembly) ... ..	3,000 0 0	
For clearing and improving Public Cemetery, Ironbarks ... ..	100 0 0	
Special Grant in aid of Aborigines ... ..	300 0 0	
For planting the Botanical Reserve at Albury with trees, &c. ... ..	100 0 0	
For keeping trees in order round Reservoir Enclo- sure, Campbelltown ... ..	25 0 0	
For fencing and improving Recreation Ground, Ironbarks ... ..	50 0 0	
For improving Public Park, Deniliquin ... ..	200 0 0	
For improving Reserve and planting trees in the Streets at Hay ... ..	250 0 0	
For general Improvements to Rifle Range, Pad- dington ... ..	150 0 0	
		6,665 0 0
Carried forward.. .. £	.....	44,748 0 0

## 6 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward... ..	.....	44,748 0 0
<b>No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.</b>		
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES.</b>		
1 Geological Surveyor ... ..	600 0 0	
1 Do. ... ..	300 0 0	
2 Men, at £75 ... ..	150 0 0	
Equipment Allowance for two Surveyors... ..	460 0 0	
		1,510 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
For the purposes of assisted prospecting for Gold the Crown Lands of the Colony—such sum to be distributed under rules to be approved by the Executive Government and submitted to Parliament (as per Resolution of the Legislative Assembly)... ..	.....	5,000 0 0
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>		
Dawes Point Wall and Boat Harbour, further sum	3,000 0 0	
Towards erection of Wharf and Store, Bermagui...	300 0 0	
For Deodorization of Blood, Glebe Island Abattoirs	2,000 0 0	
Snagging and placing Beacons on the Myall River, from Carew's Flats to Bulladela ... ..	400 0 0	
Towards extension of Jetty, Wollongong... ..	700 0 0	
Towards lengthening Eden Wharf ... ..	750 0 0	
Public Wharf, Yamba, Clarence River ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Sea Wall, Coogee ... ..	1,905 0 0	
Towards removing obstructions from upper part of Shoalhaven River... ..	300 0 0	
Removal of rocks at the entrance to Camden Haven, further sum ... ..	200 0 0	
Wharf, Ryde ... ..	600 0 0	
Wharf at Pennant Hills ... ..	450 0 0	
For the erection of a Wharf at Nambucca River, near the Post and Telegraph Office ... ..	600 0 0	
Public Wharf, Cape Hawke ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Further contribution towards the construction of Public Baths, Lavender Bay, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the Inhabitants or Municipalities of St. Leonards ... ..	150 0 0	
Towards Surveys in connection with Water Supply for Sydney, Newcastle, Maitland, and Mining Townships, Windsor, Bathurst, Albury, Orange, and other Water Schemes ... ..	8,000 0 0	
		21,355 0 0
<b>FITZROY DOCK.</b>		
Salary of Engineering Foreman, accidentally omitted from Estimates-in-Chief ... ..	.....	350 0 0
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>		
For the erection of a Court House at Denman ...	1,000 0 0	
For increasing the accommodation at the Post and Telegraph Office, Narrabri ... ..	540 0 0	
For the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz. :—		
Kiama, further sum ... ..	100 0 0	
Coonabarrabran, further sum ... ..	700 0 0	
Narrabri, further sum ... ..	540 0 0	
Murrumburrah, further sum ... ..	507 0 0	
Merriwa, further sum ... ..	900 0 0	
Narrandera, further sum ... ..	700 0 0	
Cootamundra, further sum ... ..	900 0 0	
Parramatta, further sum... ..	650 0 0	
Blaney, further sum ... ..	200 0 0	
Bingera, further sum ... ..	400 0 0	
Carcoar, further sum ... ..	800 0 0	
Scone, further sum ... ..	119 0 0	
Coonamble ... ..	1,500 0 0	
Carried forward ' ... ..	£ 9,556 0 0	
Carried forward ... ..	£ .....	72,968 0 0

## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

7

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	72,963 0 0
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b>		
<i>—continued.</i>		
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.</b>		
Brought forward... ..	9,556 0 0	
For the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz.,— <i>continued</i> —		
Waratah ... ..	800 0 0	
Windsor ... ..	1,500 0 0	
Jerilderie ... ..	1,200 0 0	
Jerry's Plains ... ..	800 0 0	
Erection of Police Station, Clarence Town ...	900 0 0	
Court House, Branxton ... ..	800 0 0	
Police Station, Bega, further sum... ..	700 0 0	
New Court House, Yass, further sum ... ..	2,000 0 0	
Police Station, Gundagai, further sum ... ..	75 0 0	
Court and Watch House, Redfern, further sum...	360 0 0	
Additions to Police Buildings, Tamworth ...	38 0 0	
Court House, Grafton, further sum ... ..	750 0 0	
Additions to Coroner's Office ... ..	95 0 0	
Repairs to University Buildings ... ..	500 0 0	
Shafting and Driving Gear, &c., for new wing, and new Boiler for old wing of the Government Printing Office ... ..	1,500 0 0	
Repairs and Alterations, Glebe Island Abattoir...	1,700 0 0	
Pilots Residence, Kiama ... ..	400 0 0	
		23,674 0 0
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
Tanks on Road between Hay and Deniliquin ...	2,000 0 0	
Dam at Copargo, on the Paroo Road ... ..	1,000 0 0	
For the Preservation of the Water Supply on the Town Common, Scone ... ..	200 0 0	
Reservoir on Road, Wagga Wagga to Cootamundra, further sum (£500 having been placed on the Estimates-in-Chief instead of £1,500) ...	1,000 0 0	
Reservoir at Cootamundra ... ..	100 0 0	
Road from Trial Bay to Navigable Water of the Macleay ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Rocky Point and Forest Roads, further sum ...	500 0 0	
Bridge over Wallis Creek at Yarrabong ... ..	800 0 0	
Bridge and Approaches, Dickenson's Creek, Manning River ... ..	600 0 0	
Bridge, Meryla Falls ... ..	400 0 0	
Bridge, Westbrook Creek on road from Singleton to Cooper's Flat ... ..	500 0 0	
Bridge on Menindie Road at Woytchugga ... ..	500 0 0	
Bridge over Rickaby's Creek, Cornwallis... ..	500 0 0	
Road from Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point ...	500 0 0	
In lieu of Tolls for Main Northern Road from Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland... ..	968 0 0	
		10,568 0 0
Carried forward ... ..£	.....	107,205 0 0

## 8 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1878.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Brought forward ... ..	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 107,205 0 0
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS</b>		
<i>—continued.</i>		
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
For doubling the Great Western Line between Parramatta Junction and Parramatta, and in the Lithgow Valley, and for additional Station accommodation (Capital Account), to be advanced from the surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending provision being made by Loan ... ..	42,000 0 0	
Gratuity to the widow and children of Driver John Egan, who lost his life at the Railway accident at Emu Plains, on 30th January, 1878 ... ..	675 0 0	
Gratuity to the widow and children of Fireman John Wiggins, who lost his life by same accident	350 0 0	
Gratuity to the father of Guard Herbert Brady, who also lost his life by that accident ... ..	200 0 0	
Revote of 1876—Railway Foot-passenger Bridges across Railway at Sydney, Newtown, and Parramatta Junction ... ..	2,000 0 0	
		45,225 0 0
<b>No. IX.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>		
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>		
1 Additional Clerk ... ..	.....	175 0 0
<b>TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Gratuity to Mrs. J. D. Cantrall, whose husband was killed whilst repairing the Telegraph Line at Moama, in October, 1876 ... ..	.....	50 0 0
TOTAL... .. £	.....	152,655 0 0

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 16th April, 1878.*

H. B. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

OF THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR

1877

AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
16 APRIL, 1878.

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SYDNEY : THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

[3d.]



## FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST MAR., 1878.	UNPAID ON 31ST MAR., 1878.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
<b>No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>PERMANENT MILITARY FORCE.</b>				
Contingent Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	303 12 4	303 12 4	.....
<b>PRISONS.</b>				
To meet outstanding claims on account of services of 1875 and 1876 ... ..	324 12 6			
Contingencies 1877, further sum ... ..	1,700 0 0			
		2,024 12 6	.....	2,024 12 6
<b>REGISTRAR GENERAL.</b>				
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	147 4 5	147 4 5	.....
<b>ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.</b>				
Rations, Clothing, Medical Comforts, Medi- cines, and other Contingent Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	1,800 0 0	1,482 16 5	317 3 7
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>				
For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, further sum ... ..	659 7 11			
Tamworth Benevolent Society, further sum on the usual conditions ... ..	179 0 0			
Muswellbrook Hospital and Benevolent Asy- lum, further sum on the usual conditions...	62 8 0			
Inverell Hospital, on the usual conditions ...	168 4 1			
		1,069 0 0	659 7 11	409 12 1
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Two Torpedo Boats, further sum ... ..	130 0 0			
Expense of Borings, Surveys, &c., in con- nection with the Hydraulic Engineer's services, further sum ... ..	182 3 11			
Further expenses connected with the main- tenance of the Erysipelas Hospital, Parra- matta ... ..	111 9 8			
Paris Exhibition Commission, further sum...	3,000 0 0			
		3,423 13 7	1,981 6 11	1,442 6 8
<b>No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>				
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>				
Crookwell—Clerk of Petty Sessions, from £50 to £175 ... ..	125 0 0			
Travelling Expenses of Police Magistrates, further sum ... ..	300 0 0			
Court House Cleaners, further sum... ..	300 0 0			
		725 0 0	.....	725 0 0
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
Cambewarra School of Arts, in aid of Building Fund, on the usual conditions ... ..	100 0 0			
Charlestown Literary Institute—Endowment on the usual conditions ... ..	25 0 0			
Bombala School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund on the usual conditions ...	500 0 0			
Adelong Literary Institute—Endowment on the usual conditions ... ..	33 0 0			
		658 0 0	.....	658 0 0
<b>THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.</b>				
Fees to Prosecuting Barristers, further sum	96 18 6			
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	27 9 0			
		124 7 6	124 7 6	.....
<b>CROWN SOLICITOR.</b>				
Extra Clerical Assistance during the Sick Leave of the Chief Clerk ... ..	60 0 0			
Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	6 1 2			
		66 1 2	66 1 2	.....
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>				
Law Expenses in the Case Museum Trustees ats. Krefft ... ..	.....	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0
Carried forward ... .. £	.....	10,441 11 6	4,764 16 8	5,676 14 10

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TO BE VOTED.		PAID TO 31ST MAR., 1878.	UNPAID ON 31ST MAR., 1878.
	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.		
Brought forward... ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	.....	10,441 11 6	4,764 16 8	5,676 14 10
<b>No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.</b>				
<b>GOVERNMENT PRINTER.</b>				
Payments made in England in connection with the introduction of the Woodbury Process ... ..	.....	630 13 9	263 0 0	367 13 9
<b>MARINE BOARD.</b>				
Contingent and Incidental Expenses, further sum ... ..	.....	934 16 10	.....	934 16 10
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
For Interest on the Uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings' Bank in the Treasury, during the year 1877.....	1,767 5 9	.....	.....	1,767 5 9
New Light-ship, Port Jackson, to replace the "Bramble,"—restoration of portion of lapsed balance of Vote of 1876 ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	370 19 3	629 0 9
Advertising for the Public Service, further sum	750 0 0	.....	494 1 8	255 18 4
		3,517 5 9		
<b>No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>				
Dredge Service, further sum... ..	6,351 17 8	.....	.....	6,351 17 8
Public Works— Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works, further sum ... ..	730 3 6	.....	216 2 8	514 0 10
		7,082 1 2		
<b>COLONIAL ARCHITECT.</b>				
Public Works and Buildings— For ordinary Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Public Buildings generally, further sum ... ..	1,750 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Light House, Solitary Islands, further sum	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,750 0 0
		2,750 0 0		
<b>No. IX.—POSTMASTER GENERAL.</b>				
<b>POST OFFICE.</b>				
Conveyance of Inland Mails, further sum ...	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Towards the purchase of Land required for the extension of the General Post Office...	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
		3,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£ .....	28,856 9 0	8,609 0 3	20,247 8 9

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 16th April, 1878.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

Finance, 1878.

ESTIMATES

OF THE

WAYS AND MEANS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED, 31 JANUARY, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

[3s.]



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No. 1.

---

ACCOUNT

OF THE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1876.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as shown on page 1 of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1877, ordered to be printed 2 May, 1877 :—						
	General Services, as per Appropriation Act 40 Vic. No. 11	3,452,453	6	3			
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts	50,440	18	2			
	Special Appropriations	796,000	0	0			
					4,298,894	4	5
2	„ ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS :—						
	Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum	125,493	7	11			
	Charges on Collections, further sum	814	17	6			
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	216	12	10			
	Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts of the Colony	370	1	5			
	Expenses under the Registration of Brands Act	351	11	3			
	Expenses under the Scab in Sheep Act of 1866	475	7	4			
	Schedule B—Superannuation, further sum	182	9	5			
					127,904	7	8
3	„ AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES issued under various Acts of Parliament, paid off in 1876				735,800	0	0
4	„ AMOUNT appropriated in aid of the Funds of the Municipal Council of Sydney, by the Act 41 Vic. No. 2, in lieu of vote of like amount for 1876, written off				10,000	0	0
5	„ AMOUNT of Supplementary Appropriations for Services of 1876, as per Appropriation Act, 41 Vic. No. 8.				102,387	7	10
	TOTAL AUTHORISED APPROPRIATIONS...				5,274,985	19	11
6	„ AMOUNT OF FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES for Services of 1876, page 4				10,543	19	7
					5,285,529	19	6
7	<i>Less—</i> Amount of unused Appropriations for Services of 1876, inclusive of Appropriations for Public Works to the amount of £420,424 16s. 8d. which were re-voted as Services of 1877, written off under the provisions of the Audit Act of 1870, as per Statement attached, marked B, page 23 ;				692,716	1	8
	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1876				4,592,813	17	10
8	„ ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED SURPLUS at the close of 1876				2,096,321	19	2
	TOTAL				£ 6,689,135	17	0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878,

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

1.

## Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By ESTIMATED SURPLUS on the Account for the Year 1875, as shown in Accounts Nos. 1 and 2 of the Ways and Means of 1877, which were ordered to be printed 2nd May, 1877 ... ..	1,615,525	17	3			
2	<i>Add</i> —DIFFERENCE between the Actual Surplus on the Account for the Year 1875, and the Estimated Surplus, as above shown, thus:—  Actual Surplus, as now ascertained ... .. £1,655,307 10 9 Estimated Surplus, as shown above ... .. 1,615,525 17 3				39,781	13	6
							1,655,307 10 9
3	„ ACTUAL REVENUE for the Year 1876, as per Statement attached marked A, page 17 ... ..	5,037,661	16	6			
	<i>Less</i> —Repayments of Advances credited to Votes ...	3,833	10	3			
							5,033,828 6 3
	TOTAL ... ..				£	6,689,135	17 0

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



No. 2.

---

ACCOUNT

OF THE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR

1877.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	To CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1878, page 1 :—						
	General Services (as per Appropriation Act, 41 Vic. No. 8) ... ..	4,696,248	15	2			
	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ...	47,946	16	8			
	Special Appropriations ... ..	837,000	0	0			
					5,581,195	11	10
2	„ ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS—						
	Revenue and Receipts returned, further sum ...	141,754	16	8			
	Charges on Collections, further sum ... ..	1,226	4	4			
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions... ..	119	15	4			
	Expenses of the Returning Officers of the several Electoral Districts of the Colony ... ..	6,463	15	6			
	Debentures paid off... ..	7,800	0	0			
	Expenses under the Scab in Sheep and Imported Stock Acts ... ..	1,609	9	3			
	Premium on Debentures purchased in accordance with Acts 31 Victoria No. 11, and 36 Victoria No. 2 ... ..	279	17	6			
					159,253	18	7
	TOTAL AUTHORIZED CHARGES ... ..				5,740,449	10	5
3	„ AMOUNT OF SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR SERVICES OF 1877, page 9 ... ..				100,407	7	5
					5,840,856	17	10
4	Less—Amount of Appropriations for Services of 1877 estimated as not likely to be required <i>and</i> Amount of Vote taken to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers, and others, &c., during 1877, which will not ultimately form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	250,000	0	0			
		60,000	0	0			
					310,000	0	0
	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1877 ... ..				5,530,856	17	10
5	„ ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, 31st December, 1877 ... ..				2,317,343	10	10
	TOTAL ... ..				£ 7,848,200	8	8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

2.

## Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED SURPLUS at the close of 1876, brought forward ... ..	.....			2,096,321	19	2
2	„ AMOUNT OF ACTUAL REVENUE for the Year 1877, as per Statement attached marked A, page 17 ...	.....			5,751,878	9	6
	TOTAL ... ..	.....		£	7,848,200	8	8

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



No. 3.

---

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

SHOWING THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE IN RELATION TO THE ESTIMATED INCOME,

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

---

## Consolidated

## ACCOUNT OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, as per Estimates-in-Chief for 1878, page 1 :—		
1	General Services ... ..	3,909,556 0 0	
2	Provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts ...	47,133 4 2	
3	Special Appropriations ... ..	797,000 0 0	4,753,689 4 2
4	<i>Less</i> —Amount of Vote to enable the Treasurer to make Advances to Public Officers and others, &c., during 1878, which will not ultimately form a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	.....	30,000 0 0
	TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1878 £	.....	4,723,689 4 2
5	„ ESTIMATED ACCUMULATED SURPLUS, 31st December, 1878 ... ..	.....	2,467,404 6 8
	TOTAL ... ..	.....	7,191,093 10 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

3.

## Revenue Fund.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	By ESTIMATED SURPLUS on the Account for the Year 1877, brought forward .. .. .	.....			2,317,343	10	10
2	„ ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1878 as per Statement attached marked A, page 17 ... ..	.....			4,873,750	0	0
	TOTAL .. .. .	.....		£	7,191,093	10	10

JAMES THOMSON,  
Consulting Accountant.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



## A.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the ACTUAL REVENUE of the Years 1876 and 1877,  
and the ESTIMATED REVENUE for the Year 1878.

PAGE.	HEAD OF RECEIPT.	REVENUE OF 1876.	REVENUE OF 1877.	ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1878.
	<b>Taxation.</b>	£	£	£
18	Customs.. .. .	1,011,872	1,074,733	1,094,700
18	Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ..	35,975	39,867	40,000
18	Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ..	9,860	8,169	8,000
18	Stamps .. .. .	455	1,657	.....
18	Duty on Gold .. .. .	9,368	7,458	7,500
18	Licenses.. .. .	93,876	101,249	102,500
	Total Taxation .. ..	1,161,406	1,233,133	1,252,700
	<b>Land Revenue.</b>			
18	SALES .. .. .	2,414,075	2,841,203	1,855,000
	ANNUAL LAND REVENUE—			
19	Interest on Land conditionally pur- chased .. .. .	99,329	126,654	155,000
19	Pastoral Occupation .. .. .	222,092	230,106	237,450
19	Mining Occupation .. .. .	13,214	11,211	13,000
19	Miscellaneous Land Receipts .. .. .	24,293	27,163	28,500
		358,928	395,134	433,950
	Total Land Revenue .. ..	2,773,003	3,236,337	2,288,950
	<b>Receipts for Services rendered.</b>			
19	Railway Receipts .. .. .	678,392	799,897	875,000
19	Post Office .. .. .	190,882	224,449	229,500
19	Mint Receipts .. .. .	10,496	10,903	10,500
19	Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ..	2,640	1,890	2,000
19	Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates and Fees	27,333	28,795	30,000
19	Registration of Brands .. .. .	1,188	844	800
19	Contributions under Sheep Diseases Preven- tion Act of 1866 .. .. .	11,029	10,233	10,000
19	Fees of Office .. .. .	43,368	42,348	45,600
	Total Receipts for Services rendered ..	965,328	1,119,359	1,203,400
	<b>General Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>			
20	Rents, exclusive of Land .. .. .	31,070	24,069	7,000
20	Fines and Forfeitures .. .. .	8,635	8,988	9,550
20	Unclassified Receipts.. .. .	98,220	129,993	112,150
	Total Miscellaneous Receipts.. ..	137,925	163,050	128,700
	<b>Grand Totals .. ..</b>	£ 5,037,662	5,751,879	4,873,750

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

## REVENUE DETAILED.

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1876.	Revenue of 1877.	Estimated Revenue for 1878.
<b>Taxation.</b>			
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>	£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	442,869	476,870	480,000
Wine ... ..	36,146	37,521	40,000
Ale and Beer ... ..	35,196	33,467	35,000
Tobacco and Cigars ... ..	75,230	94,798	95,000
Tea ... ..	60,494	63,004	65,000
Sugar and Molasses ... ..	40,529	47,486	50,000
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	7,979	8,918	10,000
Opium ... ..	8,350	8,362	10,000
Malt ... ..	4,395	5,599	7,000
Hops ... ..	6,134	5,699	7,000
Rice ... ..	9,748	9,430	10,000
Dried Fruits ... ..	31,702	40,187	40,000
Specific Duties... ..	127,944	155,726	160,000
Bonded Warehouses, 20 Vic. No. 21 ... ..	4,895	5,484	5,500
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses, &c. ... ..	200	140	200
	891,811	992,691	1,014,700
Murray River Customs ... ..	120,061	82,042	80,000
	1,011,872	1,074,733	1,094,700
<b>DUTY ON REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES</b>	35,975	39,867	40,000
<b>DUTY ON SPIRITS DISTILLED IN THE COLONY ...</b>	9,860	8,169	8,000
<b>STAMPS ... ..</b>	455	1,657	.....
<b>DUTY ON GOLD ... ..</b>	9,368	7,458	7,500
<b>LICENSES.</b>			
Wholesale Spirit Dealers ... ..	4,380	4,990	5,000
Auctioneers ... ..	2,250	2,272	2,400
Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors ... ..	80,302	86,602	87,500
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses ... ..	4,095	4,155	4,000
Distillers and Rectifiers ... ..	83	74	100
Hawkers and Pedlers ... ..	1,215	1,367	1,500
Pawnbrokers ... ..	600	570	600
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry Licenses ... ..	448	519	600
Licenses under the Gunpowder Act of 1876 ... ..	205	314	400
All other Licenses ... ..	298	386	400
	93,876	101,249	102,500
<b>TOTAL TAXATION ...</b>	£ 1,161,406	1,233,133	1,252,700

	1876.	1877.
NOTE.—To the Murray River Customs for 1876 and 1877 as above shown, viz. :—	£120,061	82,042
There should be added, the amounts collected at the undermentioned Bonds (which were established towards the close of the former year) included under the general Customs, viz. :—		
Deniliquin ... ..	4,642	24,319
Hay ... ..	392	7,573
Wilcannia ... ..	1,833	5,667
Total actual collections ... ..	£126,928	119,601
To which has also to be added the amount due by the Government of South Australia on the 31st December last... ..	.....	11,368
	£126,928	130,969

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1876.	Revenue of 1877.	Estimated Revenue for 1878.
<b>Land Revenue.</b>	£	£	£
<b>SALES.</b>			
Auction Sales ... ..	1,469,648	1,967,057	1,000,000
Improved Purchases, &c. ... ..	91,596	133,358	200,000
Selections after Auction ... ..	98,280	166,730	160,000
Provisional Pre-emptive Right Sales... ..	189,664	77,263	.....
Deposits on Conditional Purchases ... ..	496,053	424,954	425,000
Instalments on Conditional Purchases ... ..	7,134	10,751	10,000
Balances on Conditional Purchases ... ..	61,700	61,090	60,000
<b>TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND SALES</b> £	<b>2,414,075</b>	<b>2,841,203</b>	<b>1,855,000</b>
<b>Annual Land Revenue.</b>			
<b>INTEREST ON LAND CONDITIONALLY PURCHASED</b>	99,329	126,654	155,000
<b>PASTORAL OCCUPATION.</b>			
Rent of Annual Leases ... ..	48,871	51,176	65,000
Rent of Runs ... ..	172,088	176,305	170,000
Assessment on Runs ... ..	938	2,376	2,200
Quit Rents ... ..	195	249	250
	222,092	230,106	237,450
<b>MINING OCCUPATION.</b>			
'Mineral Leases ... ..	7,178	5,563	7,000
Mineral Licenses ... ..	251	390	500
Leases of Auriferous Lands ... ..	1,936	2,001	2,000
Miners' Rights ... ..	3,370	2,807	3,000
Business Licenses ... ..	479	450	500
	13,214	11,211	13,000
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND RECEIPTS.</b>			
Licenses to cut Timber, &c. ... ..	4,256	4,330	4,300
Fees on Transfer of Runs ... ..	1,308	1,232	1,200
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds' ... ..	12,185	14,369	15,000
All other Receipts ... ..	6,544	7,232	8,000
	24,293	27,163	28,500
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL LAND REVENUE</b> £	<b>358,928</b>	<b>395,134</b>	<b>433,950</b>

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1876.	Revenue of 1877.	Estimated Revenue for 1878.
<b>Receipts for Services rendered.</b>	£		
RAILWAY RECEIPTS ... ..	678,392	799,897	875,000
POST OFFICE.			
Postage ... ..	126,802	151,959	154,000
Telegraph Receipts ... ..	59,417	67,298	70,000
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	4,663	5,192	5,500
	190,882	224,449	229,500
MINT RECEIPTS ... ..	10,496	10,903	10,500
FEEES FOR ESCORT AND CONVEYANCE OF GOLD	2,640	1,890	2,000
PILOTAGE, HARBOUR, AND LIGHT RATES AND FEEES ... ..	27,333	28,795	30,000
REGISTRATION OF BRANDS ... ..	1,188	844	800
CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE SHEEP DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 1866 ... ..	11,029	10,233	10,000
FEEES OF OFFICE.			
Certificates of Naturalization... ..	131	146	150
Registrar General ... ..	10,989	12,530	14,000
Prothonotary of Supreme Court ... ..	3,099	3,336	3,500
Master in Equity ... ..	696	466	550
Curator of Intestate Estates ... ..	374	799	700
Insolvent Court ... ..	1,739	1,760	1,800
Sheriff ... ..	729	702	750
District Courts ... ..	4,672	4,890	5,000
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	4,848	4,156	6,000
Shipping Masters ... ..	2,646	2,765	3,000
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir ...	1,832	1,956	2,150
Other Fees ... ..	11,613	8,842	8,000
	43,368	42,348	45,600
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED £	965,328	1,119,359	1,203,400

REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Head of Receipt.	Revenue of 1876.	Revenue of 1877.	Estimated Revenue for 1878.
<b>General Miscellaneous Receipts.</b>			
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND.			
Tolls and Ferries ... ..	22,762	17,802	.....
Wharfs... ..	5,788	3,698	5,000
Government Buildings and Premises ...	54	3	50
Glebe Island Bridge ... ..	985	750	.....
Glebe Island Abattoir ... ..	1,481	1,816	1,950
	31,070	24,069	7,000
FINES AND FORFEITURES.			
Sheriff ... ..	561	167	600
Courts of Petty Sessions ... ..	7,416	7,951	8,000
Unauthorized Occupation of Crown Lands..	205	392	450
Crown's Share of Seizures, &c. ... ..	130	202	150
Confiscated and Unclaimed Property ...	250	258	300
Other Fines ... ..	73	18	50
	8,635	8,988	9,550
UNCLASSIFIED RECEIPTS.			
Sale of Government Property ... ..	1,840	2,373	2,500
Support of Patients in Lunatic Asylums ...	1,652	1,644	1,500
Collections by Government Printer ... ..	4,447	4,418	4,500
Store Rent of Gunpowder ... ..	617	1,727	1,400
Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol ...	3,207	3,440	3,750
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parlia- ment and on Letters of Registration ...	1,400	1,595	1,000
Interest on Bank Deposits ... ..	52,629	89,130	75,000
Fitz Roy Dry Dock Receipts... ..	2,892	1,423	1,500
Assessment on Sugar Refinery ... ..	1,000	750	1,000
Other Receipts ... ..	28,536	23,493	20,000
	98,220	129,993	112,150
TOTAL, GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS £	137,925	163,050	128,700
<b>Grand Totals ... ..</b> £	<b>5,037,662</b>	<b>5,751,879</b>	<b>4,873,750</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



## B.

STATEMENT showing the APPROPRIATIONS in DETAIL for the Service of the Year 1876; the EXPENDITURE therefrom to the 31st December, 1877; and the BALANCES on that date written off or retained for future expenditure.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.										
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.							
<b>No. I.</b>																		
	Schedule A ... ..	19,050	0	0	17,852	17	1	1,197	2	11	.....			.....				
	Schedule A—Supplement ... ..	3,850	0	0	3,634	15	4	215	4	8	.....			.....				
	Schedule B—										.....			.....				
	Pensions to Judges ... ..	2,450	0	0	2,450	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
	Political Officers ... ..	3,700	0	0	3,160	0	0	540	0	0	.....			.....				
	Superannuated Officers ... ..	2,112	5	1	1,965	8	0	146	17	1	.....			.....				
1	Schedule B—Supplement ... ..	1,531	0	0	1,505	0	0	26	0	0	.....			.....				
	Schedule C—										.....			.....				
	Church of England ... ..	10,736	12	6	10,221	5	6	515	7	0	.....			.....				
	Presbyterian Church ... ..	1,702	0	0	1,702	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
	Wesleyan Methodist Church ... ..	1,372	10	0	1,372	10	0	.....			.....			.....				
	Roman Catholic Church... ..	5,650	0	0	5,500	0	0	150	0	0	.....			.....				
<b>No. II.</b>																		
2	His Excellency the Governor ... ..	1,733	0	0	1,733	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
3	Executive Council ... ..	928	0	0	926	3	10	1	16	2	.....			.....				
4	Legislative Council ... ..	6,020	0	0	5,762	10	6	257	9	6	.....			.....				
5	Legislative Assembly ... ..	8,861	0	6	8,342	0	3	519	0	3	.....			.....				
6	Legislative Council and Assembly ... ..	1,750	0	0	1,556	7	1	193	12	11	.....			.....				
7	Parliamentary Library ... ..	3,470	0	0	1,991	1	10	.....			1,478	18	2	.....				
<b>No. III.</b>																		
8	Colonial Secretary ... ..	4,706	0	0	4,704	14	3	1	5	9	.....			.....				
	Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces:—										.....			.....				
9	General Staff ... ..	6,946	0	0	6,874	11	1	71	8	11	.....			.....				
10	Artillery Force ... ..	16,221	0	0	14,409	4	10	1,811	15	2	.....			.....				
11	Volunteer Force ... ..	18,368	0	0	7,816	0	2	140	15	9	10,411	4	1	.....				
12	Public School Cadet Corps ... ..	410	0	0	394	0	9	15	19	3	.....			.....				
13	Naval Brigade ... ..	5,641	0	0	5,548	3	4	92	16	8	.....			.....				
14	Police ... ..	170,929	0	0	166,566	19	6	4,115	8	11	246	11	7	.....				
15	Prisons—General Establishment ... ..	1,880	0	0	1,867	13	2	12	6	10	.....			.....				
	Gaols:—										.....			.....				
16	Sydney ... ..	1,635	0	0	1,630	5	4	4	14	8	.....			.....				
17	Parramatta ... ..	865	0	0	865	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
18	Bathurst ... ..	417	0	0	417	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
19	Maitland ... ..	480	0	0	480	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
20	Goulburn ... ..	417	0	0	417	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
21	Berrima ... ..	667	0	0	667	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
22	Albury ... ..	180	0	0	180	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
23	Braidwood ... ..	180	0	0	180	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
24	Mudgee ... ..	195	0	0	195	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
25	Armidale ... ..	180	0	0	180	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
26	Wagga Wagga ... ..	180	0	0	109	14	0	70	6	0	.....			.....				
27	Yass ... ..	190	0	0	190	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
28	Deniliquin ... ..	180	0	0	180	0	0	.....			.....			.....				
29	Port Macquarie ... ..	507	0	0	358	13	4	148	6	8	.....			.....				
30	Cooma ... ..	277	0	0	230	16	8	46	3	4	.....			.....				
31	Police Gaols—Country Districts ... ..	545	0	0	497	13	5	47	6	7	.....			.....				
32	Gaols generally ... ..	54,831	0	0	54,704	13	4	125	2	9	1	3	11	.....				
	Lunatic Asylums:—										.....			.....				
33	Board of Visitors ... ..	350	0	0	342	4	10	7	15	2	.....			.....				
34	Asylums generally ... ..	1,243	7	8	1,024	10	5	218	17	3	.....			.....				
35	Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	18,768	0	0	17,293	6	11	1,474	13	1	.....			.....				
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 382,304	15	9	357,999	4	9	12,167	13	3	12,137	17	9	.....				

STATEMENT—*continued.*

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	382,304 15 9	357,999 4 9	12,167 13 3	12,137 17 9		
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>						
	<i>Lunatic Asylums—continued.</i>						
36	Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	18,639 0 0	17,252 12 8	1,276 7 4	110 0 0		
37	Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst	1,101 0 0	952 14 1	148 5 11	.....		
38	Asylum for Imbeciles and Institutions for Idiots, Newcastle ... ..	5,578 0 0	5,091 4 0	486 16 0	.....		
39	Lunatic Patients ... ..	13,500 0 0	9,889 10 0	1,780 10 0	1,830 0 0		
40	Medical Board ... ..	44 0 0	44 0 0	.....	.....		
41	Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c. ... ..	7,785 0 0	5,982 7 0	1,682 13 0	120 0 0		
42	Auditor General ... ..	6,495 0 0	6,491 13 6	3 6 6	.....		
43	Registrar General ... ..	14,821 0 0	14,756 1 4	62 3 0	2 15 8		
44	Agent General for the Colony ... ..	2,650 0 0	2,490 8 3	159 11 9	.....		
	<i>Industrial Schools:—</i>						
45	Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ... ..	4,033 0 0	3,949 13 1	72 19 9	10 7 2		
46	Biloela Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	2,272 0 0	2,200 5 9	71 14 3	.....		
47	Biloela Reformatory for Girls, Parramatta River ... ..	329 0 0	220 13 0	104 3 8	4 3 4		
	<i>Charitable Institutions:—</i>						
48	Inspector of Public Charities ... ..	600 0 0	523 3 2	76 5 4	0 11 6		
49	Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute ...	18,626 19 11	18,621 17 6	5 2 5	.....		
	<i>Charitable Allowances:—</i>						
50	For the support of Paupers in the Sydney Infirmary ... ..	7,000 0 0	5,826 15 6	1,173 4 6	.....		
51	Salaries of Lady Superintendent and five Nursing Sisters ... ..	482 0 0	482 0 0	.....	.....		
52	In aid of the Sydney Infirmary and Dispensary, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	3,500 0 0	2,836 15 5	663 4 7	.....		
53	For the support of Women and Children in the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ...	4,208 0 0	4,149 10 0	58 10 0	.....		
54	In aid of the Funds of the Benevolent Society, Sydney, on condition of an equal amount being raised by voluntary contributions ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....		
55	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, on condition of £2,000 being raised by private contributions ... ..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....		
56	For the support of Infants removed from the Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick ... ..	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....		
57	In aid of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ... ..	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....	.....		
	In aid of the undermentioned Charitable Institutions, on condition that an equal amount be raised by private contributions, and also of the Government through Police Magistrates or other approved officers, having the right of admission of patients, viz. :—						
58	Albury Hospital and Benevolent Society	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....		
59	Bega Hospital and Benevolent Society	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....		
60	Gundagai Benevolent Society ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....		
61	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....		
62	Maitland (West) Benevolent Society, for extension of new buildings ... ..	1,000 0 0	85 13 8	914 6 4	.....		
63	Narrabri Benevolent Asylum and Hospital ... ..	200 0 0	127 17 0	72 3 0	.....		
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 505,968 15 8	470,723 19 8	21,029 0 7	14,215 15 5		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	505,968 15 8	470,723 19 8	21,029 0 7	14,215 15 5
<b>No. III—continued.</b>					
Charitable Allowances—continued.					
In aid of the undermentioned, viz. :—					
64	Parramatta Benevolent Society ... ..	175 0 0	96 8 6	78 11 6	.....
65	Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
66	Tamworth Benevolent Society ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
67	Adelong ... ..	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....
68	Araluen ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
69	Armidale and New England ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
70	Bathurst ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
71	Braidwood ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
72	Bourke ... ..	413 0 0	413 0 0	.....	.....
73	Carcoar ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
74	Cooma ... ..	300 0 0	138 12 6	161 7 6	.....
75	Deniliquin ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
76	Dubbo ... ..	400 0 0	356 1 7	43 18 5	.....
77	Forbes ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
78	Goulburn ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
79	Grafton ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
80	Grenfell ... ..	200 0 0	154 0 6	45 19 6	.....
81	Gulgong ... ..	500 0 0	193 2 5	306 17 7	.....
82	Gundagai ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
83	Hay ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....
84	Hill End ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....
85	Kiandra ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
86	Maitland ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
87	Menindee ... ..	250 0 0	.....	250 0 0	.....
88	Mudgee ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
89	Murrurundi ... ..	400 0 0	236 3 3	163 16 9	.....
90	Muswellbrook ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
91	Newcastle ... ..	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
92	Orange ... ..	500 0 0	323 13 5	176 6 7	.....
93	Parkes ... ..	200 0 0	115 19 5	84 0 7	.....
94	Parramatta ... ..	250 0 0	242 12 3	7 7 9	.....
95	Port Stephens ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
96	Queanbeyan ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
97	Scone ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
98	Sofala ... ..	100 0 0	51 8 6	48 11 6	.....
99	Tenterfield ... ..	100 0 0	91 12 6	8 7 6	.....
100	Wagga Wagga ... ..	600 0 0	268 8 7	331 11 5	.....
	Warialda ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
101	Wellington ... ..	150 0 0	126 9 6	23 10 6	.....
102	Windsor ... ..	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....
103	Wollongong ... ..	200 0 0	160 2 6	39 17 6	.....
104	Yass ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
105	Young ... ..	300 0 0	224 15 5	75 4 7	.....
106	In aid of outfit for Singleton and Patrick's Plains Benevolent Society ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
107	In aid of the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, to cover overdraft due by the Society ... ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....
108	In aid of outfit for Newcastle Hospital on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	300 0 0	115 0 4	184 19 8	.....
109	Towards the erection of the Prince Alfred Hospital, being an instalment of a proposed contribution by the Government of £30,000, on same conditions...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....
110	In aid of the erection of a Hospital at Inverell, on same conditions ... ..	500 0 0	383 7 3	116 12 9	.....
111	In aid of the erection of a Hospital at Glen Innes, on same conditions ... ..	500 0 0	481 0 1	18 19 11	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 531,481 15 8	493,595 18 2	23,670 2 1	14,215 15 5

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	531,481 15 8	493,595 18 2	23,670 2 1		14,215 15 5	
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>						
	<i>Charitable Allowances—continued.</i>						
112	In aid of the erection of a Fever Ward and Operating Room, Hospital at Orange, on same conditions ... ..	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	In aid of the erection of a Fever Ward, Hospital at Albury ... ..	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	In aid of the undermentioned Hospitals, on condition of equal amounts being raised by private contributions:—						
114	Hill End and Tambaroora Hospital—Building Fund ... ..	44 16 9	44 16 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
115	Narrabri Hospital—Enlargement ... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	Narrabri Hospital and Benevolent Asylum—Outfit ... ..	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....
117	Mudgee Hospital—Completion of ... ..	500 0 0	468 8 3	31 11 9	.....	.....	.....
118	Hay Hospital—Building fund ... ..	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
119	Hay Hospital—Maintenance ... ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Warialda Hospital—Erection ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Immigration ... ..	50,000 0 0	31,181 7 3	.....	.....	18,818 12 9	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Services:—</i>						
122	Municipal Council, Sydney, in aid of the City Funds ... ..	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	For defraying Expenses of the Returning Officers of theseveral Electoral Districts ... ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	Expense of compiling and printing Electoral Lists and Electoral Rolls ... ..	1,600 0 0	1,467 16 4	130 5 0	.....	1 18 8	.....
125	Newspapers and Almanacs ... ..	300 0 0	64 16 0	235 4 0	.....	.....	.....
126	Burial of destitute persons in cases where Inquests are not held ... ..	386 12 0	380 13 7	5 18 5	.....	.....	.....
127	Maintenance of Deserted Children, Paupers taken charge of for protection, expenses of transmission, &c. ... ..	267 8 3	264 8 3	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....
128	Fees for examining Lunatics ... ..	350 0 0	264 11 0	83 7 0	.....	2 2 0	.....
129	Rewards for apprehension of Offenders... ..	500 0 0	24 16 5	475 3 7	.....	.....	.....
130	Rent of furnished House for the Commodore commanding the Naval Squadron on this Station ... ..	500 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
131	In aid of the Agricultural Societies of the Colony, to be distributed <i>pro rata</i> , on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions from the members of such Societies ... ..	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
132	Towards the publication of the ninth volume of Bentham's work on the Flora of Australia ... ..	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....
133	Cost of premises at Gulgong infected by virulent poison dangerous to public health ... ..	500 0 0	357 6 0	142 14 0	.....	.....	.....
134	To complete the erection of Captain Cook's Statue ... ..	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
135	Gratuity at the rate of £20 per month for the remainder of the year from 1st July, 1875, to Mr. Thomas Scott, of Brisbane Water, for his exertions through the Press and otherwise (during a period of over 40 years) in naturalizing the cultivation of the Sugar-cane, and promoting the manufacture of Sugar in this Colony. (Resolution of the Assembly) ... ..	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward .. ..	£ 605,970 12 8	544,854 18 0	26,027 5 10	.....	35,088 8 10	.....

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances,					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	605,970	12	8	544,854	18	0	26,027	5	10	35,088	8	10
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>												
	Miscellaneous Services—continued.												
136	Relief to the Widow of Thomas Havenhand, who lost his life in the performance of his duty in the Public Service (Resolution of Assembly), at the rate of £30 per annum, from 1st July ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Further gratuity, at the rate of £250 per annum, to Mr. E. H. Hargraves, of Brisbane Water, in recognition of his very valuable and successful services as the practical discoverer of Gold in the Western Districts of this Colony, during 1851. (Resolution of the Assembly) ...	250	0	0	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	Compensation to the Rev. D. M'Guinn for the loss of his Stipend through the omission of his name from the Schedule of Clergymen entitled thereto, under the "Grants for Public Worship Prohibition Act," from 1st November, 1862, to 30th April, 1875, at £150 per annum ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	To meet a claim by the Imperial Government against this Colony, on account of Services connected with 1st Battery, 15th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, stationed in Sydney in 1866-7 ...	78	0	0	74	7	10	3	12	2	.....	.....	.....
140	Vehicle for the conveyance of Sick Paupers ...	71	0	0	71	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	Works in connection with Water Supply for the Village of Arthur (Trunkey) ...	46	15	6	46	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	To meet the cost of Boats for the rescuing of persons in times of flood at East Maitland ...	70	0	0	70	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	Sydney City and Suburban Sewage and Health Board—Further expenses connected therewith—final Vote ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	As a further loan to the Corporation of the City of Sydney, to enable them to provide for the more effective drainage of that portion of the City that lies along the course of the Tank Stream, and for the construction of the Sewer from Bourke-street to the City Boundary, on condition that the amount be repaid with interest by annual instalments during the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 ...	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	15,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
145	Expenses connected with the Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta ...	1,739	11	10	1,729	9	0	4	16	0	5	6	10
146	For removal and utilisation of Blood from the Abattoirs ...	1,887	14	9	1,887	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	In aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contributions ...	150	0	0	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
148	For the representation of the Colony at the Intercolonial Exhibition to be held in Brisbane during the present year ...	350	0	0	350	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	To cover the expense of a Commission of Inquiry as to the best means of supplying the City of Newcastle and the surrounding Mining Townships with Water, and the probable cost thereof...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£ 628,143	14	9	551,514	5	1	41,535	14	0	35,093	15	8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	628,143	14 9	551,514	5 1	41,535	14 0	35,093	15 8
	<b>No. III—continued.</b>								
	Miscellaneous Services— <i>continued.</i>								
150	For the sinking of an Artesian Well, by way of experiment on the Lachlan Water Reserve ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....		2,000	0 0	.....	
—	Philadelphia Exhibition ... ..	2,500	0 0	2,500	0 0	.....		.....	
	Site for Police Barracks, Bega ... ..	350	0 0	350	0 0	.....		.....	
	Site for Police Barracks, Bulli ... ..	110	0 0	.....		110	0 0	.....	
	Relief of sufferers by Floods in the Clarence River District ... ..	117	12 1	117	12 1	.....		.....	
	Expense of the Board of Inquiry at the Randwick Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	130	14 6	130	14 6	.....		.....	
	Steam Launch "Mabel"—Wages, Fuel, and other expenses ... ..	325	5 1	325	5 1	.....		.....	
	Cost of Passage of distressed Diggers from Cooktown ... ..	228	0 0	228	0 0	.....		.....	
	Law Expenses—Clarke <i>ats.</i> Bamford ... ..	25	0 0	.....		25	0 0	.....	
	Incidental expenses connected with the Hydraulic Engineer's Inquiries respecting Water Supply &c. for Sydney and Suburbs ... ..	200	0 0	182	16 0	.....		17	4 0
	Cost of 20 acres of land purchased at Botany for the depositing of night-soil from the Metropolis ... ..	300	0 0	.....		300	0 0	.....	
	Expenses of an Inquiry into the condition of the Inhabitants of Howe's Island by R. D. Fitzgerald Esq., Deputy Surveyor General ... ..	142	9 10	142	9 10	.....		.....	
	Municipal Council, Sydney—in aid of the City Fund in lieu of Vote of 1876 written off ... ..	10,000	0 0	10,000	0 0	.....		.....	
	<b>No. IV.</b>								
151	Department of Justice and Public Instruction	5,160	0 0	5,139	15 6	20	4 6	.....	
152	Supreme and Circuit Courts... ..	13,573	0 0	10,896	16 3	2,676	3 9	.....	
153	Sheriff... ..	11,200	0 0	10,324	16 0	675	4 0	200	0 0
154	Insolvency Court ... ..	1,420	0 0	1,420	0 0	.....		.....	
155	District Courts ... ..	10,166	8 9	9,828	14 11	337	13 10	.....	
156	Coroners' Inquests ... ..	3,040	10 6	3,031	3 9	.....		9	6 9
157	Petty Sessions ... ..	44,920	3 4	43,479	18 9	1,428	12 7	11	12 0
158	Observatory ... ..	2,430	0 0	2,293	8 2	.....		136	11 10
159	Museum ... ..	2,500	0 0	2,000	0 0	500	0 0	.....	
160	Public Instruction, under Act 30 Victoria No. 22 ... ..	250,000	0 0	250,000	0 0	.....		.....	
161	Free Public Library ... ..	2,690	0 0	2,664	15 9	.....		25	4 3
	Grants in aid of Public Institutions:—								
162	To supplement the present annual endowment of £1,000 to the Australian Museum ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....		.....	
163	New South Wales Academy of Art, as per Resolution of the Assembly ... ..	1,000	0 0	691	11 10	.....		308	8 2
	In aid of Educational Institutions in the proportion of £1 to every £2 raised by private contributions, viz. :—								
164	Albury School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	.....		75	0 0	.....	
165	Anvil Creek and Greta ... ..	75	0 0	50	0 0	25	0 0	.....	
166	Armidale Literary Institute ... ..	75	0 0	18	9 3	56	10 9	.....	
167	Ballina School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	.....		38	0 0	.....	
168	Balmain School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	.....		75	0 0	.....	
169	Balmain Working Men's Institute ... ..	38	0 0	38	0 0	.....		.....	
170	Bathurst School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....		.....	
171	Bega School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	55	4 9	19	15 3	.....	
172	Bellambi and Bulli School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	.....		38	0 0	.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 993,461	18 10	907,723	17 6	49,935	18 8	35,802	2 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	984,461	18 10	907,723	17 6	49,935	18 8	35,802	2 8
	<b>No. IV—continued.</b>								
	<i>In aid of Educational Institutions—contd.</i>								
173	Braidwood Literary Institute.....	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	Branxton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	38	0 0	.....	.....	38	0 0	.....	.....
175	Brewarrina School of Arts ... ..	40	0 0	.....	.....	40	0 0	.....	.....
176	Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
177	Botany ... ..	75	0 0	73	14 3	1	5 9	.....	.....
178	Bourke Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75	0 0	22	7 6	52	12 6	.....	.....
179	Camden School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	18	19 1	19	0 11	.....	.....
180	Carcoar School of Arts ... ..	36	0 0	.....	.....	36	0 0	.....	.....
181	Casino School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	13	2 6	86	17 6	.....	.....
182	Coonabarrabran School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	19	5 0	30	15 0	.....	.....
183	Corowa School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	17	11 3	57	8 9	.....	.....
184	Deniliquin School of Arts ... ..	150	0 0	69	1 9	80	18 3	.....	.....
185	Denman School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	38	2 3	11	17 9	.....	.....
186	Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ... ..	75	0 0	71	16 6	3	3 6	.....	.....
187	Dungog School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	11	3 6	38	16 6	.....	.....
188	East Maitland School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	30	4 6	44	15 6	.....	.....
189	Frederickton School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	16	6 0	21	14 0	.....	.....
190	Forbes School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	19	7 6	55	12 6	.....	.....
191	Goulburn School of Arts... ..	75	0 0	48	15 1	26	4 11	.....	.....
192	Grafton School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	54	2 6	20	17 6	.....	.....
193	Grenfell School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	26	14 3	23	5 9	.....	.....
194	Gulgong School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	.....	.....	100	0 0	.....	.....
195	Gundagai Literary Institute ... ..	75	0 0	.....	.....	75	0 0	.....	.....
196	Guntawang School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	10	6 0	64	14 0	.....	.....
197	Hamilton School of Arts... ..	50	0 0	24	6 7	25	13 5	.....	.....
198	Hinton School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	10	15 0	64	5 0	.....	.....
199	Inverell School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	.....	.....	75	0 0	.....	.....
200	Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Intitute	38	0 0	38	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Largs School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....	.....
202	Merriva ... ..	50	0 0	48	2 9	1	17 3	.....	.....
203	Milton School of Arts ... ..	30	0 0	7	1 3	22	18 9	.....	.....
204	Monaro School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	23	15 0	14	5 0	.....	.....
205	Morpeth School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	13	6 6	61	13 6	.....	.....
206	Mudgee School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts ... ..	20	0 0	16	15 0	3	5 0	.....	.....
208	Musclebrook School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	26	8 9	73	11 3	.....	.....
209	Narribri Mechanics' Institute ... ..	50	0 0	50	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	Newcastle School of Arts ... ..	250	0 0	69	5 3	180	14 9	.....	.....
211	North Willoughby School of Arts ... ..	25	0 0	7	4 8	17	15 4	.....	.....
212	Orange Mechanics' Institute ... ..	150	0 0	71	3 9	78	16 3	.....	.....
213	Parramatta School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	55	3 0	44	17 0	.....	.....
214	Paterson School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	7	12 8	30	7 4	.....	.....
215	Petersham Working Men's Institute ... ..	38	0 0	22	8 3	15	11 9	.....	.....
216	Queanbeyan Literary Institute ... ..	50	0 0	17	10 10	32	9 2	.....	.....
217	Raymond Terrace School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	5	12 0	44	8 0	.....	.....
	Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute ... ..	101	0 0	100	18 1	0	1 11	.....	.....
218	Richmond School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	13	0 0	62	0 0	.....	.....
219	St. Leonards School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	20	17 6	54	2 6	.....	.....
220	Scone School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	39	4 0	10	16 0	.....	.....
221	Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts ... ..	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Singleton Mechanics' Institute ... ..	115	0 0	74	16 3	40	3 9	.....	.....
223	Spring Grove School of Arts ... ..	15	0 0	.....	.....	15	0 0	.....	.....
224	Stroud School of Arts ... ..	38	0 0	8	0 6	29	19 6	.....	.....
225	Tamworth Mechanics' Institute... ..	38	0 0	38	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tenterfield School of Arts ... ..	49	8 9	49	8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
226	Uralla Literary Institute ... ..	75	0 0	69	17 6	5	2 6	.....	.....
227	Walcha School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	22	7 9	52	12 3	.....	.....
228	Wallsend School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	22	5 6	52	14 6	.....	.....
229	Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute ... ..	38	0 0	38	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	West Maitland School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 988,598	7 7	909,771	4 0	52,025	0 11	35,802	2 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	997,598	7 7	909,771	4 0	52,025	0 11	35,802	2 8
	<b>No. IV—continued.</b>								
	Grants in aid of Public Institutions— <i>contd.</i>								
231	Windsor School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	10	1 3	64	18 9	.....	.....
232	Wingham School of Arts ... ..	100	0 0	56	0 0	44	0 0	.....	.....
233	Wollongong School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	4	10 0	70	10 0	.....	.....
234	Wyrallah School of Arts... ..	40	0 0	6	5 6	33	14 6	.....	.....
235	Yass Mechanics' Institute ... ..	130	7 6	130	7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
236	Young School of Arts ... ..	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	In aid of the erection of Buildings for Educational Institutions, on same condition, viz. :—								
237	Dungog School of Arts (purchase of site)	50	0 0	18	10 9	31	9 3	.....	.....
238	Dungog School of Arts (building) ... ..	300	0 0	.....	.....	300	0 0	.....	.....
239	Bourke Mechanics' Institute (building)	200	0 0	46	0 0	154	0 0	.....	.....
240	Narrabri Mechanics' Institute (building)	300	0 0	42	13 5	257	6 7	.....	.....
241	Kiama School of Arts (building) ... ..	400	0 0	.....	.....	400	0 0	.....	.....
242	Coonabarabran Mechanics' Institute ... ..	250	0 0	72	6 9	177	13 3	.....	.....
243	North Willoughby School of Arts ... ..	50	0 0	.....	.....	50	0 0	.....	.....
244	Casino School of Arts (building) ... ..	300	0 0	74	10 6	225	9 6	.....	.....
245	Largs School of Arts (building) ... ..	100	0 0	95	0 0	5	0 0	.....	.....
246	Lismore School of Arts (building) ... ..	125	0 0	47	8 0	77	12 0	.....	.....
247	Nowra School of Arts (building) ... ..	100	0 0	.....	.....	100	0 0	.....	.....
248	Tamworth School of Arts (building) ... ..	150	0 0	130	15 0	19	5 0	.....	.....
249	Walcha School of Arts (building) ... ..	50	0 0	4	19 3	45	0 9	.....	.....
250	Bathurst School of Arts (building) ... ..	300	0 0	79	6 9	220	13 3	.....	.....
251	Gunning School of Arts (building) ... ..	500	0 0	.....	.....	500	0 0	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous Services :—								
252	Almanacs for Country Benches of Magistrates ... ..	50	0 0	17	14 0	32	6 0	.....	.....
253	Maintenance of Orphan Schools, Parramatta (pending decision as to their future organisation) ... ..	7,500	0 0	6,974	7 0	525	6 0	0	7 0
254	Towards consolidating and amending the Statute Law of New South Wales ... ..	500	0 0	100	0 0	400	0 0	.....	.....
255	New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges ... ..	930	0 0	930	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
256	Two hundred and thirty copies Greville's P.O. Directory ... ..	205	0 0	196	12 11	8	7 1	.....	.....
257	In aid of School and protection of Aboriginal Children at Maloga, Murray River ... ..	400	0 0	400	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
258	Charge and preparation of Books for binding in Law Library generally ... ..	25	0 0	25	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
259	Rent of Office for Housekeeper... ..	21	0 0	.....	.....	21	0 0	.....	.....
260	Fifty copies of "Connell's Magisterial Digest" ... ..	92	0 0	92	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	New Circuit Courts—Fees for Presiding Judges, further sum ... ..	570	0 0	570	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
262	Allowances to Clerks to Judges, April Circuits—Three at £25 each... ..	75	0 0	75	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
263	Compensation to John Aaron Parfitt for wrongful conviction upon charge of perjury (as per Resolution of the Assembly) ... ..	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	Attorney General's Department ... ..	4,083	15 6	3,994	15 6	89	0 0	.....	.....
265	Crown Solicitor ... ..	2,839	0 0	2,700	2 2	138	17 10	.....	.....
266	Quarter Sessions ... ..	13,727	11 6	13,674	5 1	27	13 5	25	13 0
	<b>No. V.</b>								
267	Treasury ... ..	13,545	0 0	12,657	18 3	887	1 9	.....	.....
268	Stamp Duties ... ..	1,195	0 0	1,147	18 0	47	2 0	.....	.....
269	Customs ... ..	42,789	12 3	41,663	7 8	1,126	4 7	.....	.....
270	Colonial Distilleries and Refineries ... ..	4,960	6 8	4,462	12 3	497	14 5	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£ 1,095,277	1 0	1,000,846	11 6	58,602	6 10	35,828	2 8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,095,277	1 0	1,000,846	11 6	58,602	6 10	35,828	2 8
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>								
271	Gold Receivers ...	295	0 0	220	0 0	70	0 0	5	0 0
272	Gold and Escort ...	5,000	0 0	3,470	14 3	1,529	5 9		
273	Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets ...	32,635	17 5	32,321	2 11	314	14 6		
274	Stores and Stationery ...	81,710	17 1	79,567	11 5	882	8 2	1,260	17 6
275	Ordnance and Barrack Department ...	17,718	9 7	17,115	10 10	291	6 7	311	12 2
276	Health and Emigration Officers ...	913	12 6	913	12 6				
277	Quarantine ...	866	0 0	495	10 6	370	9 6		
278	Shipping Masters ...	2,250	0 0	2,183	11 3	66	8 9		
279	Glebe Island Abattoir ...	1,300	0 0	1,266	17 8	33	2 4		
	Marine Board of New South Wales:—								
280	Marine Board, Sydney ...	3,581	0 0	3,556	2 4	24	17 8		
281	Local Marine Board, Newcastle ...	1,000	0 0	958	19 0	41	1 0		
282	Harbour Masters... ..	1,450	0 0	1,450	0 0				
283	Colonial Light-houses ...	3,658	0 0	3,658	0 0				
284	Sea and River Pilots ...	8,851	0 0	8,837	19 10	13	0 2		
285	Boatmen ...	8,594	0 0	8,391	16 7	202	3 5		
286	Telegraph Stations ...	876	0 0	860	0 0	16	0 0		
287	Australian Coast Light-houses ...	2,128	4 11	2,128	4 11				
288	Contingencies ...	4,918	10 0	4,917	15 4	0	14 8		
289	Life-boats... ..	400	0 0	199	10 0	200	10 0		
	Miscellaneous Services:—								
290	Postage of Public Departments... ..	12,000	0 0	7,271	15 2	4,698	4 10	30	0 0
291	Advertising for the Public Service ...	5,961	7 8	5,921	6 1	0	15 0	39	6 7
292	For the transmission of Telegraphic Messages ...	9,000	0 0	6,931	19 5	2,068	0 7		
293	Commission on payments in England by the Government Financial Agents on (say) £1,250,000 ...	6,250	0 0	5,034	7 9	1,215	12 3		
294	Brokerage and other charges on the sale of Government Securities ...	5,000	0 0			5,000	0 0		
295	Exchange on Remittances within and beyond the Colony ...	8,000	0 0	5,519	18 8	2,480	1 4		
296	Allowance for Postage and Stationery to Clerks of Petty Sessions, Land Agents, and Registrars of District Courts ...	3,000	0 0	1,639	1 9	1,310	18 3	50	0 0
297	Provisions to be left on Booby Island for the relief of shipwrecked persons ...	30	0 0			30	0 0		
298	Provisions to be left at Somerset for the relief of shipwrecked persons ...	30	0 0			30	0 0		
299	For the relief and conveyance of distressed Seamen belonging to the Colony from Foreign Ports ...	500	0 0	162	4 7	337	15 5		
300	Contribution towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Somerset, Queensland, according to an assessment made under instructions from the Imperial Government by the late Commodore Goodenough, then commanding the Australian Station ...	1,283	0 0	1,283	0 0				
301	Contribution towards the removal of the Settlement at Somerset to a more suitable site, according to the assessment of that officer ...	2,566	0 0			2,566	0 0		
302	For new Light-ship, Port Jackson, to replace the "Bramble," which is in a dangerous state of decay ...	3,000	0 0	1,350	0 0			1,650	0 0
303	For hiring the steamer "Manly" to replace the "Thetis," which is to be engaged in the Steam Pilot Service of Port Jackson until the new steamer is built ...	1,534	3 10	1,534	3 10				
304	To meet unforeseen expenses, to be hereafter accounted for ...	3,000	0 0	2,336	13 8	663	6 4		
	Carried forward ...	£1,334,578	4 0	1,212,344	1 9	83,059	3 4	39,174	18 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	1,334,578	4	0	1,212,344	1	9	83,059	3	4	39,174	18	11
	<b>No. V—continued.</b>												
	Miscellaneous—continued.												
305	Expenses connected with the importation of Silver Coin ...	588	17	3	588	17	3	.....			.....		
	Compensation to the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Co. for damages to the Steam-ships "Morpeth" and "Maitland," through collision with the Government Tugs "Ajax" and "Little Nell" ...	439	13	6	439	13	6	.....			.....		
	204 copies of Greville's Directory for various Departments ..	174	5	0	174	5	0	.....			.....		
	Expense of Experiments on the explosive called "Pyrolignoise" ...	66	3	0	66	3	0	.....			.....		
	Expenses incurred in suppressing and checking the spread of Small-pox in the Colony ...	349	0	0	349	0	0	.....			.....		
	For interest on the uninvested Funds at the credit of the Government Savings' Bank in the Treasury during the year 1876 ...	1,184	17	9	1,184	17	9	.....			.....		
	<b>No. VI.</b>												
307	Department of Lands ...	20,590	18	2	19,736	7	5	374	14	6	479	16	3
308	Inquiries under "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875" ...	7,150	0	0	6,180	17	6	819	2	6	150	0	0
309	Inspectors of Conditional Purchases ...	7,693	14	5	7,573	14	5	120	0	0	.....		
310	Land Agents, Appraisers, and others ...	16,750	0	0	16,544	8	6	78	19	0	126	12	6
311	Oyster Beds ...	960	0	0	924	2	1	.....			35	17	11
	Minor Roads:—												
312	Alignment-posts for Towns ...	250	0	0	6	0	0	244	0	0	.....		
313	To meet Expense of fencing Public Roads where proclaimed through enclosed lands ...	2,000	0	0	380	11	6	1,619	8	6	.....		
314	Survey of Lands ...	224,199	0	0	203,908	8	8	9,059	0	1	11,231	11	3
315	Triangulation and General Survey of the Colony ...	7,229	0	0	6,000	6	8	1,158	3	11	70	9	5
316	Occupation of Lands ...	18,270	0	0	16,644	9	5	939	1	10	686	8	9
317	Prevention of Scab in Sheep ...	11,732	0	0	11,173	15	9	554	14	3	3	10	0
318	Imported Stock ...	380	0	0	197	1	9	182	18	3	.....		
319	Registration of Brands ...	3,456	8	9	1,825	2	0	1,631	6	9	.....		
320	Botanic Gardens ...	4,437	0	0	4,393	18	4	43	1	8	.....		
321	Government Domains and Hyde Park ...	3,513	0	0	3,439	4	3	24	2	10	49	12	11
	Miscellaneous Services:—												
322	For the erection of Public Pounds ...	300	0	0	160	0	0	83	0	0	57	0	0
323	For preservation of the Caves at Fish River ...	50	0	0	50	0	0	.....			.....		
324	For preservation of the Wombeian Caves ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....			.....		
325	For fencing Public Cemeteries ...	1,000	0	0	775	12	0	224	8	0	.....		
326	Parramatta Park ...	200	0	0	200	0	0	.....			.....		
327	Fees to Commissioners of the Court of Claims for hearing and reporting on Claims to Grants of Land in terms of the Act 5 Wm. IV No. 21 ...	125	0	0	24	18	0	100	2	0	.....		
328	To meet costs of Legal Expenses incurred in cases of ejection of illegal occupants from Crown Lands sold or about to be sold ...	300	0	0	3	9	6	296	10	6	.....		
329	For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve in the Town of Richmond (Annual sum) ...	25	0	0	25	0	0	.....			.....		
	Carried forward ...	£1,668,017	1	10	1,515,339	6	0	100,611	17	11	52,065	17	11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	1,668,017 1 10	1,515,339 6 0	100,611 17 11		52,065 17 11	
	<b>No. VI—continued.</b>						
	<i>Miscellaneous Services—continued.</i>						
330	Rent of Offices in the Exchange ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	Towards the publication of a work on Orchids ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
332	To complete the planting and other ground work improvements on Flagstaff Hill ...	230 0 0	230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	Road from Bogan to the Lachlan Water Tanks, &c., in lieu of the Vote of 1872, which lapsed under the 17th clause of the "Audit Act of 1870" ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
334	For the improvement of the Gundaroo Recreation Reserve ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	For the improvement of the Yass Recreation Reserve ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	For the improvement of the Nowra Recreation Reserve ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	For the improvement of the Newcastle Recreation Reserve ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
338	For the improvement of the Dubbo Recreation Reserve ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
339	For the improvement of the Queanbeyan Recreation Reserve ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
340	For the improvement of the Orange Recreation Reserve ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
341	For the improvement of the Manly Recreation Reserve ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
342	For the improvement of the Watson's Bay Recreation Reserve ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
343	For the improvement of the Bathurst Reserve ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	For the maintenance of the Wynyard Square and Flagstaff Hill Reserves ...	160 0 0	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
345	For the improvement of Windsor Park ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
346	For the improvement of the Public Reserve along the northern beach at Kiama ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
347	For the improvement of Victoria Park ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
348	For the improvement of Sydney Common used for Rifle Butts ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
349	Compensation to W. Sanders for road through his land, Kinchela Creek ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
350	Compensation to Thomas Langhan, for cancellation of his Conditional Purchase, Billabong Creek ...	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
351	For the improvement of the Eastern side of that block of land situate between Woolloomooloo-street and Boomerang Road, near St. Mary's ...	150 0 0	149 19 0	0 1 0	.....	.....	.....
352	For the improvement of the Recreation Reserve, Randwick ...	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
353	Compensation for land resumed for the formation of Cleveland-street, and other expenses connected therewith (38 Vic. No. 4) ...	400 2 0	383 14 5	.....	.....	16 7 7	.....
354	For the improvement and planting Bilocla Island ...	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....
355	For improvement of Recreation Reserve, St. Leonards ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
356	For improvement of Recreation Reserve, Goulburn ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
357	For improvement of Recreation Reserve, Forbes ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£ 1,673,842 3 10	1,519,947 19 5	101,811 18 11		52,082 5 6	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	1,673,842 3 10	1,519,947 19 5	101,811 18 11	52,082 5 6
	<b>No. VI—continued.</b>				
	Miscellaneous Services— <i>continued.</i>				
358	For improvement of Reserve, Tumut ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
359	For improvement of Reserve, Molong ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
360	For the improvement of the Wollongong Common... ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	.....
361	For improvement of Reserve, Nowra ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
362	For enclosing Hyde Park with a dwarf wall and iron railings, further sum ...	3,250 0 0	44 5 10	3,205 14 2	.....
363	For improving and fencing the Old Civil and Military Cricket Ground ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
364	For the improvement of the Botanical Reserve at Albury ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
365	Compensation to Thomas Buckland, for the opening of Maclean-street, through Susan-lane, under the Act 38 Vic., No. 10 ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
366	For clearing Cemetery at Gore's Hill ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
367	Fee to Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, for inspecting and reporting on Field of Mars Common ... ..	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....	.....
368	Fees to Surveyors attending Courts of Inquiry in connection with conditional purchases ... ..	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....
369	Refund of Purchase Money and Compensation for loss sustained by H. V. Reuben, for land sold to him in error, being lots 9 and 10 of section 13 in Town of Narrabri ... ..	234 7 6	234 7 6	.....	.....
370	For the prevention of Sand-drifts on part of the City of Newcastle ...	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	.....
371	Compensation to G. W. Graham, for land taken for road through Winge-carribee... ..	30 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0
372	Compensation to Mrs. Lane, for the surrender of the Deed of Grant of 32 acres, Parish of Somers, District of Bathurst ... ..	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....
373	For Boatman in connection with Oyster Fisheries ... ..	50 0 0	27 0 0	23 0 0	.....
374	Cost of fencing the Road from Goulburn <i>via</i> Bangalore Gap to Bungendore ...	213 7 0	144 4 6	69 2 6	.....
375	Salary of Gardener in charge of Gaol Reserve at East Maitland ... ..	127 2 6	52 19 4	74 3 2	.....
376	Compensation to the Church of England, Deniliquin, for loss of improvements on allotment 2 of section 7, Deniliquin, resumed under the Act 39 Vic., No. 5	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
377	Towards building the Caretaker's House and the repair of Gates, Randwick Cemetery ... ..	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	.....
378	Compensation awarded to Thomas Moore	1,075 0 0	1,075 0 0	.....	.....
379	Arbitrator's and Witnesses' Expenses ...	84 2 0	84 2 0	.....	.....
380	For the preparation of Land Reserve Pamphlets and Statistics, and for further special clerical assistance, and other contingent expenses ... ..	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
381	Compensation to the Wesleyan Church, Mudgee, for improvements on land sold at auction ... ..	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	.....
382	Preparing Ground and Planting at Public Buildings ... ..	250 0 0	79 17 6	170 2 6	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£1,682,872 2 10	1,524,685 16 1	105,954 1 3	52,232 5 6

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	1,682,872 2 10	1,524,685 16 1	105,954 1 3	52,232 5 6		
	<b>No. VI—continued.</b>						
	Miscellaneous Services— <i>continued.</i>						
	Compensation to Mrs. Mary Harpur in full satisfaction of all claims she may have in regard to her land at Eurobodalla from a road passing through it...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....		
	For fencing a portion of the Road from West Maitland <i>via</i> Louth Park to East Maitland and Brisbane Water Road...	175 0 0	.....	.....	.....	175 0 0	
	<b>No. VII.</b>						
	Department of Mines :—						
383	Secretary ...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....	.....		
384	Under Secretary ...	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	.....		
385	Clerical Staff ...	3,201 0 0	3,167 5 0	33 15 0	.....		
386	Survey Staff ...	2,880 0 0	2,150 0 0	730 0 0	.....		
387	Inspector of Mines ...	250 0 0	99 9 3	150 10 9	.....		
388	Gold Fields ...	3,705 0 0	2,985 12 3	716 9 9	2 18 0		
389	Geological Surveyor ...	885 0 0	824 10 0	60 10 0	.....		
390	Coal Fields ...	900 0 0	900 0 0	.....	.....		
	Contingencies :—						
391	Preparation of Leases ...	500 0 0	397 11 7	102 8 5	.....		
392	Preparation of Diagrams ...	1,000 0 0	485 2 0	514 18 0	.....		
393	Allowance to Mining Surveyors to supplement applicants' fees ...	1,500 0 0	65 12 11	1,422 7 1	12 0 0		
394	Allowance for Surveys, Reports, Locality Maps, &c. ...	1,000 0 0	817 6 2	182 13 10	.....		
395	Rent of Offices ...	793 0 0	766 13 0	26 7 0	.....		
396	Plan Mounting ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....		
397	Allowance in lieu of Forage ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....		
398	Travelling Expenses of Officers of the Department when specially sanctioned	1,500 0 0	993 16 5	496 15 7	9 8 0		
399	Equipment Allowance to Geological Surveyor ...	230 0 0	230 0 0	.....	.....		
400	Contingent Expenses of Geological Surveyor ...	150 0 0	112 4 2	37 15 10	.....		
401	Mining Board—Fees to Members ...	1,000 0 0	999 18 0	0 2 0	.....		
402	Commission on Sale of Miners' Rights, &c., and to Land Agents on Deposits of Rents on Mineral Leases ...	1,000 0 0	184 19 0	814 14 0	0 7 0		
403	Incidental Expenses ...	1,500 0 0	1,233 13 9	264 19 9	1 6 6		
	Miscellaneous :—						
404	Reward for the discovery of Gold in payable quantities in quartz-veins, lodes, or reefs between certain depths	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....		
405	Rewards for the discovery of new Gold Fields ...	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....		
	<b>No. VIII.</b>						
406	Department of Public Works ...	5,908 6 2	5,867 15 1	40 11 1	.....		
	Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—						
407	Engineer's Department ...	3,624 0 0	3,590 10 8	33 9 4	.....		
408	Fitz Roy Dock ...	4,948 0 0	3,975 5 7	0 4 0	972 10 5		
409	Dredge Service ...	52,797 0 0	48,217 18 1	24 19 3	4,554 2 8		
	Public Works :—						
410	Two Assistant Engineers employed in superintending the construction of Public Works ...	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	.....		
411	Professional and other extra assistance formerly paid from Contingent and other Votes ...	2,500 0 0	2,479 3 4	20 16 8	.....		
	Carried forward ...	£1,783,468 9 0	1,608,880 2 4	116,628 8 7	57,959 18 1		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	1,783,468	9 0	1,608,880	2 4	116,628	8 7	57,959	18 1
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Public Works—continued.</i>								
412	Ballast Master, Newcastle ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	.....		.....	
413	Boatman ...	108	0 0	108	0 0	.....		.....	
414	Preliminary Harbour and River Surveys	1,000	0 0	595	7 10	404	12 2	.....	
415	Landing Silt from Dredge and forming Ground ...	5,000	0 0	4,913	1 0	86	19 0	.....	
416	Incidental Repairs to Wharfs, Bridges, and other Public Works ...	15,000	0 0	14,995	13 9	4	6 3	.....	
417	Public Wharf, Brushgrove, Clarence River	500	0 0	200	0 0	.....		300	0 0
418	Public Wharf, Paterson River ...	1,000	0 0	775	17 7	.....		224	2 5
419	Sea Wall, Dawes' Point ...	4,500	0 0	2,236	2 5	.....		2,263	17 7
420	Wharf, Kempsey, Macleay River ...	800	0 0	.....		.....		800	0 0
421	Deepening Tambi Bar, further sum ...	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....		.....	
422	Wharf at Cundletown, Manning River	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....	
423	To complete Sewerage Works, ballast Roads, and form Streets at Reclaimed Land, Darling Harbour ...	5,100	0 0	5,100	0 0	.....		.....	
424	Public Wharf, Wingham, Manning River	500	0 0	474	14 10	.....		25	5 2
425	Public Wharf, Watson's Bay ...	1,000	0 0	5	0 0	995	0 0	.....	
426	Appliance for discharging ballast, Newcastle ...	3,000	0 0	1,387	12 5	.....		1,612	7 7
427	Grassing Sand Hills, Newcastle...	400	0 0	243	14 7	.....		156	5 5
428	For providing and replacing Buoys, Beacons, and Moorings, Newcastle Harbour ...	1,000	0 0	38	18 0	961	2 0	.....	
429	Replanking Steamers' Wharf, Newcastle	1,500	0 0	1,438	16 7	61	3 5	.....	
430	Steam Dredge, Tug, and Punts, Clarence River, further sum ...	8,000	0 0	6,076	12 7	.....		1,923	7 5
431	Improving Entrance to Shell Harbour ...	800	0 0	800	0 0	.....		.....	
432	Improvements to Wollomba River, further sum ...	500	0 0	.....		500	0 0	.....	
433	To provide for the purchase of Stores for Harbours and Rivers Navigation Services in advance of immediate requirements, the value to be replaced as the cost of specific consumption is ascertained, the whole amount to be held available until adjusted, not later than the 31st December, 1877 ...	7,000	0 0	7,000	0 0	.....		.....	
434	Towards continuing Sea Wall from Botanic Gardens to Macquarie Point...	3,000	0 0	1,211	11 0	1,788	9 0	.....	
435	Construction of Drain through Reclaimed Land at Blackwattle Swamp ...	9,473	0 0	8,391	0 2	.....		1,081	19 10
436	Enlarging Cootamundra Water Reserve	500	0 0	488	2 4	11	17 8	.....	
437	Public Wharf, Wentworth ...	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....	
438	Wharf, Parramatta River, opposite Salt Works, to connect with the Parramatta and Ryde Road... ..	200	0 0	.....		200	0 0	.....	
439	Public Wharf, Wingham, further sum ...	500	0 0	432	11 1	.....		67	8 11
440	Towards construction of Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay, by Prison labour, further sum ...	10,000	0 0	.....		10,000	0 0	.....	
441	Moruya River Improvements, further sum	5,000	0 0	1,121	9 10	.....		3,878	10 2
442	Darling River Improvements, further sum	7,000	0 0	6,999	18 11	0	1 1	.....	
443	Extension of Southern Dyke, Clarence River ...	10,000	0 0	2,911	6 0	.....		7,088	14 0
444	For Reclamation of Rushcutter's Bay, 23 acres ...	5,000	0 0	.....		5,000	0 0	.....	
445	Towards improving the Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River, further sum ...	10,000	0 0	7,992	14 6	3	0 0	2,004	5 6
446	Public Wharf, Tinonee, further sum ...	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....	
447	For the further continuation and formation of Macquarie-street ...	2,000	0 0	359	6 4	1,640	13 8	.....	
	Carried forward ...	£1,905,849	9 0	1,686,177	14 1	140,285	12 10	79,386	2 1

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.			
				Written off.		Retained.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	1,905,849 9 0	1,686,177 14 1	140,285 12 10		79,386 2 1	
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>						
	<i>Public Works—continued.</i>						
448	Public Wharf, Port Macquarie ... ..	1,000 0 0	680 4 0	.....		319 16 0	
449	Formation of a Public Road through Bullock Island ... ..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....		.....	
	Gratuity to the Widow and Children of the late B. Hagan who was accidentally killed on board the tug "Cyclops" on 2nd October, 1876, while in the discharge of his duty ... ..	100 0 0	.....	.....		100 0 0	
	<i>Miscellaneous—</i>						
450	Lighting Lamps, Newcastle Wharf ... ..	207 0 0	199 7 9	7 12 3		.....	
451	Colonial Architect ... ..	8,087 0 0	7,898 13 3	188 6 9		.....	
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—</i>						
452	For ordinary repairs, alterations, and additions to Public buildings generally	18,150 0 0	17,959 10 5	190 9 7		.....	
453	For providing furniture and fittings for Public Offices generally ... ..	9,500 0 0	8,588 9 3	911 10 9		.....	
454	For repairs to Military and Volunteer buildings ... ..	2,700 0 0	2,036 19 0	660 13 11		2 7 1	
455	For lighting lamps, sweeping chimneys, &c., Victoria Barracks ... ..	200 0 0	62 2 6	137 17 6		.....	
456	For lighting Government lamps in streets of Sydney, the Domain, and Hyde Park	1,100 0 0	1,034 12 5	65 7 7		.....	
457	To provide building and other materials for completion or repair of Gaols and other Public buildings, by the labour of prisoners in Gaol ... ..	6,500 0 0	3,974 6 11	2,525 13 1		.....	
458	Police buildings ... ..	4,000 0 0	3,102 15 3	.....		897 4 9	
459	Gaols, Court Houses, and Lock-ups ... ..	15,000 0 0	14,398 13 5	70 0 0		531 6 7	
460	Supply of Coffins for paupers ... ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....		.....	
461	Repairs and furniture for Telegraph Stations... ..	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....		.....	
462	Repairs to buildings used as Roman Catholic Orphan School ... ..	500 0 0	499 9 8	0 10 4		.....	
463	Repairs to the Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta ... ..	500 0 0	474 17 9	25 2 3		.....	
464	For erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, Bega ... ..	1,250 0 0	1,250 0 0	.....		.....	
465	Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office, Parramatta ... ..	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0		.....	
466	For erection of a Police Station at Raymond Terrace ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0		.....	
467	Lock-up at Botany ... ..	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....		.....	
468	For erection of a new Post Office at Albury	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0		.....	
469	Post and Telegraph Office at Milton ... ..	900 0 0	.....	900 0 0		.....	
470	Court House and Lock-up at Moree ... ..	1,450 0 0	.....	1,450 0 0		.....	
471	For erection of a new Court House at Grafton... ..	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0		.....	
472	For slating roofs at the benevolent Asylum, Liverpool ... ..	425 0 0	75 0 0	350 0 0		.....	
473	For erection of Court House, Police buildings, and stable, at Boggabri ... ..	1,200 0 0	.....	1,200 0 0		.....	
474	Alterations to Court House, Albury ... ..	1,250 0 0	1,012 0 0	238 0 0		.....	
475	New Court House and Lock-up, Lismore	1,450 0 0	.....	1,450 0 0		.....	
476	Erection of Post and Telegraph Office at Parkes ... ..	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0		.....	
477	Quarters for Police with six-stall stable and Forage Store at Yass ... ..	1,520 0 0	.....	1,520 0 0		.....	
478	Erection of Police Stations at Narrendera and Gundagai ... ..	2,800 0 0	.....	2,800 0 0		.....	
479	Constructing Gun Platforms at Hyde Park	320 0 0	246 16 8	73 3 4		.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,003,358 9 0	1,755,571 12 4	166,550 0 2		81,236 16 6	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.					
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ... ..		2,003,358	9 0	1,755,571	12 4	166,550	0 2	81,236	16 6		
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>											
<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>											
480	Erection of a Court and Watch House at Richmond ... ..	1,500	0 0	.....		1,500	0 0	.....			
481	Erection of Buildings, Botanic Gardens	3,700	0 0	451	13 1	3,248	6 11	.....			
482	For the erection of a new Gunpowder Magazine, Parramatta River ... ..	15,000	0 0	.....		15,000	0 0	.....			
483	Erection of a Court House at Pooncaria	400	0 0	.....		400	0 0	.....			
484	For additional buildings and repairs at the Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle...	4,195	0 0	4,195	0 0	.....		.....			
485	For erecting a temporary Pavilion at the Sydney Infirmary ... ..	5,000	0 0	4,185	0 0	815	0 0	.....			
486	For the erection of an additional building at the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, to accommodate 150 patients ... ..	24,000	0 0	288	10 6	23,711	9 6	.....			
487	Residence for the Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ... ..	3,500	0 0	.....		3,500	0 0	.....			
488	For alterations, &c., at the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville ... ..	3,600	0 0	3,600	0 0	.....		.....			
489	For enlargement of the Gaol at Armidale	8,000	0 0	1,500	0 0	6,500	0 0	.....			
490	For the erection of a Court House at Taralga ... ..	1,300	0 0	.....		1,300	0 0	.....			
491	Repairs to the Mint buildings ... ..	140	0 0	.....		140	0 0	.....			
492	Additions to Custom House, Sydney	12,000	0 0	.....		12,000	0 0	.....			
493	Repairs to Commissariat Buildings ... ..	500	0 0	.....		500	0 0	.....			
494	Additions to Post and Telegraph Office, Grafton ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....			
495	Additions to Post Office at Armidale ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....			
496	Post and Telegraph Office at Goulburn	5,000	0 0	.....		5,000	0 0	.....			
497	Additions to Telegraph Office, Newcastle	1,400	0 0	1,400	0 0	.....		.....			
498	Additions to Post and Telegraph Office, Orange ... ..	500	0 0	.....		500	0 0	.....			
499	Post and Telegraph Offices at Kempsey, Urana, Casino, Narrandera, Bombala, and Narrabri, at £800 each ... ..	4,800	0 0	.....		4,800	0 0	.....			
500	Additions to Post Office, Tamworth ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....			
501	Post and Telegraph Office, Young ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....		2,000	0 0	.....			
502	Post and Telegraph Office, Cooma, further sum ... ..	600	0 0	.....		600	0 0	.....			
503	New Post and Telegraph Offices, Carcoar	1,200	0 0	.....		1,200	0 0	.....			
504	Post and Telegraph Office, Singleton, further sum ... ..	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....			
505	Post and Telegraph Office, Bourke ... ..	2,500	0 0	.....		2,500	0 0	.....			
506	Post and Telegraph Office, Wilcannia ... ..	1,500	0 0	.....		1,500	0 0	.....			
507	Post and Telegraph Offices at Louth and Menindie, at £1,000 each ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....		2,000	0 0	.....			
508	Additions to Telegraph Office, Deniliquin Operating Room ... ..	500	0 0	.....		500	0 0	.....			
509	Additions to Post and Telegraph Office, Dubbo ... ..	600	0 0	.....		600	0 0	.....			
510	Post Office, West Maitland, further sum	1,000	0 0	.....		1,000	0 0	.....			
511	Police Stations, Picton, Berrima, Tarrago, and Mundooran ... ..	4,000	0 0	.....		4,000	0 0	.....			
512	Lock-ups, Redfern, Menindie, and Moorooloolen ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....		3,000	0 0	.....			
513	Court and Watch House, Trunkey ... ..	1,200	0 0	.....		1,200	0 0	.....			
514	Court and Watch House, Coorunbong ... ..	800	0 0	.....		800	0 0	.....			
515	Erection of a Court House at Howlong	1,800	0 0	.....		1,800	0 0	.....			
516	Additions to Insolvent Court ... ..	900	0 0	.....		900	0 0	.....			
517	Compensation to Mrs. Plomley for damage to premises in George-street rented for Telegraph Offices ... ..	150	0 0	150	0 0	.....		.....			
518	Messenger's Quarters, Water Police Station ... ..	300	0 0	300	0 0	.....		.....			
Carried forward ... ..		£2,125,243	9 0	1,771,941	15 11	272,064	16 7	81,236	16 6		

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ... ..	2,125,243	9 0	1,771,941	15 11	272,064	16 7	81,236	16 6
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>								
	<i>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</i>								
519	To complete Enclosure of Flagstaff Hill Reserve... ..	3,000	0 0	1,010	0 0	.....		1,990	0 0
520	For Improvements to Quarters of Messenger at the Observatory ...	350	0 0	.....		350	0 0	.....	
521	For additions to Sydney Observatory ...	1,300	0 0	.....		1,300	0 0	.....	
522	Erection of a small additional Observatory ... ..	400	0 0	.....		400	0 0	.....	
523	Additions to Court House, Newcastle ...	3,350	0 0	3,350	0 0	.....		.....	
524	Erection of a new Court House at Gunnedah ... ..	1,500	0 0	.....		1,500	0 0	.....	
525	Additions to Court House, Cooma ...	1,150	0 0	110	0 0	1,040	0 0	.....	
526	Erecting Court House, Coonamble ...	1,825	0 0	1,825	0 0	.....		.....	
527	Erecting Post and Telegraph Offices Scone	1,200	0 0	.....		1,200	0 0	.....	
528	Flagging Footpaths Court House and Gaol, Orange ... ..	521	0 0	425	0 0	.....		96	0 0
529	Erection of Court House, Hay ... ..	2,894	0 0	2,550	0 0	.....		344	0 0
530	Erection of Police Buildings at Wentworth ... ..	1,785	0 0	.....		.....		1,785	0 0
531	Additions, alterations and repairs to the Sydney Mint ... ..	4,100	0 0	3,132	2 6	967	17 6	.....	
532	For foundations for Machinery, &c., Sydney Mint ... ..	601	0 0	600	16 3	0	3 9	.....	
533	For providing four cast-iron Tables for Sydney Mint ... ..	125	0 0	125	0 0	.....		.....	
534	Additions, repairs, &c., Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	2,000	0 0	1,460	5 10	539	14 2	.....	
535	Additions, &c., Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	1,761	0 0	1,761	0 0	.....		.....	
536	Erection of Court and Watch House, Murwillumbah, Tweed River... ..	1,400	0 0	1,337	0 0	63	0 0	.....	
537	Additions to Gaol, Orange ... ..	2,000	0 0	1,589	8 0	410	12 0	.....	
538	Erection of Court House, Urana ... ..	2,000	0 0	.....		2,000	0 0	.....	
539	Erection of a Gaol at Tamworth ... ..	10,000	0 0	.....		10,000	0 0	.....	
540	Erection of a Gaol at Wentworth ... ..	10,000	0 0	.....		10,000	0 0	.....	
541	Erection of a Gaol at Bourke ... ..	7,000	0 0	.....		7,000	0 0	.....	
542	Erection of a Gaol at Young ... ..	8,600	0 0	8,403	5 6	.....		196	14 6
543	Fencing Gates, &c., Callan Park ... ..	2,850	0 0	1,075	0 0	1,775	0 0	.....	
544	Police Buildings at Glen Innes, further sum ... ..	1,090	0 0	1,090	0 0	.....		.....	
545	Additions to Gaol at Albury ... ..	8,000	0 0	.....		8,000	0 0	.....	
546	Post and Telegraph Office, Molong ... ..	800	0 0	.....		800	0 0	.....	
547	Police Buildings, Molong, further sum... ..	700	0 0	.....		.....		700	0 0
548	Two additional Cottages for men employed at Powder Magazine, Spectacle Island, (in lieu of the vote for a like amount taken in 1875 for two additional Cottages at Goat Island) ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....		.....	
549	Extension of Wharf for landing Powder at Spectacle Island ... ..	350	0 0	350	0 0	.....		.....	
550	Custom House, Moama ... ..	234	8 0	234	8 0	.....		.....	
551	Repairing, Fitting, and Furnishing Callan Park House, for the reception of Lunatic Patients ... ..	1,800	0 0	790	14 2	1,009	5 10	.....	
552	Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Newcastle ... ..	3,000	0 0	.....		3,000	0 0	.....	
553	Glebe Island Abattoirs—Alterations to the Mutton Houses ... ..	1,200	0 0	1,071	0 0	100	4 0	28	16 0
554	Erection of additional Quarters for the Lighthouse Keepers at Jervis Bay ... ..	700	0 0	680	0 0	20	0 0	.....	
555	Completion of Works of Defence ... ..	8,000	0 0	7,288	4 7	711	15 5	.....	
556	Light-house, Solitary Island, further sum ... ..	10,000	0 0	.....		10,000	0 0	.....	
557	Light-house, Barrenjuey, further sum ... ..	5,000	0 0	.....		5,000	0 0	.....	
	Carried forward ... ..	£2,238,829	17 0	1,813,200	0 9	339,252	9 3	86,377	7 0

STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	2,238,829	17	0	1,813,200	0	9	339,252	9	3	86,377	7	0
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>													
Public Works and Buildings— <i>continued</i> .													
558	For completing Light-house at Seal Rock Point, fencing, &c., further sum ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
559	Public Buildings, Bathurst, further sum ...	10,000	0	0	284	0	0	9,716	0	0	.....	.....	.....
560	Post and Telegraph Office, Brewarrina ...	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....
561	Post and Telegraph Office, Narrabri, further sum ...	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....	600	0	0	.....	.....	.....
562	Post and Telegraph Office, Murrumburrah ...	800	0	0	.....	.....	.....	800	0	0	.....	.....	.....
563	Additions to Post and Telegraph Office, Orange, further sum ...	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraphs:—													
564	Extension of Telegraph Line to Walcha ...	1,500	0	0	991	5	6	508	14	6	.....	.....	.....
565	For the erection of Temporary Offices for the New Zealand Cable and New South Wales Operators at La Perouse ...	600	0	0	507	14	0	92	6	0	.....	.....	.....
566	For the erection of a Telegraph Line from Young, Morangarell, on the Bland ...	2,700	0	0	1,413	8	9	.....	.....	.....	1,286	11	3
567	For the erection of Telegraph Line from Glen Innes to Vegetable Creek ...	2,100	0	0	1,263	13	8	836	6	4	.....	.....	.....
568	For the erection of Telegraph Line from Brewarrina to Gadooga and Queensland boundary ...	6,000	0	0	5,113	10	6	886	9	6	.....	.....	.....
569	Yass to Queanbeyan ...	3,000	0	0	1,888	15	1	.....	.....	.....	1,111	4	11
570	To connect Moree ...	4,200	0	0	3,971	10	10	228	9	2	.....	.....	.....
571	Hay to Booligal ...	4,200	0	0	608	18	0	.....	.....	.....	3,591	2	0
572	Moruya to Bateman's Bay ...	1,000	0	0	253	5	11	746	14	1	.....	.....	.....
573	To connect the Shore end of New Zealand Cable with Sydney Station Buildings at Cable-landing ...	2,500	0	0	475	11	3	2,024	8	9	.....	.....	.....
574	Additional Wire, Moama to Deniliquin... Water Supply for Gaol at Young, further sum ...	2,000	0	0	799	7	5	1,200	12	7	.....	.....	218 0 0
	Erection of Time-ball, Custom House, Newcastle, further sum ...	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lock-up at Botany, further sum ...	170	0	0	170	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Painting Weatherboard Building, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, further sum ...	400	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	0	0
	Repairs, &c., Government Asylum, Liverpool, further sum ...	517	0	0	116	18	7	.....	.....	.....	400	1	5
	Additions, Telegraph Office, Newcastle, further sum ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Messengers' Quarters, Water Police Station, Sydney, further sum ...	65	0	0	65	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads and Bridges:—													
575	General Establishment ...	4,539	13	4	4,414	12	0	125	1	4	.....	.....	.....
576	Superintendents in field ...	15,924	0	0	15,053	0	5	870	19	7	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance:—													
577	Main North Road ...	14,507	0	0	14,507	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
578	Main South Road ...	19,814	0	0	19,814	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
579	Main Western Road ...	20,054	0	0	20,051	17	6	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Other Main Roads:—													
580	Grafton to Glen Innes, 100 miles ...	7,500	0	0	7,499	3	9	0	16	3	.....	.....	.....
581	Grafton to Glen Innes—Tolls, Grafton Punt ...	1,500	0	0	1,499	11	3	0	8	9	.....	.....	.....
582	Wallerawang to Mudgee, 75 miles ...	5,625	0	0	5,622	10	7	2	9	5	.....	.....	.....
583	Wallerawang to Mudgee—Tolls ...	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
584	Bombala <i>via</i> Tantawangalo to Merimbula, 54 miles at £75 ...	4,050	0	0	4,049	18	1	0	1	11	.....	.....	.....
585	Orange by Boree to Forbes, 75 miles, at £75 ...	5,625	0	0	5,625	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
586	Armidale to Maryland, 165 miles, at £50 ...	8,250	0	0	8,065	6	8	184	13	4	.....	.....	.....
587	Goulburn to Cooma, 123 miles, at £50 per mile... ..	6,150	0	0	6,150	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£ 2,401,038	10	4	1,948,075	0	6	359,579	3	3	93,384	6	7

## STATEMENT—continued.

No of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	2,401,038	10	4	1,948,075	0	6	359,579	3	3	93,384	6	7
	<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>												
	<i>Other Main Roads—continued.</i>												
588	Goulburn to Cooma—Tolls ...	800	0	0	800	0	0	.....			.....		
589	Tarago to Braidwood, 36 miles, at £50 per mile... ..	1,800	0	0	1,799	19	11	0.	0	1	.....		
590	Bathurst <i>via</i> Cowra, to Grenfell, 97 miles, at £50 per mile ... ..	4,850	0	0	4,850	0	0	.....			.....		
591	Bathurst to Cowra—Tolls ... ..	1,000	0	0	830	17	3	169	2	9	.....		
592	Port Jackson to Peat's Ferry ... ..	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	.....			.....		
593	Sydney <i>via</i> the Dam, at Cook's River, to Half-way House ... ..												
594	Rocky Point Road to the Road from Ugly's Point to Burwood Railway Station ... ..												
595	Stanmore Road from the Enmore Road to the Canterbury Trust Road ... ..	3,000	0	0	2,583	15	4	416	4	8	.....		
596	Newtown Railway Bridge to the Undercliff Bridge ... ..												
597	Estimated amount of Tolls to be divided ratably between the Municipalities interested... ..												
	<b>Roads and Bridges generally:—</b>												
598	Contingent works on Minor Roads not on Schedule on Punts and Approaches ... ..	10,000	0	0	9,997	19	10	2	0	2	.....		
599	Repair of and Painting Bridges... ..	5,000	0	0	4,998	9	5	1	10	7	.....		
600	Construction and repair of Toll-bars ... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....			.....		
601	Minor Roads as per Schedule ... ..	144,000	0	0	133,771	5	3	10,228	14	9	.....		
602	Bridge, Mann River—further sum ... ..	1,100	0	0	1,085	17	2	14	2	10	.....		
603	Bridge at Carcoar—reconstruction of ... ..	1,200	0	0	556	16	8	643	3	4	.....		
604	Bridge over Billabong on Road Albury to Wagga Wagga—reconstruction at high level ... ..	1,000	0	0	530	0	0	470	0	0	.....		
605	Bridge, Bundarra (Resolution of Assembly) ... ..	6,000	0	0	.....			6,000	0	0	.....		
606	Bridges over Dinsey's and Condong Creeks, Tweed River ... ..	300	0	0	220	0	0	80	0	0	.....		
607	Bridge over Fawcett's or Fairy Mount Creek and Road Casino to Queensland Border ... ..	1,631	0	0	1,569	7	9	61	12	3	.....		
608	Bridge and Road from Woodburn and Elbow, Richmond River, to Selman's, on North Arm Clarence River ... ..	400	0	0	300	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
609	Bridge at Charcoal Illawarra ... ..	550	0	0	.....			550	0	0	.....		
610	Bridge over Bowra Creek, Bellinger River ... ..	200	0	0	.....			200	0	0	.....		
611	Bridge at Warialda ... ..	1,500	0	0	308	5	6	1,191	14	6	.....		
612	Bridge at Namoi River ... ..	2,500	0	0	40	10	0	2,459	10	0	.....		
613	Bridge, Paterson River, at Gostwyck ... ..	4,000	0	0	456	11	3	3,543	8	9	.....		
614	Bridge at Yanamblie ... ..	1,500	0	0	150	0	0	1,350	0	0	.....		
615	Bridge, Wangoola Creek, Road Cowra to Hovell's Creek... ..	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....			.....		
616	Bridges on Road Forbes to Condoblin ... ..	1,000	0	0	.....			1,000	0	0	.....		
617	Bridges and approaches, Cunningham's Creek, Mudgee Road ... ..	800	0	0	797	7	9	2	12	3	.....		
	Road from Mudgee to Slasher's Flat ... ..	700	0	0	696	6	5	3	13	7	.....		
618	Bridge over River Lett at Hartley (Revival of Vote) ... ..	700	0	0	508	5	2	191	14	10	.....		
619	Bridge over Abercrombie River at M'Kenzie's ... ..	2,050	0	0	1,206	14	7	825	17	11	17	7	6
620	Bridge over Boorowa River ... ..	900	0	0	154	0	0	746	0	0	.....		
621	Bridge over Molonglo River, Queanbeyan to Gunning ... ..	2,000	0	0	783	2	0	1,216	18	0	.....		
622	Bridges, Denman and Bowman's Crossing ... ..	6,500	0	0	1,176	0	2	5,323	19	10	.....		
623	Bridge and Road, Coonamble to Munderooran ... ..	300	0	0	.....			300	0	0	.....		
	Carried forward ...	£2,611,319	10	4	2,121,246	11	11	396,671	4	4	93,401	14	1

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.				
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	2,611,319	10 4	2,121,246	11 11	396,671	4 4	93,401	14 1	
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>										
<i>Roads and Bridges generally—continued.</i>										
624	Bridge over Sooly Ponds, near Goulburn	1,500	0 0	.....	.....	1,500	0 0	.....	.....	
625	Bridge over Fish River ... ..	2,000	0 0	287	9 0	1,712	11 0	.....	.....	
626	Bridge over Coolambooka River ... ..	700	0 0	700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
627	Bridge at Trunketabella ... ..	1,000	0 0	736	0 8	263	19 4	.....	.....	
628	Bridge at Tarlo ... ..	1,400	0 0	1,346	4 1	53	15 11	.....	.....	
629	Bridge, Stoney Creek, between Maitland and Paterson ... ..	250	0 0	67	0 0	183	0 0	.....	.....	
630	Abattoir Road ... ..	1,500	0 0	1,133	18 11	366	1 1	.....	.....	
631	Horse boat, &c., Kinchela Creek ... ..	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
632	Conadilly-street, Gunnedah ... ..	700	0 0	700	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
633	Roads at Bingera... ..	750	0 0	750	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
634	Roads of Narrabri ... ..	900	0 0	652	6 9	247	13 3	.....	.....	
635	Tanks on Road, Balranald to Invanhoe	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	
636	Water Supply, Gulgong... ..	3,000	0 0	.....	.....	3,000	0 0	.....	.....	
637	Tolls Windsor Bridge, to be expended on Bridge and Approaches ... ..	265	0 0	15	5 0	249	15 0	.....	.....	
638	Tolls to be collected at Hay Bridge, balance not required for maintenance to be refunded to Municipality ... ..	900	0 0	900	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
639	Tolls Lismore Wiseman's Ferry and Parramatta River, maintenance &c. of Ferries and approaches ... ..	500	0 0	369	11 8	130	8 4	.....	.....	
Additional subsidy for Main Roads within Railway Termini in lieu of certain Tolls which have been abolished and to assist where Tolls are charged, viz. :—										
640	Main Northern Road—West Maitland to Murrurundi 100 miles at £10 per mile	1,000	0 0	999	14 9	0	5 3	.....	.....	
641	Main Southern Road—Cross Roads to Goulburn, 116 miles at £10 per mile...	1,160	0 0	1,160	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
642	Main Western Road—Sydney to Bathurst (omitting Mountain Road) 100 miles at £10 per mile ... ..	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
643	Mudgee Road—Bowenfels to Wallerawang, 12 miles at £10 per mile ... ..	120	0 0	120	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
644	Road from Hill End to Bathurst by way of the Bridle Track ... ..	2,489	0 0	65	18 2	2,423	1 10	.....	.....	
645	Road Newcastle to Wallsend and Lambton	1,000	0 0	1,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
646	Road Wellington to Stoney Creek, omitted in error from Schedule of 1876—27 miles at £15 ... ..	405	0 0	213	0 0	192	0 0	.....	.....	
647	Approaches to Howlong Punt further sum	1,000	0 0	65	9 8	934	10 4	.....	.....	
648	Estimated amount of Tolls to be collected at Hinton Ferry, to be expended in maintenance of Punt and Approaches, any unexpended balance to be handed over to Maitland District Council to keep Approaches in repair ... ..	350	0 0	350	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
649	Construction of Dams at Junee for Water Supply ... ..	600	0 0	342	5 0	257	15 0	.....	.....	
650	Bridge at Somerton—Tamworth to Gunnedah ... ..	700	0 0	.....	.....	700	0 0	.....	.....	
651	Bridge over Kangaroo River, Moss Vale, further sum ... ..	1,500	0 0	10	0 0	1,490	0 0	.....	.....	
652	Bridge over Pound Creek, Braidwood ... ..	550	0 0	340	4 4	209	15 8	.....	.....	
653	Bridge over M'Loughlin River between Nimitybelle and Bombala ... ..	600	0 0	100	0 0	500	0 0	.....	.....	
654	Jamberoo Mountain Road, further sum... ..	800	0 0	796	5 0	3	15 0	.....	.....	
	Repairs to Roads and Bridges in the Clarence River District damaged by Floods ... ..	5,000	0 0	4,999	13 5	0	6 7	.....	.....	
	Carried forward ...	£2,647,053	10 4	2,140,566	18 4	413,089	17 11	93,401	14 1	

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Written off.			Retained.		
	Brought forward ...	2,647,058	10	4	2,140,566	18	4	413,089	17	11	93,401	14	1
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>													
Roads and Bridges generally—continued.													
655	Cambewarra Mountain Road ...	2,000	0	0	1,516	15	8	483	4	4	.....		
656	Towards improvement of Road from Broughton Creek to Kangaroo Ground	500	0	0	5	19	0	494	1	0	.....		
657	Towards construction of Tanks &c. on Road Bourke to the Lachlan <i>via</i> Cobar	2,000	0	0	.....			2,000	0	0	.....		
658	Bridge over Urara River at or near Coutt's Crossing ...	500	0	0	386	15	9	113	4	3	.....		
659	Estimated Amount of Tolls to be collected at Richmond Bridge, to be expended in collection of Tolls and repairs &c. to Bridge and Approaches ...	300	0	0	34	8	3	265	11	9	.....		
660	Improvement of Road Colo to Curragong at Colo Rock ...	500	0	0	.....			500	0	0	.....		
661	Bridge across the Narrabri Creek ...	2,000	0	0	240	0	0	1,760	0	0	.....		
662	Bridge over Wollondilly River at Rossi's Crossing (this amount is intended to supplement the £1,500 voted on Estimates-in-Chief of 1876 for Bridge over Sooley Ponds near Goulburn which it is now proposed to expend on the construction of the Wollondilly Bridge at Rossi's) ...	1,000	0	0	499	3	4	500	16	8	.....		
663	Long Bay Road ...	750	0	0	750	0	0	.....			.....		
664	Reservoir for Water supply at Moruya...	150	0	0	.....			150	0	0	.....		
665	Further sum for Contingent Works on Roads under Trustees and the Department of Roads ...	2,500	0	0	2,499	6	3	0	13	9	.....		
666	Bridges at Mungindi and Goondawindi M'Intyre River one moiety (the other half to be contributed by Queensland Government) ...	5,000	0	0	56	9	8	4,943	10	4	.....		
667	Bridge over the Hunter at Muswellbrook	15,000	0	0	.....			15,000	0	0	.....		
668	Bridge at Balranald (Approaches already constructed) ...	10,000	0	0	33	0	1	9,966	19	11	.....		
669	Bridge over the Shoalhaven at Nowra...	12,000	0	0	7	10	8	11,992	9	4	.....		
670	Towards widening forming and metalling the Road along the Callen Park Property ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....			.....		
Roads under Trustees:—													
671	Clerk in Charge ...	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....			.....		
672	Roads under Trustees as per Schedule...	40,000	0	0	35,788	14	5	4,211	5	7	.....		
673	Unclassified Roads ...	6,000	0	0	5,922	18	6	77	1	6	.....		
674	Cost of obtaining Reports and other Contingent Expenses ...	600	0	0	599	15	0	0	5	0	.....		
Miscellaneous Services:—													
675	Attending to the lighting and extinguishing the Gas &c. in the Parliamentary Buildings ...	70	0	0	70	0	0	.....			.....		
676	Lighting Belmore Bridge ...	30	0	0	30	0	0	.....			.....		
Railways:—													
677	General Establishment ...	4,925	0	0	3,825	12	8	1,099	7	4	.....		
678	Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress ...	11,623	0	0	9,243	8	6	2,379	11	6	.....		
679	Existing Lines—Working Expenses ...	330,805	0	0	323,663	0	6	1	0	11	7,140	18	7
Miscellaneous:—													
680	To cover temporary Payments on account of Contractors and others—Vote to be recouped as advances are recovered ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	.....			.....		
	Carried forward ...	£3,097,911	10	4	2,528,339	16	7	469,029	1	1	100,542	12	8

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.		Balances.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Written off.		Retained.	
	Brought forward ...	3,097,911	10 4	2,528,339	16 7	469,029	1 1	100,542	12 8
<b>No. VIII—continued.</b>									
<i>Miscellaneous—continued.</i>									
681	Alterations and additions to Station Buildings and Siding Accommodation to meet increasing Traffic ...	25,000	0 0	25,000	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
682	Gratuity to the Widow of Peter Flinn, late Assistant Railway Guard, who was accidentally killed on the Railway at Penrith while on duty ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
683	For a Railway Platform at the junction of the Vale and Rockley Roads on the extension of the Great Western Railway from Bathurst to Orange, as per Resolution of the Assembly ...	500	0 0	185	7 4	.....	.....	314	12 8
684	Compensation to the Widow of the late Wm. Kemp, killed by being run over by Train on 21st January, 1876 ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
685	Compensation to the Mother of the late John Lyons ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
686	Compensation to the Widow of the late George Lawson, killed at Tarana Platform on 26th January, 1876 ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
687	Railway Foot-passenger Bridges across Railway at Sydney, Newtown, and Parramatta Junction ...	2,000	0 0	.....	.....	2,000	0 0	.....	.....
	Proportion of net earnings of Railway Traffic due to Wallsend Coal Company for the year 1876 ...	852	6 5	852	6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>No. IX.</b>									
688	Post Office (including conveyance of Mails)	208,999	0 0	205,119	3 3	2,091	18 9	1,787	18 0
689	Money Order Department ...	5,395	0 0	4,700	15 7	694	4 5	.....	.....
690	Electric Telegraphs ...	75,951	0 0	69,600	16 4	6,025	8 8	324	15 0
691	New Zealand Cable Subsidy ...	2,500	0 0	2,145	16 8	354	3 4	.....	.....
	Proportion of the amount payable by this Colony for the Charter of the "Ly-ce-moon" to carry messages between Port Darwin and Singapore during the break in the Cable ...	1,195	19 4	1,195	19 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Re-votes :—</b>									
<b>Appropriations re-voted :—</b>									
692	Lunatic Asylums—Steam Launch for transport of Lunatics (Vote of 1875 in part) ...	350	0 0	350	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
693	Charitable Allowances—In aid of erection of Bourke Hospital. (Vote of 1874) ...	500	0 0	500	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Miscellaneous :—</b>									
694	Boat for the use of the Inspector of Oyster-beds. (Vote of 1875) ...	39	0 0	39	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Harbours and Rivers :—</b>									
695	Erection of a Wharf at Jerringong. (Vote of 1869) ...	500	0 0	.....	.....	500	0 0	.....	.....
696	Erection of a Wharf at Jerringong (further sum). (Vote of 1870) ...	600	0 0	.....	.....	600	0 0	.....	.....
697	Special services, Tug "Thetis," to pay an outstanding Account for Coal. Anvil Creek Coal Company. (Vote of 1873) ...	18	4 0	18	4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ...	£3,422,712	0 1	2,838,447	5 6	481,294	16 3	102,969	18 4

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	3,422,712 0 1	2,838,447 5 6	481,294 16 3	102,969 18 4
	<b>Re-votes—continued.</b>				
	<i>Harbours and Rivers—continued.</i>				
698	For the continuation and formation of Macquarie-street, balance on Vote of 1874 (£3,000) ...	1,825 7 7	.....	.....	1,825 7 7
699	Steam Tug, Richmond River. (Votes of 1874 and 1875—in part) ...	6,500 0 0	.....	6,500 0 0	.....
700	Towards removing obstructions at Woodburn, &c., Richmond River, further sum, balance on. re-vote of £500. (Vote of 1875) ...	70 16 7	70 16 7	.....	.....
	<i>Public Works and Buildings:—</i>				
	Vote of 1874:—				
701	Police Buildings, Queanbeyan ...	1,079 0 0	959 0 0	120 0 0	.....
	Votes of 1875:—				
702	For erection of Railway Post and Telegraph Office at Anvil Creek ...	1,800 0 0	410 0 0	1,390 0 0	.....
703	For erection of a Telegraph Station and Post Office at Kiama ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
704	Alterations and Additions to the Queen's Warehouse, Custom House, Sydney ...	1,750 0 0	.....	1,750 0 0	.....
705	Additions to the Asylum for Imbeciles, Newcastle ...	2,000 0 0	1,398 18 3	601 1 9	.....
706	Erection of a Drill Shed for the Naval Brigade ...	1,000 0 0	666 0 0	334 0 0	.....
707	Erection of Public Offices at Orange ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
708	Erection of Police Barracks, Officer's Quarters and Stables, at Cooma ...	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	.....
709	Erection of Police Barracks, with Court Room, Lock-up, and Stabling, at Coonabarrabran ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
710	Erection of Police Barracks and Stables, and purchase of site at Bombala ...	1,000 0 0	30 0 0	970 0 0	.....
711	Erection of Police Barracks and Stabling at Glen Innes and Inverell, at £1,200 each ...	2,400 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	.....
712	Erection of Police Barracks and Stabling, at Narrabri ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
713	Erection of Police Barracks, Cootamundry and Moruya, at £500 each ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
714	Erection of Police Barracks and Stabling at Bega and Moama, at £800 each ...	1,992 0 0	1,050 0 0	800 0 0	142 0 0
715	Erection of Police Stations at Camden and Grenfell, at £500 each ...	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....
716	Erection of Quarters for Sub-Inspectors of Police at Mudgee Dubbo and Wagga Wagga, at £800 each ...	2,400 0 0	.....	2,400 0 0	.....
717	Erection of a Gaol at Hay ...	5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	.....
718	Post and Telegraph Office Singleton, including purchase of Site ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
719	Erection of a Drill Shed Victoria Barracks ...	1,208 0 0	1,207 15 0	0 5 0	.....
720	Extension of Gun-carriage Shed, Ordnance Store Yard ...	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....
721	Additions and Alterations to the Government Printing Office ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
722	Erection of a Post and Telegraph Office at Tenterfield including £600 for Site ...	4,850 0 0	.....	.....	4,850 0 0
723	Erection of a Court and Watch House at Wilcannia ...	2,100 0 0	.....	2,100 0 0	.....
724	Erection of Barrack at Fortifications South Head ...	750 0 0	450 0 0	300 0 0	.....
725	Same at Middle Head ...	750 0 0	750 0 0	.....	.....
726	New Court House and Lock-up at Walgett ...	1,850 0 0	300 0 0	.....	1,550 0 0
	Carried forward ...	£3,480,037 4 3	2,850,739 15 4	517,960 3 0	111,337 5 11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ... ..	3,480,037	4	3	2,850,739	15	4	517,960	3	0	111,337	5	11
	<b>Re-votes—continued.</b>												
	<b>Public Works and Buildings—continued.</b>												
727	To construct Main Drain through the Domain to convey away water from the Mint and other Public Buildings	300	0	0	.....			300	0	0	.....		
728	New Police Buildings, Singleton	1,500	0	0	.....			1,500	0	0	.....		
729	Erection of Police Barracks, Molong ..	1,100	0	0	775	0	0	.....			325	0	0
730	To improve the character and position of Lights on the Coast	3,000	0	0	2,393	2	2	606	17	10	.....		
731	For enclosing that part of Hyde Park from the Museum to St. Mary's Cathedral with dwarf wall and iron railing	1,200	0	0	1,100	0	0	100	0	0	.....		
732	Erection of a new Telegraph Office at Cooma	1,000	0	0	.....			1,000	0	0	.....		
733	Erection of a Post Office at West Maitland	2,000	0	0	.....			2,000	0	0	.....		
734	Stabling and Cottage for Grooms, New General Post Office ...	2,300	0	0	.....			2,300	0	0	.....		
735	Alterations of Buildings at Parramatta for Infirm and Destitute Females	6,000	0	0	.....			6,000	0	0	.....		
736	Alterations and Additions to Legislative Assembly Chamber	4,000	0	0	.....			4,000	0	0	.....		
737	Court House, Hill End	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....		
738	Additions to Gaol at Yass	3,500	0	0	.....			3,500	0	0	.....		
739	Additions to Gaol at Dubbo	2,500	0	0	.....			2,500	0	0	.....		
740	Lock-up at Ashfield	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....		
741	Purchase of Premises at Howlong for Court House and Police Station	200	0	0	.....			200	0	0	.....		
742	Lowering and underpinning Wall at Victoria Barracks ..	900	0	0	.....			900	0	0	.....		
	<b>Roads and Bridges :—</b>												
743	Sinking Wells, Lachlan to Darling ..	784	10	11	682	15	7	101	15	4	.....		
744	Black Camp Creek Bridge ...	200	0	0	.....			200	0	0	.....		
745	Black Camp Creek Bridge ...	117	0	0	.....			117	0	0	.....		
746	Bridge over Billabong at Conargo ..	73	11	7	73	11	7	.....			.....		
747	Bridge, Tumut at Brungle	143	3	0	.....			143	3	0	.....		
748	Forming Footpaths, University Cutting	1,317	12	0	767	12	0	550	0	0	.....		
749	Bridge, Tallywarka, near Menindee	551	13	0	.....			551	13	0	.....		
750	Bridge, Kangaroo Valley ..	1,476	8	0	38	5	0	1,438	3	0	.....		
751	Bridge, Broadwater at Moree ..	174	18	0	174	18	0	.....			.....		
752	Bridges on Road Lachlan to Darling	4,466	1	8	730	0	0	3,736	1	8	.....		
753	Main Southern Road ..	2,314	0	8	51	3	2	2,262	17	6	.....		
754	Culvert at Muswellbrook	300	0	0	147	0	0	153	0	0	.....		
755	Bridge, Chambyne and Henry Rivers	939	1	0	734	15	6	204	5	6	.....		
756	Bridge, Gilmandyke Creek	300	0	0	300	0	0	.....			.....		
757	Bridge, Neerong Creek ..	300	0	0	52	5	0	247	15	0	.....		
758	Bridge, Chandler and Wollombi River	1,252	7	6	583	8	10	668	18	8	.....		
759	Bridge, Commissioners Crossing	1,006	16	10	843	4	10	163	12	0	.....		
760	Bridge, Boggy Creek Narrabri to Moree	500	0	0	500	0	0	.....			.....		
761	Bridge, Salisbury near Uralla ..	262	12	10	.....			262	12	10	.....		
762	Bridge, Karouah River	3,440	14	0	2,630	2	6	810	11	6	.....		
763	Bridge, Bega River ...	2,967	6	0	720	5	0	2,247	1	0	.....		
764	Bridge, Frog's Hollow ...	411	19	2	308	19	2	103	0	0	.....		
765	Bridge, Wolumla Creek	685	16	8	685	16	8	.....			.....		
766	Bridge at White's Falls ..	1,087	3	4	909	3	4	.....			178	0	0
767	Bridge over Dark Creek	51	2	10	51	2	10	.....			.....		
768	Bridge, Bell River between Molong and Ironbarks	400	0	0	400	0	0	.....			.....		
769	Bridges, Muswellbrook to Merriwa, &c.	959	4	10	527	17	2	431	7	8	.....		
770	Bridges between Orange and Wellington	930	0	0	800	0	0	130	0	0	.....		
771	Bridges, Lachlan to Darling	5,000	0	0	0	13	10	4,999	6	2	.....		
772	Road Nimboi to top of O. B. X. Hill ...	341	18	0	301	10	0	40	8	0	.....		
773	Yass to New Railway Station ..	1,108	6	6	1,055	13	0	52	13	6	.....		
	Carried forward ...	£ 3,545,200	12	7	2,869,078	0	6	564,282	6	2	111,840	5	11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.			Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.			Balances.					
								Written off.			Retained.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ... ..	3,545,200	12	7	2,869,078	0	6	564,282	6	2	111,840	5	11
<b>Re-votes—continued.</b>													
Roads and Bridges—continued.													
774	Defence Road North Shore <i>via</i> Spit to Manly ... ..	238	0	4	238	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
775	Railway Station and approach to Luskintyre Bridge ... ..	160	7	6	125	2	0	35	5	6	.....	.....	.....
776	Road Wollongong to Shoalhaven ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
777	Water Supply at Parkes ... ..	420	0	0	418	7	6	.....	1	12	6	.....	.....
778	Bridge at Bombala ... ..	850	0	0	.....	.....	.....	850	0	0	.....	.....	.....
779	Punt at Wilson's River ... ..	80	0	0	29	0	0	51	0	0	.....	.....	.....
780	Road Tamworth to Gunnedah ... ..	458	1	10	458	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
781	Bridge at Euroka Creek ... ..	77	0	0	.....	.....	.....	77	0	0	.....	.....	.....
782	Bridge, Price's Creek Jamberoo ... ..	543	0	0	383	0	0	160	0	0	.....	.....	.....
783	Tolls Wiseman's Ferry and Parramatta River ... ..	90	19	0	.....	.....	.....	90	19	0	.....	.....	.....
Minor Roads as per Schedule :—													
784	Manly Cove to Balgowlah ... ..	50	0	0	47	6	0	2	14	0	.....	.....	.....
785	Wiseman's Ferry to St. Alban's ... ..	48	10	0	7	15	0	40	15	0	.....	.....	.....
786	Newcastle to Wallsend ... ..	67	14	5	67	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
787	Singleton to Denman ... ..	89	13	8	.....	.....	.....	89	13	8	.....	.....	.....
788	Denman &c. to Coonabarabran ... ..	460	6	10	137	9	6	322	17	4	.....	.....	.....
789	Armidale to Glen Innes ... ..	358	1	0	.....	.....	.....	358	1	0	.....	.....	.....
790	Armidale to Grafton ... ..	1,640	10	4	1,640	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
791	Kempsey to Armidale ... ..	1,117	16	5	104	17	11	1,012	18	6	.....	.....	.....
792	O'Connell's Plains, &c. to Fish River Creek ... ..	82	14	7	82	14	4	0	0	3	.....	.....	.....
793	Teapot Swamp to Trunkey ... ..	170	0	0	170	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
794	Canowindra to Eugowra ... ..	330	0	0	330	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
795	Molong to Stony Creek ... ..	93	4	9	.....	.....	.....	93	4	9	.....	.....	.....
796	Village of Robertson to Macquarie Pass ... ..	50	13	6	.....	.....	.....	50	13	6	.....	.....	.....
797	Picton, &c. to Vandeville ... ..	114	13	0	94	6	0	20	7	0	.....	.....	.....
798	Sharpening-stone Creek to Burrowa ... ..	33	5	7	.....	.....	.....	33	5	7	.....	.....	.....
799	Doughboy Hill to Yass ... ..	60	12	1	.....	.....	.....	60	12	1	.....	.....	.....
800	Briandery to Bega ... ..	34	0	0	34	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
801	Wallenbeen to Murrumburrah ... ..	139	0	0	139	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
802	Young <i>via</i> Tyagong to Forbes ... ..	460	14	0	459	13	7	1	0	5	.....	.....	.....
803	Wagga Wagga to Narrandera ... ..	43	8	0	43	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
804	Albury and Corowa Road to Urana ... ..	98	15	3	.....	.....	.....	98	15	3	.....	.....	.....
805	Euston to Wentworth ... ..	560	0	0	560	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
806	Corowa to Denliquin ... ..	157	8	3	.....	.....	.....	157	8	3	.....	.....	.....
807	Tinonee to Gloucester ... ..	64	14	0	64	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
808	Top of Alcorn's Hill to Robertson Park ... ..	20	4	9	20	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>No. IX.</b>													
	Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock..	560,000	0	0	519,236	4	4	40,763	15	8	.....	.....	.....
	Toward payment of Interest, and extinction of the Railway Loan of 1867 ... ..	70,000	0	0	68,840	0	0	.....	.....	.....	1,160	0	0
	Drawbacks and Refund of Duties ... ..	40,000	0	0	27,584	13	8	12,415	6	4	.....	.....	.....
	Revenue and Receipts returned ... ..	175,493	7	11	175,493	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Charges on Collections ... ..	6,814	17	6	6,814	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Endowment of the University of Sydney ... ..	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Australian Museum ... ..	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School ... ..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges ... ..	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Endowment under the Municipalities Act ... ..	25,000	0	0	17,798	14	10	7,201	5	2	.....	.....	.....
	Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions ... ..	216	12	10	216	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried forward ... ..	£4,441,988	19	11	3,700,717	17	1	628,270	16	11	113,000	5	11

## STATEMENT—continued.

No. of Item in Appropriation Act.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Amount Appropriated.	Amount expended to 31st December, 1877.	Balances.	
				Written off.	Retained.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ... ..	4,441,988 19 11	3,700,717 17 1	628,270 16 11	113,000 5 11
	<b>No. IX—continued.</b>				
	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Judges under District Courts Act ... ..	6,000 0 0	5,874 0 0	126 0 0	.....
	Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint... ..	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Pensions under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 ... ..	14,000 0 0	9,680 15 3	4,319 4 9	.....
	Scab in Sheep Act of 1866 ... ..	475 7 4	475 7 4	.....	.....
	Registration of Brands Act... ..	351 11 3	351 11 3	.....	.....
	Expenses of Returning Officers ... ..	370 1 5	370 1 5	.....	.....
	To pay off Debentures under various Acts...	735,800 0 0	734,800 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
		£5,214,985 19 11	4,468,269 12 4	632,716 1 8	114,000 5 11
	Advance to Treasurer to enable him to make advances to Public Officers, and on account of other Governments, and to pay expenses of an unforeseen nature which will after- wards be submitted for Parliamentary Appropriation. The whole amount to be adjusted not later than the 31st Decem- ber, 1877 ... ..	60,000 0 0	.....	60,000 0 0	.....
	<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£5,274,985 19 11	4,468,269 12 4	692,716 1 8	114,000 5 11

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
31st January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

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GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT,

SHOWING THE

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

ON THE

31st DECEMBER, 1877.

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## General Loans'

GENERAL LOANS' ACCOUNT, showing the

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To AMOUNT of LIABILITIES, outstanding on 31st December, 1877, being Appropriations for Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, viz. :—		
1	Old Loans' Account— Under various Loan Acts from 19 Vic. No. 38 to 34 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	179,235 15 2	
2	Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	5,143 0 1	
3	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	9,866 5 4	
4	Railway Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 ... ..	108,257 16 7	
5	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 21 (Funded Stock Act of 1873)	145,970 16 8	
6	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	132,036 1 4	
7	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	30,974 12 6	
8	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	1,768,546 5 11	
9	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	95,739 13 5	
10	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	1,116,132 18 0	3,591,953 5 0
	„ AMOUNT due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Advances made therefrom to the following Funds pending the sale of Debentures, viz. :—		
11	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	700,000 0 0	
12	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	100,000 0 0	
13	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	500,000 0 0	
14	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	200,000 0 0	
15	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	100,000 0 0	1,600,000 0 0
	TOTAL ... ..	£ .....	5,191,953 5 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## Account.

LIABILITIES and ASSETS on the 31st December, 1877.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	By Cash in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on 31st December, 1877, belonging to the following Loan Funds, viz. :—						
1	Old Loans' Account (part of the Public Account) ...	178,915	2	11			
2	Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	5,143	0	1			
3	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	9,866	5	4			
4	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 21 (Funded Stock Act of 1873)... ..	20,970	16	8			
5	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 (Railway Loan Act of 1873)	108,257	16	7			
6	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	25,886	1	4			
7	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	18,784	12	6			
8	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	32,546	5	11			
9	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	88,387	13	5			
10	Loan Fund, 41 Vic., No. 7 ... ..	96,132	18	0			
					584,890	12	9
	„ Special Deposits belonging to the Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act of 1873, on 31st December, 1877, viz. :—						
11	Bank of Australasia ... ..	50,000	0	0			
12	Mercantile Bank ... ..	25,000	0	0			
13	Union Bank of Australia ... ..	25,000	0	0			
14	London Chartered Bank of Australia ... ..	25,000	0	0			
					125,000	0	0
	„ AMOUNTS yet to be raised by Loan on account of the following Funds, viz. :—						
15	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	806,200	0	0			
16	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	112,190	0	0			
17	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	2,236,000	0	0			
18	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	207,352	0	0			
19	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	1,120,000	0	0			
					4,481,742	0	0
20	„ Advances to the Commissioner for Railways out of Old Loans' Account, not yet charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on 31st December, 1877 ...	.....				320	12 3
	TOTAL ... ..	£			5,191,953	5	0

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT.

ACCOUNT CURRENT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

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## Old Loans

## ACCOUNT CURRENT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
	To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on the 31st December, 1877, being Appropriations under the following Acts of Parliament for Public Works and other Services, authorized to be provided for by Loans, remaining unexpended on that date, as per Statement of details attached, marked C:—			
1	Public Works—19 Victoria, No. 38 ... ..	31,458	13	5
2	Public Works—19 „ No. 40 ... ..	3	6	0
3	Public Works—20 „ No. 34 ... ..	72	10	8
4	To pay off Debentures—23 Victoria, No. 5 ... ..	370	0	0
5	Public Works—23 Victoria, No. 10 ... ..	6,508	11	2
6	Public Works—24 „ No. 24 ... ..	500	0	0
7	Public Works—25 „ No. 19 ... ..	38,243	15	0
8	Public Works—26 „ No. 14 ... ..	9,515	7	2
9	Public Works—27 „ No. 14 ... ..	8,150	19	11
10	Public Works, &c.—29 Victoria, No. 9 ... ..	33,832	12	2
11	Public Works—29 Victoria, No. 23 ... ..	9,921	1	3
12	Public Works—30 „ No. 23 ... ..	5,445	10	6
13	Public Works—31 „ No. 11 ... ..	609	13	5
14	Public Works—31 „ No. 27 ... ..	9,793	17	0
15	Public Works—32 „ No. 13 ... ..	7,456	15	1
16	Public Works—34 „ No. 2... ..	17,353	2	5
	TOTAL ... ..	£ 179,235	15	2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

Account.

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		
		£	s.	d.
1	BY CASH BALANCE at the credit of the Old Loans' Account, on 31st December, 1877 ... ..	178,915	2	11
2	„ ADVANCES to the Commissioner for Railways, not yet charged to Appropriations, remaining unadjusted on 31st December, 1877 ... ..	320	12	3
TOTAL ... ..		£ 179,235	15	2

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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C.

## OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT.

STATEMENT of APPROPRIATIONS AND BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS for  
Services authorized to be provided for by Loans, outstanding on 31st  
December, 1877.

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
19 VICTORIA, No. 38.		
St. Paul's College ... ..	4,988 11 2	
St. Andrew's College ... ..	6,470 2 3	
Wesleyan College ... ..	20,000 0 0	
		31,458 13 5
19 VICTORIA, No. 40.		
Improving the Navigation of the River Hunter, &c. ...	0 15 7	
Railways—		
Completion of Line from Sydney to Liverpool, &c. ...	0 10 0	
Surveys for Extensions ... ..	2 0 5	
		3 6 0
20 VICTORIA, No. 34.		
Railway Works ... ..	.....	72 10 8
23 VICTORIA, No. 5.		
To pay off Debentures due in 1860 ... ..	.....	370 0 0
23 VICTORIA, No. 10.		
Railways—		
Bridge, Bank-street, East Maitland ... ..	2,475 15 1	
Pier, Dowling-street ... ..	744 16 7	
Alphabetical Telegraph Instruments ... ..	137 14 3	
Electric Telegraph from West Maitland to Boundary of Queensland, <i>via</i> Singleton, Scone, Murrurundi, Tam- worth, Bendemeer, and Armidale... ..	3,150 5 3.	
		6,508 11 2
24 VICTORIA, No. 24.		
Electric Telegraph from Goulburn to Braidwood ... ..	.....	500 0 0
25 VICTORIA, No. 19.		
Railways—		
Picton to Goulburn ... ..	0 12 0	
Carriage Shed, &c., Northern Line ... ..	421 0 9	
Additions to Stations ... ..	1 12 6	
Free Public Library ... ..	15,784 19 6	
District Court, Sydney ... ..	10,000 0 0	
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	6,093 8 6	
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	5,942 1 9	
		38,243 15 0
26 VICTORIA, No. 14.		
Railways—		
Newcastle to Wallsend Junction... ..	1,315 11 6	
Telegraph Wire, Campbelltown to Picton ... ..	160 3 4	
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	0 8 6	
Northern Breakwater, Newcastle ... ..	0 17 6	
Breakwater, Clarence River ... ..	2,380 17 1	
Wharf and Shoots, Morpeth ... ..	5,657 9 3	
		9,515 7 2
Carried forward... ..	£ .....	86,672 3 5

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..				86,672	3	5
27 VICTORIA, No. 14.						
Railways—						
Northern Line ... ..	2,340	9	3			
Work-shops, Northern Line ... ..	49	6	9			
Siding, Haslem's Creek ... ..	178	14	6			
Coal Sidings, Newcastle ... ..	2,933	6	3			
Gate Houses, Western Line ... ..	68	9	7			
Land for Morpeth Extension ... ..	4	6	8			
Electric Telegraphs—						
Erection of Stations on Southern, Western, Northern, and Mudgee Lines ... ..	1,326	6	11			
Station Houses at Grafton, Wagga Wagga, and Hay...	1,250	0	0			
				8,150	19	11
29 VICTORIA, No. 9.						
Railways—						
Additional Land at Newtown for Sidings ... ..	29	2	4			
To meet outstanding Claims for Land on the Penrith, Picton, and Singleton Extensions ... ..	4,081	19	6			
Erection of Railway Station at Douglas Park ... ..	9	5	9			
Extension of Great Northern Line to Terminus at Morpeth ... ..	4	17	1			
Public Works and Buildings—						
Penitentiary ... ..	25,000	0	0			
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	4,145	4	8			
Immigration—						
For the purpose of assisting Immigration to this Colony	562	2	10			
				33,832	12	2
29 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Extension of Great Northern Line ... ..	4,090	1	8			
Enlarging Railway Bridges at East Maitland ... ..	1,491	2	10			
Roads, &c.—						
Singleton Bridge ... ..	3,339	16	9			
Extension of Riley-street to Palmer-street ... ..	1,000	0	0			
				9,921	1	3
30 VICTORIA, No. 23.						
Railways—						
Engine Shed, Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	1,945	10	6			
Road and Railway Bridge over the Murray at Echuca...	3,500	0	0			
				5,445	10	6
31 VICTORIA, No. 11.						
Railways—						
Extension to Bathurst ... ..						
Extension to Goulburn ... ..						
				609	13	5
Carried forward ... ..	£			144,632	0	8

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	144,632 0 8
31 VICTORIA, No. 27.		
Railways—		
Telegraph from Picton to Goulburn, along the Line of Railway ... ..	0 18 0	
Telegraph from Penrith to Bathurst, along the Line of Railway ... ..	207 19 2	
Roads and Bridges—		
Iron Bridge over the Lower Murrumbidgee ... ..	1 1 3	
Bridge over the Nimboi, between Grafton and New England ... ..	0 2 0	
Public Works and Buildings—		
Additions, &c., Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	442 8 0	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Tamworth to Fort Bourke ... ..	8,264 6 3	
Re-insulating Line, Sydney to Albury ... ..	873 11 6	
Stations—Balranald, Moulamein, and Wellington ... ..	3 10 10	
		9,793 17 0
32 VICTORIA, No. 13.		
Railways—		
Compensation for Land taken at Honeysuckle Point ... ..	147 12 10	
Harbours and Rivers Navigation—		
Improving the Navigation of the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	6 1 3	
Reclamation of Land at Blackwattle Bay ... ..	0 11 0	
Light-house Tower, Wollongong... ..	3 13 6	
Electric Telegraphs—		
Kiama to Jervis Bay ... ..	288 10 0	
Additions to Port Stephens Line ... ..	450 0 0	
Maitland to Manning River ... ..	1,874 9 9	
Bathurst to Carcoar and Cowra ... ..	1,251 15 11	
Port Stephens to Nelson's Bay ... ..	64 19 0	
Extension to Walcha ... ..	1,575 0 0	
Grafton to Clarence River Heads ... ..	348 12 5	
Further Extensions under the Guarantee System ... ..	1,445 9 5	
		7,456 15 1
34 VICTORIA, No. 2.		
Railways—		
Completion of the Relaying of the Line from Sydney to Parramatta ... ..	4,597 5 7	
Completion of New Goods Shed, Sydney, and Roads and Sidings in connection with the same ... ..	2,481 10 2	
New Machine Shop, Receiving Shed, Erecting Shops and Store at Newcastle, including Roads ... ..	1,459 9 8	
Additional Machinery, do. ... ..	428 3 0	
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern—Additional ... ..	662 6 9	
New Station, Workshops for Carriages, &c. ... ..	231 1 9	
Carried forward ... ..	£ 9,859 16 11	
Carried forward ... ..	.....	161,882 12 9

OLD LOANS' ACCOUNT—*continued.*

SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ... ..	.....	161,882 12 9
<i>34 VICTORIA, No. 2—continued.</i>		
Brought forward ... ..	9,859 16 11	
<i>Railways—continued.</i>		
New Passenger Station and Platforms, Newcastle, including Road Approaches ... ..	3,877 2 0	
Further for construction of Rolling Stock ... ..	1 16 6	
Extension to Morpeth ... ..	5 10 0	
Land for Windsor and Richmond Line ... ..	659 1 1	
<i>Public Works and Buildings—</i>		
For completion of Dry Dock and Works attached thereto	6 5 0	
<i>Harbours and Rivers Navigation—</i>		
Removing obstructions and improving the Navigation of the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling	8 3 0	
To complete Kiama Harbour Works ... ..	0 9 2	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	0 11 1	
<i>Electric Telegraphs—</i>		
To connect Barrenjuey with Sydney ... ..	233 7 8	
Iron Telegraph Posts ... ..	2,011 0 0	
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
Amounts awarded for Land taken for New General Post Office ... ..	690 0 0	17,353 2 5
TOTAL... ..	..... £	179,235 15 2

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

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LOAN FUND

(35 VIC. No. 5).

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ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

LOAN FUND (35 VIC. No. 5)

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
<p>To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on 31st December, 1877, being Appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Loan Act of 1871 (35 Vic. No. 5), remaining unexpended on that date, viz. :—</p>		
<p style="margin-left: 40px;">Railways—</p>		
Construction of Railway Sheds    ...    ...    ...	1    10    7	
Completion of Lines already sanctioned    ...    ...	58    4    4	
Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony    ...    ...	4,419    6    3	
Dredge for Manning, Macleay, and Clarence Rivers    ...	0    17    0	
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle    ...    ...    ...    ...	8    9    7	
Coal Staiths, Newcastle    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	0    18    5	
Light-house, Wollongong    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	44    11    6	
Light-house, Ulladulla    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	0    0    10	
Blasting and removing Rock in front of Newcastle Wharf	3    19    1	
Telegraph Line from Eden to Gabo Island    ...    ...	105    2    6	
Telegraph Line from Kiama to Jervis Bay    ...    ...	500    0    0	
		5,143    0    1
TOTAL    ...    ...    ...	£	5,143    0    1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

(35 Victoria No. 5).

FUND (35 VICTORIA, No. 5), ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Fund in the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1877 ... ..	.....			5,143	0	1
TOTAL ... ..	£			5,143	0	1

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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LOAN FUND

(36 VIC. No. 2).

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ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

LOAN FUND (36 VIC. No. 2)

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE LOAN

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
<p>To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on 31st December, 1877, being Appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Loan Act of 1872 (36 Vic. No. 2), remaining unexpended on that date, viz. :—</p>		
<p>Railways :—</p>		
For Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony... ..	1,128 17 8	
Station Buildings, West Maitland ... ..	123 9 10	
		1,252 7 6
<p>Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—</p>		
Removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling, further sum...	0 8 4	
Additional Siding—Purchase of Land required for Approach, &c., Coal Staiths, Newcastle ... ..	202 2 7	
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River, further sum ...	393 2 5	
		595 13 4
<p>Roads and Bridges :—</p>		
Approaches and Addition to height of Nimboy Bridge... ..	.....	0 1 1
<p>Electric Telegraphs :—</p>		
Telegraph Line to the Manning River, Tinonee, on the guarantee principle ... ..	8 14 3	
Erection of Line and Telegraph Station, Gulgong ... ..	512 17 0	
Iron Poles, Singleton to Murrurundi ... ..	3,892 14 0	
Extra Wire, West Maitland to Armidale ... ..	3,445 7 6	
Railway Line, Singleton to Murrurundi ... ..	4 11 8	
Line, Parramatta Junction to Campbelltown ... ..	1 2 0	
Second Wire—Sydney to Newcastle ... ..	23 1 6	
Second Wire—Armidale to Tenterfield ... ..	40 1 6	
Second Wire—Bathurst to Hill End ... ..	89 14 0	
		8,018 3 5
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	£	<b>9,866 5 4</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

(36 Victoria No. 2).

FUND (36 VIC. No. 2), on 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BY CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Fund in the Bank of New South Wales, on the 31st December, 1877 ... ..	.....	9,866 5 4
TOTAL ... ..	£	9,866 5 4

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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THE RAILWAY LOAN FUND.

(36 VIC. No. 17.)

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ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

RAILWAY LOAN FUND (36 VIC. No. 17),

ON

31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Railway Loan Fund

ACCOUNT showing the position of the "RAILWAY

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES on this Account outstanding on 31st December, 1877, being Appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Railway Loan Act of 1873 (36 Vic. No. 17), remaining unexpended on that date, viz. :—		
RAILWAYS.		
Rolling Stock manufactured in the Colony ... ..	28 19 3	
Trial Surveys ... ..	0 1 1	
Towards the construction of a Line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga ... ..	737 16 3	
For the construction of a Line from Murrurundi to Tamworth	107,491 0 0	
		108,257 16 7
TOTAL ... ..	£	108,257 16 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

(36 Victoria No. 17).

LOAN FUND (36 Vic. No. 17), on 31st December, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
By CASH BALANCE at the credit of this Fund in the Bank of New South Wales, on 31st December, 1877 ... ..	£    s.    d. 108,257 16 7
TOTAL ... ..	£ 108,257 16 7

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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FUNDED STOCK FUND.

(36 VIC. No. 21.)

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ACCOUNT

SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE

FUNDED STOCK FUND (36 VIC. No. 21),

ON

31st DECEMBER, 1877.

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# The Funded Stock Act

ACCOUNT showing the position of the FUNDED STOCK

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
To AMOUNT of Liabilities on this Account outstanding on 31st December, 1877, being appropriations for Public Works provided for by the Loan Act of 1873 (36 Victoria No. 21), remaining unexpended on that date, viz.:—		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.		
Improving the navigation of the Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling ... ..	2 11 0	
Improving the navigation of the Edward River ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Extension of Wharf Accommodation, Newcastle ... ..	1 17 8	
Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour ... ..	2,282 4 0	
Darling Harbour Wharf ... ..	5 16 3	
Construction of Small Dredge and Punts ... ..	1,176 0 0	
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ... ..	88,554 15 6	
		93,023 4 5
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
Completion of New General Post Office ... ..	.....	63 12 2
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges over Parramatta River at Five Dock and at Iron Cove Creek ... ..	.....	49,258 0 5
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.		
Casino to Richmond River Heads ... ..	14 10 9	
Second Wire, Tenterfield to Queensland ... ..	6 13 2	
Bendemeer through Bundarra... ..	401 14 6	
Maitland to Port Macquarie ... ..	16 4 6	
To carry a Line from Carcoar, <i>via</i> Cowra, to Young ... ..	68 19 6	
Additional Wire, Sydney to Bathurst ... ..	1,803 0 0	
Additional Wire, Wolumla to Bega ... ..	47 5 0	
To place Balmain, North Shore, Newtown, Paddington, Redfern, William-street, Darlinghurst, and Glebe in Telegraphic communication with Head Office ... ..	4 19 6	
Wahgunya to Corowa ... ..	29 12 9	
Removal of Line from Great Northern Road to Railway Line between Singleton and Murrurundi ... ..	20 18 0	
Jervis Bay to Ulladulla ... ..	144 13 2	
Ninety-four Miles of extra Wire on the Southern and Western Railways ... ..	510 7 10	
Second Wire to Newcastle ... ..	3 15 6	
Iron Poles for Railways ... ..	535 14 10	
Additional Wires on Southern, Western, and Northern Lines ... ..	9 7 4	
		3,617 16 4
IMMIGRATION ... ..	.....	8 3 4
TOTAL ... ..	..... £	145,970 16 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.





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**LOAN FUND.**  
(38 VIC. No. 2.)

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ACCOUNT

OF

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

UNDER THE LOAN FUND, 38 VIC. No. 2, TO 31ST  
DECEMBER, 1877.

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## Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
To Payments made on account of the following Services since the passing of the Act on 25th June, 1874, to the 31st December, 1877, viz. :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Railways :—		
Trial Surveys... ..	19,988 3 4	
Rolling Stock ... ..	99,992 12 10	
To connect Great Northern Railway with Bullock Island ...	33,241 14 9	
Completing New Station, Redfern... ..	5,639 6 8	
Purchasing Land, laying Sidings, and erecting Sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf... ..	21,675 16 1	
Additional Machinery, Sydney ... ..	1,805 16 2	
Completion of Western Line to Kelso ... ..	44,980 18 9	
Enlarging Machine-shop, Sydney Station ... ..	2,998 1 9	
Engine Sheds ... ..	6,263 19 9	
Unadjusted Land Claims ... ..	110 10 8	
Purchase of twelve Locomotive Engines ... ..	50,000 0 0	
		286,697 0 9
Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—		
Improving Navigation of the River Darling ... ..	5,000 0 0	
Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ... ..	16,200 0 0	
Southern Breakwater Extension ... ..	9,986 13 3	
Two additional Steam Cranes, Newcastle ... ..	8,992 8 8	
Harbour of Refuge, Trial Bay ... ..	3,924 8 10	
Dock at Cockatoo Island ... ..	6,763 7 6	
Extension of Newcastle Wharf ... ..	4,990 16 11	
		55,857 15 2
Public Works and Buildings :—		
Water Supply, Abattoirs, Glebe Island ... ..	1,994 11 8	
Light House at Seal Rocks... ..	4,000 0 0	
Toward the erection of Public Offices ... ..	20,000 0 0	
Erection of Custom House, Newcastle ... ..	3,000 0 0	
Towards the erection of Public Offices (Lands) ... ..	20,000 0 0	
New Lunatic Asylum ... ..	492 6 10	
		49,486 18 6
Roads and Bridges :—		
Nimboy Bridge ... ..	3,800 0 0	
Urara Bridge ... ..	1,000 0 0	
Bridge at Moruya ... ..	5,949 18 4	
Windsor Bridge ... ..	2,000 0 0	
		12,749 18 4
Electric Telegraphs :—		
To connect Coonamble with the Telegraph Line to Fort Bourke... ..	4,420 17 7	
Mudgee to Rylstone ... ..	1,280 18 11	
Inverell to Warialda ... ..	1,573 4 4	
Bingera to Warialda ... ..	1,276 2 5	
Additional—for Line to Ulladulla ... ..	576 6 1	
Casino to the Tweed ... ..	3,000 0 0	
Forbes to Bushman's ... ..	1,087 17 9	
Coolah to Coonabarrabran ... ..	2,922 6 1	
To connect Kempsey with M'Leay River Heads ... ..	1,384 12 9	
To connect the New Light House, Seal Rocks, by Electric Telegraph ... ..	3,000 0 0	
		20,522 5 11
Repayment of Loans :—		
Railway Debentures issued under 16 Vic. No. 39, paid off ...	150,000 0 0	
Debentures issued under 29 Vic. No. 5, paid off... ..	98,800 0 0	
		248,800 0 0
To Cash Balance in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the credit of this Account on 31st December, 1877 ... ..		674,113 18 8
		25,886 1 4
TOTAL ... ..	£	700,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

(38 Victoria No. 2).

LOAN FUND (38 VIC. No. 2), TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.
BY AMOUNT transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet claims as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loan of £806,200, authorized by the Act 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	700,000	0	0
TOTAL... ..	£	700,000	0 0

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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**LOAN FUND.**

(39 VIC. No. 18.)

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**ACCOUNT**

OF

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE**

UNDER THE LOAN FUND, 39 VIC. No. 18, TO 31<sup>ST</sup>  
DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER HET

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<p>To PAYMENTS made on account of the following Services since the passing of the Act on 11th August, 1875, to the 31st December, 1877, viz. :—</p> <p>Railways :—</p> <p>Rolling Stock ... .. 49,599 17 2</p> <p>Trial Surveys... .. 20,000 0 0</p> <p>Additional Machinery, Sydney ... .. 2,948 10 5</p> <p>Harbours and Rivers Navigation :—</p> <p>Improving Navigation of the Murrumbidgee River ... .. 3,984 10 11</p> <p>Reclamation of Blackwattle Swamp ... .. 10,000 0 0</p> <p>Newcastle Wharf, Cranes, Hydraulic Engine House, &amp;c... .. 20,000 0 0</p> <p>Improving the Navigation of the River Darling ... .. 1,998 15 11</p> <p>Public Works and Buildings :—</p> <p>New General Post Office ... .. 2,844 2 3</p> <p>Light House at Seal Rocks ... .. 3,000 0 0</p> <p>Custom House at Newcastle ... .. 4,870 3 11</p> <p>Roads and Bridges :—</p> <p>Bridge at Casino ... .. 3,000 0 0</p> <p>Bridge over Hunter, at Elderslie ... .. 1,178 6 8</p> <p>Purchase of Richmond Bridge ... .. 7,000 0 0</p> <p>Fortifications :—</p> <p>Completion of Fortifications, Port Jackson ... .. 4,909 14 2</p> <p>Electric Telegraphs :—</p> <p>Bourke to Wentworth ... .. 19,646 3 5</p> <p>Coonabarrabran to Coonamble ... .. 3,324 17 4</p> <p>Additional for Line to Tweed ... .. 1,000 0 0</p> <p>Warialda to Goonawindi ... .. 3,390 16 3</p> <p>Orange to Wellington, <i>via</i> Molong... .. 2,823 11 0</p> <p>Wollombi to Singleton—3 wires ... .. 2,540 14 9</p> <p>Glen Innes to Grafton, <i>via</i> Newton Boyd... .. 5,401 5 9</p> <p>St. Leonards to Manly Beach ... .. 504 1 10</p> <p>Iron Poles for Railway Extensions ... .. 14,827 8 6</p> <p>Wagga Wagga to Narandera ... .. 2,533 10 3</p> <p>Singleton, <i>via</i> Jerry's Plains, to Denman ... .. 1,380 13 9</p> <p>Moruya to Bega ... .. 2,638 14 6</p> <p>West Kempsey to Grafton, <i>via</i> Nambucca River ... .. 4,555 4 7</p> <p>Dubbo to Warren ... .. 2,307 12 4</p> <p>St Leonards to Hunter's Hill and Gladesville ... .. 135 11 0</p> <p>To connect Murrumburrah ... .. 872 19 6</p> <p>Bourke to Rutherford's ... .. 911 7 6</p> <p>Balranald to the Victorian Boundary ... .. 586 13 10</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>72,548 7 7</p> <p>35,983 6 10</p> <p>10,714 6 2</p> <p>11,178 6 8</p> <p>4,909 14 2</p> <p>69,381 6 1</p> <p>204,715 7 6</p> <p>50,000 0 0</p> <p>£ 254,715 7 6</p> <p>18,784 12 6</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>72,548 7 7</p> <p>35,983 6 10</p> <p>10,714 6 2</p> <p>11,178 6 8</p> <p>4,909 14 2</p> <p>69,381 6 1</p> <p>204,715 7 6</p> <p>50,000 0 0</p> <p>£ 254,715 7 6</p> <p>18,784 12 6</p>
<p>TOTAL ... ..</p>	<p>£</p>	<p>273,500 0 0</p>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## (39 Victoria No. 18).

LOAN FUND (39 VIC. No. 18), TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.
By AMOUNT transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet claims as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loan of £235,690 authorized by the Act 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	150,000 0 0
„ DEBENTURES issued under this Act to the amount of £130,000, sold in the Colony at the rate of £95 per cent. ... ..	123,500 0 0
/	
TOTAL ... .. £	273,500 0 0

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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LOAN FUND.

(40 VIC. No. 12.)

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ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

UNDER THE LOAN FUND, 40 VIC. No. 12, TO 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1877.

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(40 Victoria No. 12).

THE LOAN FUND (40 Vic. No. 12), TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
<p>By amount transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet claims as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loan of £2,236,000, authorized by the Act 40 Vic. No. 12... ..</p>	<p>£    s.    d. 500,000    0    0</p>
<p>TOTAL... ..</p>	<p>£ 500,000    0    0</p>

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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THE RAILWAY LOAN FUND.

(41 VIC., No. 4.)

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ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

UNDER THE RAILWAY LOAN FUND, 41 VIC. No. 4,  
TO 31 DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Railway Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	£   s.   d.	£   s.   d.
<p>To Payments made on account of the following Services, since the passing of the Act on 27th July, 1877, to 31st December, 1877, viz. :—</p> <p>Railways :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Goulburn to Wagga Wagga    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    29,996 12 0</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Extension into Bathurst    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    5,410 1 3</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Bathurst to Orange ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    48,984 19 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Murrurundi to Tamworth ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    27,220 14 2</p>		111,612 6 7
<p>To Cash Balance in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the credit of this Account on 31st December, 1877    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    88,387 13 5</p>		88,387 13 5
<p>TOTAL    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    £</p>		200,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11 January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

(41 Victoria No. 4).

RAILWAY LOAN FUND (41 VIC. No. 4), TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.
<p>By AMOUNT transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet claims as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loan of £207,352, authorized by the Act 41 Vic. No. 4. ... ..</p>	<p>£ s. d. 200,000 0 0</p>
<p>TOTAL ... ..</p>	<p>£ 200,000 0 0</p>

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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LOAN FUND.

(41 VIC. No. 7.)

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ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

UNDER THE LOAN FUND, 41 VIC. No. 7, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1877.

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# Loan Fund

## ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE

Dr.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.
To Payments made on account of the following Services since the passing of the Act, on 11th October, 1877, to 31st December, 1877, viz. :—		
RAILWAYS :—		
Extension of Great Southern Railway ... ..	90 12 4	
Wallsend Junction to Hexham ... ..	76 13 0	
		167 5 4
FORTIFICATIONS :—		
Defence Works at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, and Newcastle ... ..		3,699 16 8
		3,867 2 0
To Cash Balance in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the credit of this account, on 31st December, 1877 ... ..		96,132 18 0
TOTAL ... ..	£	100,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## (41 Victoria No. 7).

LOAN FUND (41 VICTORIA No. 7), TO 31st DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.		
By AMOUNT transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to meet claims as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loan of £1,120,000, authorized by the Act 41 Victoria No. 7 ... ..	£	s.	d.
	100,000	0	0
TOTAL ... ..	£	100,000	0 0

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.



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LOANS' ACCOUNT.

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GENERAL ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

TO THE

31st DECEMBER, 1877.

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## Loans'

## GENERAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND

Dr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	To AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS made to 31st December, 1877, on account of Railways, Telegraphs, Public Works, and other Services, as per Statement attached, marked E ...	13,020,016 16 6	
2	Debentures paid off, being renewals ... ..	*1,334,030 0 0	
3	Charges on the Sale of Debentures ... ..	68,103 0 1	
4	Amount over-raised under the Acts 35 Vic. No. 5 and 36 Vic. No. 2, transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	16,278 10 3	
5	Advances to the Commissioner for Railways, to be hereafter adjusted ... ..	320 12 3	14,438,748 19 1
6	„ AMOUNT of Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the undermentioned Loan Funds repaid, viz. :—		
	Railway Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 ... ..	865,000 0 0	
	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	50,000 0 0	915,000 0 0
	„ CASH BALANCE in the Bank of New South Wales on the 31st December, 1877, to the credit of the following Accounts, viz. :—		
7	Old Loans' Account (part of the Public Account)...	178,915 2 11	
8	Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ... ..	5,143 0 1	
9	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	9,866 5 4	
10	Loan Fund, Railway Loan Act of 1873 ... ..	108,257 16 7	
11	Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act of 1873 ... ..	20,970 16 8	
12	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	25,886 1 4	
13	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	18,784 12 6	
14	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12... ..	32,546 5 11	
15	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	88,387 13 5	
16	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	96,132 18 0	584,890 12 9
	„ SPECIAL DEPOSITS belonging to Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act of 1873, in the undermentioned Banks, on 31st December, 1877, viz. :—		
17	London Chartered Bank ... ..	25,000 0 0	
18	Union Bank of Australia ... ..	25,000 0 0	
19	Mercantile Bank ... ..	25,000 0 0	
20	Bank of Australasia ... ..	50,000 0 0	125,000 0 0
	TOTAL ... ..	£16,063,639 11 10	

\*Includes £217,500 Railway Debentures, 16 Vic. No. 39, paid off by renewal but not now included in the Public Debt Statement.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## Account.

EXPENDITURE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

Cr.

No.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	By PROCEEDS OF DEBENTURES issued for Public Works, and other Services provided for by Loans, to 31st December, 1877, to the amount of £13,473,830 ...	.....		*12,863,020	18 9
2	„ PROCEEDS of “New South Wales Four per Cents,” sold under the authority of the Funded Stock Act of 1873 (36 Vic. No. 21), to the amount of £530,189 9s. 2d. ... ..	.....		509,780	0 0
3	„ AMOUNT transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in terms of a vote taken last year, as per the Annual Appropriation Act, 41 Vic. No. 8, 1877, to make good to the Railway Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17, the amount short-raised by the negotiation in London of the Four per Cent. Debentures issued under that Act in 1875-6, in consequence of their having realized less than par .....	.....		175,838	13 1
	„ AMOUNTS transferred from the Consolidated Revenue Fund at various times to the undermentioned Loan Funds to meet claims thereon as they arise, pending the negotiation of the Loans authorized by the Acts mentioned in connection therewith, viz. :—				
4	Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 ... ..	865,000	0 0		
5	Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ... ..	700,000	0 0		
6	Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ... ..	150,000	0 0		
7	Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ... ..	500,000	0 0		
8	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ... ..	200,000	0 0		
9	Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ... ..	100,000	0 0		
				2,515,000	0 0
	TOTAL ... ..	.....		£16,063,639	11 10

\* This includes the proceeds of Railway Debentures, 16 Vic. No. 39, to the amount of £223,936 3s. 4d. not included in the Public Debt Statement now, as the Debentures have been paid off.

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

## D.

## Services provided for by Loans.

ABSTRACT of Expenditure for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans, from the commencement of the Loans' Account to the 31st December, 1877.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways ... ..	9,416,027	7	4			
Telegraphs ... ..	418,018	12	5			
				9,834,045	19	9
Immigration ... ..	569,930	0	0			
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney ... ..	400,000	0	0			
Compensation to Municipal Council of Sydney for land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35 ... ..	43,261	14	6			
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of N. S. Wales .	49,855	8	6			
				1,063,047	3	0
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Improvements:—						
Improving the Port of Newcastle and the river Hunter ...	256,732	9	4			
Navigation of the rivers Darling, Murray, and Murrumbidgee	99,379	18	5			
Improving the navigation of the Edward River ... ..	1,439	13	2			
Harbour Works, Wollongong ... ..	44,878	9	5			
Harbour Works, Kiama ... ..	64,575	13	7			
Improving the navigation of other harbours and rivers, &c. ...	103,332	15	4			
Steam Dredges and Punts ... ..	61,671	13	1			
Improvements, Circular Quay ... ..	6,720	0	6			
Steam Cranes, Wharf, &c., Darling Harbour ... ..	49,994	3	9			
Dam at North Rocks, Parramatta ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Dam at Hunt's Creek, Parramatta ... ..	8,000	0	0			
Fitz Roy Dry Dock ... ..	29,273	2	6			
Wharf, Newcastle ... ..	58,063	1	6			
Wharf, &c., Woolloomooloo Bay ... ..	28,164	16	10			
Reclaiming Land at Darling Harbour and Blackwattle Swamp	46,199	9	0			
Blackwattle Bridge and Causeway ... ..	10,000	0	0			
Increased Wharf Accommodation at Sydney ... ..	8	18	1			
Wharf, Bullock Island ... ..	3,740	9	11			
Wharf, Morpeth ... ..	9	5	11			
Breakwater at the Clarence River ... ..	13,850	4	5			
Improving the entrance of the Moruya River ... ..	4,925	16	9			
Steam Crane, Newcastle ... ..	1,737	18	9			
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour ... ..	8,363	11	3			
				906,061	11	6
Public Works and Buildings:—						
Harbour Defences ... ..	192,996	12	3			
University of Sydney ... ..	55,000	0	0			
Affiliated Colleges ... ..	48,541	6	7			
Grammar School ... ..	25,000	0	0			
Australian Museum Enlargement ... ..	26,954	11	0			
Parliamentary Buildings ... ..	15,000	0	0			
Juvenile Reformatories ... ..	14,057	18	3			
New General Post Office... ..	117,193	10	1			
New Printing Office ... ..	6,000	0	0			
New Public Offices ... ..	69,758	14	7			
Public Offices, Newcastle ... ..	4,813	17	6			
Custom House, Newcastle ... ..	10,870	3	11			
Receiving Houses at Redfern and the Necropolis ... ..	12,548	13	7			
Free Public Library ... ..	9,215	0	6			
Observatory ... ..	7,000	0	0			
Asylum for Destitute Children ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Additions to the Sydney Infirmary ... ..	5,000	0	0			
Public Works and Improvements, Sydney and Suburbs ...	27,681	12	0			
Lunatic Asylum ... ..	21,347	2	2			
Light-houses ... ..	61,209	9	2			
Glebe Island Abattoirs, Bridge, &c. ... ..	61,861	2	8			
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	13,906	11	6			
Court and Watch Houses ... ..	9,827	15	0			
Police Barracks, Sydney and Country Districts ... ..	10,000	0	0			
				830,784	0	9
Roads and Bridges:—						
Bridges throughout the Colony ... ..	364,078	1	6			
Metalling the Mudgee Road ... ..	22,000	0	0			
				386,078	1	6
TOTAL ... ..	£			13,020,016	16	6

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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COLONY  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
ON  
31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1877.

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STATEMENT OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF

SERVICES.	AUTHORITY.	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED TO BE RAISED.	AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK SOLD.	AMOUNT RAISED.	AMOUNT OVER-RAISED.	AMOUNT NOT YET RAISED.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEBENTURES.						
Sydney Sewerage.. .. .	17 Vic., No. 34	200,000 0 0	209,030 0 0	201,149 11 9	The issue of Debentures under various Loan Acts, in 1870, to the extent of £450,000, has adjusted the amounts short and over raised under these Acts.	
Sydney Water Supply .. .. .	17 Vic., No. 35	200,000 0 0	208,400 0 0	201,264 13 5		
Public Works .. .. .	18 Vic., No. 35	178,750 0 0	144,000 0 0	136,890 13 2		
Railways .. .. .	18 Vic., No. 40	624,733 18 8	666,800 0 0	630,105 11 7		
Public Works .. .. .	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40.	445,323 0 0	410,500 0 0	393,427 5 8		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 1	73,776 0 0	73,700 0 0	70,300 16 2		
Railways .. .. .	20 Vic., No. 1	200,000 0 0	203,000 0 0	199,997 10 0		
To pay off Land and Immigration Debentures	20 Vic., No. 16	130,400 0 0	132,300 0 0	130,311 0 0		
Public Works .. .. .	20 Vic., No. 33	107,717 18 11	112,000 0 0	107,787 15 0		
Railways .. .. .	20 Vic., No. 34	300,000 0 0	299,000 0 0	300,895 12 6		
To pay off Debentures .. .. .	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26.	145,000 0 0	145,700 0 0	145,007 0 0		
Railways and Public Works .. .. .	22 Vic., No. 22	758,500 0 0	760,700 0 0	756,890 15 0		
Public Works .. .. .	22 Vic., No. 26	11,600 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,962 10 0		
To pay off Debentures .. .. .	23 Vic., No. 5	365,600 0 0	365,600 0 0	361,612 10 0		
Public Works and to pay off Debentures	23 Vic., No. 10	348,223 0 0	348,200 0 0	341,084 15 0		
Railways and Public Works .. .. .	24 Vic., No. 24	113,535 0 0	113,900 0 0	112,209 11 6		
Voluntary and Assisted Immigration..	24 Vic., No. 26	55,000 0 0	55,500 0 0	54,945 16 0		
Railways and Public Works .. .. .	25 Vic., No. 19	1,782,370 14 6	1,782,300 0 0	1,696,828 5 0		
Railways and Public Works .. .. .	26 Vic., No. 14	161,832 0 0	162,000 0 0	136,728 17 10		
Public Works .. .. .	27 Vic., No. 14	670,025 12 7	670,000 0 0	565,483 14 2		
To pay off Debentures .. .. .	29 Vic., No. 5	300,000 0 0	300,000 0 0	270,252 5 0		
Public Works and Immigration .. .. .	29 Vic., No. 9	219,450 0 0	219,400 0 0	193,474 0 0		
Public Works .. .. .	29 Vic., No. 23	758,000 0 0	758,000 0 0	718,844 10 0		
Public Works .. .. .	30 Vic., No. 23	65,850 0 0	65,800 0 0	61,902 0 0		
Railways .. .. .	31 Vic., No. 11	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000 0 0	981,655 7 0		
Public Works .. .. .	31 Vic., No. 27	177,407 0 0	177,400 0 0	178,055 0 0		
Public Works .. .. .	32 Vic., No. 13	197,885 0 0	197,800 0 0	196,625 9 10		
Public Works and other purposes .. .. .	34 Vic., No. 2	407,151 13 7	407,100 0 0	403,321 7 6		
To make good the loss sustained in the negotiation of the Debentures of previous Loans.	Under various Acts.	.....	450,000 0 0	*439,787 7 11	.....	.....
Public Works and other purposes .. .. .	35 Vic., No. 5	374,980 0 0	374,900 0 0	375,424 19 6	†444 19 6	.....
Public Works and other purposes .. .. .	36 Vic., No. 2	406,863 7 3	406,800 0 0	422,696 18 0	†15,833 10 9	.....
Railways .. .. .	36 Vic., No. 17	1,901,500 0 0	1,901,500 0 0	1,725,661 6 11	.....	.....
Public Works and other purposes .. .. .	38 Vic., No. 2	806,200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	806,200 0 0
Public Works .. .. .	39 Vic., No. 18	235,690 0 0	130,000 0 0	123,500 0 0	.....	112,190 0 0
Public Works .. .. .	40 Vic., No. 12	2,236,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,236,000 0 0
Railways .. .. .	41 Vic., No. 4	207,352 0 0	.....	.....	.....	207,352 0 0
Public Works .. .. .	41 Vic., No. 7	1,120,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,120,000 0 0
		17,286,716 5 6	13,256,330 0 0	12,639,084 15 5	16,278 10 3	4,481,742 0 0
FUNDED STOCK.						
Public Works and other purposes .. .. .	36 Vic., No. 21	509,780 0 0	530,189 9 2	509,780 0 0	.....	.....
TOTALS .. .. .		£ 17,796,496 5 6	13,786,519 9 2	13,148,864 15 5	16,278 10 3	4,481,742 0 0

\* Net proceeds. † Transferred to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.  
 ‡ The amount short raised under this Act, viz., £175,838 18s. 1d., has been made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
 11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
 Accountant.

THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

PARTICULARS OF THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.

AMOUNT OF EACH ISSUE SOLD.	PAID OFF.	OUTSTANDING.	DUE DATES.	RATE OF INTEREST.	ANNUAL INTEREST ON TOTAL LOAN OUTSTANDING FOR EACH SERVICE.	SYNOPSIS OF DUE DATES OF OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES AND FUNDED STOCK.			
						Authority under which issued.	Year when due.	Amount.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 25,900 0 0	£ 25,900	£ s. d. 25,900 0 0	.....	5 per cent. per annum	£ s. d. 1,536 10 0	17 Vic., No. 34 ....	1888	£ 24,000	£ s. d. 500,000 0 0
97,500 0 0	97,500	.....	.....			17 Vic., No. 35 ....		61,000	
6,730 0 0	.....	6,730 0 0	Interminable			19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40		136,800	
24,000 0 0	.....	24,000 0 0	1 July, 1883			20 Vic., No. 1 ....		3,200	
54,900 0 0	54,900	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 33 ....		10,000	
29,000 0 0	29,000	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 34 ....		175,000	
50,700 0 0	50,700	.....	.....			20 Vic., No. 34 ....		90,000	
36,700 0 0	36,700	.....	.....			.....		.....	
31,000 0 0	.....	31,000 0 0	Interminable			.....		.....	
61,000 0 0	.....	61,000 0 0	1 July, 1883			.....		.....	
21,000 0 0	21,000	.....	.....	20 Vic., No. 33 ....	2,000				
12,800 0 0	12,800	.....	.....	20 Vic., No. 34 ....	34,000				
70,200 0 0	70,200	.....	.....	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26	145,000				
40,000 0 0	40,000	40,000 0 0	1 July, 1893	22 Vic., No. 22 ....	400,000				
291,800 0 0	291,800	.....	.....	22 Vic., No. 22 ....	312,000				
139,000 0 0	139,000	.....	.....	.....	.....				
100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....				
133,300 0 0	133,300	.....	.....	22 Vic., No. 26 ....	5,000				
2,700 0 0	2,700	2,700 0 0	Permanent	23 Vic., No. 5 ....	365,600				
46,200 0 0	46,200	.....	.....	23 Vic., No. 10 ....	348,200				
150,000 0 0	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....				
70,800 0 0	5,000	65,800 0 0	Interminable	.....	.....				
136,800 0 0	.....	136,800 0 0	1 July, 1888	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	6,700				
6,700 0 0	.....	6,700 0 0	1 July, 1891	22 Vic., Nos. 5 & 26	700				
70,500 0 0	70,500	.....	.....	22 Vic., No. 22 ....	25,000				
3,200 0 0	.....	3,200 0 0	1 July, 1888	22 Vic., No. 22 ....	23,700				
203,000 0 0	203,000	.....	.....	24 Vic., No. 24 ....	113,900				
132,300 0 0	3,200	129,100 0 0	Interminable	24 Vic., No. 26 ....	55,500				
100,000 0 0	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....				
10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	1 July, 1888	25 Vic., No. 19 ....	.....				
2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1899	.....	1,782,300 0 0				
175,000 0 0	.....	175,000 0 0	1 July, 1888	18 Vic., No. 35 ....	.....				
90,000 0 0	.....	90,000 0 0	1 July, 1888	.....	40,000 0 0				
34,000 0 0	.....	34,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1899	26 Vic., No. 14 ....	162,000				
145,000 0 0	.....	145,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1889	27 Vic., No. 14 ....	670,000				
700 0 0	.....	700 0 0	1 July, 1891	.....	832,000 0 0				
400,000 0 0	.....	400,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1899	.....	.....				
312,000 0 0	.....	312,000 0 0	1 July, 1889	29 Vic., No. 9 ....	219,400				
25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1891	29 Vic., No. 23 ....	758,000				
23,700 0 0	.....	23,700 0 0	1 July, 1891	.....	977,400 0 0				
5,000 0 0	.....	5,000 0 0	1 July, 1890	30 Vic., No. 23 ....	.....				
365,600 0 0	.....	365,600 0 0	1 Jan., 1890	.....	65,800 0 0				
348,200 0 0	.....	348,200 0 0	1 July, 1890	.....	.....				
113,900 0 0	.....	113,900 0 0	1 July, 1891	31 Vic., No. 11 ....	886,400 0 0				
55,500 0 0	.....	55,500 0 0	1 July, 1891	.....	.....				
1,782,300 0 0	.....	1,782,300 0 0	1 Jan., 1892	.....	.....				
162,000 0 0	.....	162,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895	31 Vic., No. 27 ....	177,200 0 0				
670,000 0 0	.....	670,000 0 0	1 Jan., 1895	.....	.....				
*300,000 0 0	300,000	.....	.....	32 Vic., No. 13 ....	197,700 0 0				
219,400 0 0	.....	219,400 0 0	1 Jan., 1896	.....	.....				
758,000 0 0	.....	758,000 0 0	1 July, 1896	34 Vic., No. 2 ....	407,100				
65,800 0 0	.....	65,800 0 0	1 Jan., 1897	Under various Acts..	450,000				
1,000,000 0 0	113,600	886,400 0 0	Various years	.....	857,100 0 0				
177,400 0 0	200	177,200 0 0	1 July, 1898	35 Vic., No. 5 ....	374,900 0 0				
197,800 0 0	100	197,700 0 0	1 Jan., 1899	36 Vic., No. 2 ....	399,300 0 0				
407,100 0 0	.....	407,100 0 0	1 July, 1900	.....	.....				
450,000 0 0	.....	450,000 0 0	1 July, 1900	17 Vic., No. 34 ....	6,730				
374,900 0 0	.....	374,900 0 0	1 July, 1901	17 Vic., No. 35 ....	31,000				
406,800 0 0	7,500	399,300 0 0	1 July, 1902	19 Vic., Nos. 38 & 40	65,800				
1,901,500 0 0	.....	1,901,500 0 0	1 July, 1903	20 Vic., No. 16 ....	129,100				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
130,000 0 0	.....	130,000 0 0	1 July, 1906	18 Vic., No. 40 ....	2,700 0 0				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	36 Vic., No. 21 ....	530,189 9 2				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
13,256,330 0 0	2,062,100	11,194,230 0 0	.....	36 Vic., No. 17 ....	1,901,500 0 0				
530,189 9 2	.....	530,189 9 2	Interminable	39 Vic., No. 18 ....	130,000 0 0				
13,786,519 9 2	2,062,100	11,724,419 9 2	4 per cent.	.....	.....				

H. E. COHEN,  
Treasurer.

## Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the DUE DATES, &c., of OUTSTANDING DEBENTURES, and FUNDED STOCK, on the 31st December, 1877.

YEAR.	DEBENTURES.	FUNDED STOCK.	TOTAL.	ANNUAL INTEREST.	
				Rate.	Amount.
	£	£	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1888... ..	500,000	.....	500,000 0 0	5 ½ cent.	25,000 0 0
1889... ..	893,000	.....	893,000 0 0	,,	44,650 0 0
1890... ..	718,800	.....	718,800 0 0	,,	35,940 0 0
1891... ..	225,500	.....	225,500 0 0	,,	11,275 0 0
1892... ..	1,782,300	.....	1,782,300 0 0	,,	89,115 0 0
1893... ..	40,000	.....	40,000 0 0	,,	2,000 0 0
1895... ..	832,000	.....	832,000 0 0	,,	41,600 0 0
1896... ..	977,400	.....	977,400 0 0	,,	48,870 0 0
1897... ..	65,800	.....	65,800 0 0	,,	3,290 0 0
1898... ..	177,200	.....	177,200 0 0	,,	8,860 0 0
1899... ..	197,700	.....	197,700 0 0	,,	9,885 0 0
1900... ..	857,100	.....	857,100 0 0	,,	42,855 0 0
1901... ..	374,900	.....	374,900 0 0	,,	18,745 0 0
1902... ..	399,300	.....	399,300 0 0	,,	19,965 0 0
1903... ..	1,901,500	.....	1,901,500 0 0	4 ½ cent.	76,060 0 0
1906... ..	130,000	.....	130,000 0 0	,,	5,200 0 0
Annual drawings of £20,000, which commenced 31st December, 1872... ..	886,400	.....	886,400 0 0	5 ½ cent.	44,320 0 0
Interminable, or 1882, at option of the Government	232,630	.....	232,630 0 0	5 ½ cent.	11,631 10 0
Funded Stock-Interminable	.....	530,189 9 2	530,189 9 2	4 ½ cent.	21,207 11 8
Permanent ... ..	2,700	.....	2,700 0 0	½ cent.	135 0 0
Total Amount outstanding, 31st December, 1877 ...	11,194,230	530,189 9 2	11,724,419 9 2	.....	560,604 1 8

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

# Public Debt.

STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES issued to the 30th April, 1877, for Public Works and other Services provided for by Loans; the Renewals included therein; the Amounts paid off finally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and the Debt outstanding on the 31st December, 1877.

54-0

Particulars.	Debentures.	Funded Stock.	Total.
	£	£    s.    d.	£    s.    d.
Government Securities issued to 30th April, 1877 ... ..	13,256,330	530,189    9    2	13,786,519    9    2
<i>Less</i> —Renewals included therein... ..	1,116,600	.....	1,116,600    0    0
	12,139,730	530,189    9    2	12,669,919    9    2
Deduct amount paid off finally from the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... ..	945,500	.....	945,500    0    0
Debt outstanding on the 31st December, 1877 ... ..	11,194,230	530,189    9    2	11,724,419    9    2

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The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



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STATEMENT  
OF  
BALANCES ON THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES,  
AND THE  
DISTRIBUTION OF THE SAME ON THE 31<sup>ST</sup>  
DECEMBER, 1877.

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## STATEMENT of BALANCES on the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of NEW SOUTH WALES,

TREASURY BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>PUBLIC ACCOUNT.</b>							
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE—							
Revenue Proper ... ..					*2,351,073	15	8
LOANS' ACCOUNT (OLD) ... ..					178,915	2	11
TRUST FUND—							
Church and School Estates Fund ... ..	173,445	14	9				
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vict. No. 11... ..	384	1	6				
Police Reward Fund ... ..	7,598	17	6				
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	13,776	11	5				
Poundage ... ..	12,876	8	6				
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages) ... ..	688	3	0				
Revenue Suspense Fund ... ..	27,254	16	10				
Trust Moneys, 20 Vict. No. 11 ... ..	68,037	8	8				
Immigration Remittances ... ..	17,699	7	10				
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	703	5	0				
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act ... ..	21,675	7	9				
Government Savings' Bank Account, 34 Vict. No. 15 ... ..	466,222	14	4				
Money Order Account ... ..	96	19	1				
British and Australian Telegram Account ... ..	5,711	2	2				
Railway Store Account ... ..	7,876	18	0				
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account ... ..	102	10	6				
Over-issues ... ..	35,737	18	4				
Treasurer's Advance Account ... ..	20,509	18	11				
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account ... ..	1,562	14	6				
Advances to Contractors Account ... ..	1,249	18	9				
San Francisco Mail Service Account ... ..	7,499	16	5				
New Zealand Cable Account ... ..	591	11	5				
Sundry Deposits ... ..	115,123	3	6				
					1,006,425	8	8
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ACCOUNT...</b>	<b>£</b>				<b>3,536,414</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LOAN FUNDS.</b>							
THE LOAN FUND—35 VIC. NO. 5 ... ..	5,143	0	1				
THE LOAN FUND—36 VIC. NO. 2 ... ..	9,866	5	4				
THE LOAN FUND FUNDED STOCK ACT OF 1873, 36 VIC. NO. 21 ... ..	145,970	16	8				
THE LOAN FUND RAILWAY LOAN ACT, 36 VIC. NO. 17... ..	108,257	16	7				
THE SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, 36 VIC. NO. 29 ... ..	3,757	13	5				
THE LOAN FUND, 38 VIC. NO. 2 ... ..	25,886	1	4				
THE LOAN FUND, 39 VIC. NO. 18 ... ..	18,784	12	6				
THE LOAN FUND, 40 VIC. NO. 12 ... ..	32,546	5	11				
THE LOAN FUND, 41 VIC. NO. 4 ... ..	88,387	13	5				
THE LOAN FUND, 41 VIC. NO. 7 ... ..	96,132	18	0				
					534,733	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£</b>				<b>4,071,147</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>

\* In addition to this balance, there is a sum of £1,600,000 to be recovered from Loan Funds,

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
11th January, 1878.

and the distribution of the same on the 31st December, 1877.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BALANCES.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>							
London Account—							
Balance as per account of 31st August, 1877, the date of latest advices received in time for passing through the books of the Treasury ...	£16,125	9	1				
Amount of remittances prior to that date, not included therein ...	650,000	0	0				
Amount of Remittances since that date ...	100,000	0	0				
				766,125	9	1	
Public Account, Sydney ...	380,032	8	4				
Less—Unpresented Cheques ...	14,126	9	9				
				365,905	18	7	
<b>LOAN FUNDS :—</b>							
The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ...				5,143	0	1	
The Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ...				9,866	5	4	
The Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 ...				108,257	16	7	
The Loan Fund Funded Stock Act of 1873, 36 Vic. No. 21 ...				20,970	16	8	
The Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Vic. No. 29 ...				3,757	13	5	
The Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ...				25,886	1	4	
The Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ...				18,784	12	6	
The Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ...				32,546	5	11	
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ...				88,387	13	5	
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ...				96,132	18	0	
							1,541,764 10 11
<b>SPECIAL DEPOSITS :—</b>							
Bank of New South Wales ...				350,000	0	0	
Australian Joint Stock Bank ...				200,000	0	0	
City Bank ...				250,000	0	0	
Oriental Bank ...				250,000	0	0	
Bank of Australasia ...				175,000	0	0	
Union Bank of Australia ...				175,000	0	0	
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ...				175,000	0	0	
London Chartered Bank ...				175,000	0	0	
Mercantile Bank ...				175,000	0	0	
							1,925,000 0 0
CASH IN HANDS OF THE RECEIVER (SUBSEQUENTLY BANKED) ...							28,770 18 8
<b>SECURITIES IN THE TREASURY CHEST, VIZ. :—</b>							
Police Reward and Superannuation Fund—Debentures ...				19,200	0	0	
Church and School Estates Revenue Fund—							
Debentures ...	£46,400	0	0				
New South Wales Four per Cents ...	106,781	19	3				
				153,181	19	3	
Assurance Fund—Debentures ...				16,300	0	0	
Government Savings Bank—							
Debentures ...	£89,200	0	0				
New South Wales Four per Cents ...	291,675	1	4				
				380,875	1	4	
Other Securities ...				6,055	0	4	
							575,612 0 11
<b>TOTAL</b> ...				£ 4,071,147	10	6	

being the amount of advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund pending the sale of Debentures.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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WAYS AND MEANS.  
(EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1878.*

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EXPLANATORY Statement of the Public Accounts of  
New South Wales, as embodied in the Ways and  
Means for 1878.

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CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

A CHANGE of Government having taken place in March, 1877, before the Estimates for that year—as submitted to the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd December, 1876, by the then Treasurer, Mr. Stuart—had been dealt with, it became necessary for the Treasurer of the new Administration, Mr. Piddington, to submit fresh Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, which he accordingly did on the 2nd of May. In consequence of that and subsequent changes in the Government during last year, Additional Estimates were submitted then and at a later period, which had the effect of altering the Accounts to such an extent as to render an explanation of the alterations necessary to a clear understanding of their present position.

Mr. Stuart, who made his Financial Statement on the 24th January, 1877, estimated that the Revenue of that year would amount to £4,908,410, the Expenditure to £4,181,952 5s. 8d., and the accumulated Surplus at the end of the year to £2,406,066 11s. 11d. Mr. Piddington, who made his statement on the 2nd May, and had, therefore, the actual Revenue of four months to guide him, estimated the Revenue at £5,308,410, or £400,000 in excess of Mr. Stuart's, the Expenditure at £4,843,937 4s. (inclusive of Re-votes of 1876 to the amount of £415,924 16s. 8d.), and the accumulated Surplus at the close of the year at £2,524,059 0s. 11d. Subsequently Mr. Piddington submitted two Additional Estimates for 1877, amounting together to £2,626,395 0s. 9d., which included £2,023,550 for Railway Works, such as had on previous occasions been provided for by Loans. This large additional expenditure would have more than absorbed the surplus, but for the circumstance

that at the time it was submitted the Revenue was largely exceeding the estimate of May, which, taken in connection with the probability of there being large savings on the appropriations of 1877, would still have left a considerable credit balance.

The Government which came into power in August last, of which Mr. Long was Treasurer, withdrew that portion of the Additional Estimates of their predecessors which had not been dealt with by the Assembly in Committee of Supply, and submitted others from which were omitted all the items included in Mr. Piddington's for the construction of Railways, which were however embodied in a separate Loan Estimate. By this arrangement, the estimated Surplus at the close of 1877 was not interfered with to any great extent.

From the Ways and Means now submitted, it will be seen that the actual Revenue of 1877 amounts to £5,751,878 9s. 6d., and the Expenditure, which is still, to a certain extent, only an estimate, to £5,530,856 17s. 10d., and the estimated accumulated Surplus on 31st December last to £2,317,343 10s. 10d.

The Revenue of last year has, therefore, exceeded Mr. Stuart's estimate by £843,468 9s. 6d., and Mr. Piddington's by £443,468 9s. 6d. A statement, showing the heads under which the various increases making up the latter sum have occurred, will be given in connection with the more detailed explanation of the Account for 1877, included in the present Ways and Means.

These preliminary explanations clear the way for dealing *seriatim* with the various Accounts now submitted in elucidation of the present and prospective condition of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which are as follows :—

1. An Account of Revenue and Expenditure for 1876.
2. An Account of Revenue and Expenditure for 1877.
3. An Account of Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1878.

In explaining the difference between these and the Accounts submitted in 1877, the comparison must necessarily be with Mr. Piddington's, as his Ways and Means were the last which received the approval of the Legislative Assembly, no Financial Statement having been made by the late Treasurer, Mr. Long. The first Account which comes under review is therefore

#### THE ACCOUNT FOR 1876.

In the Ways and Means submitted by Mr. Piddington, in May, 1877, there was included an Account of Revenue and Expenditure for 1875, in which the accumulated surplus at the close of that year was estimated at £1,615,525 17s. 3d., a sum which was carried forward to the credit of the Account for 1876. Since then the Account for 1875 has been finally closed, and it is now ascertained that the actual surplus amounts to £1,655,307 10s. 9d., or £39,781 13s. 6d., in excess of the amount previously shown. This difference arises from the lapsed appropriations having turned out much larger in amount than was anticipated at the time Mr. Piddington made his Financial Statement.

The Account for 1876 now submitted shows an estimated accumulated Surplus of £2,096,321 19s. 2d., as against £2,059,586 4s. 11d., the estimated Surplus shown in the previous Account, being an increase of £36,735 14s. 3d.

This

This increase arises in the following manner, viz. :—

To the Surplus formerly shown, viz. :—	...	...	£2,059,586	4	11
<i>Add—</i>					
1. Increased Surplus from the Account of 1875, as already explained	...	...	39,781	13	6
2. Amount of Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations for Services of 1876, written off in excess of the sum formerly estimated	...	...	16,791	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£2,116,159	3	5
<i>Deduct—</i>					
1. Amount of Supplementary Appropriations charged in the present Account in excess of the estimated charges in the former Account	...	...	£5,459	14	5
2. Amount of further Supplementary Estimate for Services of 1876 and previous years, as per Estimate now before the Assembly	...	...	10,543	19	7
3. Repayment of Advances credited to Votes, deducted from the Revenue	...	3,833	10	3	
			<hr/>		
			19,837	4	3
<hr/>					
Thus producing the estimated Surplus on the Account for 1876 as above stated, viz. :—	...	...	£ 2,096,321	19	2

It will be observed from the Account for 1876 that the amount of appropriations written off is unusually large. This arises, however, from appropriations for Public Works which could not be carried out in 1876, in consequence of the late period of the year at which the Estimates were passed, having been revoted as Services of 1877 to the amount of £420,424 16s. 8d. While therefore the Account for 1876 has been relieved of that sum, that for 1877 has been charged with it.

#### ACCOUNT FOR 1877.

The Account of Revenue and Expenditure now submitted for the year 1877 differs very materially from the one submitted by Mr. Piddington in May last. Then it was entirely an estimated Account—now it deals more with actual results, at least so far as the Revenue is concerned. The Revenue, which was then estimated to amount to £5,308,410, has turned out £5,751,878 9s. 6d.—that is, £443,468 9s. 6d. in excess of the estimate—and has exceeded the Revenue of 1876 by the large sum of £714,216 13s. While there is no doubt the greater part of this increase arises from the sale of Crown Lands, a very fair proportion has been derived from sources which indicate, in a more marked degree than even the Land Sales do, the general prosperity of the Colony.

Comparing

Comparing the Revenue of 1877 with that of 1876, the following are the Increases and Decreases under general heads :—

							Decreases,	Increases.
<b>TAXATION.</b>								
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	.....	62,861	
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,892	
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	...	...	...	...	...	1,691	.....	
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,202	
Duty on Gold	..	..	..	..	..	1,910	.....	
Licenses	...	...	...	...	...	.....	7,373	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							3,601	75,328
							<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>								
Sales...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	427,128	
Interest on Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	.....	27,325	
Pastoral Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	.....	8,014	
Mining Occupation	...	...	...	...	...	2,003	.....	
Miscellaneous Land Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2,870	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							2,003	465,337
							<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.</b>								
Railway Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	.....	121,505	
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	.....	33,567	
Mint Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	.....	407	
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold	...	...	...	...	...	750	.....	
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,462	
Registration of Brands	...	...	...	...	...	344	.....	
Contributions under Sheep Act	...	...	...	...	...	796	.....	
Fees of Office	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	.....	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							2,910	156,941
							<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>								
Rents exclusive of Land	...	...	...	...	...	7,001	.....	
Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	.....	353	
Unclassified Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	.....	31,773	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
							7,001	32,126
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	...	£	15,515	729,732	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Deduct Decreases	...	...	...	...	£	.....	15,515	
							<hr/>	<hr/>
Leaving a net Increase of	...	...	...	...	£	.....	714,217	
							<hr/>	<hr/>

The following statement shows under what heads the Increases and Decreases on Mr. Piddington's estimate occur :—

Estimate

	Estimate for 1877.	Actual Outcome.	Short of Estimate.	In excess of Estimate.
<b>TAXATION.</b>				
Customs ... ..	1,044,750	1,074,733	.....	29,983
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	32,000	39,867	.....	7,867
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony	9,000	8,169	831	.....
Stamps ... ..	50,000	1,657	48,343	.....
Duty on Gold ... ..	10,000	7,458	2,542	.....
Licenses ... ..	94,500	101,249	.....	6,749
	<u>£1,240,250</u>	<u>1,233,133</u>	<u>51,716</u>	<u>44,599</u>
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Sales ... ..	2,480,000	2,841,203	.....	361,203
Interest on Conditional Purchases ...	130,000	126,654	3,346	.....
Pastoral Occupation ... ..	237,225	230,106	7,119	.....
Mining Occupation ... ..	16,100	11,211	4,889	.....
Miscellaneous Land Receipts ...	25,500	27,163	.....	1,663
	<u>£2,888,825</u>	<u>3,236,337</u>	<u>15,354</u>	<u>362,866</u>
<b>RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.</b>				
Railway Receipts ... ..	745,000	799,897	.....	54,897
Post Office ... ..	197,000	224,449	.....	27,449
Mint Receipts... ..	12,000	10,903	1,097	.....
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ... ..	3,000	1,890	1,110	.....
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates, &c. ... ..	30,000	28,795	1,205	.....
Registration of Brands ... ..	1,225	844	381	.....
Contributions under Sheep Act ...	11,300	10,233	1,067	.....
Fees of Office ... ..	39,975	42,348	.....	2,373
	<u>£1,039,500</u>	<u>1,119,359</u>	<u>4,860</u>	<u>84,719</u>
<b>GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>				
Rents exclusive of Land ... ..	27,685	24,069	3,616	.....
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	9,425	8,988	437	.....
Unclassified Receipts ... ..	102,725	129,993	.....	27,268
	<u>£139,835</u>	<u>163,050</u>	<u>4,053</u>	<u>27,268</u>
Totals ... ..	<u>£5,308,410</u>	<u>5,751,879</u>	<u>75,983</u>	<u>519,452</u>

The Expenditure of 1877, as originally estimated by Mr. Piddington, amounted to £4,843,937 4s., which included, as already stated, appropriations of 1876 for Public Works to the amount of £415,924 16s. 8d., which had to be revoted as charges against the year 1877. Subsequently, Further Additional Estimates were submitted by Mr. Piddington, only a small part of which were voted prior to the change of Administration that took place in August last. On the re-assembling of Parliament after that change the Additional Estimates then before the Assembly were withdrawn, excepting such as had been dealt with in Committee of Supply, and others substituted for them.

These

These changes, which complicated the Accounts very much at the time, resulted in appropriations by Parliament, under the Act 41 Vic. No. 8, to the amount of ... .. £4,696,248 15 2

To which have to be added the appropriations under Constitutional and Colonial Acts ... .. 47,946 16 8  
 Special Appropriations ... .. 837,000 0 0  
 Further Special Appropriations, as shown in the Account now under review ... .. 159,253 18 7  
 Making a total authorized charge of ... .. 5,740,449 10 5

To this there has also to be added the amount of the Supplementary Estimates now before the House, viz.:— ... 100,407 7 5

Which brings the charge against the year 1877 up to £5,840,856 17 10

As on former occasions, there must be deducted from this sum the amount of appropriations not likely to be required, which are estimated at ... .. 310,000 0 0

thereby reducing the estimated expenditure to £5,530,856 17 10

Deducting this Expenditure from £5,751,878 9s. 6d., the Revenue of last year, there is left a Surplus of ... .. £221,021 11 8

Which, added to the Surplus brought from 1876, viz. ... 2,096,321 19 2  
 produces an estimated accumulated Surplus on the 31st December last, of ... .. £2,317,343 10 10

As this Surplus is less than that estimated by Mr. Piddington when he made his Financial Statement in May, 1877, the following statement will show how this result has been brought about:—

Estimated accumulated Surplus, 31st December, 1877,  
 as per Ways and Means of 2nd May, 1877... .. £2,524,059 0 11

*Deduct—*

Expenditure sanctioned by Parliament in excess of the amount originally estimated at that date ... .. £737,258 7 10  
 Additional Special Appropriations, as shown in the Account (No. 2) for 1877 £159,253 18 7  
 Amount of present Supplementary Estimates ... .. 100,407 7 5  
 996,919 13 10

*Add—*

Increase in the Surplus brought from 1876 ... .. 36,735 14 3  
 Amount of appropriations for Services of 1877 estimated as not likely to be required... .. 310,000 0 0  
 Revenue in excess of Estimate ... 443,468 9 6  
 790,204 3 9

Resulting in an estimated Surplus of ... .. £2,317,343 10 10  
 as shown by the Account.

As

As the authorized Expenditure of 1877 is in excess of that of 1876 by the large sum of £1,247,301 7s. 5d., it may be useful to show the principal items which contribute to that excess ; they are as follows, viz. :—

Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£66,261
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,042
Municipalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107,519
Warlike Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Amount voted in 1877 to make good a sum short-raised under the Loan Act 36 Vict. No. 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175,838
Survey and other expenses of Lands Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,264
Dredge Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,446
Roads and Bridges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185,158
Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,163
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,676
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,449
Re-votes of 1877 in excess of Re-votes of 1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287,466
Making together a sum of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£1,234,082</u>

The difference between this total and that above mentioned is made up of a number of small items, with the particulars of which it would be useless to encumber this memorandum. In the Annual Appropriation Act of 1877 a new clause was inserted which will have the effect of keeping all the votes of that year alive until the 31st December, 1878. This provision it is hoped will obviate the necessity for the re-voting of appropriations for Public Works and other Services which, owing to the late period at which the Act was passed, could not possibly be carried out, or indeed in many cases even commenced, before the close of the year.

As in a former statement of this nature, it may be still considered desirable to show from what period the Revenue began to exceed the Expenditure, and to what extent a Surplus has arisen in each year. The Surpluses of 1875 and 1876 necessarily differ to a considerable extent from those previously given, because since then the estimated Expenditure of the former year has been reduced by further lapsed appropriations, and the latter by the transfer to 1877, under the head of "Re-votes" of a large amount of appropriations for Public Works, which could not be carried out in the year for which they were provided. This statement, it will be observed, is only brought up to the close of 1877, as the Account for 1878 is altogether an estimate, and therefore still liable to fluctuation of both Revenue and Expenditure.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872	2,794,224	7	7	2,652,813	1	1	141,411	6	6
1873	3,323,229	19	6	2,739,066	10	11	584,163	8	7
1874	3,528,884	8	9	3,343,845	18	2	185,038	10	7
1875	4,121,995	11	3	3,377,301	6	2	744,694	5	1
1876	5,033,828	6	3	4,592,813	17	10	441,014	8	5
1877	5,751,878	9	6	5,530,856	17	10	221,021	11	8
	<u>£24,554,041</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22,236,697</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,317,343</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

As

As the Expenditure of these six years includes a number of payments of an extraordinary nature, it is only right to state them as they occurred, so as to give a clearer idea of the extent of the Revenue over the ordinary Expenditure of the Country. Thus,—

In 1872

Treasury Bills and short-dated Debentures,  
being part of the deficit of 1864 and  
previous years, were paid off to the  
amount of ... .. £389,900 0 0

First instalment of the Railway Million Loan  
of 1867 ... .. 20,000 0 0

409,900 0 0

In 1873

The second instalment of the Million Loan... .. 20,500 0 0

In 1874

The third instalment of that Loan ... .. 22,500 0 0

Treasury Bills, another issue arising out of  
the Deficit of 1870 and previous years... 334,600 0 0

Payments under the Superannuation Act  
Repeal Act to the amount of ... .. 98,403 9 2

455,503 9 2

In 1875

Fourth instalment of the Million Loan ... 23,200 0 0

Debentures—part of the Public Debt—paid  
off... .. 51,500 0 0

74,700 0 0

In 1876

Fifth instalment of the Million Loan ... 24,400 0 0

Debentures, part of the Public Debt, paid off 735,800 0 0

760,200 0 0

In 1877

Sixth instalment of the Million Loan ... 25,500 0 0

Interminable Debentures, part of the Public  
Debt, paid off ... .. 7,700 0 0

Amount transferred from Revenue to the  
Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17, to make  
good the amount short-raised under  
that Act ... .. 175,838 13 1

209,038 13 1

These payments, which aggregate ... .. £1,929,842 2 3  
form, of course, part of the excess Revenue of these years, just as much as the  
Surpluses shown above do. In other words, this large sum is part of the Surplus  
devoted to special Services, with the sanction of Parliament.

During the period over which these Surpluses occur, the amounts realized by  
the sale of Crown Lands have increased from a comparatively small sum to one that  
is now considered out of all proportion to the ordinary income of the Country.  
Excepting those arising in the year 1872, when the ordinary Revenue was slightly  
in excess of the ordinary Expenditure, the Land Sales have unquestionably been the  
source

source from which the funds have been derived to make these extraordinary payments and create the Surpluses above shown. The following statement will abundantly prove this :—

Year.	Gross proceeds of Sales.	Refunds.	Net proceeds of Sales.	How disposed of.		
				Extraordinary Payments.	Absorbed in ordinary Expenditure.	Surpluses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1872	390,806	10,583	380,223	238,812	.....	141,411
1873	791,008	16,504	774,504	20,500	169,841	584,163
1874	1,100,228	52,532	1,047,696	455,503	407,154	185,039
1875	1,684,652	57,039	1,627,613	74,700	808,219	744,694
1876	2,414,075	163,623	2,250,452	760,200	1,049,238	441,014
1877	2,841,203	226,580	2,614,623	209,039	2,184,562	221,022
£	9,221,972	526,861	8,695,111	1,758,754	4,619,014	2,317,343

As the extraordinary payments in 1872 amounted to £409,900, and the net Land Sales to only £380,223, it follows that the ordinary Revenue was in excess of the ordinary Expenditure to the extent of the difference, namely, £29,677. It must not however be imagined that because so much of the Land Sales Revenue of these years has been absorbed in what may be termed the ordinary expenses of Government, that it was absolutely necessary all such expenses should be defrayed from Revenue, much of that expenditure having been for Public Works and other Services which, in the absence of such Land Sales, would have been provided for by Loans or fresh Taxation.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The following Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on 31st December last shows in another form the same result as exhibited by the Account for 1877, No. 2.

The Assets were—

1. Cash Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on 31st December, 1877 ... .. £2,351,073 15 8
2. Amount due by different Loan Funds for advances made hereto, pending the sale of Debentures ... .. 1,600,000 0 0
3. Balance due from the Superannuation Fund Repeal Fund ... .. 3,757 13 5
4. Amount to be recovered from the Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2, for Debentures charged in error to Revenue... .. 1,200 0 0
5. Advances on account of the Imperial Government unpaid ... .. 309 18 2

Total Assets ... .. £3,956,341 7 3

The Liabilities on 31st December last were as follows :—

1. Appropriations and Balances of Appropriations, viz. :—					
For the Year 1876	...	...	...	...	£114,000 5 11
For 1877...	...	...	...	£1,724,046	3 6
<i>Less</i> amount estimated as not likely to be required ...					
	...	...	310,000	0 0	
					1,414,046 3 6
2. Amount of Supplementary Estimate for 1877 and previous Years ...					
	...	...	...	...	110,951 7 0
Total Liabilities					£1,638,997 16 5

Which, deducted from the Assets, leaves an estimated Surplus at the close of 1877 of... £2,317,343 10 10

#### TREASURY BALANCES.

The Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure up to the end of 1877 having thus been explained, and the differences between those submitted with the Ways and Means of 2nd May, 1877, accounted for, it may be more convenient to give here the particulars of the Balances which were at the credit of the various Public Accounts on the 31st December last, as exhibited by the books at the Treasury, than it would be to give them at any other part of this Memorandum, as these Balances naturally close the financial transactions of the Government up to that date. If further details are considered desirable, they can be found in the Statement attached to the present Ways and Means, commencing with page 109.

The following is an abstract of the Balances referred to, viz. :—

Public Account—

Consolidated Revenue Fund	...	£2,351,073	15 8	
Old Loans Account	...	178,915	2 11	
Trust Fund	...	1,006,425	8 8	
				3,536,414 7 3
Special Loan Funds	...	530,975	9 10	
Superannuation Repeal Fund	...	3,757	13 5	
In all	...	£4,071,147	10 6	

This amount, which exceeds the aggregate Balances of 31st December, 1876, by the sum of £562,081 18s. 4d., was distributed in the following manner, viz. :—

Bank of New South Wales—

London Branch—

Balance as shown by Statement made up in London to 31st August, 1877	...	£16,125	9 1
Remittances since made or not brought to account on that date	...	750,000	0 0
		766,125	9 1

Head Office, Sydney—

Public Account	...	394,676	17 3
Special Loan Funds	...	409,733	3 3
		804,410	0 6

Total in Bank of New South Wales £1,570,535 9 7

Special

Special Deposits in the undermentioned Banks, in accordance with the Banking arrangements of May, 1876, viz. :—

Bank of New South Wales ... ..	£350,000	0	0
City Bank ... ..	250,000	0	0
Oriental Bank ... ..	250,000	0	0
Australian Joint Stock Bank ... ..	200,000	0	0
Bank of Australasia ... ..	175,000	0	0
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank ... ..	175,000	0	0
Union Bank ... ..	175,000	0	0
London Chartered Bank ... ..	175,000	0	0
Mercantile Bank ... ..	175,000	0	0
		1,925,000	0 0
Total Cash Balance ... ..		£3,495,535	9 7
To which have to be added Securities in the Treasury Chest to the amount of ... ..		575,612	0 11
Making a Total as above shown of ... ..		£4,071,147	10 6

ESTIMATED ACCOUNT FOR 1878.

This Account, which is No. 3 of the Ways and Means, is commenced on the Credit side by bringing forward the Surplus from 1877, estimated at £2,317,343 10 10

To this there is added the estimated Revenue for 1878, as per detailed statement attached thereto, marked A ...4,873,750 0 0

which together form a total Credit of ... .. £7,191,093 10 10

Deducting from this Credit the amount of the estimated Expenditure for 1878, viz. ... .. 4,723,689 4 2

There is left an estimated Surplus of ... .. £2,467,404 6 8

With the exception of £150,060 15s. 10d. the difference between the estimated Revenue and Expenditure of the present year, this Surplus is, as has already been shown, the growth of previous years. It will be observed that the Revenue as estimated for 1878 is considerably under the amount which was realized in 1877. This reduction arises chiefly from an anticipated falling off in the Land Sales, which during the last two years have contributed almost a moiety of the whole public income.

The following are the estimated Increases and Decreases in 1878 as compared with the actual Revenue of 1877 :—

TAXATION.	Increases.	Decreases.
Customs ... ..	19,967	.....
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses ... ..	133	.....
Duty on Spirits distilled in the Colony ... ..	.....	169
Stamps ... ..	.....	1,657
Duty on Gold ... ..	42	.....
Licenses ... ..	1,251	.....
	£ 21,393	1,826
		LAND

## LAND REVENUE.

	Increases.	Decreases.
Sales ... ..	.....	986,203
Interest on Conditional Purchases ... ..	28,346	.....
Pastoral Occupation ... ..	7,344	.....
Mining Occupation ... ..	1,789	.....
Miscellaneous Land Receipts ... ..	1,337	.....
	£ 38,816	986,203

## RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Railway Receipts ... ..	75,103	.....
Post Office ... ..	5,051	.....
Mint Receipts ... ..	.....	403
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold ... ..	110	.....
Pilotage, Harbour, and Light Rates, &c. ... ..	1,205	.....
Registration of Brands ... ..	.....	44
Contributions under Sheep Act ... ..	.....	233
Fees of Office ... ..	3,252	.....
	£ 84,721	680

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Rents exclusive of Land ... ..	.....	17,069
Fines and Forfeitures ... ..	562	.....
Unclassified Receipts ... ..	.....	17,843
	562	34,912
Totals ... ..	£ 145,492	1,023,621
Deduct Increases ... ..	£	145,492
Leaving a net Decrease of ... ..	£	878,129

Comparing the proposed Expenditure for 1878 with the authorized Expenditure for last year, it will at once be seen that there is a reduction of £827,507. This reduction, however, arises more from there having been appropriations in 1877 for Services of an unusual and extraordinary character than from any absolute reductions in the expenditure which is proposed for the present year. The following comparative statement shows how the gross reductions in the Estimates for 1878 arise :—

	Schedules.	Special Appropriations.	General Services.	Total.
Expenditure authorized for 1877 ...	£47,947	837,000	4,696,249	5,581,196
Expenditure proposed for 1878 ...	47,133	797,000	3,909,556	4,753,689
Reductions ... ..	£ 814	40,000	786,693	827,507

The

The reduction under the Schedules arises thus :—

The amount required for Public Worship under Schedule C, in 1878, is less than was required in 1877 by the sum of	... £1,546
While the amount required this year for Pensions, under Schedule B, is greater than that required in 1877 to the extent of	... 732

Deducting, therefore, the one from the other, there is produced the reduction above stated, viz. ... ..	£814
---	------

On a reference to page 1 of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1878, it will be found that the reduction of £40,000, under the head of Special Appropriations, is produced by the insertion in the 1878 column of £20,000 as Endowment for Municipalities, instead of £60,000, the amount in the 1877 column. The larger amount was inserted by Mr. Stuart in his Estimates for 1877, and adopted by Mr. Piddington, as the sum which he estimated would be required as increased endowment under the Bill which was introduced to amend the existing Municipalities Acts. No amendment of the law having yet taken place, the sum of £20,000 will be quite sufficient to meet the present authorized rates of endowment.

As the largest and most important reduction occurs however under the head of "General Services," it may be considered desirable to explain a little more fully how it arises. The following statement, which is taken from the Abstract of the proposed Expenditure for 1878, as given on page 1 of the Estimates-in-Chief, will afford the information in a condensed form.

	Appropriated for 1877.	Required for 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Schedules—Additional Expenditure ...	2,135	2,135	.....	.....
Executive and Legislative ... ..	21,096	21,521	425	.....
The Colonial Secretary ... ..	702,849	655,320	.....	47,529
Justice and Public Instruction... ..	404,721	454,794	50,073	.....
Attorney General ... ..	21,440	22,134	694	.....
The Treasurer, &c. ... ..	540,027	324,842	.....	215,185
The Secretary for Lands ... ..	421,667	433,277	11,610	.....
The Secretary for Mines ... ..	21,269	21,739	470	.....
The Secretary for Public Works—				
Public Works generally ... ..	1,346,832	1,030,086	.....	316,746
Railways ... ..	471,843	603,330	131,487	.....
The Postmaster General ... ..	321,945	340,378	18,433	.....
Re-votes ... ..	420,425	.....	.....	420,425
	4,696,249	3,909,556	213,192	999,885

Deducting the Increases from the Decreases	... ..	... ..	... ..	213,192
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There is left a net Decrease of	... ..	... ..	... ..	£786,693
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It would take up too much time and space to detail in full how these variations arise, but a reference to the Summaries under each of the foregoing branches of the Estimates will afford much of the desired information. It may be enough to state here the principal items of increase and decrease.

The

The following are the Decreases :—

In 1878 there is nothing proposed under the head of Re-votes, while in 1877 there was a sum of ... ..	420,425
Under the Treasurer's Estimates there was a Vote taken in 1877 to make good to the Railway Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17, the amount short-raised under that Act, for which, of course, there is no corresponding Vote required this year; the sum so voted was ... ..	175,839
The amount asked this year as an Advance to the Treasurer is only one-half of that granted for 1877, thus making a reduction of ... ..	30,000
Under the head of Colonial Secretary the undermentioned Votes were taken in 1877, for which no similar Votes are necessary in 1878, viz. :—	
Gun Cotton and other Warlike Stores ... ..	30,000
Torpedo Boats ... ..	8,000
Paris Exhibition Commission ... ..	5,000
Hydraulic Engineer ... ..	3,000
• For additional endowment of Municipalities the sum required in 1878 is less than that granted for 1877 to the extent of	51,019
In the Secretary for Public Works Estimates the amount required for Public Works and Buildings is less than 1877 appropriations by the sum of ... ..	196,418
For the construction of Telegraph Lines, also less to the amount of ... ..	15,016
And for the construction of Roads and Bridges the reduction amounts to ... ..	104,654
	£1,039,371

These items together make a gross reduction of ... ..

The following are the chief items of Increase, which, of course, require to be deducted from the aggregate amount of the Decreases, viz. :—

Artillery ... ..	£10,169
Torpedo and Signalling Corps ... ..	3,049
Police ... ..	6,990
Prisons ... ..	10,662
Immigration ... ..	25,000
Petty Sessions ... ..	3,945
Public Instruction ... ..	40,000
Survey of Lands ... ..	20,119
Railways—General Management and Working Expenses ... ..	81,037
	£200,971

Carried forward ... ..

Railways—

Brought forward	...	...	£200,971
Railways—Miscellaneous Services, such as in former years would have been provided for by Loans	...	50,450	
Post Office	...	9,947	
Electric Telegraphs	...	8,486	
These Increases, which amount to	...	—	£269,854

being deducted from the reductions above shown, leave a difference in favour of the latter of ... .. £769,517

The difference between this result and the exact amount of the reductions, as shown in the previous page, is only £17,176 0s. 0d., a sum which, of course, is accounted for by variations in the Estimates of lesser importance than those above described. The Estimates for the present year contain no increases to the salaries voted for 1877.

#### LOANS ACCOUNT.

As on former occasions, statements relating to the various Loan Funds which have now increased to ten, are attached to the Ways and Means. During last year two Loan Acts were passed. The first, "The Railway Loan Act of 1877," 41 Vic. No. 4, authorized a Loan of £207,352 to complete the extensions to Wagga Wagga, Bathurst, Orange, and Tamworth. The second, entitled "The Public Works Loan Act of 1877," 41 Vic. No. 7, authorized a Loan of £1,120,000, of which £960,000 was for Railways, and £160,000 for Fortifications. No portion of either of these amounts has yet been raised by the issue of Debentures; but in order that the Services provided for by the Acts mentioned might not be delayed for want of funds, advances were made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund last year to the amount of £300,000—of which £200,000 was for the former and £100,000 for the latter fund. The whole amount advanced from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1877 to Loan Funds was £850,000. During that year there was only one repayment of £25,000 on account of advances made in previous years, and that sum was part of the proceeds of a Loan negotiated in the Colony in 1876 under the Act 39 Vic. No. 18, to the amount of £130,000. The following statement will show how these advances from the Revenue to Loan Funds stood on 31st December last, viz. :—

The Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2, on account of which no portion of the authorized Loan of £806,200 has yet been negotiated, owes	...	...	...	£700,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18, on account of which there remains to be negotiated £112,190 out of an authorized Loan of £235,690, owes	...	...	...	100,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12, on account of which no portion of the authorized Loan of £2,236,000 has yet been negotiated, owes	...	...	...	500,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4, on account of which no portion of the authorized Loan of £207,352 has yet been negotiated, owes	...	...	...	200,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7, on account of which no portion of the authorized Loan of £1,120,000 has yet been negotiated, owes	...	...	...	100,000	0	0

Making together ... .. £1,600,000 0 0

as the aggregate advances to be recouped when these Loans, which amount to £4,481,742, are negotiated. In the meantime, however, there does not appear to be any

any necessity for putting any of the Loans on the market, as the present large and growing Balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund is well able to meet, for some time to come, all demands upon those funds.

The following Abstract of the Liabilities and Assets of all existing Loan Funds is taken from the General Loans Accounts, at page 49 of the Ways and Means:—

Liabilities—

Railways, Public Works, and other Services, not yet carried out ... ..	£3,591,953	5	0
Amount due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund for advances therefrom, pending sale of Debentures ...	1,600,000	0	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£5,191,953</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

Assets—

Cash in Bank of New South Wales ... ..	£584,890	12	9
Special Cash Deposits in other Banks ... ..	125,000	0	0
Loans authorized but not yet negotiated ... ..	4,481,742	0	0
Advance to the Commissioner for Railways remaining unadjusted ... ..	320	12	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£5,191,953</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

At page 100 of Ways and Means there will be found a statement showing in a condensed form the amount expended from the commencement of the Loan Account to 31st December, 1877, on account of Public Works and other Services authorized to be provided for by Loans. The following Abstract of that expenditure, to which is added an Abstract of the Services authorized but not yet carried out, will give a clear idea of the total amount which has been provided for by Loan Acts, for Railways, Telegraphs, and other important Services.

Service.	Expenditure to the 31st December, 1877.			Amount authorized but not expended on 31st December, 1877.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways ... ..	9,416,027	7	4	2,840,184	8	2	12,256,211	15	6
Telegraphs ... ..	418,018	12	5	68,766	9	5	486,785	1	10
Immigration ... ..	569,930	0	0	570	6	2	570,500	6	2
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney ... ..	400,000	0	0	.....			400,000	0	0
Compensation for Land resumed under the Water Supply Act, 17 Vic. No. 35 ... ..	43,261	14	6	.....			43,261	14	6
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales Harbours and Rivers Navigation Works ...	49,855	8	6	.....			49,855	8	6
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	906,061	11	6	214,968	14	2	1,121,030	5	8
Roads and Bridges ... ..	830,784	0	9	339,125	17	6	1,169,909	18	3
Debentures unpaid ... ..	386,078	1	6	126,767	9	7	512,845	11	1
	.....			1,570	0	0	1,570	0	0
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>£ 13,020,016</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,591,953</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,611,970</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

Of

Of the debt contracted for Loan Services there have been paid off the following sums on account of the Services mentioned in connection therewith, viz. :—

Railways ... ..	£477,500	0	0
Immigration ... ..	74,200	0	0
Sewerage and Water Supply, Sydney ... ..	101,800	0	0
Public Works, Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales ... ..	49,855	8	6
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	242,144	11	6
Total ... ..	£945,500	0	0

During 1877 payments were made on account of Loan Services to the amount of £995,353 7s. 3d., of which the following is an Abstract, viz. :—

Railways ... ..	£819,368	10	10
Telegraphs ... ..	28,567	0	7
Immigration ... ..	4,998	9	8
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Works... ..	60,077	9	2
Public Works and Buildings ... ..	47,287	15	8
Roads and Bridges... ..	35,054	1	4
	£995,353	7	3

#### TRUST FUND.

This Fund, which was established by the Audit Act of 1870, has increased considerably during the past year. From the Statement of Balances on the Public Accounts of the Colony, at page 109 of the Ways and Means, it will be found that there was an aggregate Balance at the credit of the various Accounts embraced in the Trust Fund, on the 31st December last, of £1,006,425 8s. 8d., which was represented by—

Cash in Banks ... ..	£430,813	7	9
Securities in the Treasury Chest belonging to the following Accounts, viz. :—			
Government Savings' Bank ...	£380,875	1	4
Church and School Estates ...	153,181	19	3
Police Reward and Superannuation Funds ... ..	19,200	0	0
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act ...	16,300	0	0
Other Securities ... ..	6,055	0	4
	575,612	0	11
In all ... ..	£1,006,425	8	8

On 31st December, 1876, the Balance on the Trust Fund Accounts only aggregated £854,571 7s. 11d. There has therefore been an increase in 1877 of £151,854 0s. 9d. As this Fund is assuming large proportions, and consequently swelling our Bank Balances, which produce a considerable revenue in the shape of interest, it may be attended with some advantage to show the Accounts which have contributed to make up this increase. The following are the particulars :—

## TRUST FUND.

ACCOUNTS.	Balances, 31st December, 1876.			Balances, 31st December, 1877.			Decrease in 1877.			Increase in 1877.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Church and School Estates Fund ... ..	163,880	0	8	173,445	14	9	.....	.....	.....	9,565	14	1
Superannuation Fund, 27 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	384	1	6	384	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police Reward Fund ... ..	5,189	0	7	7,598	17	6	.....	.....	.....	2,409	16	11
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	16,139	8	6	13,776	11	5	2,362	17	1	.....	.....	.....
Poundage ... ..	12,018	10	8	12,876	8	6	.....	.....	.....	857	17	10
Seamen's Wages ... ..	680	2	11	688	3	0	.....	.....	.....	8	0	1
Revenue Suspense Fund ... ..	42,313	19	10	27,254	16	10	15,059	3	0	.....	.....	.....
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11 ... ..	58,367	13	9	68,037	8	8	.....	.....	.....	9,669	14	11
Immigration Remittances ... ..	8,720	15	9	17,699	7	10	.....	.....	.....	8,978	12	1
Commissioner's Fund, Real Property Act ... ..	532	5	0	703	5	0	.....	.....	.....	171	0	0
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act... ..	18,071	4	0	21,675	7	9	.....	.....	.....	3,604	3	9
Government Savings' Bank Account... ..	397,814	6	10	466,222	14	4	.....	.....	.....	68,408	7	6
Money Order Account... ..	184	7	8	96	19	1	87	8	7	.....	.....	.....
British and Australian Telegram Account ... ..	4,665	14	2	5,711	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1,045	8	0
Railway Store Account ... ..	10,127	4	6	7,876	18	0	2,250	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account ... ..	86	10	8	102	10	6	.....	.....	.....	15	19	10
Over-issues Account ... ..	11,187	5	11	35,737	18	4	.....	.....	.....	24,550	12	5
Treasurer's Advance Account... ..	14,069	8	5	20,509	18	11	.....	.....	.....	6,440	10	6
Gold Fields Survey Fees ... ..	1,488	14	6	1,562	14	6	.....	.....	.....	74	0	0
Survey Fees on Mineral Leases ... ..	675	17	6	.....	.....	.....	675	17	6	.....	.....	.....
Advances to Contractors' Account ... ..	1,352	1	6	1,249	18	9	102	2	9	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Mail Service Account... ..	4,051	3	4	7,499	16	5	.....	.....	.....	3,448	13	1
New Zealand Cable Account ... ..	299	10	6	591	11	5	.....	.....	.....	292	0	11
Sundry Deposits ... ..	82,271	19	3	115,123	3	6	.....	.....	.....	32,851	4	3
	854,571	7	11	1,006,425	8	8	20,537	15	5	172,391	16	2
Deducting Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,537	15	5
There is left the aggregate Increase mentioned above ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£151,854	0	9

There are only three Accounts in the foregoing list which may be said to have a public interest attached to them. These are the Church and School Estates Fund, the Assurance Fund under the Real Property Act, and the Government Savings' Bank Account. The first of these has acquired its present large credit balance by the proceeds of sale of some of the lands originally dedicated for purposes of education and religion. The interest only on the investment of these proceeds in Government Securities has been expended, together with the annual revenue arising from the leasing of the lands remaining unsold, for the purposes of the Trust. With regard to the second account—the Assurance Fund, Real Property Act—it is worthy of note that there have been few, if indeed any, payments from it since its origin in the year 1862. That being the case, the question may arise shortly whether it would not be advisable to transfer the whole amount, or at least a portion of it, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, under, of course, special enactment, in part repayment of the expenses incurred in working the Real Property Act.

The remaining Account of the three mentioned, namely, the Government Savings' Bank Account, is undoubtedly the most important of all, as its operations indicate pretty clearly the provident habits of a large class of the community.

The Balance at the credit of this Account in the books of the Treasury on the 31st December, 1876, was ...	£397,814	6	10
The Deposits lodged in the Treasury in 1877 amounted to ... ..	349,155	17	8
making together ... ..	£746,970	4	6
Deducting from this the amount of Withdrawals during 1877, namely ... ..	280,747	10	2
there was left a Balance of ... ..	£466,222	14	4

on the 31st December last, being an increase of £68,408 4s. 6d. on the Balance of the preceding year. This increase did not arise, however, from the larger deposits in 1877, but from the smaller amount withdrawn.

#### PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Colony has undergone very little change during the past year, no fresh Loans having been negotiated.

On the 31st December, 1876, it stood at ... ..	£11,759,519	9	2
And on the 31st December, 1877, at ... ..	11,724,419	9	2
Showing thereby a reduction of... ..	£ 35,100	0	0

Of this sum, £27,400 were paid off the Railway Million Loan in terms of the Act 31 Vic. No. 11, under which the Loan was raised, excepting a sum of £3,000 for Debentures purchased out of the Mudgee Road Vote in accordance with the Act 36 Vic. No. 2; and £7,700 were paid to the holders of the interminable Debentures in London, who were allowed by the late Treasurer, Mr. Stuart, the option of either taking payment at par or of exchanging their old Debentures for new ones with coupons attached for five years, at the expiration of which time—that is in 1882—the Government will have the option  
of

of paying them off entirely. As the whole issue of interminable Debentures amounted originally to £240,330, of which £7,700 only have been paid off in the manner described, there will remain to be discharged in 1882 a balance of £232,630 if the Government be then in a position to avail themselves of their option. It is evident, from the small amount paid off under Mr. Stuart's offer, that the holders of these interminables, which bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., considered the investment better than any other they could have made at the time, had they accepted payment at par.

The Loans authorized but not yet negotiated are as follows :—

In 1874—38 Vic. No. 2 (in full) ... ..	£806,200
In 1875—39 Vic. No. 18 (in part) ... ..	112,190
In 1876—40 Vic. No. 12 (in full) ... ..	2,236,000
In 1877—41 Vic. No. 4 ( do. ) ... ..	207,352
In 1877—41 Vic. No. 7 ( do. ) ... ..	1,120,000
In all ... ..	<u>£4,481,742</u>

The amount referred to in the Explanatory Statement which accompanied the Ways and Means of 24th January, 1877, as having been short-raised under the Railway Loan Act 36 Vic. No. 17, in consequence of the Debentures, which only bore interest at the rate of 4 per cent., having sold at a gross discount of £175,838 13s. 1d., which is equal to £9 11s. 4¼d. per cent., has since been made good, under a Parliamentary appropriation of last year, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. This has obviated the necessity for a fresh issue of Debentures to make good the amount short-raised under the first.

No portion of the Public Debt matures until the year 1888, when a sum of £500,000 falls due, excepting the interminable Debentures above referred to, which the Government can pay off in 1882 or at any subsequent period.

*The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 31st January, 1878.*

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TREASURY BALANCES.

(MINUTES OF GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AUTHORIZING APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE  
HEAD OF SERVICE TO SUPPLEMENT VOTES FOR ANOTHER SERVICE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1878.*

The Auditor General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

21 December, 1877.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of a Minute of the Governor and Executive Council authorizing the application of a Balance from one Head of Service to supplement the Vote for another Service, as detailed below.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

MINUTE of the Executive Council authorizing the transfer of the sum of two hundred pounds from the Vote for "Commission on the Sale of Miners' Rights, Business and other Licenses," to the Vote for "Travelling Expenses" appropriated to the Services of the Department of Mines for the year 1877.

At the Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 November, 1877.

PRESENT :—

The Honorable the Vice-President,  
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,  
The Honorable the Secretary for Works,  
The Honorable the Secretary for Mines,  
The Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and  
The Honorable the Postmaster General.

Minute No. 57, 13 November, 1877.

The Honorable the Vice-President lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, recommending that authority be granted for the transfer of the sum of £200 from the Vote for "Commission on the Sale of Miners' Rights, Business and other Licenses," to the Vote for "Travelling Expenses" for this year, as the amount voted has been found to be insufficient.

2. The Council advise that authority be granted, in terms of the provisions of the Audit Act, for the transfer of the said amount to the Vote in question.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
Clerk of the Council.

The Auditor General to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 11 January, 1878.

Under the directions contained in the 18th section of the Audit Act of 1870, I do myself the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, a copy of a Minute of the Governor and Executive Council authorizing the application of Balances from one Head of Service to supplement the Vote for another Service, as detailed below.

I have, &c.,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

MINUTE of the Executive Council authorizing the transfer of the sum of £300 from the Vote for "Allowance to Mining Surveyors" to the Vote for "Travelling Expenses"; also, transfer of £100 from Vote for "Preparation of Leases" to the Vote for "Allowance for Surveys," appropriated to the Services of the Department of Mines for the year 1877.

At Government House, Sydney, 11 December, 1877.

PRESENT :—

His Excellency the Governor,  
 The Honorable the Vice-President,  
 The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer,  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Lands,  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Works,  
 The Honorable the Secretary for Mines,  
 The Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and  
 The Honorable the Postmaster General.

Minute No. 63, 11 December, 1877.

HIS Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a Minute Paper by the Honorable the Secretary for Mines, recommending that authority be granted, in terms of the 18th clause of the Audit Act, for the transfer of the sum of £300 from the Vote for "Allowance to Mining Surveyors" to the Vote for "Travelling Expenses"; also, transfer of £100 from Vote for "Preparation of Leases" to the Vote for "Allowance for Surveys."

2. The Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the Votes in connection with the Mining Department in the manner proposed.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,  
 Clerk of the Council.

1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TREASURY BALANCES.

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1878.*

The Auditor General to The Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Department of Audit, 17 April, 1878.

I have the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," a copy of a Minute of the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing the transfer of a sum from one head of Service to supplement the Vote for another service, as detailed below.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

## Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

SUBJECT:—Transfer of £51 12s. 9d. from the Lunatic Asylum to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, No. 93.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 22 November, 1877.

THE Colonial Treasurer recommends that the authority of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council be given for the transfer, in terms of the "Audit Act of 1870," of the sum of £51 12s. 9d. from the grant for the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 1875, to the grant for the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta, 1874.

This transfer is necessary because of an error in including, in the additional vote of £655 12s. 9d. for the Asylum, a sum of £51 12s. 9d. which was required for the Orphan School.

W. A. LONG.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted for the transfer of the amount herein referred to, from the vote to the vote herein specified, in terms of the "Audit Act of 1870."—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 77/60, 26/11/77. Confirmed, 4/12/77. Approved.—H.R., 26/11/77.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**TREASURY BALANCES.**

(APPLICATION OF, FROM ONE HEAD OF SERVICE TO ANOTHER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

The Auditor General to The Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

30 April, 1878.

I have the honor to submit to you, for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, under the directions contained in the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," a copy of a Minute of His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council, authorizing the transfer of a sum from one head of Service to another.

I have, &amp;c.,

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.

**Minute Paper for the Executive Council.**

SUBJECT :—Transferring of funds under 18th section of Audit Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 April, 1878.

I RECOMMEND that authority be given under the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," for the application of a sum of £26 2s. out of the balance of the vote of £13,552 for Lunatic Patients, for 1877, to the payment of charges for extra work, gates, fencing, &c., at Callan Park Lunatic Asylum, the votes properly applicable to that service being found insufficient.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted in terms of the 18th section of the "Audit Act of 1870," to charge the sum of £26 2s., herein referred to, to the vote herein specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute 78/16, 15/4/78. Confirmed, 23/4/78. Approved.—H.R., 15/4/78.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**

(ABSTRACT OF, FOR QUARTER ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER, 1877.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1878.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1877.

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BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest.	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales...	352,098 10 0	2,830 18 6	50,658 17 9	1,699,528 13 7	3,023,139 2 4	5,128,256 2 2	696,674 1 3	47,298 4 6	110,874 17 4	11,263 3 0	1,587,598 3 2	*4,137,452 10 10	6,591,161 0 1	1,000,000 0 0	† 17½ per cent.	87,500 0 0	420,000 0 0
Commercial .....	319,994 8 5	4,035 1 7	45,758 13 1	1,388,239 3 0	2,650,585 18 9	4,408,613 4 10	659,074 7 11	5,677 16 5	74,645 6 10	21,322 11 0	453,108 17 8	†4,223,176 15 1	5,437,005 14 11	500,000 0 0	25 per cent.	62,500 0 0	436,257 14 6
Australasia.....	59,695 1 6	5,581 1 2	.....	285,345 12 4	712,249 18 11	1,062,871 13 11	243,576 0 11	.....	29,000 0 0	4,214 3 4	.....	907,459 12 7	1,184,249 16 10	1,200,000 0 0	12½ per cent.	75,000 0 0	393,701 0 0
Union of Australia	21,880 13 4	7,693 9 2	.....	170,012 11 3	645,294 2 7	844,880 16 4	145,235 12 6	424 17 6	16,000 0 0	6,106 10 3	.....	623,022 11 7	790,789 11 10	1,250,000 0 0	‡ 16 per cent.	100,000 0 0	529,367 12 7
Australian Joint Stock.	181,809 16 8	4,428 6 6	11,883 2 11	690,322 18 3	1,172,594 7 11	2,061,038 12 3	277,148 9 8	14,593 17 5	58,381 5 7	13,288 13 4	471,885 0 11	1,852,729 10 6	2,698,026 17 5	500,000 0 0	{ 10 4/8 cent. & bonus of 1s. 4/8 share.	28,125 0 0	116,731 6 3
London Chartered of Australia.	18,609 16 4	426 13 4	430 6 4	41,509 17 6	380,475 19 11	441,452 13 5	47,573 0 5	.....	23,527 15 10	874 1 5	301 3 6	476,215 2 10	548,491 4 0	1,000,000 0 0	8 per cent.	40,000 0 0	172,513 9 10
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered.	40,020 19 3	3,186 5 11	2,181 2 2	132,490 16 1	501,826 17 7	679,706 1 0	64,646 12 8	.....	25,496 6 11	660 7 8	5,158 6 0	861,596 14 5	957,558 7 8	600,000 0 0	8 per cent.	24,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered	44,825 0 0	4,304 1 6	104,263 6 9	191,136 13 8	776,276 13 5	1,120,805 15 4	149,711 16 4	19,710 15 2	27,340 19 5	2,076 0 0	289,219 9 3	848,803 11 11	1,326,862 12 1	1,500,000 0 0	10 per cent.	75,000 0 0	500,000 0 0
City .....	50,996 16 11	77 14 3	40,363 6 4	282,004 19 11	706,244 17 10	1,079,687 15 3	111,880 2 10	23,894 6 5	20,150 0 0	1,651 1 6	71,324 17 8	1,125,744 12 11	1,354,645 1 4	240,000 0 0	8 per cent.	9,600 0 0	24,988 9 11
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	9,020 18 5	.....	1,772 12 6	186,045 5 10	529,952 17 6	726,791 14 3	96,384 6 10	.....	.....	489 7 8	50,411 15 0	‡ 858,852 18 10	1,006,138 8 4	200,000 0 0	12½ per cent.	11,875 0 0	62,936 4 9
TOTALS ...	1,098,952 0 10	32,563 11 11	257,311 7 10	5,066,636 11 5	11,098,640 16 9	17,554,104 8 9	2,491,904 11 4	101,599 17 5	385,416 11 11	61,945 19 2	2,929,007 13 2	15,925,054 1 6	21,894,928 14 6	7,990,000 0 0	.....	513,600 0 0	2,726,495 17 10

\* Includes £502,564 2s. od. Government securities held.  
† Includes £167,549 8s. 10d., average amount of Government securities held.

‡ Including New South Wales Government Debentures, £27,300.

† 15 per cent. per annum and bonus of 2½ per cent. per annum.  
‡ Dividend 14 per cent. and bonus 5s. per share.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 17th November, 1877.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

W. A. LONG,  
Treasurer.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**  
(FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1877.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 March, 1878.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1877.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.							CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest.	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	378,243 12 10	11,056 2 1	41,519 11 1	1,700,281 15 6	3,154,228 12 9	5,285,329 14 3	702,855 8 1	39,939 6 1	113,232 10 6	9,900 12 10	1,908,057 2 8	*4,039,398 0 9	6,813,383 0 11	1,000,000 0 0	15 cent. and Bonus of 2½ cent.	187,500 0 0	430,000 0 0
Commercial .....	335,228 10 0	3,051 16 7	62,006 16 8	1,371,660 3 5	2,664,257 5 1	4,436,204 11 9	559,160 18 11	7,037 9 9	76,669 2 5	22,572 2 2	406,630 12 5	24,372,945 19 7	5,445,016 5 3	500,000 0 0	25 cent.	62,500 0 0	462,877 0 5
Australasia .....	55,180 10 0	6,838 7 2	.....	298,534 9 10	700,681 16 10	1,061,235 3 10	199,763 0 3	.....	29,097 18 9	2,461 10 10	.....	878,776 7 10	1,110,098 17 8	1,200,000 0 0	12½ cent.	75,000 0 0	393,701 0 0
Union of Australia.....	21,980 19 3	5,537 14 7	.....	165,938 14 1	666,647 6 7	860,104 14 6	190,139 2 11	135 9 8	16,000 0 0	5,023 15 0	.....	589,709 18 4	801,008 5 11	1,250,000 0 0	14 cent. and Bonus of 5s. share & Bonus of 1s. share.	100,000 0 0	529,367 12 7
Australian Joint Stock.	196,165 12 10	5,180 12 2	16,743 14 11	712,323 5 1	1,142,905 13 6	2,073,318 18 6	351,501 16 3	14,202 5 10	58,575 13 5	12,639 10 0	396,979 11 10	1,867,359 0 11	2,701,257 18 3	500,000 0 0	10 cent.	28,125 0 0	116,731 6 3
London Chartered of Australia.	17,889 17 1	329 8 4	37 7 10	48,790 4 9	369,730 7 9	436,777 5 9	61,324 3 5	.....	23,527 15 10	2,328 4 5	2,370 0 5	465,309 7 5	554,859 11 6	1,000,000 0 0	8 cent.	40,000 0 0	169,647 0 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	44,052 7 2	6,650 10 11	627 4 4	151,096 1 2	509,814 11 1	712,240 14 8	71,416 17 7	.....	25,785 13 6	452 12 10	8,312 7 10	945,284 14 8	1,051,252 6 5	600,000 0 0	8 cent.	24,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	45,244 0 0	3,386 9 2	107,106 1 3	179,339 0 2	749,801 4 5	1,084,876 15 0	121,248 3 11	8,637 1 9	27,341 3 3	2,029 0 0	244,416 17 9	886,192 3 3	1,289,864 9 11	1,500,000 0 0	10 cent.	75,000 0 0	500,000 0 0
City .....	51,803 12 1	129 19 2	9,812 9 2	273,163 12 3	728,072 11 7	1,062,982 4 3	105,840 13 10	7,904 7 0	20,042 17 2	1,944 10 0	61,003 10 9	1,141,910 1 0	1,338,645 19 9	240,000 0 0	8 cent.	9,600 0 0	24,988 9 11
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	8,468 15 5	.....	2,373 18 11	177,585 16 2	560,190 18 7	748,619 9 1	85,882 8 4	.....	.....	782 17 0	58,307 17 9	**882,280 19 9	1,027,254 2 10	200,000 0 0	12½ cent.	11,875 0 0	62,936 4 9
TOTALS .....	£ 1,154,257 16 8	42,161 0 2	240,227 4 2	5,078,713 2 5	11,246,330 8 2	17,761,689 11 7	2,449,132 13 6	77,856 0 1	399,272 14 10	60,134 15 1	3,086,078 1 5	16,069,166 13 6	22,132,640 18 5	57,990,000 0 0	.....	513,600 0 0	2,760,248 14 8

\* Includes £500,000 of Government Securities.  
† Equal to Dividend of 17½ per cent. per annum.

‡ Dividend £75,000, Bonus £12,500.  
§ Equal to Dividend of 11½ per cent. per annum.

¶ Includes £204,837 2s. 1d., average amount of Government Securities held.  
\*\* Includes £27,300 of New South Wales Government Debentures.

£ Includes £204,837 2s. 1d., average amount of Government Securities held.  
\*\* Includes £27,300 of New South Wales Government Debentures.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 2nd March, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON, Accountant.

H. E. COHEN, Treasurer.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.**  
(QUARTER ENDED 31 MARCH, 1878.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1878.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria No. 13, of the Average ASSETS and LIABILITIES, and of the CAPITAL and PROFITS, of the undermentioned BANKS of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1878.

BANKS.	LIABILITIES.						ASSETS.						CAPITAL AND PROFITS.				
	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits not bearing interest.	Deposits bearing interest.	Total Liabilities.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes & Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales .....	395,372 5 0	3,445 5 8	45,155 6 9	1,764,562 2 10	3,152,455 18 10	5,360,990 19 1	659,972 9 5	49,331 4 8	113,654 6 1	9,321 11 8	2,028,415 13 11	4,060,374 17 4	6,912,070 3 1	1,000,000 0 0	15 3/4 cent.	87,500 0 0	430,000 0 0
Commercial .....	340,021 3 4	3,478 17 8	32,209 1 3	1,443,992 10 5	2,720,573 14 11	4,540,275 7 7	706,468 14 5	4,723 7 2	78,381 4 2	22,977 14 6	497,951 14 1	24,288,840 2 10	5,599,342 17 2	500,000 0 0	25 3/4 cent.	62,500 0 0	462,877 0 5
Australasia .....	61,946 1 8	8,626 14 3	.....	308,864 17 8	704,559 18 4	1,083,997 11 11	156,405 9 7	.....	29,104 15 0	3,549 10 5	.....	937,538 14 5	1,126,598 9 5	1,200,000 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	75,000 0 0	393,701 0 0
Union of Australia.....	23,014 16 8	5,658 15 1	.....	167,870 16 3	658,225 10 8	854,769 18 8	189,832 3 0	501 5 5	16,129 3 4	7,577 18 8	.....	672,880 0 1	886,920 10 6	1,250,000 0 0	14 3/4 cent.	100,000 0 0	556,800 0 1
Australian Joint Stock.	197,696 15 0	5,475 19 5	30,500 10 4	736,455 0 5	1,171,456 10 0	2,141,584 15 2	298,429 7 3	9,194 18 5	58,949 4 11	15,358 11 8	518,557 4 10	1,897,660 18 9	2,798,150 5 10	500,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	31,250 0 0	130,077 8 0
London Chartered of Australia.	16,746 11 6	623 7 4	46 10 10	54,614 10 4	363,906 16 4	435,937 16 4	76,228 13 10	.....	23,527 15 10	3,088 4 8	2,009 12 4	451,206 0 5	556,060 7 1	1,000,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	40,000 0 0	169,647 6 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	45,970 8 4	5,154 13 8	520 10 3	147,025 14 8	532,998 6 1	731,669 13 0	51,843 5 4	.....	25,727 3 10	461 1 8	7,784 19 2	957,188 19 8	1,043,005 9 8	600,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	24,000 0 0	76,000 0 0
Oriental Chartered.....	44,521 0 0	3,185 5 5	100,378 2 0	181,326 19 0	743,210 7 11	1,072,621 14 4	157,405 11 9	8,483 11 5	27,357 2 10	2,273 0 0	230,181 18 2	859,615 14 2	1,285,316 18 4	1,500,000 0 0	10 3/4 cent.	75,000 0 0	500,000 0 0
City .....	52,989 7 6	132 7 0	10,788 14 4	245,261 19 0	784,236 18 10	1,093,409 6 8	122,895 18 10	1,865 1 0	20,000 0 0	1,303 4 10	88,910 3 10	1,141,727 4 10	1,376,701 13 4	240,000 0 0	8 3/4 cent.	9,600 0 0	34,822 6 7
Mercantile Bank of Sydney.	8,015 18 6	.....	4,907 5 0	147,732 14 0	566,581 11 9	727,237 9 3	72,958 19 11	.....	.....	876 2 8	50,549 19 5	881,530 13 1	1,005,915 15 1	200,000 0 0	12 1/2 cent.	12,500 0 0	63,892 7 0
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>£1,186,294 7 6</b>	<b>35,781 5 6</b>	<b>224,506 0 9</b>	<b>5,197,707 4 7</b>	<b>11,398,205 13 8</b>	<b>18,042,494 12 0</b>	<b>2,483,440 13 4</b>	<b>74,099 8 1</b>	<b>392,830 16 0</b>	<b>66,787 0 9</b>	<b>93,424,361 5 9</b>	<b>16,148,563 5 7</b>	<b>22,590,082 9 6</b>	<b>7,990,000 0 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>517,350 0 0</b>	<b>2,817,817 8 10</b>

\* Includes Government Securities to the extent of £500,000.

† Equal to Dividend of 16 per cent. per annum.

‡ Equal to Dividend of 12 1/2 per cent. per annum.

§ Includes £201,462 18s. 4d., average amount of Government Securities held.

\*\* Includes £27,300 of New South Wales Government Debentures.

|| Equal to Dividend of 17 1/2 per cent. per annum.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
Sydney, 7th May, 1878.

JAMES PEARSON, Accountant.

H. E. COHEN, Treasurer.



1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK.

(STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1877.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 34 Vict. No. 15, sec. 13.

ACCOUNT of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1877, together with a statement of the total amount due to all Depositors at the close of 1877.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Balance brought forward from 1876.....	401,297	11	9	By Amount of Repayments during 1877 ...	278,532	5	7	
To Cash received from Depositors during 1877	329,273	11	6	Balance as per S. B.				
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1877 .....	15,413	13	2	Ledgers.....	465,895	19	2	
				Unpaid Warrants.....	1,566	11	8	
	£	745,984	16	5		467,452	10	10
					£	745,984	16	5

## LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
To Balance due to all Depositors at close of 1877 .....	467,452	10	10	By Amount of Securities in the Treasury Chest, being investments made on behalf of the Government Savings' Bank, viz. :-					
				New South Wales "Four per Cents," valued at 97% .....	369,448	16	3		
				Cash in hands of Controller .....	8,648	6	7		
				Ditto in Treasury not invested .....	85,347	13	0		
				Interest due on balance remaining uninvested to 31st December, 1877, computed at 4%.....	1,767	5	9		
Balance .....	2,460	5	8	Interest due on Investments to 31st Dec., 1877 .....	4,700	14	11		
	£	469,912	16	6		£	469,912	16	6

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
To Departmental Expenses for 1877 .....	1,549	8	10	Balance from preceding Account .....	2,367	14	1		
Interest added to Depositors' Accounts for 1877 .....	15,413	13	2	By Amount, being the difference in the value of Securities purchased in 1877 ...	166	16	5		
				Amount of Interest on investments in "Four per Cents" .....	15,121	11	5		
Balance .....	2,460	5	8	Interest due on balance in the Treasury, not invested to 31st December, 1877, at 4% .....	1,767	5	9		
	£	19,423	7	8		£	19,423	7	8

F. W. HILL, Controller.  
Savings' Bank Department, Sydney, 23rd February, 1878.J. F. BURNS,  
Postmaster General.

I certify that the foregoing Statement of Accounts of all Deposits received and paid from 1st January to 31st December, 1877, has been examined and found to correspond with the Books and Accounts of the Government Savings' Bank.

8th March, 1878.

C. ROLLESTON,  
Auditor General.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(FROM 1ST APRIL, 1877, TO 31ST MARCH, 1878.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 May, 1878.*

## TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(From 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1878.)

The Treasurer of New South Wales in account with the Trust Moneys Deposit Account, under the Act 20 Victoria No. 11, from 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1878.

Recei: ts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 31st March, 1877 .....	55,032 6 8	By Master in Equity .....	16,099 18 5
Master in Equity .....	12,193 15 6	Curator of Intestate Estates .....	10,207 11 11
Curator of Intestate Estates .....	15,343 11 3	Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates .....	246 10 5
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates .....	28 5 5	Prothonotary .....	415 4 7
Prothonotary .....	455 16 6	Samuel Lyons .....	9,973 16 5
Samuel Lyons .....	13,493 4 11	R. H. Sempill .....	5,628 4 10
R. H. Sempill .....	6,921 8 1	F. T. Humphery .....	23,284 17 7
F. T. Humphery .....	20,952 13 10	A. Sandeman .....	10,260 16 11
A. Sandeman .....	8,687 14 11	Balance, on 31st March, 1878 .....	56,991 16 0
	£ 133,108 17 1		£ 133,108 17 1

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
1st May, 1878.J. PEARSON,  
Accountant.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**  
(REPORT OF BOARD OF AUDIT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 January, 1878.*

Sydney, 28th December, 1877.

In compliance with the request of the Honorable William Alexander Long, and of the Honorable Henry Emanuel Cohen, we, the undersigned, met at the Treasury this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Public Accounts at the close of business on the evening of the 18th instant; and, having examined the several Cash Books kept under the supervision of the Accountant, found that the following were the Balances thereon, viz. :—

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Consolidated Revenue Fund ...	...	*2,069,736	13	4			
Loans Account ...	...	180,236	7	1			
Trust Fund Accounts—		£	s.	d.			
Clergy and School Estates Fund ...	...	173,645	13	10			
Civil Service Superannuation Fund...	...	384	1	6			
Police Reward Fund ...	...	7,545	19	0			
Police Superannuation Fund...	...	13,732	8	3			
Poundage ...	...	12,761	7	2			
Seamen's Wages ...	...	682	7	2			
Revenue Suspense Account ...	...	28,690	11	11			
Trust Moneys, 20 Vic. No. 11 ...	...	68,032	14	5			
Immigration Remittances ...	...	17,592	7	10			
Commissioners' Fund—Real Property Act ...	...	677	5	0			
Assurance Fund—Do. ...	...	21,343	5	5			
Government Savings' Bank Account ...	...	459,589	15	3			
Money Orders Account ...	...	96	19	1			
British and Australian Telegram Account ...	...	4,917	4	6			
Railway Store Account ...	...	15,940	8	8			
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account ...	...	133	15	6			
Over-Issues ...	...	53,883	12	11			
Treasurer's Advance Account...	...	90,723	1	4			
Gold Fields Survey Fee Account ...	...	1,551	4	6			
Survey Fees—Mineral Leases Account ...	...	793	7	6			
Advances to Contractors ...	...	1,307	10	7			
San Francisco Mail Service Account ...	...	7,499	16	5			
New Zealand Cable Account ...	...	485	1	7			
Claims under existing Contracts ...	...	50,000	0	0			
Sundry Deposits ...	...	115,404	15	10			
		1,147,414	15	2			
					3,397,387	15	7
SPECIAL LOAN FUNDS.							
The Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ...	...	5,143	0	1			
The Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ...	...	9,951	6	4			
The Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act of 1873, 36 Vic. No. 21 ...	...	145,970	16	8			
The Loan Fund, Railway Loan Act, 36 Vic. No. 17 ...	...	108,710	17	4			
The Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Vic. No. 29...	...	3,757	13	5			
The Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ...	...	27,080	5	10			
The Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ...	...	19,027	1	0			
The Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ...	...	36,292	8	6			
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ...	...	89,944	15	6			
The Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ...	...	96,252	2	3			
		542,130	6	11			
TOTAL BALANCES	...	£3,939,518	2	6			

\* In addition to the Balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund Account as above shown, namely,—£2,069,736 13 4 the following sums have to be recovered from the undermentioned Funds, being amounts advanced from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the sale of Debentures, viz. :—

The Loan Fund, under 38 Victoria No. 2 .....	700,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, under 39 Victoria No. 18.....	100,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, under 40 Victoria No. 12.....	500,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, under 41 Victoria No. 4 .....	200,000	0	0
The Loan Fund, under 41 Victoria No. 7 .....	100,000	0	0
	1,600,000	0	0

Which would make the total Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund ... £3,669,736 13 4

Which is accounted for in the following manner, viz. :—

Cash in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney—

To the Credit of the Public Account ...	£ 368,748	9	3
Less—Unpresented Cheques on the 17th August, as per List attached, marked A ...	11,814	18	4

356,933 10 11

To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 35 Vic. No. 5 ...	5,143	0	1
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 2 ...	9,951	6	4
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 36 Vic. No. 17 ...	108,710	17	4
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act	20,970	16	8
To the Credit of the Superannuation Repeal Fund..	3,757	13	5
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2 ...	27,080	5	10

To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 39 Vic. No. 18 ...	20,719	1	0
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Less—Unpresented Cheque, 18th December, No. 357 ...	1,692	0	0
--	-------	---	---

19,027 1 0

To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12 ...	36,493	10	1
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Less—Unpresented Cheques, 18th December—			
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A 311 ...	£177	9	4
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A 313 ...	23	12	3
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201 1 7

To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 4 ...	89,944	15	6
To the Credit of the Loan Fund, 41 Vic. No. 7 ...	96,252	2	3

774,063 17 10

The Bank of New South Wales London Account—

Remittances not yet brought to account in the  
London Branch of the Bank of New South  
Wales on 30th September, 1877—

Due 25th October ...	250,000	0	0
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„ 17th December ...	400,000	0	0
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650,000 0 0

Less—Amount at the debit on the 30th Sep- tember, 1877 ...	46,097	12	5
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603,902 7 7

1,377,966 5 5

Special Deposits, as per List attached, marked B :—

Bank of New South Wales ...	350,000	0	0
Australian Joint Stock Bank ...	200,000	0	0
City Bank ...	250,000	0	0
Oriental Bank... ..	250,000	0	0
Bank of Australasia ...	175,000	0	0
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank...	175,000	0	0
London Chartered Bank ...	175,000	0	0
Mercantile Bank ...	175,000	0	0
Union Bank ...	175,000	0	0

1,925,000 0 0

Securities in the Treasury Chest, viz. :—

Police Reward and Superannuation Fund Debentures	19,200	0	0
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Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—

Debentures ...	46,400	0	0
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New South Wales Four per Cents	106,781	19	3
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153,181 19 3

Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—Debentures	16,300	0	0
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Government Savings Bank Fund—

Debentures ...	89,200	0	0
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New South Wales Four per Cents	290,394	14	9
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379,594 14 9

Other Securities, as per List attached marked C ...	6,052	1	7
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574,328 15 7

TOTAL CASH AND SECURITIES ... 3,877,295 1 0

Amount of Balances, as per other side ... 3,939,518 2 6

Amount of Cash and Securities, as above ... 3,877,295 1 0

Difference ... 62,223 1 6

The

The difference between the Balances and Cash and Securities, as shown on previous page, viz., £62,223 1s. 6d., is the balance of payments over receipts in London, to the extent of £14,685 10s. 10d., as shown by the accounts of the Financial Agents there for the month of September, 1877, received by the last mail, but not in time for being passed through the books of the Treasury prior to this audit, together with the sum of £7,155 12s., being for an interest claim, and £40,381 18s. 8d., being for Railway Stores purchased in England during the months of July and August, 1877, not yet adjusted.

Having ascertained the state of the Government Accounts in the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, at the close of business on the 18th instant, and the state of the Government Account with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, as per latest advices, together with the amounts at Special Deposit in the various Banks in Sydney, we certify that the Balances exhibited by the books of the Treasury have, with the above explanation, been satisfactorily accounted for.

We also certify that 1,056 Debentures, of the value of £100 each, Series A 4, Nos. 251 to 1,306, amounting to the value of £105,600, authorized to be raised under the Loan Act 39 Victoria, No. 18, are deposited in the Treasury Safe, awaiting negotiation.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
28th December, 1877.

ALEX. STUART.  
CHAS. FRITH.



## SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS of the SUNDRY DEPOSITS ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on 18th December, 1877.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
<i>Miscellaneous Cash Deposits—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bishophorpe Estate Fund .....	6 4 2	
Unclaimed Moneys .....	1,028 11 11	
Unexpended Balances of Votes—1873 and previous Years .....	9,234 3 4	
Sundry persons .....	6,980 15 5	
Guarantee Deposits for Land .....	83,774 10 6	
Money which belonged to Patients now deceased, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek .....	38 10 4	
Guinness and Billing—Security .....	6 10 0	
John Rae—Security .....	200 0 0	
Thomas Buckland—Security .....	100 0 0	
Colonial Architect .....	0 7 6	
Vale & Lacy .....	570 13 7	
T. C. Gore .....	10 14 8	
J. Dart—Security .....	10 0 0	
R. Rand— " .....	10 0 0	
Vale of Clwydd Coal Company .....	0 2 9	
T. S. Mort & Co.—Security .....	160 4 3	
Coal, Shale, and Copper Mining Company, Bowenfels—Security .....	87 8 1	
E. A. Baker .....	12 0 0	
J. Lucas .....	18 19 2	
Mort's Dock and Engineering Company .....	98 5 3	
F. W. Hill—Forfeited Money Orders .....	933 1 4	
Commissioner for Railways—Sick and Accident Fund .....	64 6 4	
Government Printer .....	28 7 0	
Contributions by the Inhabitants of Tumut towards the erection of Tumut Bridge .....	4 16 1	
H. & G. Brown .....	15 18 0	
Deposits under Mining Act .....	713 0 0	
Roads Department .....	2 6 5	
O. R. Upjohn, junior, and W. H. Gordon .....	7 16 6	
John Harrison .....	12 3 6	
Fees under Companies Act .....	134 0 0	
Hammond—Surety for William Thompson .....	39 16 6	
Crothers do. do .....	44 0 6	
Sureties of W. R. Stone .....	7 17 2	
Survey Fees under 41st clause of the Lands Act Amendment Act of 1875 .....	2,833 11 1	
Unclaimed Balances at credit of Road Trustees and others .....	2,773 16 8	
P. Scanlon .....	1 10 0	
Deposits under Lands Act Amendment Act .....	709 15 6	
Australasian Coal Company .....	111 5 9	
Harbours and Rivers—Store Advance Account .....	2,314 12 0	
Bridge at Young .....	80 0 0	
Bowenfels Coal Mining Company .....	28 0 2	
Farm Account, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum .....	373 15 11	
Lunatic Patients' Moneys, do. .....	993 19 5	
Thos. R. Abbott, as Trustee for Bridget, Mary, Michael, and Sarah Connelly .....	28 19 1	
Bingle, White, & Company .....	650 0 0	
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company .....	150 0 0	
		115,404 15 10
<b>TOTAL, SUNDRY DEPOSITS .....</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>115,404 15 10</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
20th December, 1877.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

(20 VIC. No. 11.)

PARTICULARS of the TRUST MONEYS' DEPOSIT ACCOUNT in the Treasury, New South Wales, on 18th December, 1877.

The Master in Equity .....	£ s. d.
The Curator of Intestate Estates .....	24,400 0 10
The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates .....	37 8 8
Mr. Alfred Sandeman, Official Assignee .....	4,015 8 9
The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court .....	1,494 18 6
Mr. Samuel Lyons, Official Assignee .....	7,702 2 6
Mr. J. P. M'Kenzie, Official Assignee .....	3 0 7
Mr. R. H. Sempill, Official Assignee .....	6,079 4 1
Mr. F. T. Humphery, Official Assignee .....	18,609 5 11
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and L. S. Spyer, Trade Assignees .....	26 14 0
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and A. H. J. Baass, Trade Assignees .....	101 9 1
Messrs. R. H. Sempill and E. Vickery, Trade Assignees .....	53 5 1
<b>TOTAL BALANCE TRUST MONEYS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT .....</b>	<b>£ 68,032 14 5</b>

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
20th December, 1877.JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

## LIST OF UNPRESENTED CHEQUES, PUBLIC ACCOUNT, ON 18TH DECEMBER, 1877.

DATE.	No.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
1872.		£ s. d.	
26 February .....	E 5,255	1 1 0	
1874.			
17 February .....	Q 1,117	5 7 0	
1876.			
29 May .....	N 3,872	1 1 0	
1877.			
4 January .....	R 4,686	36 10 0	
10 April .....	Q 5,035	36 10 0	
6 July .....	N 5,324	36 10 0	
1 August .....	P 5,351	15 6 0	
1 " .....	P 5,354	4 11 8	
1 September .....	P 5,585	1 13 4	
8 October .....	Q 5,729	36 10 0	
29 " .....	R 5,818	5 0 0	
8 November .....	N 5,673	4 8 6	
14 " .....	M 5,879	1 1 6	
1 December .....	Q 5,899	4 10 0	
3 " .....	N 5,762	85 0 0	
4 " .....	M 5,962	140 0 0	
12 " .....	O 5,997	4 3 4	
12 " .....	O 5,998	10 0 0	
13 " .....	P 5,974	50 2 0	
14 " .....	Q 6,000	554 6 7	
14 " .....	N 6,016	22 12 11	
15 " .....	O 6,011	14 1 6	
17 " .....	Q 6,027	118 18 3	
17 " .....	Q 6,028	33 13 5	
18 " .....	P 5,975	2,726 9 8	
18 " .....	P 5,976	1,177 10 11	
18 " .....	P 5,977	25 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,978	4,245 2 6	
18 " .....	P 5,980	234 5 7	
18 " .....	P 5,981	539 5 9	
18 " .....	P 5,983	14 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,984	50 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,986	115 2 8	
18 " .....	P 5,988	260 7 6	
18 " .....	P 5,989	10 7 0	
18 " .....	P 5,991	168 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,994	320 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,995	30 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,997	67 14 3	
18 " .....	P 5,998	51 0 0	
18 " .....	P 5,999	481 7 6	
18 " .....	P 6,001	76 7 0	
			11,814 18 4
TOTAL, UNPRESENTED CHEQUES.....£			11,814 18 4

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
20th December, 1877.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

The Assistant Secretary, Bank of New South Wales, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Bank of New South Wales,  
Sydney, 22nd December, 1877.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this day's date, I do myself the honor to inform you that the following were the balances at credit of the several Accounts of the Government of New South Wales, at the close of business on Tuesday, the 18th instant:—

The Public Account .....	£368,748	9	3
The Loan Fund, 35 Victoria, No. 5 .....	5,143	0	1
Do. 36 Victoria, No. 2 .....	9,951	6	4
Do. 38 Victoria, No. 2 .....	27,080	5	10
Do. 36 Victoria, No. 17 .....	108,710	17	4
Do. 39 Victoria, No. 18 .....	20,719	1	0
Do. Superannuation Repeal Act .....	3,757	13	5
Do. 36 Victoria, No. 21 .....	20,970	16	8
Do. 40 Victoria, No. 12 .....	36,493	10	1
Do. 41 Victoria, No. 4 .....	89,944	15	6
Do. 41 Victoria, No. 7 .....	96,252	2	3

And that the balance at debit of the Public Account in the books of our London Office, on the 30th September last, the latest date to which we have a statement, was £46,097 12s. 5d., the remittances due on the 25th October and 17th December, 1877, amounting to £650,000, will be brought to account on their due dates.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. M. PALMER,  
Assistant Secretary.

7

B.

## LIST OF SPECIAL DEPOSITS REFERRED TO.

Date on which deposited.	Bank in which deposited.	Number of Deposit Receipt.	Amount.
1877.			
6 January	Australian Joint Stock Bank	33	£ 50,000 0 0
25 "	London Chartered Bank	34	25,000 0 0
30 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	35	25,000 0 0
30 "	Union Bank of Australia	36	25,000 0 0
30 "	Mercantile Bank	37	25,000 0 0
30 "	City Bank	38	25,000 0 0
30 "	Oriental Bank	39	25,000 0 0
30 "	Bank of New South Wales	40	100,000 0 0
30 "	Bank of Australasia	41	25,000 0 0
19 March	City Bank	42	25,000 0 0
3 September	Oriental Bank	43	25,000 0 0
3 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	44	25,000 0 0
3 "	City Bank	45	25,000 0 0
3 "	Union Bank	46	25,000 0 0
3 "	Bank of Australasia	47	25,000 0 0
3 "	London Chartered Bank of Australia	48	25,000 0 0
3 "	Mercantile Bank	49	25,000 0 0
15 May	Australian Joint Stock Bank	1	75,000 0 0
15 "	City Bank	2	50,000 0 0
15 "	Oriental Bank	3	50,000 0 0
15 "	Bank of Australasia	4	50,000 0 0
15 "	London Chartered Bank	5	30,000 0 0
15 "	Mercantile Bank	6	25,000 0 0
16 "	Union Bank of Australia	7	25,000 0 0
16 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	8	40,000 0 0
15 June	Bank of Australasia	9	50,000 0 0
15 "	Mercantile Bank	10	25,000 0 0
15 "	London Chartered Bank	11	20,000 0 0
16 "	Union Bank of Australia	12	25,000 0 0
30 "	Australian Joint Stock Bank	13	50,000 0 0
1 July	Bank of New South Wales	14	250,000 0 0
5 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	15	30,000 0 0
7 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	16	30,000 0 0
12 "	London Chartered Bank	17	50,000 0 0
15 "	Union Bank of Australia	18	25,000 0 0
15 "	Mercantile Bank	19	10,000 0 0
7 August	Mercantile Bank	21	10,000 0 0
15 "	Union Bank of Australia	22	25,000 0 0
18 August	London Chartered Bank	23	25,000 0 0
15 September	Mercantile Bank	24	30,000 0 0
24 October	Oriental Bank	25	150,000 0 0
27 "	Australian Joint Stock Bank	26	25,000 0 0
27 "	Mercantile Bank	27	25,000 0 0
3 November	City Bank	28	100,000 0 0
3 "	Union Bank of Australia	29	25,000 0 0
16 "	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	30	25,000 0 0
16 "	Bank of Australasia	31	25,000 0 0
11 December	City Bank	32	25,000 0 0
TOTAL SPECIAL DEPOSITS			£ 1,925,000 0 0

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
20th December, 1877.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.

C.

## LIST OF OTHER SECURITIES REFERRED TO.

Farm Account, Parramatta Lunatic Asylum	£ 159 0 0
Lunatic Patients Moneys do	664 2 6
W. Wakeford—Security	5,000 0 0
John Rae do	200 0 0
J. K. Abbott—Trustee for Bridget, Mary, Michael, and Sarah Connelly	28 19 1
TOTAL OTHER SECURITIES	£ 6,052 1 7

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
20th December, 1877.

JAMES PEARSON,  
Accountant.



NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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SESSION 1877-8.

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## EXPLANATORY ABSTRACTS

Nos. I and II,

OF THE

AMOUNTS RESPECTIVELY ESTIMATED, VOTED,

AND

EMBODIED IN THE APPROPRIATION ACT

(41<sup>o</sup> VICTORIÆ, No. XXIV),

FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1878, AND FOR THE YEAR 1877 AND  
PREVIOUS YEARS,

WITH

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

No. I.

(SERVICES OF 1878.)

EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for the undermentioned Services, for the year 1878, as respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 41<sup>o</sup> Victoriae, No. XXIV.

Page	No of Head.	ORIGINAL ESTIMATE	AMOUNTS ESTIMATED.					AMOUNTS VOTED.					Notes Explanatory of Alterations.	
			HEAD OF SERVICE.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES	TOTAL	ESTABLISHMENTS			OTHER SERVICES.		TOTAL
				Salaries.	Contingencies	Total.			Salaries	Contingencies	Total			
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	Page	
7	I.	Supplement to Schedule B				2,135 0 0	2,135 0 0				2,135 0 0	2,135 0 0		
	II.	Executive and Legislative —												
10		His Excellency the Governor	1,234 0 0	499 0 0	1,733 0 0		1,733 0 0	1,234 0 0	499 0 0	1,733 0 0		1,733 0 0		
10		Executive Council	918 0 0	10 0 0	928 0 0		928 0 0	918 0 0	10 0 0	928 0 0		928 0 0		
10		Legislative Council	6,090 0 0	310 0 0	6,400 0 0		6,400 0 0	5,790 0 0	310 0 0	6,100 0 0		6,100 0 0	5	
11		Legislative Assembly	7,090 0 0	1,865 0 0	8,955 0 0		8,955 0 0	7,090 0 0	1,865 0 0	8,955 0 0		8,955 0 0		
11		Legislative Council and Assembly	1,585 0 0	400 0 0	1,985 0 0		1,985 0 0	1,585 0 0	400 0 0	1,985 0 0		1,985 0 0		
11		Parliamentary Library	800 0 0	720 0 0	1,520 0 0		1,520 0 0	800 0 0	720 0 0	1,520 0 0		1,520 0 0		
		Totals .	17,717 0 0	3,804 0 0	21,521 0 0		21,521 0 0	17,417 0 0	3,804 0 0	21,221 0 0		21,221 0 0		
	III.	Colonial Secretary —												
14		Colonial Secretary	4,246 0 0	650 0 0	4,896 0 0		4,896 0 0	4,246 0 0	650 0 0	4,896 0 0		4,896 0 0	5	
		Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces —												
15		General and Volunteer Permanent Staff	5,833 0 0	1,788 0 0	7,621 0 0		7,621 0 0	5,833 0 0	1,493 0 0	7,326 0 0		7,326 0 0	5	
15-16		Artillery Force	21,472 0 0	16,212 0 0	37,684 0 0		37,684 0 0	21,472 0 0	16,212 0 0	37,684 0 0		37,684 0 0	5	
17		Volunteer Force	850 0 0	9,347 0 0	10,197 0 0	11,150 0 0	21,347 0 0	850 0 0	9,347 0 0	10,197 0 0	10,925 0 0	21,122 0 0	5	
18		Torpedo and Signalling Corps	2,254 0 0	795 0 0	3,049 0 0		3,049 0 0	2,154 0 0	795 0 0	2,949 0 0		2,949 0 0	5	
18		Public School Cadet Corps	296 0 0	254 0 0	550 0 0		550 0 0	296 0 0	254 0 0	550 0 0		550 0 0		
19		Naval Brigade	4,468 0 0	1,346 0 0	5,814 0 0		5,814 0 0	4,468 0 0	1,346 0 0	5,814 0 0		5,814 0 0		
19-20		Police	142,268 0 0	44,150 0 0	186,418 0 0		186,418 0 0	142,268 0 0	44,150 0 0	186,418 0 0		186,418 0 0	5	
21-25		Prisons	39,147 0 0	35,040 0 0	74,187 0 0		74,187 0 0	38,997 0 0	35,040 0 0	74,037 0 0		74,037 0 0	6	
26-28		Lunatic Asylums	19,317 0 0	45,632 0 0	64,949 0 0		64,949 0 0	19,317 0 0	45,632 0 0	64,949 0 0		64,949 0 0	6	
28		Medical Board	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0	44 0 0		44 0 0		44 0 0		
29		Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c	2,535 0 0	5,285 0 0	7,800 0 0		7,800 0 0	2,535 0 0	5,285 0 0	7,800 0 0		7,800 0 0		
30		Auditor General	5,470 0 0	1,325 0 0	6,795 0 0		6,795 0 0	5,470 0 0	1,325 0 0	6,795 0 0		6,795 0 0		
31		Registrar General	9,320 0 0	6,150 0 0	15,470 0 0		15,470 0 0	9,320 0 0	6,150 0 0	15,470 0 0		15,470 0 0		
32		Agent General for the Colony	2,400 0 0	250 0 0	2,650 0 0		2,650 0 0	2,400 0 0	250 0 0	2,650 0 0		2,650 0 0		
32-33		Industrial Schools	2,525 0 0	4,013 0 0	6,538 0 0		6,538 0 0	2,525 0 0	4,013 0 0	6,538 0 0		6,538 0 0		
33		Reformatory for Girls, Biloela, Parramatta River	179 0 0	200 0 0	379 0 0		379 0 0	179 0 0	200 0 0	379 0 0		379 0 0		
33		Reformatory for Boys	104 0 0		104 0 0		104 0 0	104 0 0		104 0 0		104 0 0		
33		Charitable Institutions—Inspector of Public Charities	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0	500 0 0	150 0 0	650 0 0		650 0 0		
34		Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	1,590 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,590 0 0		16,590 0 0	1,590 0 0	15,000 0 0	16,590 0 0		16,590 0 0		
35-36		Charitable Allowances				58,603 0 0	58,603 0 0				58,603 0 0	58,603 0 0	6	
36		Immigration				75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0				75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0		
36-37		Miscellaneous Services				24,040 0 0	24,040 0 0				24,040 0 0	24,040 0 0	6	
37		Municipalities				56,500 0 0	56,500 0 0				56,500 0 0	56,500 0 0		
		Totals .	264,818 0 0	187,567 0 0	452,385 0 0	225,293 0 0	677,678 0 0	264,568 0 0	187,272 0 0	451,840 0 0	225,068 0 0	676,908 0 0		



EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT—continued.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATE		AMOUNTS ESTIMATED					AMOUNTS VOTED					Notes Explanatory of Alterations	
Page	No of Head	HEAD OF SERVICE	ESTABLISHMENTS			OTHER SERVICES	TOTAL	ESTABLISHMENTS			OTHER SERVICES		TOTAL
			Salaries	Contingencies	Total			Salaries	Contingencies	Total			
				£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	Page
<b>VIII.</b>		<b>Secretary for Public Works —</b>											
98		Department of Public Works	4,231 0 0	3,100 0 0	7,331 0 0		7,331 0 0	4,231 0 0	3,100 0 0	7,331 0 0		7,331 0 0	
99		Harbours and Rivers Navigation —											
99		Engineers' Department	3,606 0 0	145 0 0	3,751 0 0		3,751 0 0	3,606 0 0	145 0 0	3,751 0 0		3,751 0 0	
99		Fitzroy Dock	1,043 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,393 0 0		4,393 0 0	1,043 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,393 0 0		4,393 0 0	10
100		Dredge Service	18,038 0 0	37,559 0 0	55,597 0 0		55,597 0 0	18,038 0 0	37,559 0 0	55,597 0 0		55,597 0 0	
100		Public Works	3,858 0 0		3,858 0 0	115,905 0 0	119,763 0 0	3,858 0 0		3,858 0 0	114,905 0 0	118,763 0 0	10
100		Miscellaneous				207 0 0	207 0 0				207 0 0	207 0 0	
101		Colonial Architect	8,355 0 0	3,398 0 0	11,753 0 0		11,753 0 0	8,355 0 0	3,398 0 0	11,753 0 0		11,753 0 0	
102		Public Works and Buildings				278,816 0 0	278,816 0 0				277,116 0 0	277,116 0 0	10 11
103		Electric Telegraphs				58,800 0 0	58,800 0 0				58,800 0 0	58,800 0 0	
104		Roads and Bridges —											
104		General Establishment	4,125 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,925 0 0		5,925 0 0	4,125 0 0	1,800 0 0	5,925 0 0		5,925 0 0	
104		Superintendents in Field	11,683 0 0	4,645 0 0	16,228 0 0		16,228 0 0	11,683 0 0	4,645 0 0	16,228 0 0		16,228 0 0	
104 107		Construction and Maintenance	300 0 0		300 0 0	523,039 0 0	523,339 0 0	300 0 0		300 0 0	523,039 0 0	523,339 0 0	11
107		Miscellaneous Services				130 0 0	130 0 0				130 0 0	130 0 0	
Totals			55,139 0 0	53,997 0 0	109,136 0 0	976,897 0 0	1,086,033 0 0	55,139 0 0	53,997 0 0	109,136 0 0	974,197 0 0	1,083,333 0 0	
<b>VIII.</b>		<b>Railways —</b>											
110		General Establishment	5,075 0 0	200 0 0	5,275 0 0		5,275 0 0	5,075 0 0	200 0 0	5,275 0 0		5,275 0 0	
110		Engineering Establishment—Works in Progress	7,975 0 0	5,296 0 0	13,271 0 0		13,271 0 0	7,975 0 0	5,296 0 0	13,271 0 0		13,271 0 0	
111		Existing Lines—Working Expenses	27,567 0 0	432,217 0 0	459,784 0 0		459,784 0 0	27,567 0 0	432,217 0 0	459,784 0 0		459,784 0 0	
112		Miscellaneous				170,225 0 0	170,225 0 0				170,225 0 0	170,225 0 0	11
Totals			40,617 0 0	437,713 0 0	478,330 0 0	170,225 0 0	648,555 0 0	40,617 0 0	437,713 0 0	478,330 0 0	170,225 0 0	648,555 0 0	
<b>IX.</b>		<b>The Postmaster General —</b>											
114 115		Post Office	68,372 0 0	12,200 0 0	80,572 0 0	160,200 0 0	240,772 0 0	68,372 0 0	12,200 0 0	80,572 0 0	160,200 0 0	240,772 0 0	11
115		Money Order Department	2,670 0 0	2,975 0 0	5,645 0 0		5,645 0 0	2,670 0 0	2,975 0 0	5,645 0 0		5,645 0 0	
116 117		Electric Telegraphs	58,535 0 0	33,151 0 0	91,686 0 0		91,686 0 0	58,535 0 0	33,151 0 0	91,686 0 0		91,686 0 0	11
117		New Zealand Cable Subsidy				2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0				2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	
Totals			129,577 0 0	48,326 0 0	177,903 0 0	162,700 0 0	340,603 0 0	129,577 0 0	48,326 0 0	177,903 0 0	162,700 0 0	340,603 0 0	
Total Estimated			883,380 0 0	1,171,523 0 0	2,054,903 0 0	2,007,308 0 0	4,062,211 0 0						
Total Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act								882,380 0 0	1,168,153 0 0	2,050,533 0 0	2,003,633 0 0	4,054,166 0 0	
Excess of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure, as shown by the <i>Notes Explanatory</i> , hereto appended								1,000 0 0	3,370 0 0	4,370 0 0	3,675 0 0	8,045 0 0	
GROSS TOTALS			£ 883,380 0 0	1,171,523 0 0	2,054,903 0 0	2,007,308 0 0	4,062,211 0 0	883,380 0 0	1,171,523 0 0	2,054,903 0 0	2,007,308 0 0	4,062,211 0 0	

NOTES EXPLANATORY of the Alterations made in the Original Estimates for 1878 in their progress through Committee of Supply.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.						
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.								
<b>II.—Executive and Legislative.</b>											
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>											
Amount of Estimate .....	£ 6,090	s. 0	d. 0	£ 310	s. 0	d. 0	£ 6,400	s. 0	d. 0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>											
By <i>Negative</i> .—Proposed increase to salary of Clerk of Parliaments .....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Proposed increases to other Salaries .....	200	0	0	.....	200	0	0	.....	200	0	0
Amount Voted .....	5,790	0	0	310	0	0	6,100	0	0		
<b>III.—Colonial Secretary.</b>											
<b>COLONIAL SECRETARY.</b>											
Amount of Estimate .....	4,146	0	0	650	0	0	4,796	0	0		
<b>INCREASED.</b>											
By <i>Message No. 18</i> .—Salary of Third Clerk from £300 to £325; and Clerk from £150 to £225 .....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0
Amount Voted .....	4,246	0	0	650	0	0	4,896	0	0		
<b>PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.</b>											
<i>General and Volunteer Permanent Staff.</i>											
Amount of Estimate .....	5,833	0	0	1,493	0	0	7,326	0	0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>											
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £175, allowance in lieu of Quarters for Commandant .....	.....	175	0	0	.....	175	0	0	.....		
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £120, allowance in lieu of Quarters for Major of Brigade .....	.....	120	0	0	.....	120	0	0	.....		
Amount Voted .....	5,833	0	0	1,198	0	0	7,031	0	0		
<b>INCREASED.</b>											
By <i>Message No. 18</i> .—For allowance in lieu of Quarters for Commandant, £175; and for Major of Brigade, £120 .....	.....	295	0	0	.....	295	0	0	.....		
Amount Voted .....	5,833	0	0	1,493	0	0	7,326	0	0		
<i>Volunteer Force.</i>											
Amount of Estimate .....	850	0	0	9,347	0	0	10,197	0	0		
<b>INCREASED.</b>											
By <i>Message No. 18</i> .—To meet the cost of re-organization of Volunteer Force—Artillery and Rifles .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,150	0	0		
Amount Voted .....	850	0	0	9,347	0	0	10,197	0	0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>											
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item, Rent of Central Offices .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	0	0		
Amount Voted .....	850	0	0	9,347	0	0	10,925	0	0		
<i>Torpedo and Signalling Corps:</i>											
Amount of Estimate .....	2,254	0	0	795	0	0	3,049	0	0		
<b>REDUCED.</b>											
By <i>Negative</i> .—Item £300, salary of Major Commanding, by £100 .....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0	.....	100	0	0
Amount Voted .....	2,154	0	0	795	0	0	2,949	0	0		
<b>POLICE.</b>											
Amount of Estimate .....	139,311	0	0	42,650	0	0	181,961	0	0		
<b>INCREASED.</b>											
By <i>Message No. 18</i> .—For 12 Ordinary Constables at 6s. 6d., £1,424; 12 1st Class Constables at 7s., £1,533; Forage, Horses, Rent, &c., £1,500 .....	2,957	0	0	1,500	0	0	4,457	0	0		
Amount Voted .....	142,268	0	0	44,150	0	0	186,418	0	0		

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
<b>III.—Colonial Secretary—continued.</b>					
<b>PRISONS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	39,147 0 0	35,040 0 0	74,187 0 0	.....	74,187 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b> By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Items for Visiting Justices, Bathurst, Maitland, and Goulburn Gaols .....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
Amount Voted .....	38,997 0 0	35,040 0 0	74,037 0 0	.....	74,037 0 0
<b>LUNATIC ASYLUMS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	19,311 0 0	45,632 0 0	64,943 0 0	.....	64,943 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—Increase of Salary of Senior Attendant, Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle, from £84 to £90 .....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	6 0 0
Amount Voted .....	19,317 0 0	45,632 0 0	64,949 0 0	.....	64,949 0 0
<b>CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	54,003 0 0	54,003 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—In aid of the undermentioned Institutions, on the usual conditions, viz.:—Armidale and New England Hospital, £1,100; Inverell Hospital, £150; Tamworth Benevolent Society, £150; towards the erection or purchase of a building to be used as a City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen, £1,000; Muswellbrook Hospital and Benevolent Society, further sum for maintenance, £100; Additions and repairs to the Deniliquin Hospital, £300; towards the erection of the Hospital, Wilcannia, £1,000; towards the maintenance of same, £200; Addition to the Goulburn Hospital, £500; Outfit for the Maitland Hospital, £100 .....	.....	.....	.....	4,600 0 0	4,600 0 0
Amount Voted .....	.....	.....	.....	58,603 0 0	58,603 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	22,290 0 0	22,290 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—To remunerate Lieutenant Colonel Scratchley, while supervising Works of Defence, £700; for mounting and removing Ordnance, Sydney, Newcastle, and Botany, £750; Gratuity to Mr. Siegfried Franck, on loss of his office as Immigration Agent for this Colony in Germany, £150; Gratuity to the Widow of Gunner Charles Potter, of No. 11 Battery, Volunteer Artillery, £100; in aid of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, £50 .....	.....	.....	.....	1,750 0 0	1,750 0 0
Amount Voted .....	.....	.....	.....	24,040 0 0	24,040 0 0
<b>IV.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	4,465 0 0	400 0 0	4,865 0 0	.....	4,865 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b> By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item, £200, Incidental expenses, by £75 .....	.....	75 0 0	75 0 0	.....	75 0 0
Amount Voted .....	4,465 0 0	325 0 0	4,790 0 0	.....	4,790 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

IV.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction—continued.	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>SHERIFF.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	7,387 0 0	6,525 0 0	13,912 0 0	.....	13,912 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By Message No. 18.—For three additional Bailiffs to reside at Forbes, Lismore, and Tenterfield, at £150 each.....	450 0 0	.....	450 0 0	.....	450 0 0
Amount Voted .....	7,837 0 0	6,525 0 0	14,362 0 0	.....	14,362 0 0
<b>PETTY SESSIONS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	41,541 0 0	7,600 0 0	49,141 0 0	.....	49,141 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By Message No. 18.—For Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Carcoar, from £225 to £450, £225; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Corowa, from £175 to £300, £125; Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Grafton, from £50 to £100, £50; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi, visiting Murrurundi, at £300 per annum, £300; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass, from £175 to £300, £125; Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah, from £175 to £300, £125 .....	950 0 0	.....	950 0 0	.....	950 0 0
.....	42,491 0 0	7,600 0 0	50,091 0 0	.....	50,091 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b> By Negative.—Item £300—For Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi, visiting Murrurundi .....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0
Amount Voted .....	42,191 0 0	7,600 0 0	49,791 0 0	.....	49,791 0 0
<b>MUSEUM.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	800 0 0	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	.....	3,800 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By Message No. 18.—To meet the expense of opening the Museum on Sundays.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0
.....	800 0 0	3,200 0 0	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b> By Negative.—Items £500 for purchase of specimens, fittings, &c.; £500 towards the formation of a Gallery of Art in connection with the Museum; and £2,000 for purchase of mineral and other specimens, and show-cases for same.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0
Amount Voted .....	800 0 0	200 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
<b>FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	1,976 0 0	3,600 0 0	5,576 0 0	.....	5,576 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By Message No. 18.—To meet the expense of opening Free Library on Sundays, viz.:—Reference Library, £199; Lending Branch, £103 .....	.....	302 0 0	302 0 0	.....	302 0 0
Amount Voted .....	1,976 0 0	3,902 0 0	5,878 0 0	.....	5,878 0 0
<b>GRANTS IN AID OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	.....	.....	.....	13,506 0 0	13,506 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b> By Message No. 18.—For Athenæum at Hay—Building Fund, £500; Bega School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £400; Bathurst School of Arts—further Endowment, on the usual conditions, £100; Broke School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £200; Cambewarra School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £100; Charlestown Literary Institute—Endowment on the usual conditions, £50; Cooma Mechanics' School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £300; Gunning School of Arts—Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £500; Molong School of Arts, on the usual conditions, £150; Newcastle School of Arts—in aid of the Building Fund, on the usual conditions, £250; Wellington School of Arts—in aid of the erection of a building, on the usual conditions, £1,000 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,550 0 0	3,550 0 0
Amount Voted .....	.....	.....	.....	17,056 0 0	17,056 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>IV.—Administration of Justice and Public Instruction—continued.</b>					
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....				10,347 0 0	10,347 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For Circuit Courts—Fee to Presiding Judge at Tamworth, Armidale, and Maitland Courts, in the place of Judge Hargrave, £300; allowance to Clerk Associate, £25 .....				325 0 0	325 0 0
				10,672 0 0	10,672 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £500 towards Consolidating and Amending the Statute Law of New South Wales .....				500 0 0	500 0 0
Amount Voted .....				10,172 0 0	10,172 0 0
<b>IV.—Attorney General.</b>					
QUARTER SESSIONS.					
Amount of Estimate .....	4,779 0 0	10,500 0 0	15,279 0 0		15,279 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—To meet the following expenditure rendered necessary by the appointment of a new Quarter Sessions District, viz.:—Witnesses and Jurors, £800; travelling expenses, £150; incidental expenses, £50 .....		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0
Amount Voted .....	4,779 0 0	11,500 0 0	16,279 0 0		16,279 0 0
<b>V.—Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade.</b>					
CUSTOMS.					
Amount of Estimate .....	35,604 0 0	12,435 0 0	48,039 0 0		48,039 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For Sub-Collector, Wollongong, £200; 1 Boatman at same place, £108 .....	308 0 0		308 0 0		308 0 0
Amount Voted .....	35,912 0 0	12,435 0 0	48,347 0 0		48,347 0 0
SHIPPING MASTERS.					
Amount of Estimate .....	2,305 0 0	170 0 0	2,475 0 0		2,475 0 0
REDUCED.					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £150 for an Additional Clerk .....	150 0 0		150 0 0		150 0 0
Amount Voted .....	2,155 0 0	170 0 0	2,325 0 0		2,325 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
Amount of Estimate .....				44,143 0 0	44,143 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For the purchase of the barque "Bhering" as a floating Magazine for Gun-cotton, and for fitting up of same, £2,000; gratuity to the Widow of Captain Robson, late Master of the Light-ship "Bramble", £100; gratuity at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service to Mr. Stephen Lynch, Publisher, Government Printing Office, on his retirement from office from infirmity of body, £440 .....				2,540 0 0	2,540 0 0
Amount Voted .....				46,683 0 0	46,683 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>VI.—Secretary for Lands.</b>					
<b>CONDITIONAL LAND SALES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate .....	15,400 0 0	7,600 0 0	23,000 0 0	.....	23,000 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For inquiries, travelling, and witnesses expenses, services of notices and incidental expenditure, further sum, £1,600; Inspectors of Conditional Purchases—Travelling and incidental expenses, further sum, £1,000; Temporary Staff (Inspectors), £3,500.....	3,500 0 0	2,600 0 0	6,100 0 0	.....	6,100 0 0
Amount Voted .....	18,900 0 0	10,200 0 0	29,100 0 0	.....	29,100 0 0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate.....	.....	.....	.....	11,832 0 0	11,832 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—Required to defray law cost <i>in re</i> Wm. M'Nicholl in reference to arbitration, £190. For improvements of Reserves, viz.:—Belmore Square, Goulburn, £100; Recreation Ground, Gunning, £100; Recreation Ground, Gundaroo, £50; Recreation Ground, Gundagai, £100; Recreation Ground, Goulburn, £200; Recreation Ground, Narrabri, £100; Recreation Ground, North Shore, £100; Recreation Ground, North Willoughby, £100; Recreation Ground, Susan Island, Clarence River, £100; Recreation Ground, Wellington, £150; Recreation Ground, Queanbeyan, £150; Recreation Ground, Watson's Bay, £200; Recreation Ground, Cootamundra, £250; Recreation Ground, Collector, £100; Recreation Ground, Camden, £100; Recreation Ground, Merriwa, £200; Recreation Ground, Molong, £100; Fencing Recreation Reserve, Campbelltown, £50; Gratuity to Widow of late J. N. Wilkinson, Scab Inspector, Menindie, £50; for purchase of Cemetery Site, Newcastle (Resolution of Assembly), £3,000; for clearing and improving Public Cemetery, Ironbarks, £100; special grant in aid of Aborigines, £300; for planting the Botanical Reserve at Albury with trees, &c., £100; for keeping trees in order round Reservoir Enclosure, Campbelltown, £25; for fencing and improving Recreation Ground, Ironbarks, £50; for improving Public Park, Deniliquin, £200; for improving reserve and planting trees in the streets at Hay, £250; for general improvements to Rifle Range, Paddington, £150 .....	.....	.....	.....	6,665 0 0	6,665 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,497 0 0	18,497 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item, £60, for allowance in lieu of Quarters to Commissioner Johnson; and item £190, to defray law cost <i>in re</i> Wm. M'Nicholl, in reference to arbitration .....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0
Amount Voted .....	.....	.....	.....	18,247 0 0	18,247 0 0
<b>VII.—Secretary for Mines.</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF MINES.</b>					
Amount of Estimate.....	12,766 0 0	6,973 0 0	19,739 0 0	2,000 0 0	21,739 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For 1 Geological Surveyor, £600; 1 Geological Surveyor, £300; 2 men, at £75, £150; Equipment allowance for two Surveyors, £460; for the purposes of assisted prospecting for Gold the Crown Lands of the Colony—such sum to be distributed under rules to be approved by the Executive Government and submitted to Parliament (as per Resolution of the Legislative Assembly) £5,000 .....	1,050 0 0	460 0 0	1,510 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,510 0 0
Amount Voted.....	13,816 0 0	7,433 0 0	21,249 0 0	7,000 0 0	28,249 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c.—continued.

VIII.—Secretary for Public Works.	ESTABLISHMENTS			OTHER SERVICES.	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
<b>HARBOURS AND RIVERS NAVIGATION.</b>					
<i>Fitz Roy Dock.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Estimate . . . . .	693 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,043 0 0	.....	4,043 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For salary of Engineer, accidentally omitted from Estimates-in-Chief . . . . .	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0	.....	350 0 0
Amount Voted . . . . .	1,043 0 0	3,350 0 0	4,393 0 0	.....	4,393 0 0
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Amount of Estimate . . . . .	3,858 0 0	.....	3,858 0 0	94,550 0 0	98,408 0 0
<b>REDUCED.</b>					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £1,000, for Public Wharf at Foster's, Cape Hawke . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For Dawes Point Wall and Boat Harbour, further sum, £3,000; towards erection of Wharf and Store, Bermagui, £300; for Deodorization of Blood, Glebe Island Abattoirs, £2,000; snagging and placing Beacons on the Myall River, from Carew's Flats to Bulladella, £400; towards extension of Jetty, Wollongong, £700; towards lengthening Eden Wharf, £750; Public Wharf, Yamba, Clarence River, £1,000; Sea-wall, Coogee, £1,905; towards removing obstructions from upper part of Shoalhaven River, £300; removal of rocks at the entrance to Camden Haven, further sum, £200; Wharf, Ryde, £600; Wharf at Pennant Hills, £450; for the erection of a Wharf at Nambucca River, near the Post and Telegraph Office, £600; Public Wharf, Cape Hawke, £1,000; further contributions towards the construction of Public Baths, Lavender Bay, on condition of an equal amount being subscribed by the inhabitants or Municipalities of St. Leonards, £150; towards Surveys in connection with Water Supply for Sydney, Newcastle, Maitland, and Mining Townships, Windsor, Bathurst, Albury Orange, and other water schemes, £8,000 . . . . .	3,858 0 0	.....	3,858 0 0	93,550 0 0	97,408 0 0
Amount Voted . . . . .	3,858 0 0	.....	3,858 0 0	114,905 0 0	118,763 0 0
<b>PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.</b>					
Amount of Estimate . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	255,142 0 0	255,142 0 0
<b>INCREASED.</b>					
By <i>Message</i> No. 18.—For the erection of a Court House at Denman, £1,000; for increasing the accommodation at the Post and Telegraph Office, Narrabri, £540; for the erection of Post and Telegraph Offices at the following places, viz.:—Kiama, further sum, £100; Coonabarrabran, further sum, £700; Narrabri, further sum, £540; Murrumburrah, further sum, £507; Merriwa, further sum, £900; Narrandera, further sum, £700; Cootamundra, further sum, £900; Parramatta, further sum, £650; Blayney, further sum, £200; Bingera, further sum, £400; Carcoar, further sum, £800; Scone, further sum, £110; Coonamble, £1,500; Waratah, £800; Windsor, £1,500; Jerilderie, £1,200; Jerry's Plains, £800; erection of Police Station, Clarence Town, £900; Court House, Branxton, £800; Police Station, Bega, further sum, £700; new Court House, Yass, further sum, £2,000; Police Station, Gundagai, further sum, £75; Court and Watch House, Redfern, further sum, £360; additions to Police Buildings, Tamworth, £38; Court House, Grafton, further sum, £750; additions to Coroner's Office, £95; repairs to University Buildings, £500; Shafting and Driving Gear, &c., for new wing, and new boiler for old wing of the Government Printing Office, £1,500; repairs and alterations, Glebe Island Abattoir, £1,700; Pilots residence, Kiama, £400 . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	23,674 0 0	23,674 0 0
Carried forward . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	278,816 0 0	278,816 0 0

## NOTES EXPLANATORY, &amp;c—continued.

	ESTABLISHMENTS.			OTHER SERVICES	TOTAL.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VIII—Secretary for Public Works—continued.					
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—continued.					
Brought forward			..	278,816 0 0	278,816 0 0
REDUCED					
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—Item £1,700, for the erection of a Court House and Lock-up at Moss Vale			..	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0
Amount Voted				277,116 0 0	277,116 0 0
ROADS AND BRIDGES.					
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i>					
Amount of Estimate	300 0 0		300 0 0	512,471 0 0	512,771 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 18</i> —For Tanks on Road between Hay and Deniliquin, £2,000; Dam at Copargo, on the Paroo Road, £1,000; for the preservation of the Water Supply on the Town Common, Scone, £200, Reservoir on Road, Wagga Wagga to Cootamundra, further sum (£500 having been placed on the Estimates-in-Chief instead of £1,500), £1,000, Reservoir at Cootamundra, £100; Road from Trial Bay to Navigable Water of the Macleay, £1,000, Rocky Point and Forest Roads, further sum, £500, Bridge over Wallis Creek at Yarrabong, £800; Bridge and Approaches, Dickenson's Creek, Manning River, £600; Bridge, Meryla Falls, £400; Bridge, Westbrook Creek, on road from Singleton to Cooper's Flat, £500, Bridge on Menindie Road at Woytchugga, £500; Bridge over Rickaby's Creek, Cornwallis, £500; Road from Cook's River Dam to Rocky Point, £500, in lieu of Tolls for Main Northern Road from Morpeth to West Maitland, to be divided ratably between the Municipalities of Morpeth and East and West Maitland, £968				10,568 0 0	10,568 0 0
Amount Voted	300 0 0		300 0 0	523,039 0 0	523,339 0 0
VIII.—Railways.					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Amount of Estimate				125,000 0 0	125,000 0 0
INCREASED					
By <i>Message No. 18</i> —For doubling the Great Western Line between Parramatta Junction and Parramatta, and in the Lithgow Valley, and for additional Station accommodation (Capital Account), to be advanced from the surplus on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending provision being made by Loan, £42,000; gratuity to the widow and children of Driver John Egan, who lost his life at the Railway accident at Emu Plains, on 30th January, 1878, £675, gratuity to the widow and children of Fireman John Wiggins, who lost his life by same accident, £350; gratuity to the father of Guard Herbert Brady, who also lost his life by that accident, £200, Revote of 1876—Railway Foot passenger Bridges across Railway at Sydney, Newtown, and Parramatta Junction, £2,000			...	45,225 0 0	45,225 0 0
Amount Voted				170,225 0 0	170,225 0 0
IX.—The Postmaster General.					
POST OFFICE					
Amount of Estimate	68,197 0 0	12,200 0 0	80,397 0 0	160,200 0 0	240,597 0 0
INCREASED					
By <i>Message No. 18</i> .—For 1 Additional Clerk at £175	175 0 0		175 0 0	.. ..	175 0 0
Amount Voted	68,372 0 0	12,200 0 0	80,572 0 0	160,200 0 0	240,772 0 0
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS					
Amount of Estimate	58,535 0 0	33,101 0 0	91,636 0 0		91,636 0 0
INCREASED.					
By <i>Message No. 18</i> —Gratuity to Mrs J D Cantrall, whose husband was killed whilst repairing the Telegraph Line at Moama, in October, 1876		50 0 0	50 0 0	... ..	50 0 0
Amount Voted	58,535 0 0	33,151 0 0	91,686 0 0	.....	91,686 0 0

## No. II.

(SERVICES OF 1877 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.)

*EXPLANATORY ABSTRACT of the Amounts respectively Estimated, Voted, and Embodied in the Appropriation Act, 41<sup>st</sup> Victoria No. XXIV, for the Supplementary Service of the Year 1877 and Previous Years.*

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Estimates .....	139,807	16	0
Amount Voted and Embodied in the Appropriation Act.....	139,427	6	0
EXCESS of Estimated over Authorized Expenditure.....			
	380	10	0
<i>NOTES Explanatory of Alterations made in the Supplementary Estimates, in their progress through Committee of Supply:—</i>			
GROSS Amount of Supplementary Estimates for the Year 1877 and previous years, submitted with Messages Nos. 4 and 18.....	139,807	16	0
.SERVICES OF 1877.			
REDUCED.			
By <i>Withdrawal</i> .—			
“ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION”— <i>Department of Justice and Public Instruction</i> —			
Item, Difference between £300 and £350 in salary of Second Clerk in charge of Records, from 1st January, 1877.....	50	0	0
“SECRETARY FOR LANDS”— <i>Miscellaneous</i> —Item, Costs incurred by Messrs. R. and A. Landale in ejectment suit <i>v.</i> Thomas Rose.....	330	10	0
	380	10	0
Amount Voted.....	139,427	6	0

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 21 May, 1878.

F. W. WEBB,  
Clerk Assistant.

1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act of Incorporation, 14 Vic. No. 31.

*REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31st December, 1877.*

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the last year, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

2. Twenty-three students passed the statutory examination, and were admitted to matriculation. Exemption from attendance upon lectures was granted to four undergraduates, who showed that the circumstances of their case were such as to warrant the concession of that privilege.

3. The following were the successful candidates for Scholarships, Bursaries, and Prizes:—"Cooper" Scholarship (for Classics), W. C. Wilkinson; "Barker" Scholarship (for Mathematics), J. D. S. M'Lardy; "Deas-Thomson" Scholarship (for Natural Science), J. D. S. M'Lardy; "Lithgow" Scholarship (for general proficiency in the second year), R. Allen; "University" Scholarship (for general proficiency in the second and first years), second year, W. Moore, F. Fletcher; first year, W. P. Cullen and S. J. Wright, *æq.*; "Levey" Scholarship (for the second in merit in the first year), W. H. Linsley; "First" Scholarship of the first year, H. P. Owen; "Hunter-Bailey" Bursary (for sons of Ministers of Religion), J. G. Lang; "John Ewan Fraser" Bursary, F. Brennan; "Sir Hercules Robinson" Prize (for proficiency in Shakspeare), James Oliver, B.A.; "University" Gold Medal (for Classics at B.A. Examination), W. C. Wilkinson; — Maclardy, *prox. acct.*; "University" Gold Medal (for Mathematics at B.A. Examination), J. D. S. Maclardy; "University" Gold Medal (for Natural Science at B.A. Examination), W. C. Wilkinson; "Belmore" Medal (for Agricultural Chemistry), W. C. Wilkinson; "Professor Smith's" Prize (for Class Examination in Physics), W. Mathieson and C. Böhrsmann, *æq.*; "University" Prize of £20 (for Seniors, Males), at the Public Examinations, John Hubert Plunkett Murray; "John West" Medal (for the greatest proficient in the Senior Public Examination), John H. P. Murray; "John Fairfax" Prize (for Seniors—females—at the Public Examinations), Helen Sabine Garran; "John Fairfax" Prize (for Juniors—females—at the Public Examinations), E. M. Holt; "University" Prize (for Juniors—males—at the Public Examinations), F. Butler.

4. At the yearly examinations in Trinity Term the following Undergraduates obtained first classes in the several schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science, viz. :—

## SECOND YEAR.

<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Physics.</i>
W. C. Wilkinson.	J. D. S. M'Lardy.	None.
J. D. S. M'Lardy,	H. Prior.	
L. Whitfeld, } <i>æq.</i>	L. Whitfeld.	
H. Prior.		
T. Lloyd.		

## FIRST YEAR.

<i>Classics.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Physics.</i>
R. Allen.	R. Allen.	C. Böhrsmann.
W. Moore, } <i>æq.</i>	J. Fletcher.	
Quaife, } <i>æq.</i>	J. B. Trivett.	
Edwards, } <i>æq.</i>	W. Moore.	
Fletcher, } <i>æq.</i>	R. J. Edward.	
Böhrsmann.	E. Fosbery.	

5. In consequence of the death of Mrs. William Hilton Hovell, of Goulburn, the Senate became possessed of certain lands and houses in that district, which were bequeathed for the endowment of a Lectureship in Physical Geography and Geology. Archibald Liversidge, Esquire, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University, was appointed to discharge the duties of that office.

6. The chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Pell, has been filled by Theodore T. Gurney, Esquire, M.A., Fellow of Saint John's College, Cambridge. This gentleman, who was selected by Professor Stokes, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in that University, and Sir Charles Nicholson, out of a large number of candidates, arrived in the colony at the close of Lent Term, and at once entered upon the active duties of his office.

7. It is with much regret that the Senate has to report the death of two members of its body—the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, and the Honorable George Allen—the former of whom sate as a Fellow for twenty-one, and the latter sixteen, years; and both of whom, during that period, ever evinced a lively interest in the welfare of the Institution. At Convocations holden on the 19th May and the 17th December, severally, the following gentlemen were elected their successors:—Arthur Renwick, Esquire, B.A., Sydney, and M.D., Edinburgh; and the Honorable Sir G. Wigram Allen. The Honorable Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, C.B., K.C.M.G., whose term of office had expired, was unanimously requested by the Senate to accept the office of Chancellor for a renewed period. At the same time the Reverend Canon Allwood, B.A., was re-elected Vice-Chancellor.

8. Mr. Ebenezer Barff, B.A., was re-appointed to the office of Master of Studies for the Academic year ending in July, 1878.

9. The Honorable Geoffrey Eager, Auditor of the University, was appointed a Superior Officer, with all the rights and privileges conferred by the "University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861," by virtue of a by-law which has received the assent of the Governor and Executive Council.

10. The Senate has the pleasure to report the donation by Arthur Renwick, Esquire, of a sum of £1,000, to found a Scholarship for Natural Science, including Comparative Anatomy. The Scholarship, pending the establishment of a chair of Comparative Anatomy, to be confined to the subjects included in Natural Science at present lectured upon by the Professors of Chemistry and Geology and Mineralogy.

11. An application from Professor Liversidge for leave of absence of one year, to enable him to accept an invitation to attend the Geological Congress at Paris, in 1878, was brought under consideration of the Senate. It was urged by him that much advantage would accrue to the University by his visit to Europe, as he would thereby be enabled to make himself acquainted with the improvements in natural science to be gathered from inspection of the great scientific school of the world. Satisfactory arrangements for the performance of the duties of the chair during his absence were submitted. In the case of Geology and Mineralogy the work would be undertaken by Capt. Hutton, F.R.G.S., Professor of Geology in the University of Otago, while the duties of the class of Practical Chemistry would be performed by the gentleman who had been acting as Laboratory Assistant during the last two years, and who would work under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics. In view of the great advantage to be gained, not only by the University but by the Colony generally, by Professor Liversidge's visit to Europe, the Senate unanimously acceded to his request. It further made an application to the Government for the sum of £1,000 for the purchase of Geological specimens and Philosophical apparatus for the use of the University,—the money to be expended under the direction of Professor Liversidge.

12. In anticipation of certain changes in the by-laws with reference to the "curriculum" for B.A., the Senate assented to the following proposition:—"That the Examiners shall be authorized to pass at the first yearly examination any candidate who shall have satisfied them in any two schools; subject to the following provisoes:—1. That he shall receive a certificate of attendance and orderly behaviour from the Professor in whose subject he has failed. 2. That his answers, though unsuccessful, shall show that he has been desirous of learning all that he could during the lecture hour. 3. That this concession shall only extend to the School of Classics, on condition that the candidate shall have been placed in the first class at the examination of Matriculating students."

13. The "curriculum" of the Senior and Junior Examinations has been considerably extended by the introduction of new subjects of examination. A more enlarged scheme of classification of senior and junior candidates according to proficiency has also been introduced, and medals are proposed for excellence in every branch of learning. A reduction has also been made in the fees for entry. Full details on all these points, together with all other information as to a cycle of subjects, list of successful candidates, &c., will be found in Appendix A.

14. At the examinations held in Sydney and in the following centres, in November, viz., Brisbane, Grafton, Orange, Bathurst, Mudgee, Singleton, East Maitland, Newcastle, Goulburn, Adelong, and Shoalhaven, the following candidates presented themselves:—

Seniors (males) ... ..	56
Do. (females) ... ..	7
Juniors (males) ... ..	250
Do. (females) ... ..	53

15. The following students passed the examination for B.A. in Michaelmas Term:—

J. D. S. M'Lardy.  
W. C. Wilkinson.  
— Prior.  
L. Whitfeld.  
A. S. Bowman.  
— Bundock.  
— Lloyd.  
— Kelly.  
— Jackson.  
— Raper.

16. The following degrees were conferred during the year, viz.:—

LL.D.—R. M. Sly, LL.B., J. J. M. Beattie, LL.B.

M.D.—John Blair, M.B.

M.A.—G. E. R. Jones, B.A., A. Dawson, B.A., E. Butler, B.A., M. O'Mara, B.A., J. Robertson, B.A., T. H. Montague, B.A.

B.A.—W. Russell, G. B. Allen, J. W. Debenham, E. Russell, A. O'Reilly, R. Wilson, F. Elder, R. Steel, J. Flynn, F. Bundock, E. Noake.

17. The Senate has learnt with much satisfaction that its usefulness in relation to a large professional class will be greatly extended by the recent rules of the Supreme Court for regulating the future admission of solicitors.

By these rules all persons (with the exception of such as have already established their qualifications) who shall be desirous of entering into articles of clerkship with solicitors after the next matriculation and Public Examination of this University, will be required to produce a certificate of having passed a matriculation or other equivalent examination of this University, or a matriculation examination of some other University recognized by it. And the rules further provide that every articulated clerk shall, during his term of clerkship, pass certain other examinations, of which one shall be in History, and may be by such Professor or Examiner as the Senate may appoint in that behalf. The Senate and Professors will very gladly lend their aid to give effect to these rules, and to promote the objects which are in view. As regards the subject of History—when any examination may be referred to the Senate, it will take care that its Examiner be so directed as to relieve the student from the difficulties which have unfortunately excluded the teaching of History from the University curriculum, and have relegated it to the Denominational Colleges in affiliation to it, or to private instructors.

18. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the University for the year, duly certified by the Auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, is hereto appended.

This Report was adopted at the monthly meeting of the Senate, held on the 6th February, and ordered to be forwarded to the Minister for Public Instruction for the information of the Government and Parliament.

HUGH KENNEDY,  
Registrar.

### APPENDIX A.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY—BY-LAWS.

##### PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

106. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all candidates (male or female) who may present themselves.

107. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

108. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

109. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Geology.

110. Every candidate who shall pass either of these examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

111. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

112. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition, except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or, in his absence, the Professor next in seniority, shall be chairman.

113. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the chairman and at least one other member.

114. Subject to these By-laws the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such rule or orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.

##### DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. The Public Examinations shall be held annually at the University, in the month of November, commencing on the first Monday in that month.

2. The fee for admission to the Junior Public Examination shall be £1 10s., and to the Senior Public Examinations £2. This fee shall admit to only one examination.

3. Candidates may enter year by year for the same subjects, or for different subjects as often as they please, provided that they take up not fewer than two subjects on each occasion. For each examination they must pay a separate fee.

4. Forms of application for admission to the Public Examinations (Form A.) may be obtained from the Registrar or from Messrs. Gibbs and Shallard. One of these forms must be filled up and sent to the Registrar, together with the proper fee, at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examinations.

5. In addition to the regular examination in November, the Board of Examiners are authorized, at their discretion, to hold Junior Public Examinations in Sydney at such other times as they may consider desirable, provided that not more than one such examination shall be held in the same term.

7. The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers and *visà voce* at the discretion of the Examiners.

8. Public examinations may be held at any place where a person or persons, approved by the Senate, can be found to superintend the examination: Provided always that the aggregate amount of fees paid by candidates at any such place shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of such examination.

9. Local examinations, as provided for in clause 8, shall be held at the same time as those at the University, and shall be conducted as follows:—

(a.) Copies of the paper to be set at the Public Examinations at the University, together with such additional papers as the absence of *visà voce* examination may render necessary, shall be transmitted, under seal, to the person appointed by the Senate to superintend the local examinations.

(b.) Candidates shall write out answers to the questions set, in the presence of the person appointed to superintend the examination, and in accordance with such detailed instructions as may be furnished by the chairman of the Board of Examiners.

(c.) The written answers shall be transmitted to the Board of Examiners, who shall examine them, and report thereon to the Senate.

(d.) The University will defray one-half of the local expenses of the examination. The other half must be paid by the local committee, who may repay themselves by charging the candidates with a small fee for the purpose.

10. The Senate may, at their discretion, send an Examiner or Examiners to conduct local examinations.

##### JUNIOR EXAMINATION.

11. The subjects for the Junior Public Examination shall be those comprised in the following sections:—

Section

## Section I.

*Preliminary.*—Writing from dictation.

The rudiments of English Composition.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

All candidates will be required to pass in this section.

## Section II.

*English History and General Geography.*—The English History to date from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Queen Victoria. An acquaintance with Dr. Smith's smaller History of England, or any similar work, will be sufficient.

The Geography to consist in a knowledge of the physical features of all countries, and the situations of the principal towns.

## Section III.

*English.*—Questions on the language generally, and others on the subject set for the year. *For further details see notice and hints to candidates set on page 6, and cycle of subjects on page 8.*

## Section IV.

*French.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions on inflexions, and short sentences for translation into French, such as to test the students' accuracy in the elementary parts of Grammar including the common rules of syntax.

## Section V.

*German.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions and short exercises similar to those in French.

## Section VI.

*Latin.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French. (*See hints to candidates, set on page 6*).

## Section VII.

*Greek.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

## Section VIII.

*Arithmetic.*—

## Section IX.

*Algebra.*—To proportion, including quadratic equations of one or two unknown quantities and surds.

## Section X.

*Geometry.*—First three books of Euclid and easy questions upon their subject matter.

N.B.—Every Candidate, in addition to section I, will be required to pass in two others at the least.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

At the Junior Examination to be held in November, 1879, candidates will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the following additional sections:—

## Section XI.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—The physical properties of gases. The principal elements, and their chief inorganic compounds. [*Books Recommended*:—Roscoe's Elementary Lessons in Chemistry (*Macmillan and Co.*)]

## Section XII.

*Physics.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the elements of Electricity, Magnetism, Light, Heat, and Sound.

[*Books Recommended*:—Lessons in Elementary Physics, by Balfour Stewart (*Macmillan and Co.*)]

## Section XIII.

*Geology.*—The elements of Physical Geography and Geology.

[*Books Recommended*:—Jukes' School Manual of Geology; Keith Johnson's School Atlas of Physical Geography.]

## SENIOR EXAMINATION.

12. The subjects for the Senior Public Examination shall be those comprised in the following Sections:—\*

## Section I.

*Preliminary.*—The same as for the Junior Examination.

All candidates will be required to pass in this section, except those who have already passed in it.

## Section II.

*History of Europe.*—From the beginning of the thirteenth century to the end of the fifteenth; and *Geography*—Physical, Political, and Commercial.

## Section III.

*English.*—Questions on the structure and origin of the language; on the derivation and meaning of words; on idioms and usages. Analysis, Composition. Questions on a set subject (*see Cycle*).

## Section IV.

*French.*—Passages for translation into English (*see Cycle*). Questions on inflexions, syntax, and prosody. Passage for translation from English into French.

## Section V.

*German.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

## Section VI.

*Latin.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

## Section VII.

*Greek.*—Passages for translation (*see Cycle*), with a further examination similar to that in French.

## Section VIII.

*Arithmetic.*—A general paper. Questions may be set on any subjects which occur in one's ordinary reading, *e.g.*, newspaper statistics. Section

\* There will be no examination in sections XXI to XXIV, inclusive, until November, 1879.

## Section IX.

*Algebra.*—Including the three Progressions, the Binomial Theorem for a positive index, and the properties and use of logarithms.

## Section X.

*Geometry.*—The first four books of Euclid, the sixth Book, and the first twenty-one Propositions of the eleventh Book with easy deductions.

A satisfactory knowledge of the first four Books shall entitle a candidate to pass in this section.

## Section XI.

*Trigonometry.*

## Section XII.

*Elementary Surveying and Astronomy.*

## Section XIII.

*Analytical Geometry.*

## Section XIV.

*Mechanics.*

## Section XV.

*Differential Calculus and Newton's Principia.*

## Section XVI.

*Optics and Hydromechanics.*

[*Books Recommended.*—Todhunter's Algebra, or Gross's Algebra; Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry; Gillespie's Land Surveying; Todhunter's Analytical Geometry, or Salmon's Conic Sections; Todhunter's Mechanics, for Beginners; Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics; Todhunter's or Williamson's Differential Calculus; Frost's Newton's Principia, sections I, II, III; Deschanel's Natural Philosophy (Light); Besant's Elementary Hydrostatics.]

## Section XVII.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—The same as for Juniors; the standard will, however, be higher.

## Section XVIII.

*Organic Chemistry.*—The range of this subject will be confined to that of the text books recommended.

[*Books Recommended.*—Fowne's Manual of Chemistry (*Churchill and Co.*); Miller's Elements of Chemistry (*Longman and Co.*)]

## Section XIX.

*Physics.*—The same as for Juniors; the standard will, however, be higher.

[*Books Recommended.*—Ganot's Physics. Deschanel's Natural Philosophy (*Blackie and Son.*)]

## Section XX.

*Geology.*—General description and classification of rocks. Distribution of organic remains.

Candidates will be expected to name the specimens of common rocks and fossils placed before them.

[*Books Recommended.*—Juke's Manual of Geology, by Geikie; Lyell's Elements of Geology; Nicholson's Ancient Life History of the Earth; Nicholson's Palæontology.]

At the Senior Public Examination, to be held in November, 1879, Candidates will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the following additional subjects: Sections XXI to XXIV inclusive.

## Section XXI.

*Mineralogy.*—The elements of Crystallography, the physical and chemical properties of minerals, their classification, and the systematic description of the more abundant and important minerals; also, their modes of occurrence and associations.

[*Book Recommended.*—Dana's Text Book of Mineralogy.]

## Section XXII.

*Physiology.*—The elements of Animal Physiology.

[*Book Recommended.*—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology (*Macmillan and Co.*)]

## Section XXIII.

*Zoology.*—The general anatomical structure of the various groups in the animal kingdom, the principals of classification, and the distribution of animals.

[*Books Recommended.*—Nicholson's Advanced Text Book of Zoology; Elementary Biology, Huxley and Martin.]

## Section XXIV.

*Botany.*—Vegetable Physiology, the principles of classification, the distribution of plants.

Candidates will be expected to describe the specimens of common plants placed before them.

[*Books Recommended.*—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany (*Macmillan and Co.*); Carpenter's Vegetable Physiology.]

## Section XXV.

*Geometrical Drawing and Perspective.*

## Section XXVI.

*Free hand and Model Drawing.*

## Section XXVII.

*Imitative Colouring.*

## Section XXVIII.

*Music.*—

[*Book recommended.*—Richter's Counterpoint.]

## Section XXIX.

*Mental Science.*—The elements of Psychology and Logic. N.B.—Every senior candidate, in addition to section I, will be required to pass in two at least of the remaining sections.

13. The names of those candidates who pass the Senior Examination shall be arranged in classes, the names in each class being arranged alphabetically. Separate lists shall be made of those who may specially distinguish themselves in either of the following divisions:—English Language, and History and Geography; Classics; Modern Languages; Pure Mathematics; applied Mathematics; Chemistry and Experimental Physics; Geology; Drawing and Colouring; Music; Mental Science; Mineralogy; Physiology; Zoology; and Botany. And in these lists the names shall be arranged in classes and in order of merit.

14. After the name of each candidate in the above lists shall be added the name of his school or of his private teacher.

15. The University offers a silver medal to the highest proficient in each subject both of the Senior and Junior Examinations, provided the Examiners shall think that sufficient merit has been shown. It shall be possible for a candidate to obtain a medal in more subjects than one.

16. A separate account shall be kept of all receipts and disbursements on account of the Public Examinations.

17. The fees shall be collected by the Registrar and paid into the general fund of the University, and shall be appropriated in the first place to the payment of all expenses incurred, including printing, stationery, and fees paid to Examiners other than the Professors and Assistant Professors. The residue, if any, shall be appropriated for payment of the members of the Examining Board.

#### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6th October, 1871.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and in accordance with an address of the Legislative Assembly of the 17th February last, directs it to be notified for general information, that from and after the first proximo, all persons seeking appointment to a clerical office in the Public Service of the Colony must produce a certificate signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar of the Sydney University, showing that they have passed a satisfactory examination in section 1\* of the subjects appointed by the University of Sydney for the Public Examinations held by the University, viz. :—

Reading aloud a passage from some standard English author.

Writing from dictation.

The rudiments of English Grammar.

The first four rules of Arithmetic, simple and compound, and the Rule of Three.

Geography.

The outlines of English History since the Conquest—that is, the succession of Sovereigns, and the chief events of each reign.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

THE fee for admission to the Civil Service Examination shall be £2.

Candidates who shall have failed to pass the examination may be admitted to any subsequent examination without the payment of any additional fee; but this exemption shall not extend to more than two additional examinations.

#### NOTICE.

IN future, the candidates who pass the Junior Examination will be arranged in two classes, according to their general proficiency. And in addition to this there will be a twofold standard for passing in each section, except that of History and Geography.

In order to pass in the lower English it will be sufficient for a candidate to spell with correctness, to parse accurately, and to explain words or sentences occurring in the subject given out for the year, as for instance in the first book of "Paradise Lost" for the year 1878. For the higher English the same kinds of questions will be asked as hitherto. The lower Latin questions will be such as any candidate can answer who has thoroughly mastered the accidence, the concords, and the cases governed by adjectives, verbs, and prepositions. The knowledge of the candidate will be tested, as heretofore, rather by exercises than by direct questions. It will also be necessary that such candidates should translate passages from the book of Cæsar named for the year with tolerable accuracy. No notice will be taken of the answers of any candidate in the higher English or higher Latin paper, unless he shall have answered the lower paper in a satisfactory manner. It is hoped by this arrangement two good results will be obtained—(1) That diligent scholars will not be precluded from success by reason of the standard of attainment being too high for them; (2) that the efforts made by teachers to ensure a solid ground-work will be assisted and encouraged.

#### A FEW HINTS TO CANDIDATES PREPARING FOR THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THE subjects pertaining to section II, on which questions will be asked, may be classed under four heads:

I. *Parsing.* In naming the parts of speech the candidate is not bound to use the words employed by the author of any particular Grammar. Any words used in other Grammars will equally satisfy the Examiners. For instance, if in parsing the sentence, "Seeing is believing," he were to call the first or the last word a participle, this would be marked as a blunder, but he would be free to call it a participial noun, or an infinitive, or by any other name which showed that he did not confound it with a participle. In like manner there are certain words which appear in some grammars as adverbs, and in others as conjunctions; here, also, it would not be imputed as a fault to the candidate if he followed one grammar rather than another; but it will save the student's time to understand that, neither in parsing, nor in answering any other question, will it be necessary for him to know the classes of adjectives, or adverbs, or conjunctions, as given in certain grammars; the ordinary divisions of the noun substantive and the verb are the only ones which will be required of him. With regard to the moods, it will save a student much trouble if he treated the so-called conditional and subjunctive moods as merely artificial uses of the potential, but if he has been taught otherwise he can answer as he has been taught without fear of its being imputed to him as a fault. The errors against which he has to guard, under the head of parsing, will appear in the following examples:—When *like* is used as an adverb, and he calls it an adjective, when *down* is used as a preposition, and he calls it an adverb, or when he treats such words as *that*, *far*, or *half*, or *more*, etc., otherwise than he is warranted by the sentence in which any one of them occurs, or when he confounds the past tense with the past participle, or calls a neuter verb active, or *vice versa*, or when he fails to detect what part of a sentence governs the rest.

II. A knowledge of the meaning of words. It is obvious that no student can be entitled to pass with credit in the English section if he is unable to give a fair explanation of words in common use, or of such as are found in the Reading Books, or in authors suited to his age. The endeavour of the Examiners has been to select a number of words, not with the hope that they will all be answered but with the expectation that every diligent student will be able to explain a fair proportion of them. The Examiners have met with answers which showed that the candidate had confounded *ambitious* with *ambitious* or *ambitious*, *elicit* with *illicit*, *deprecate* with *depreciate*, *valid* with *invalid*, *paramount* with *paramour*. To *eliminate* was interpreted to take the *elements* of; to *invalidate*, to *make strong*; to *denounce* to *renounce*; to *enervate* to *refresh the nerves*; to *imprecate* to *implicate*. A hundred other instances might be added, but these will suffice to put the student on his guard. It is reported that some candidates have wasted their time in reading up the dictionary, as a preparation for answering questions of this class. The only preparation that is of the least value, for such a purpose, is to mark carefully what is heard or read, and to acquire a definite conception of its meaning. Without attention and thought nothing can be learnt that is worth the learning.

III.—*Etymology.* It would be unfair to expect that the boys who come from schools where neither French nor Latin is taught should be able to give the derivations of English words which are borrowed from those languages. Nevertheless, as there is more than one manual of etymology intended expressly for the use of schools of the above description, and as this branch of knowledge ought to be encouraged, the Examiners will set questions which involve a knowledge of a few of the most obvious Latin roots from which English words in every day use are derived. On that part of etymology which traces the connection between one English word and another it is reasonable to expect that candidates from all schools should be able to give satisfactory answers.

IV. *Analysis.* Many schemes are published in books of education according to which the learner is expected to place in certain squares, arranged for the purpose, the extensions or limitations of the principal subject, or of the predicate, or of the object; and other contrivances are adopted in order to separate the principal sentence from its subordinate sentences, or to distinguish subordinate from co-ordinate clauses. The Examiners, in setting sentences for analysis, require *no performances of this kind*. Their only drift is to ascertain whether the candidate can distinguish the subject from the predicate, or, in other words, the thing of which the writer or speaker is thinking from that which he has to tell us concerning it. If this is done in two or three instances, the Examiners will give as full marks for this species of answers as for any of a more elaborate kind.

The

\* NOTE.—This refers to Section I as it stood in the year 1875. Since 1876 the Civil Service Examination has been altogether distinct from the Public Examination.

The advice of the Examiners on the general preparation of this and all other subjects is one that every teacher has to repeat continually to his pupils. It is laziness not to exercise your memory; it is worse laziness to burthen your memory, in order to save yourself the trouble of understanding and reflecting on what you learn. Half the battle in an examination is courage, and courage never fails him who has mastered his subjects by thought.

Many candidates write out their work roughly at first, and afterwards make a fair copy to show up. Now, though the Examiners by no means undervalue neatness and accuracy, they strongly advise candidates to write so carefully and well at first that no copying may be necessary. Mistakes frequently occur in this copying, and so the work shown up, though neat, is inaccurate; moreover, candidates put off the writing-out so long, that in mathematical papers they have only time to give the answer, for which they get no marks at all (see Form E. § 3), whereas the full work, however rough, might get some marks, if shown up.

In writing out Euclid, references to preceding propositions are not necessary unless they are specially asked for, and even in that case the *enunciation* of the proposition will be sufficient, its *number* will never be required.

#### Form E.

##### DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. No books, manuscripts, writing paper, or blotting paper are allowed to be brought into the Examination Room, or into the building where the examination is held.

No communication, by word or otherwise, between candidates, is allowed during the examination, but if a candidate wishes to communicate with a Superintendent he may stand up in his place.

Candidates are to write on one side only of their paper, and they are to lay each sheet, when finished, close beside them, with the face downwards.

Any candidate violating any of the above regulations is liable to be immediately expelled from the examination room.

2. Each candidate is to place his distinguishing number at the head of every sheet of paper which he sends up. *He is not to write his name or initials upon his papers.*

He is to prefix to each answer the number or letter corresponding with the question. He is not obliged to copy the question.

He is to write on the outside of his papers, when folded, his distinguishing number, the name of the subject, and the letters S., J., or C. S., according as it forms part of the Senior, the Junior, or the Civil Service examinations.

Any breach of the rules in this paragraph will at least produce delay, and may cause the omission of a candidate's name from the published lists.

3. In answers to the mathematical questions the whole of the work must be sent up. No credit will be given for answers only.

Warning will be given 10 minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers. When the papers are called for every one is to cease writing immediately.

Candidates should so arrange their papers that, on the Examiner's opening them, the answer to the first question may face him, and the other answers lie in order behind it.

Questions may be answered in any order, and in the mathematical papers full credit will be given for the second part (or *riider*) of a double question even if the first part is not answered.

Candidates should fasten together their written papers before giving them up. They may use for this purpose metal paper fasteners, or pieces of tape or string. The papers are to be connected at the *upper left-hand corner*.

#### Form F.

##### INSTRUCTIONS TO LOCAL COMMITTEES SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

1. If one room is used, two of the Committee must be present during the whole of the examination; if more than one separate room, then two of the Committee in each room, who must carefully superintend the whole examination, and see that the candidates use no unfair means, either by assisting each other or by using books or notes. The members of the Committee can, if they wish it, relieve one another, so long as the correct number are always present. *No persons, except those under examination, members of the Committee, and University Examiners, are permitted to be in the room during the examination.*

2. Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be seated at least 5 feet apart from centre to centre. All diagrams, &c., having reference to the subjects of the examination must be removed from the walls of the examination room. Inks, pens, blotting paper, and white writing paper (foolscap or post) must be provided, also metal paper-fasteners, or other means for connecting the written papers.

3. The candidates must be in their places 10 minutes before the time fixed for the paper. After this time no candidate must be admitted unless under very exceptional circumstances, and by express permission of the Superintendents, and then *only* if no person has left the room who has seen the examination paper. No candidate must on any account be admitted who is half-an-hour late. Arrangements must be made so that in case any candidate is allowed to leave the room for any necessary purpose he may remain under sufficient supervision during his absence. Places should be assigned to candidates according to their distinguishing numbers, so that consecutive numbers may sit together; but if senior and junior candidates are examined at the same time they should be placed alternately as far as can be arranged.

4. It may be of service to the Superintendents in some cases that the teacher or teachers of the candidates should attend before the examination begins, to assist in identifying and arranging the candidates. There is no objection to this. *But the teacher or teachers must leave the room before the envelope containing the examination questions is opened.*

5. The writing materials should be distributed, and the Candidates told to write their distinguishing numbers on each sheet as they use it. No candidate is to be allowed to bring in any writing or blotting paper for himself.

6. The envelopes of examination questions must be opened in the examination room in the presence of the Superintendents and of the candidates just before the time fixed for beginning the paper. No paper of questions may on any pretence be taken from the room until every candidate shall have completed and given up his worked paper.

7. As soon as a candidate has finished with a sheet of paper he is to turn it face downwards on the table.

8. Ten minutes before the time fixed for giving up papers the candidates are to be warned; and at the time fixed for giving up the papers they are immediately to cease writing, arrange their papers in order (so that on opening them the answer to the first question may face the Examiner, and the other answers lie in order behind it), see that every sheet has the distinguishing number on it (but no name), fold and fasten the papers, and hand them to a Superintendent to initial. The worked papers must immediately be sealed up and sent by post to "The Registrar, Sydney University." Before they are thus sealed up, neither a teacher nor any other person not being a Superintendent of Examination or officer of the University, must be allowed to enter the room. If a candidate who has entered for a paper fail to answer any of the questions, a blank sheet, folded and endorsed with his number, is to be sent up with the other written papers.

9. Superintendents of Examinations are cautioned against talking in the room unnecessarily, as it tends to disturb and distract the attention of candidates. They are also requested to refrain from making observations on the work of the candidates, either to the candidates themselves, or to each other, in such a tone as to be overheard by any of the candidates.

10. The papers must be initialed by one of the Superintendents when they are received from each candidate, as a guarantee that each paper has been worked by the person whose distinguishing number it bears. This is to prevent personation, and the Superintendents will see how essential it is that this duty should not be treated as a mere matter of form. The Superintendents will of course know both the name and the distinguishing number of each candidate.

11. The printed passage furnished for dictation is to be read to the candidates by a Superintendent at any convenient time during the first day's examination. The Superintendent is first to read it over for the candidates to catch the meaning, candidates are to listen but not to write. Then he is to read it again *slowly*, a few words at a time, for the candidates to write. Immediately after this second reading, the candidates are to give up their papers. *They are not to be allowed any time for final corrections.*

*N.B.—A copy of this paper is to be posted up in the Examination Room.*

Form

## Form G.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

## Form of Proposal to act as a Committee.

We, the undersigned, propose to act as the Local Committee for the Public Examinations to be held at and to commence on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Signature.	Address.	Occupation.

1. The Committee must consist of a Secretary and at least two other gentlemen; and, if there are female candidates for examination, it must also include at least two lady members. It must be composed entirely of well-known responsible persons of independent position, who have no such personal interest in the examination as can lay them open to the slightest suspicion or partiality.

2. It is very desirable that as many persons as possible in recognized positions of public responsibility in the district should act on the Committee.

3. For duties of Committee see separate form. (Form F.)

## H.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

## Public Examinations.

To be filled in, and signed by the Superintendents, and forwarded to the University with each set of worked papers. We, the undersigned, Superintendents of the Public Examination held at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ \*rooms, hereby certify that we were present during the examination on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 , when the accompanying papers were worked in our presence in accordance with the rules for Public Examinations.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 .

Signatures.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure.

\* Here state whether the candidates sat in one or more rooms.

*Cycle of subjects for the Public Examinations.*

THE English, Latin, Greek, French, and German subjects for the Public Examinations shall be arranged in cycles of four years period, in accordance with the following scheme.

The Board of Examiners are empowered to alter these cycles at any time, with the sanction of the Senate, but eighteen months' notice will be given of any change in the Manual of Public Examinations.

## ENGLISH.

*Juniors.*

1878. Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.  
1879. Milton's Comus and Sonnets.

1880. Milton's Samson Agonistes and Lycidas.  
1881. Milton's Paradise Lost, Book II.

*Seniors.*

1878. Bacon's Essays.  
1879. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

1880. Selections from the Spectator (Addison).  
1881. Shakespeare's Tempest.

## LATIN.

*Juniors.*

1878. Cæsar, Book I.  
1879. Cæsar, Book II.

1880. Cæsar, Book III.  
1881. Cæsar, Book IV.

*Seniors.*

1878. Livy, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book I.  
1879. Livy, Book II. Horace, Odes, Book II.

1880. Livy, Book XXI. Horace, Odes, Book III.  
1881. Livy, Book XXII. Horace, Odes, Book IV.

## GREEK.

*Juniors.*

1878. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I.  
1879. " " Book II.

1880. Xenophon's Anabasis, Book III.  
1881. " " Book IV.

*Seniors.*

1878. Iliad, Books I, II. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV.  
1879. Iliad, Books III, IV. Demosthenes' Orations, VI, VII, VIII, IX.

1880. Iliad, Book V. Demosthenes' Orations, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII.  
1881. Iliad, Book VI, VII. Demosthenes' Orations, I, II, III, IV.

## FRENCH.

*Juniors.*

1878. La Fontaine's Fables, Books I, II, III.  
1879. La Fontaine's Fables, Books IV, V, VI.

1880. La Fontaine's Fables, Books VII, VIII.  
1881. La Fontaine's Fables, Books IX, X, XI.

*Seniors.*

1878. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII.  
1879. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Athalie.

1880. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters I to XVII. Racine's Iphigénie.  
1881. Siècle de Louis Quatorze, Chapters XVIII to XXXII. Racine's Phèdre.

## GERMAN.

*Juniors.*

1878. Lessing's Fables.

1879. Lessing's Fables.

*Seniors.*

1878. Schiller's Thirty Years' War, Books I, II.

1879. Schiller's Thirty Years' War, Books III, IV.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.  
 RESULT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
 GENERAL PROFICIENCY—(Names in alphabetical order)

Name	English	History and Geography	French	German	Latin	Greek	Arithmetic and Algebra	Geometry	Trigonometry	Analytical Geometry	Mechanics	Inorganic Chemistry	Place of Education
CLASS I													
Byrnes, Thomas Joseph	E	H G	F		L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Cribb, John George	E	H G	F		L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Ditto ditto
Murray, J Hubert P †	E	H G	F		L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Sydney Grammar School
CLASS II													
Black, Ernest	E	H G	F		L		Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Francis, Richard Powell	E	H G		Gn			Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Ditto ditto
Garran, Helen Sabine †	E	H G	F				Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy	M	Chem	Private
Grace, Albert Henry	E	H G		Gn.	L	G	Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Sydney Grammar School
King, Walter Uther	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Ditto ditto
Moore, William	E	H G		Gn.	L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Brisbane Grammar School.
CLASS III													
Blomfield, Harold Arthur	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	King's School
Bryant, Herbert William	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Burrows, William	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Chambers, Frederick	E	H G	F				Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Private
Clapin, Alfred Harnett	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Davis, Henry Lethbridge	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	King's School
Dickson, Frederick William	E	H G	F				Ar Al	Geom	T	Al Gy		Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Drinan, William	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	W Maitland Sacred Heart Col
Elphinstone, James Fraser	E	H G		Gn			Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Flynn, James	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	W Maitland Sacred Heart Col
Foott, George William	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	King's School
Franz, Dora	E	H G	F	Gn			Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Goertz, Arthur Edward	E	H G			L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Ditto ditto
Hutton, Falconer W	E	H G			L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Newington College
Jeffries, Richard Henry	E	H G		Gn	L	Gk	Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Longland, George	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Manwaring, John	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Fort street School
M'Carthy, Arthur William	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
M'Douell, Charles	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	W Maitland Sacred Heart Col
Overend, Ernest Knight	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Brisbane Grammar School
Palser, Henry	E	H G	F				Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Newington College.
Pockley, Ella Isabelle	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Ladies' College
Rennie, Grace Malcolm	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Private
Samuel, Lewis	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Selkirk, William	E	H G			L		Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Mr Hole
Sendall, Walter Neville	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School
Smith, Charles	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Newington College
Webb, Sydney W	E	H G					Ar Al	Geom	T			Chem	Sydney Grammar School

CANDIDATE FOR ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

Gillies, James									T				Private
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\* Proxime Accessit      † University Prize and John West Medal.      ‡ J Fairfax Prize.

Distinguished in—(names in order of merit)—

CLASSICS.	MODERN LANGUAGES	MATHEMATICS	ENGLISH, HISTORY, AND GEOGRAPHY	CHEMISTRY
1st Class	1st Class	1st Class	1st Class	1st Class
Murray J Hubert P	Garran, Helen Sabine	Francis, Richard Powell	Murray, J Hubert P	Byrnes, Thos Jos
King, Walter Uther		Grace, Albert Henry	Byrnes, Thos Jos	Cribb, John George
Cribb, John George	2nd Class	Byrnes, Thos Jos	Moore, William	
	Murray, J Hubert P	Cribb, John George	Garran, Helen Sabine	
2nd Class	Pockley, Ella Isabelle	Murray, J Hubert P	Bryant, Herbert Wm	
Byrnes, Thomas Joseph			Cribb, John George	
			2nd Class	
			Francis, Richard Powell	
			Overend, Ernest Knight.	

RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION

Name	English.	History and Geography	French	German	Latin	Greek	Lower Mathematics	Higher Mathematics	Place of Education
Adam, James	E	H G			L		L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Addison, George Campbell	E	H G					L M	H M	Grammar School, Singleton
Alcock, Francis Joseph	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Newcastle
Archibald, Finlay Frank	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Chatsworth Island
Armstrong, George Herbert	E	H G					L M	H M	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven.
Armstrong, Laurens Frederick Matthews	E	H G	F				L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Ayres, Charles	E	H G					L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Barker, Theodore Hugh	E	H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Barlee, Frederick Rudolph	E	H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Barlow, Frederick William	E	H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Barnes, Charles Harry	E	H G			L	Gk	L M	H M	King's School
Bauer, Louise Wilhelmina Henretta	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Balmain
Blaxland, Ernest Gregory	E	H G					L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Blumer, Charles	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Ryde
Blumer, George Alfred	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Paddington
Booth, James	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School, Paddington
Bowden, Frederick Allen Shepherd	E	H G	F				L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Bruce, Isabel Alice	E	H G					L M	H M	King's School
Buchanan, William	E	H G	F				L M	H M	Mrs Foot
Burdoff, Bertha Marie	E	H G		Gn			L M	H M	Mr Southey
Burdoff, Matilda	E	H G		Gn.			L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Burt, Robert Henry	E	H G					L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Butler, Francis ‡	E	H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Public School, Balmain
Butler, John	E	H G					L M	H M	St Patrick's, Goulburn
Byrne, Lily May	E	H G					L M	H M	Roman Catholic School, Mudgee
									Miss Baxter

‡ J. Fairfax Prize.

## RESULT OF THE JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION—continued

Name	English	History and Geography	French	German	Latin	Greek	Lower Mathematics	Higher Mathematics	Place of Education
Cameron, Maggie	E	H G	F						Alberto College
Cameron, Mary			F				L M		Alberto College
Campbell, John Norman Douglass	E	H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Campbell, James Spunk		H G					L M		Mr Southey
Carmody, John		H G					L M	H M	Roman Catholic School, Orange
Casey, John Vincent		H G	F						St Stanislaus, Bathurst
Clayton, Horatio Nickson	E	H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Cohen, Phoebe	E	H G	F						Rowena College
Collie, William Moles		H G					L M		Public School, Kiama
Cooke, Annie Theresa	E		F				L M		Ladies College
Cormack Alexander John	E				L		L M		Sydney Grammar School
Cork, Charles							L M	H M	Public School, Croobyar
Costin, William Charles	E	H G	F			Gk	L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Daly Eugene William		H G					L M		Roman Catholic School, Mudgee
Davies, Montague Cecil	E	H G					L M	H M	Newington
Delohery, Cornelius							L M	H M	Mr Frazer, West Maitland
Dickson, Charles John Hooston	E	H G					L M		King's School
Dove, John Clement	E	H G					L M		Grammar School Singleton
Dove, William Richard Norton	E	H G					L M		Grammar School, Singleton
Dunn, Sydney Thomas		H G					L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Ewens, Charlotte Harriet	E	H G					L M		Public School Ashfield
Flanagan, Edward Joseph		H G	F				L M		Roman Catholic School, Orange
Flint, Charles Alfred	E	H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Fox, Charles Bennett	E	H G	F			Gk	L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Fraser, Donald Ernest	E	H G					L M		Public School, Parramatta North
Fraser, Robert Allen		H G					L M	H M	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
Gale, John Windeyer		H G	F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Mr Ord
Garran, Elsie Clementine	E	H G		Gn.			L M		Misses Hardie
Geddes, Samuel Robert	E		F		L				Sydney Grammar School
Gillespie, George Court		H G					L M		St John's Mudgee
Gleadow, John Charles		H G					L M		Public School, Balmain
Grieve, Robert Henry	E	H G					L M	H M	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
Haggard Alice	E	H G	F	Gn					Grammar School, Brisbane
Hanlon, William Egan	E	H G					L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Haughton, Arthur		H G					L M	H M	Public School, Ashfield
Hayden, Eva Margaret	E	H G	F						Miss Marten
Henderson, William		H G					L M		Public School, Newcastle
Herbert, John Gaffney	E	H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Hewson, Frederick Edmund Sydney		H G					L M		Public School, Cooma
Hixson, Edward Maxwell							L M	H M.	Mr Southey
Holt, Eliza Marion*	E	H G	F		L		L M		Miss Baxter
Houston, Alfred Joshua	E	H G	F		L	Gk			Sydney Grammar School
Howard Edward	E	H G					L M	H M	Newington
Inghs, Marion	E	H G			L		L M		Public School Croobyar
James, William			F		L	Gk	L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Jeffries, William Archibald			F		L				All Saints Bathurst
Kenna, George Frederick	E	H G							St Stanislaus, Bathurst
Kennedy, Emma Ellen	E	H G	F						Grammar School, Brisbane
Kilpatrick, Peter	E	H G	F				L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
King, Aphra Kate			F				L M		Private
King, Henry		H G					L M		St Patrick's, Goulburn
Kingsford, Caroline Elizabeth	E	H G	F						Grammar School, Brisbane
Knox, Adrian							L M	H M	Mr Southey
Larkin Henry Thomas	E	H G					L M	H M	Public School Kiama
Lenthall, Rowland Edmund		H G			L		L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Lewington, Alfred James		H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Littlejohn, George Stanley	E	H G					L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Livermore, William Edward	E	H G					L M		Mr Southey
Love, Ellen Clark	E	H G	F				L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Love, Wilton Wood Russell	E	H G		Gn	L		L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Lowe, Stanley Septimus		H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Lyons, Myles							L M	H M	Roman Catholic School Mudgee
Macdonald, James							L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Macintosh, George Donald	E	H G		Gn	L		L M	H M	Grammar School, Brisbane
Manning Walter Henry							L M	H M	King's School
McDougall, Herbert Crichton	E	H G					L M		Grammar School, Singleton
McFettridge, Frederick					L	Gk	L M		Dr Sly
McGuinn Dennis	E	H G							St Stanislaus', Bathurst
McIntyre, John Edwin	E	H G					L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
McLelland, Mary	E	H G					L M	H M	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
McManamey, James Whiteside Fraser	E	H G	F		L		L M	H M	All Saints, Bathurst
Meiklejohn, Frederick William		H G					L M	H M	Newington
Miller, Alexander							L M	H M	Miss Baxter
Moore, Verner Wise	E				L	Gk	L M		Sydney Grammar School
Moriarty, Marion		H G			L	Gk			Sydney Grammar School
Mortley, Emily Janet	E		F						Mr Fache
Morton, Oswald Gordon	E	H G					L M		Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
Murphy, Edward		H G					L M	H M	Roman Catholic School, Mudgee
Murray, John	E						L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Noble, Alexander		H G					L M	H M.	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
O'Donnell, Terence	E	H G			L		L M		St Patrick's, Goulburn
O'Neill, Emily Agnes	E	H G	F						Springfield College
O'Sullivan, Eugene Francis		H G					L M		Sacred Heart College, West Maitland
Poolman, Arthur Edward	E				L	Gk.	L M		Sydney Grammar School
Pratten, Thomas Symes	E						L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Purser, Francis Alfred	E						L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Reid, James	E	H G	F				L M		Sydney Grammar School
Rygate, Charles D H		H G			L		L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Rolin, Tom	E	H G	F				L M		Mr Southey
Saddington, Robert Vernon		H G					L M	H M.	Public School, Burwood
Schwartzkoff, Henry Charles		H G					L M		Grammar School, Brisbane
Scott, Florence	E	H G	F	Gn					Mr Hole
Selkirk, Robert	E	H G					L M		Denominational School, Botany street
Shaw, Alfred Moss					L		L M	H M	King's School
Sheppard, Edmund Hazlewood		H G	F		L	Gk	L M		Sydney Grammar School
Skinner, Heibert	E	H G					L M		Mr Leach, Windsor
Smith, John Dick							L M		Public School, Paddington
Southern, Frank Irvine	E		F						Springfield College
Speer, Fannie Margaret	E	H G					L M		Sydney Grammar School
Stacey, Frederick Lewis		H G					L M		Grammar School, Singleton
Stephen, Evelyn Alfred Hindmarsh	E	H G					L M	H M	King's School
Thorne, Walter Allen		H G			L	Gk	L M		Sydney Grammar School
Trebeck, Tom	E	H G	F				L M	H M	Presbyterian School, Shoalhaven
Upton Samuel		H G					L M		Public School, Parramatta South
Watt, James									Alberto College
White, Emily Jane	E	H G	F				L M	H M	King's School
Wickham, Francis Edward		H G					L M	H M	Sydney Grammar School
Wilkinson, Frederick Busby	E	H G			L	Gk.	L M	H M	Grammar School, Singleton.
Williams, Walter James	E	H G					L M		Wesleyan School, Surry Hills
Young, George Douglas		H G					L M		

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

## ARITHMETIC.—1½ hour.

1. Multiply eighty millions seven thousand six hundred by eight millions seven hundred and sixty.
2. Divide £255 18s. 9d. by 225.
3. How much linen may be bought for £41 12s. 6d. if 405 yards cost £69 7s. 6d.?
4. Make out a bill for the following:—Sugar, 4 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs., at £4 17s. 4d. per cwt.; tea, 166 lbs., at 3s. 8d. per lb.

## ENGLISH.—2 hours.

- A. Write down the past tense and past participle of the following verbs:—I burst, I defer, I forego, I forsake, I let, I swell, I thrust.
- B. Parse the following:—All men hoped that he would fail, though few durst say so.
- C. Explain the meaning of the following words, and give an example to illustrate each:—Abbreviate, apostate, celibacy, docile, intrinsic, rhetoric.
- D. Point out all the faults in the following:—
  1. Nobody but him is frightened of the dog.
  2. I bought the turnips of the man as grewed them.
  3. There are others who will do equally as well as them.

## HISTORY.—1½ hour.

- A. Trace the descent of Queen Victoria from Henry VIII, and that of Edward IV from Henry III.
- B. Give an account of the following:—
  - a. The career of Thomas a'Beckett.
  - b. The obtaining of Magna Charta.
  - c. The Wars of the Roses.
  - d. The dissolution of the Monasteries.
  - e. The protectorate of Somerset.
- C. Who were Lambert, Simnel, Walter Raleigh, Oliver Cromwell, the Duke of Monmouth, Robert Harley, Robert Walpole?

## GEOGRAPHY.—1½ hour.

- A. Draw a rough outline map of Italy, including Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, and indicate upon it the position of the Apennines, the Tiber, the Po, Turin, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Vesuvius, and Etna.
- B. Describe the general course of the Mississippi, its tributaries and the towns it passes.
- C. What are the boundaries of Peru and of Patagonia? Where are the Straits of Magellan?
- D. Where are the following places:—Buenos Ayres, San Domingo, Chicago, Suez, Natal, Gibraltar, Madagascar, Teheran, Danzig, Anatolia, Breslau, and Nice?

## CIVIL SERVICE AND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

## DICTATION.

I was received with all the sympathy due to a man bearing the signs of physical exhaustion, and exposure to the alternate extremes of heat and cold. My face was both attenuated and sallow, and told too plain a tale of unwholesome diet, and a near approach to famine. The female inhabitants attempted neither to suppress nor disguise their feelings; the woeful havoc which was legible in my visage seemed to make a stronger appeal to their tenderness, and to open a more direct avenue to their hearts than the unimpaired features of a sleek and well-attired foreigner.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRELIMINARY.

## COMPOSITION.—1 hour.

Subject—*Self-conceit*.

1. Shuts out Knowledge.
2. Warps Judgment.
3. Mars Friendship.
4. Hinders Advancement.

## ARITHMETIC.—1 hour.

1. Multiply one thousand three hundred and one millions sixty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-four by eight hundred and fifty-four.
  2. Multiply £2 7s. 8½d. by 79.
  3. How much corn at 8s. 8d. per cwt. may be bought for £64 3s. 2½d.?
- Make out a bill for the following articles:—27 lbs. of sugar, at 4½d. per lb.; 17½ lbs. of tea, at 3s. 2d. per lb.; and 9¼ lbs. of coffee, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

## JUNIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

## ENGLISH.—3½ hours.

- A. Certain English verbs are spelt in the same manner as nouns, but are distinguished from them in other ways. Mention those ways, and give examples to illustrate the several parts of your answer. Do these differences explain why there is only the difference of a single letter between other verbs and their cognate nouns?
- B. Mention three additions, by which the name of the office is formed from the name of the officer. What is the name of the office of a Mayor, a Sheriff, a Pope, a Protector, a Sovereign? Account for the word *landscape*.
- C. Derive dearth, drought, ruth, mirth, ruth, health, tilth. Show that all verbs ending in *ply* and *due* are not formed from the same roots.
- D. Some abstract nouns are formed by certain terminations. Mention the principal ones, and state which are of Anglo-Saxon origin and which are not.
- E. Parse the following, except what is in italics—

“Were it a draught for Juno *when she banquets*  
I would not taste thy treasonous offer; none  
But such as are good men can give *good things*.”

- F. Explain the words in Italics—

“I do not think my sister *so to seek*,  
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book.”  
“Scorning the *unexempt condition*.”  
“Coarse complexions  
And cheeks of *sorry grain*.”  
“Yet 'tis but the *lees*  
And *settlings* of a melancholy blood.”  
“Helping all *urchin* blasts.”  
“Where no *crude* surfeit reigns”  
“On whose fresh lap the *swart star* sparely looks.”  
“With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown.”

- G. Quote as much as you can remember of passages in the *Lycidas* on the following subjects:—The earth mourning for the death of the shepherd; though life may be short for fame, it should not be ill-spent; St. Peter's denunciation of the vices of the clergy. On the following in *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*:—The occupations of the votary of Melancholy in the night-time; Mirth in the tower'd cities; Mirth in the upland hamlets.

HISTORY

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—3 hours.

## HISTORY.

- A. Describe the events in English History from the accession of Edward I to the accession of Richard II.  
 B. Give an account of the principal persons connected with English History from the accession of James II to the death of Queen Anne.  
 C. Mention the causes which led to the American war of Independence, and the various fortunes of that war until it close.

## GEOGRAPHY.

- A. Trace the course of the Danube from its source to its mouth, and tell all that you know of the countries through which it passes, the towns situated on or near its banks, and of the principal tributaries which it receives.  
 B. Draw a rough map of South America, indicating the principal towns, rivers, and mountains.  
 C. What are Adrianople, Alabama, Atlas, Altai, Cracow, Dnieper, Dijon, Everest, Erebus, Finisterre, Finland, Gaudiana, Guernsey, Malacca?  
 Two questions in each part well answered will enable the candidate to pass in this section.

## FRENCH.—3 hours.

- A. Acquérir, acheter, battre, craindre, détruire, fondre, parvenir. Of the above verbs write down the first person singular of the present and passé défini of the indicative and the past participle.  
 B. Translate into French—  
 This new coat. Those old houses. This new country. France has had some great Generals. What a beautiful tree. What a foolish idea. She has lost a tooth.  
 C. Translate into French—  
 (1.) They have thrown themselves into the river.  
 (2.) They have fought during the whole afternoon.  
 (3.) I did not suppose he would come to torment us so soon.  
 (4.) I should like to have these flowers, but I should not wish to deprive you of them.  
 (5.) That book is not thine; do not use it.  
 (6.) What has he done to you that you wish to have him punished?  
 (7.) Has he repeated to you the lesson that you made him learn?  
 (8.) You spend more than you gain, which is not the way to become rich.  
 D. Translate into English—  
 "Dans ce récit" to "ta harangue." La Fontaine's Fables I. 19.  
 "Mortellement" to "à l'autre." Ibid., I. 6.

## GERMAN.—3 hours.

- A. To Translate into English—  
 "Der Hafe und der Fuchß." Lessing's Fables II, 15.  
 B. Translate into English—  
 C. Give the meaning, the gender, and the nominative plural of—Dach, dolch, dorf, dorn, glied, hafen, halm, loch, nagel, rand, schnabel, schwager.  
 "Der Gjel mit dem Löwen." Ibid II, 8.  
 Write down the past tense, indicative and conjunctive, and the participle of the following verbs—Beissen, denken, essen, fiessen, gelten, halten, stehlen, wachsen, zwingen.  
 D. Translate into German—  
 He dwells in our house, but he does not sleep in this room. Whose children did you introduce to that lady yesterday? His daughters have remained in the country, and are occupied with their books. A good heart gives better counsel than the sharpest wit. Of all our dogs that old one is the most faithful and intelligent. My son is said to have gained the prize. Such a good opportunity may possibly not occur. Let me know what I have to expect.  
 Candidates must attempt one-half of both C and of D. Only the first sentence of D need be written in the German character.

## LATIN.—3½ hours.

- A. Write down the perfect and supine of adimo, adjuvo, excolo, findo, fulcio, lacesso, metior, repello, tero.  
 B. Write down the Latin for—1. A worse omen. 2. A broad stream. 3. Of no praise. 4. The other ship. 5. The buried ashes.—The fortieth stone. 6. The Generals have two hundred cohorts a-piece. 7. This happened in the two hundred and seventieth year from the building of the city.  
 C. Translate into Latin—  
 (1.) If I had heard that the old man was sick I would have sent him a letter.  
 (2.) Nobody shall prevent me from obeying the laws.  
 (3.) We all know what arts he used to gain that honor.  
 (4.) He confessed that the enemy would have beaten him if the prætor had not come to his assistance.  
 (5.) It makes little difference whether you injured the State yourself, or did not oppose those who threatened it with destruction.  
 (6.) He was in such great danger that many cried out that it was all over with the army.  
 D. Translate into English—  
 "Pro his Divitiacus," to "obsides poposit." Cæsar B. G. II, 14, 15.  
 "Adjuvabat" to "posset." Ibid. 17, 18.

## GREEK.—3 hours.

- A. Translate into Greek—To the greater men. To the better boy. The fewest ships. I have seventy oxen. Of the horses, some are black and some are white. The daughters of such a woman. That island. Along the sacred way. The twenty-ninth day before the marriage. With the dogs of the old woman.  
 B. (Prepositions and Verbs.) He will be admired by all. I will go along the river towards the city. I was saved through the slaves. They received gifts from their sons. He was seen from the walls. He lay close to the tree. In the time of Agamemnon the heroes did not fight from horses but were borne on chariots. We suffered many things from those who had betrayed us.  
 C. (Syntax.) If I saw the king, I would tell him all things. If you had drunk the wine you would have died. I knew that nobody would hear it. They brought me word that he would write the letter. For how much did you buy the house? I gave you money that you might not steal. We will not let you go lest you should fall into dangers.  
 D. Translate into English—  
 "Ἡμεῖς οὐτε" to "εἰ ποιοῦντες." Anabasis II, III, 21-24.  
 "Ἐγώ, ὦ Τισσαφέρην," to "τοιοῦτον οὐδέν." Ibid., II, V, 3-5.  
 "Ὁ δὲ νεανίσκος" to "ἐπράττετο." Cyropædia, V, I, 18.

## E. Parse—

Καθίεσαν, φανοίην, ἔσταμεν, παθήσομαι, πίομεθα, ἐξελάω, κομιῶ, δψς, χρῶ.

Two out of the three Greek extracts must be attempted.

## LOWER MATHEMATICS.—3 hours.

N.B.—Work must be shown up in each of the three Subjects.

1. Define an acute angle, an acute angled triangle, and a parallelogram, and give Euclid's three postulates.  
 2. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.  
 3. The straight lines which join the extremities of equal and parallel straight lines towards the same parts are themselves equal and parallel.  
 4.

4. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Simplify  $\frac{5\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 15\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{2}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{4}{5} \text{ of } 7\frac{1}{2} - 5\frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 \div \frac{1}{18}}$ .

6. Add 3795 of 18s. to 4360 of £9 5s.

7. If £4 be worth 117 lire in Italian currency, and 23.4 lire be worth 21 francs, express £26 3s. 4d. in francs and decimals of a franc.

8. On what sum does the simple interest for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years at 6 per cent. amount to £276 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.?

9. From 16  $\left(\frac{3x - 2y}{8} + \frac{5x - 3y}{4}\right)$

Subtract 32  $\left(\frac{9x - 2y}{16} - \frac{3x - 5y}{8}\right)$

10. Divide  $(2x + 3y)^3 + (2y + 3z)^3$  by  $2x + 5y + 3z$ .

11. Simplify  $\frac{x + y}{(x - y)^2} + \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - y^2} + \frac{4xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ .

12. Find the G. C. M. of  $3x^4 + 5x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x + 2$  and  $2x^4 + 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x + 5$ .

13. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{5} = 7\frac{3}{5}.$$

$$(ii) \frac{x}{4} - 4\frac{1}{2} - \frac{12 - x}{5\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{8\frac{1}{2}}{11}.$$

#### HIGHER MATHEMATICS.—3 hours.

*N.B.—Work must be shown up in both Subjects.*

1. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts together, with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square on the other part. If the given line is one inch in length, what will be the lengths of its segments in inches?

3. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides which contain that angle by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle and the acute angle.

Deduce the 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid.

4. If two circles touch each other internally, the straight line which joins their centres, being produced, shall pass through the point of contact.

5. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

6. Prove that  $3(a + b + c)^3 - (a + b)^3 - (b + c)^3 - (c + a)^3 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3 = 6(ab + bc + ca)(a + b + c)$ .

7. Find the L. C. M. of  $(x - y)^3$ ,  $x^2 y(x + y)^2$ ,  $xy(x^2 - y^2)$ ,  $x^3 - x^2 y + x y^2$ ,  $x^2 y + x y^2 + y^3$ , and  $x^6 - y^6$ .

8. Solve the equations—

$$(i) \frac{1}{3x - 2} - \frac{3}{5(x - 1)} = -\frac{7}{20}$$

$$(ii) \begin{cases} x^2 + 2xy = 39. \\ xy + 2y^2 = 65. \end{cases}$$

$$(iii) (x - a)(x - b)(x - c) = x^3.$$

9. If  $a : b = c : d = e : f$ , prove that each ratio is equal to  $ma + nc + pe : mb + nd + pf$ ; and also that  $a^2 + c^2 + e^2, ab + cd + ef$  and  $b^2 + d^2 + f^2$  are in continued proportion.

10. At an election contest between a free-trader and a protectionist, the free-trader was returned by a majority of 880. If one out of every seven of his supporters had voted for the other side he would have been beaten by 180 votes. How many votes were recorded for each candidate?

#### ENGLISH.—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A. Give the primary meaning of the words—bate, buxom, feature, knave, silly, shamefaced, trade, plight, pawn, uncouth, and give their etymologies as far as you know them.

B. Show by examples that the inflections could, would, and should sometimes indicate a difference of tense only, and sometimes of mood only, and give examples where may and might must be taken as either indicative or subjunctive according to the sense intended.

C. I dethrone, I forego, I substitute:—Give examples where the same prepositions impart the same force to the verb with which it is compounded.

Show that the prefix *de* in verbs has a different force according to the difference of its own derivation.

D. Prince Henry calls Falstaff "*My old lad of the castle.*" How do you explain this? and what other traces remain of the fact here indicated?

E. Explain the following:—"I know his death will be a march of twelve score." "It would have bought me lights at good cheap." "Rash bavin wits." "How doth the Martlemas your master?"

F. Give brief characters of Hotspur and Owen Glendower, and an historical account of Mortimer.

G. Quote any lines that you can remember of the following passages:—(x) Where Henry contrasts his manners with those of Richard II. (y) Where Falstaff describes his levies. (z) Where Northumberland determines to avenge his son's fall.

#### HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—3 Hours.

A. What were the following:—The Siege of Granada, the Sicilian Vespers, the Sack of Rome, the Council of Constance, the Battle of Lepanto, the War of the League, the Thirty Years' War, the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Treaty of the Pyrenees.

B. Give some account of the following persons, and mention the English Sovereign in whose time they flourished:—Frederick Barbarosa, Philip Augustus, Gregory VII, Matthias Corvinus, William the Silent, Richelieu, Queen Christiana Turenne, Frederick the Great.

C. Into what principal periods would you divide the History of Spain and that of Italy?

#### GEOGRAPHY.

A. Describe the countries round Hindoostan from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Malacca, mentioning the principal towns, and stating to what Governments they respectively belong.

B. Describe the countries, seas, and islands lying between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.

C. What commercial or historical interest attaches to the following places:—Bagdad, Dresden, Leeds, Boston, Drogheda, Lyons, Sheffield, Rhodes, Prague, Quebec?

Two questions in each part well answered will enable the candidate to pass in this Section.

## SENIOR PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

FRENCH—3 hours.

## A. Translate into French—

On the other hand, fishes may be drowned in water just as easily as ourselves if it does not contain air. The little fish who could have lived very well in the bottle we were just now talking about before you exposed it to the flame of the taper, would have died in it after all the air bubbles had gone off; and I hope I need not tell you why. In the same way, if you leave fishes too long in a small quantity of water without renewing it, they suffer exactly as we do if the air which we breathe is not changed often enough. As soon as they have consumed what oxygen is in the water, it can no longer keep them alive. It is then, especially, you will see them come gasping to the surface to call upon the air for help. Those who keep gold fish in a glass bowl ought to know this, and to change their water oftener than it is generally done. When we take poor little creatures from their natural way of life, and set a human providence over them in the place of the Divine one which has hitherto been their safeguard, the least we can do is to acquaint ourselves with the laws of their existence, so that we may not expose them to the risk of suffering by our ignorance.

## B. Translate into English—

"Leur roi Jacques" to "mépriser." Siècle de Louis XIV, chap. xv.

## C. Translate into English—

"Quoi! lorsque vous voyez" to "tous rentrer." Racine, "Esther." Act I, scene 3.

GERMAN—3 hours.

## A. Translate into German—

Tilly was indebted only to accident for his deliverance; although exhausted with many wounds he would not give himself up as prisoner to a Swedish cavalier who was bringing him in, and this man was already intending to slay him, when just at the right time a pistol shot stretched him on the earth; but more dreadful to him than the danger of death and than wounds was the grief of outliving his reputation, and of losing in a single day the labour of a whole long life. All his former victories were nothing to him now that the one single victory eluded his grasp which alone was to put the crown upon all those others. Nothing remained to him of all those brilliant deeds of arms but the curses of humanity with which they were accompanied. From this day forth Tilly did not recover his gaiety, and his good fortune returned to him no more.

## B. Translate into English—

"Sein immer arbeitender Kopf," to "festhalten." Schiller's Thirty Years War, book 2 (Character of Wallenstein).

## C. Translate into English—

"Über wäre" to "riß ihn Bappenheim dahin." Ibid. (Before the Battle of Leipzig.)

LATIN—3½ hours.

## A. Translate into Latin—

When the term was expired, and Coriolanus returned with all his forces, they sent a second embassy, "to entreat him to lay aside his resentment, to draw off the Volscians from their territories, and then to proceed as should seem most conducive to the advantage of both nations. For that the Romans would not give up anything through fear; but if he thought it reasonable that the Volscians should be indulged in some particular points, they would be duly considered if they laid down their arms." Coriolanus replied, "That as General of the Volscians he would give them no answer, but as one who was yet a citizen of Rome he would advise and exhort them to entertain humble thoughts, and to come within three days with a ratification of the just conditions he had proposed. At the same time he assured them, that if their resolution should be of a different nature it would not be safe for them to come any more into his camp with empty words."

## B. Translate into English—

"Non ebur" to "natos." Horace, Odes II, 18.

"Regnavit Ancus" to "tabernaeque factae." Livy I, 35.

GREEK—3 hours.

## A. Translate into English—

"Ταῦτε, φίλοι," to "οἶον ἐτύχθη." Iliad, II, 299.

## B. Translate into English—

"Ὀρνυτο" to "κίχλω." Iliad, III, 267.

C. Trace the words underlined in extracts A and B to their roots, parse them, and point out any peculiarities of inflections, giving such examples as you can remember of similar formations.

[*Δαῶμεν, ἠγέρεθοντο, ὑποπειπῆτες, τετριγῶτας, ἀμφιαχίαν, ἀρίζηλον, ἀγκυλομήτεω, ἔχευαν, κάρτο, καταπέφυγν, κίχλω.*]

In what does *ἠγέρι* ἔοικε offend against the Homeric prosody? Mention two changes by either of which this might be avoided. Show by as many examples as you can remember that *εν* and *α* are variations of the same root.

What is meant by *δ ἀπαρέμφατος ἀντι τοῦ προστακτικοῦ*? Give instances of it.

## D. Translate into Attic Greek:—

w. The Kings, however, were consulted about his return, and they hoped that in his presence they should experience less insolence amongst the people. Returning then to a city thus disposed, he immediately applied himself to alter the whole frame of the constitution. Sensible that a partial change, and the introducing some new laws, would be of no sort of advantage, but, as in a case of a body diseased and full of bad humours, whose temperament is to be corrected and new formed by medicines, it was necessary to begin a new regimen.

x. If I had known that (*ἔτι*) he would bid you tell him from whence you brought the gold, I should have advised you to answer nothing until he promised that he would tell no one.

y. While they were giving back the slaves the others were standing under the porch of the temple, expecting what the King would say.

z. This custom has been handed down to them from their ancestors, and has become too strong to be changed by any laws passed against it.

(Candidates can choose between A and B. Two at least of the pieces under D must be attempted.)

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.—3 hours.

1. Find the L.C.M. of 12, 20, 63, and 133.

2. Reduce  $\frac{481}{100}$  of £2 4s. 5½d. +  $\frac{36}{100}$  of 12s. 1½d., to the decimal of £5.

3. A person can discharge a debt by paying at the end of one, two, and three years, equal instalments of £926 2s.

What is the amount of the debt, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent.?

4. If  $n + 1$  digits of a square root have been obtained by the ordinary process, prove that  $n$  more digits may be obtained by division only.

Find  $\sqrt{5}$  to eight places of decimals, using the method to obtain the last four figures.

5. Simplify  $\frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5})^2}$

6. Extract the fifth root of 6414529, the following logarithms being known:—

log. 6.4145 = .8071628,

log. 6.4146 = .8071696,

log. 2.2984 = .3614256,

log. 2.2985 = .3614445,

7. If  $(a^2 - b c)(b^2 - c a)(c^2 - a b) = 0$ , prove that

$$\frac{1}{a^3} + \frac{1}{b^3} + \frac{1}{c^3} = \frac{a^3 + b^3 + c^3}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

8. If four quantities of the same kind be proportionals, the sum of the greatest and least is greater than the sum of the other two.

9. Prove that a quadratic equation cannot have more than two roots.

If  $\alpha, \beta$  denote the roots of  $x^2 + px + q = 0$ , form a quadratic equation whose roots shall be  $\alpha + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \beta + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$

and whose coefficients are expressed in terms of  $p$  and  $q$ .

10. Solve the equations

$$(i.) \quad \begin{cases} (3y + x)(3x - y) = (3x + y)(3y - x). \\ (x - 3)(y + 3) = (2x - y)^2. \end{cases}$$

$$(ii.) \quad (x - a)(x - b)(x - c) = x^3.$$

$$(iii.) \quad \frac{1}{x^2 - 7x + 3} - \frac{4}{4x^2 + 8x + 263} = \frac{1}{2x^2 - 23x + 4} - \frac{1}{2x^2 + 13x + 255}$$

11. Prove that the arithmetic, geometric, and harmonic means between two quantities are themselves in geometric progression.

Three quantities are in G.P.; the first exceeds the sum of the other two by 1, and the last exceeds twice the middle term by 1. Find the quantities.

12. Eliminate  $x, y, z$  from the equations.

$$\begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 1, \\ x^2 + \frac{y^2}{b} + \frac{z^2}{c} &= 1, \\ -\frac{(x - p)}{x} &= -\frac{(y - q)}{y} = -\frac{(z - r)}{z} \end{aligned}$$

13. Assuming the binomial Theorem for a positive integral index, prove it for any index whatever.

Criticise the following statement:—

$$-1 = \frac{1}{1-2} = (1-2)^{-1} = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots \text{to } \infty$$

14. Find the number of combinations of  $n$  things taken  $r$  together without assuming the formula for the permutations.

#### GEOMETRY.—3 hours.

- Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
- The three interior angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.
- Describe a square upon a given finite straight line.
- If a straight line be divided into any two parts the square upon the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.
- Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre.
- A segment of a circle being given, describe the circle of which it is a segment.
- Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
- Triangles and parallelograms of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
- In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.
- If two straight lines be parallel, and one of them be at right angles to a plane, the other also shall be at right angles to the same plane.

#### TRIGONOMETRY.—3 hours.

1. What is the circular measure of an angle? What are the relative magnitudes of the unit of circular measure, and the grade?

Find the circular measure of an angle in which the number of French minutes is one more than the number of English minutes.

- Prove that  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ . For what value of  $\theta$  is  $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$  greatest?
- Prove that  $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$ , using a figure in which  $A$  and  $B$  are each less than a right angle, but  $A + B$  greater than a right angle.

Deduce the formula—

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm \sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A}.$$

What sign must be given to the radicals when  $A$  lies between 7 and 8 right angles in magnitude?

- If  $\tan^2 \alpha = 1 + 2 \tan^2 \beta$ , then will  $\cos 2\beta = 1 + 2 \cos 2\alpha$ ?
- If  $1 + \cos(\beta - \gamma) + \cos(\gamma - \alpha) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 0$ , then either  $\beta - \gamma, \gamma - \alpha$ , or  $\alpha - \beta$  must be an odd multiple of  $\pi$ .
- Prove the inverse formulæ—

$$(i.) \quad \tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \gamma = \tan^{-1} \frac{x + \gamma}{1 - x\gamma}.$$

$$(ii.) \quad 3 \sin^{-1} x = \sin^{-1} (3x - 4x^3).$$

$$\text{Show that } \tan^{-1} \frac{3}{4} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{7} = n\pi \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

7. When the three sides of a triangle are given, investigate a formula expressing the tangent of half an angle in terms of the sides.

Ex.  $a = 352.25, b = 513.27, c = 482.68$  chains. Find the angle  $A$ , having given the following logarithms:—

$$\begin{aligned} \log. 67410 &= 4.8287243 \\ \log. 32185 &= 4.5076535 \\ \log. 16083 &= 4.2063401 \\ \log. 19142 &= 4.2819873 \\ L. \tan 20^\circ 38' &= 9.5758104 \\ L. \tan 20^\circ 39' &= 9.5761934 \end{aligned}$$

8. If  $r_1, r_2$  be the radii of the described circles of a triangle opposite the angles  $A, B$  respectively, prove that

$$r_1 \sin \frac{C}{2} = c \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}$$

and that  $r_1 + r_2 = c \cot \frac{C}{2}$ .

9. Assuming De Moivre's Theorem, prove that

$$\sin \alpha = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^3}{3} + \frac{\alpha^5}{5} - \dots$$

10. Assume that

$$\sin \alpha = \alpha \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{\pi^2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2^2 \pi^2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{3^2 \pi^2} \right) \dots,$$

and

and by means of the last question, show that

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \text{ to } \infty = \frac{\pi^2}{6},$$

and that  $\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots \text{ to } \infty = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$

**ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—3 hours.**

1. Find the equation of a straight line whose intercepts on the axes are  $a$ ,  $b$ , also find the co-ordinates of its middle point.

If a straight line move so that the length intercepted by the axes is constant, prove that its middle point describes a circle round the origin.

2. Find the equation of a straight line passing through the given points,  $x_1, y_1$ , and  $x_2, y_2$ .

Hence find the equation of a tangent to the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = c^2$ , and prove the sum of the squares of the reciprocals of its intercepts on the axes is constant.

3. Prove (i) that any equation between  $x$  and  $y$  makes the point  $x$  and  $y$  lie on some definite curve; (ii) that the degree of the equation gives the number of points in which this curve is cut by an arbitrary straight line.

4. Draw the curves whose equations, referred to rectangular axes, are

- (i)  $x^2 = 2y$ ,
- (ii)  $x^2 = 2xy$ ,
- (iii)  $x^3 + y^3 = 0$ ,
- (iv)  $2(x^2 + y^2) = 5x - 7y$ ,
- (v)  $xy(x^2 + y^2) = 0$ ,
- (iv)  $xy = x + y$ .

5. What is represented by each of the following equations?

(i)  $r = a \cos \theta$ .

(ii)  $\frac{1}{r} = -\cos(\theta - a) + \frac{1}{b} \sin(\theta - a)$ .

(iii)  $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} y + a_2 x^{n-2} y^2 + \dots + a^n y^n = 0$ .

(iv)  $\frac{a}{r} + \frac{r}{a} = \cos \theta + \sec \theta$ .

6. Find the locus of the vertex of a triangle when the base is given, and the sum of the squares of the sides.

7. If the tangent at a point P on an ellipse meet the axes CA, CB in T, t, and if PM, Pm be drawn perpendicular to the axes, prove that CM. CT = CA<sup>2</sup> and Cm Ct = CB<sup>2</sup>.

8. Prove that  $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$  represents any confocal with  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ . Hence prove that a confocal ellipse and hyperbola cut each other at right angles.

9. Prove that the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a conic lie on a straight line. Hence, in a central conic, if CP is conjugate to CD, CD will be conjugate to CP.

10. Prove that  $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ , represents an ellipse, a parabola, or a hyperbola, according as  $ab - h^2$  is positive, zero or negative.

**MECHANICS.—3 hours.**

1. Assuming the law called the parallelogram of forces for direction, prove it for magnitude.

If A, B, C . . . be  $n$  points lying in order on a straight line, and if O be any other point in space, show that forces represented by OA, OB, OC, etc., are equivalent to a single force represented by OR, where R is a point in the straight line AB . . . such that  $n \cdot AR = AB + AC + AD + \dots$

2. What is meant by action and reaction being equal and opposite?

Three unequal pieces of the same uniform rod are loosely pinned together so as to form a triangle ABC, and the side AB is then supported in a horizontal position. Prove that the action at C may be resolved into components along BC and CA, proportioned to cot A and cot B respectively.

3. If particles of mass  $m_1, m_2, \dots$  be situated at distances  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  from a plane, their centre of gravity will be situated at a distance from that plane

$$\frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + \dots}{m_1 + m_2 + \dots}$$

The diagonals of a square being drawn from four triangles, one of which is removed, find the C. G. of the area remaining.

4. Find the resultant of two parallel forces acting on a finite body in opposite directions.

What is a couple, and how can a couple be balanced?

What are the forces acting on a screw-driver when it is in use?

5. Describe a system of pulleys in which the movable blocks descend as the weight ascends.

Shew that in this system, if the number of movable pulleys be  $n - 1$ , and their weight be neglected,  $W = (2^n - 1) P$ .

6. When is a body in a stable equilibrium?

A child is piling up bricks, and makes the end of each fresh brick project half-an-inch over the last, the bricks being seven inches and a half long. Find how many bricks he will use before the pile falls over.

7. Prove that if a body be weighed alternately in each scale-pan of a false balance, the true weight will be the square root of the product of the apparent weights.

A man uses one scale-pan for buying corn, and the other for selling it; and, though the amount bought and sold seem to balance, he really keeps 10 per cent. of all that appears to pass through his hands. Prove that the arms of his balance are in the ratio 1.05125 : 1 very nearly.

8. Define the term friction, and state what laws it obeys both before and after it reaches its utmost amount.

A homogeneous cube is placed, with four edges horizontal, on an incline plane, and being gradually tilted, begins to slide just as it is on the point of turning over. Find the coefficient of friction.

**PHYSICS.—3 hours.**

1. Give an illustration of the following law of motion:—"If any number of forces act together upon a moving body, each force generates the same velocity as it would generate if it acted singly upon the body at rest."

2. What is meant by the term "universal gravitation"?

3. What is the nature of sound waves?

4. A litre of air is measured at 15° 5C and 745 mm barometric pressure; what volume will it occupy at 0°C and at 760 mm?

5. Describe the Thermo-pile.

6. What do you understand by the terms *dark heat* and *actinic rays*, respectively?

7. Describe Ruhmkorff's coil.

8. What are the differences between magnetic and diamagnetic bodies?

**CHEMISTRY.—**

## CHEMISTRY.—3 hours.

1. What is an element? Enumerate the non-metallic elements.
2. How is ozone prepared?
3. What is the composition of the atmosphere?
4. How is iodine prepared?
5. How much pure calcium carbonate would you require for the preparation of 10 grammes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) gas?  
(Ca = 40. C = 12. O = 16)
6. How is phosphorus prepared from bone ash?
7. What do you know about the preparation of iron from its ores?
8. Give tests for the detection of lead, antimony, iron, silver and copper

## RECEIPTS and Disbursements of the University of Sydney, for the year 1877

Receipts		Disbursements	
	£ s d		£ s d
Received by balance in Commercial Bank 1st January, 1877	162 14 10	Paid for Salaries, Charges, Printing, and Improvement of Grounds	5,197 1 8
„ from Government—Annual Endowment	5,000 0 0	„ University Scholarships	225 0 0
„ Hovell Lectureship Account	65 0 5	„ out of amount of special vote for Repairs to Building	189 9 3
„ Government, under special vote for Repairs	1,500 0 0	„ Debenture for Salting Exhibition	100 0 0
„ Mrs Hunter Bailie to found a Bursary	790 0 0	„ „ Cooper Scholarship	100 0 0
„ Sale of land, portion of Hovell Estate	250 0 0	„ to Commercial Bank for fixed Deposits —	
„ J B Watt, Esq., to found a Bursary	1,000 0 0	„ Hovell Lectureship	£250 6 3
„ A Renwick, Esq., to found a Scholarship	1,000 0 0	„ Renwick Scholarship	1,000 0 0
„ by Sale of Debentures taken from Deas Thomson Scholarships	225 18 0	„ J B Watt Bursary	1 000 0 0
„ and sold to Saltang and Cooper account	200 0 0	„ H Bailie Bursary, No 2	800 0 0
„ for Pasturage	100 0 0	„ the following sums on account Private Foundations, viz —	3,050 6 3
„ Lecture Fees, after paying Professors' shares	225 18 0	„ Lithgow Scholarship	50 0 0
„ Degree and other Fees	108 0 0	„ Professor Pell Medal	10 0 0
„ Rents of properties and Interest on Debentures and		„ Levey Scholarship	35 0 0
Investments belonging to Private Foundations viz —		„ Deas Thomson Scholarship	54 19 6
„ Lithgow Scholarship	£70 0 0	„ Cooper Scholarship	70 11 3
„ Professor Pell Medal	10 0 0	„ Barker Scholarship	61 11 3
„ G W Allen Scholarship	20 0 0	„ Wentworth Prize Medal	10 0 0
„ Levey Scholarship	45 0 0	„ Earl Belmore Medal	15 0 0
„ Deas Thomson Scholarship	92 2 8	„ John Fairfax Prize	30 0 0
„ Wentworth Fellowship	35 0 0	„ Salting Exhibition	29 0 0
„ Nicholson Medal	10 0 0	„ M Alexander Bursary	50 0 0
„ Cooper Scholarship	128 13 9	„ John West Prize	10 0 0
„ Barker Scholarship	116 3 9	„ Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 1	25 0 0
„ Wentworth Medal	10 0 0	„ John Ewan Fraser Bursary	25 0 0
„ Belmore Medal	15 0 0	„ Sir Hercules Robinson Prize	26 5 0
„ John Fairfax Prizes	30 0 0	„ Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 2	25 0 0
„ Salting Exhibition	27 10 0	„ Hovell Lectureship	227 13 1
„ M Alexander Bursary	50 0 0		
„ John West Medal	10 0 0		
„ Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 1	50 0 0		
„ W C Wentworth Bursary, No 1	50 0 0		
„ „ No 2	50 0 0		
„ Burdekin Bursary	50 0 0		
„ Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
„ John Ewan Frazer Bursary	50 0 0		
„ Sir Hercules Robinson Prize	26 5 0		
„ Hunter Bailie Bursary, No 2	100 0 0		
„ J B Watt Scholarship	50 0 0		
„ Hovell Lectureship account	210 19 9		
	1,356 14 11	By balance in Commercial Bank	2 141 10 11
Total Receipts	£11,758 8 2	Total	£11,758 8 2

GEOFFREY BAGAR,  
Auditor.WILLIAM CLARK,  
Accountant.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements on account of Public Examination Fees for year ended 31st December, 1877.

Receipts		Disbursements.	
	£ s d		£ s d
Received Fees from Candidates for Examination	857 13 0	Paid Expenses connected with the Examinations	256 10 8
		„ to Examiners	601 2 4
	£ 857 13 0		£ 857 13 0

GEOFFREY BAGAR,  
Auditor.WILLIAM CLARK,  
Accountant.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to 15th Section of the Act 14 Vic. No. 31.

## BY-LAWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

*All By-laws heretofore passed by the Senate and now in force are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following By-laws shall be and are hereby declared to be the By-laws under which the University of Sydney shall henceforth be governed: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to revive any By-law previously repealed, or to prejudice any matter already done or commenced under any By-law hitherto in force.*

## CHANCELLOR.

1. The election to the office of Chancellor shall take place at a duly convened meeting of the Senate, to be held in Lent Term.

2. The Chancellor shall be elected for a period of three years (except as hereinafter provided) to be computed from the date of election, but shall be eligible for re-election.

3. In the event of the office of Chancellor becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate, and the Chancellor so appointed shall hold office until the Lent Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

## VICE-CHANCELLOR.

4. The election of the Vice-Chancellor shall take place annually, at a duly convened meeting of the Senate to be held in Lent Term, except as in cases otherwise provided for by the Act of Incorporation.

## SENATE.

*Meetings and Rules of Procedure.*

5. The Senate shall meet on the first Wednesday in every month, or on the nearest convenient day should such first Wednesday be a Public Holiday, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business.

6. At any time in the interval between such monthly meetings, it shall be competent for the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, in any case of emergency to call a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be, for the consideration of any business which he may wish to submit to them.

7. Upon the written requisition of any three members, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both the Registrar, shall convene a special meeting of the Senate, to be held as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of seven days from the receipt of such requisition.

8. Except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, no motion initiating a subject for discussion shall be made but in pursuance of notice given at the previous monthly meeting, and every such notice shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Registrar for that purpose.

9. The Registrar shall issue to each member of the Senate a summons with a written specification of the various matters to be considered at the next meeting of the Senate, whether such meeting be an ordinary or a special one, and such summons, except in any case of emergency as aforesaid, shall be issued at least three days previously to such meeting.

10. In the event of a quorum of the Senate not being present at any monthly or other meeting within half an hour after the hour appointed, the members then present may appoint any convenient future day, of which at least three days' notice shall be given by the Registrar in the usual manner.

11. All the proceedings of the Senate shall be entered in a journal, and at the opening of each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read and confirmed, and the signature of the Chairman then presiding shall be attached thereto.

12. If any Fellow shall without leave from the Senate be absent from its meetings for six consecutive calendar months, his fellowship shall *ipso facto* become vacant.

*Election to Vacancies.*

13. At the first meeting of the Senate after the occurrence of a vacancy among the Fellows, a day shall be fixed for a Convocation for the election of a successor, such day to be within sixty days from the date of such Senate meeting, and to be announced at least thirty days before such Convocation by notice posted at the University and by advertisement in one of the daily newspapers.

14. No person shall be eligible for election to fill any vacancy among the Fellows unless his name shall have been communicated to the Registrar by some \*legally qualified voter at least ten clear days before the time of Convocation; and it shall be the duty of that officer to cause the name of such person and the fact of his candidature to be forthwith on receipt of such communication advertised in one or more of the daily papers published in Sydney, and to be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for eight clear days at least before such Convocation.

15. The Convocation for the election of a Fellow shall be held at the University, and shall be presided over in the same manner as if it were a meeting of the Senate. Every candidate submitted for election must be proposed and seconded by legally qualified voters. If one candidate only be so proposed and seconded, then such candidate shall be declared by the President to be duly elected; but if more than one candidate be so proposed and seconded, an election shall be made by ballot. Before proceeding to such ballot, two members of Convocation shall be chosen by the members present to act as Scrutineers, and such Scrutineers shall report the result of the ballot to the President, who shall declare the Candidate having the majority of votes to be duly elected, and in the event of an equality of votes the election shall be decided by the casting vote of the President.

16. At the time fixed for a Convocation for the election of a Fellow, the Registrar shall prepare for the President's use a complete list of all persons entitled to vote under the provisions of the law, and a copy of such list shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the University for two days at least before the time of Convocation.

17. None but legally qualified voters shall be allowed to be present during the taking of a poll.

*Ex-officio Members.*

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

18. The Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics shall be *ex officio* members of the Senate, under the provisions of the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

## SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

(24 Victoria, No. 13.)

19. The Registrar and the Solicitor to the University are hereby declared to be Superior Officers of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

20. The present Auditor of the University, the Honorable Geoffrey Eagar, is hereby declared to be a Superior Officer of the University, entitled to the rights and privileges conferred by the "Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Act of 1861."

## REGISTRAR.

21. The Registrar shall keep all necessary records of the Proceedings of the University, conduct all necessary correspondence, and keep such registers and books of account as may be required.

22. All fees, fines, or other sums received by the Registrar in his capacity as such, shall be paid into the Bank of the University, in order that the same may be applied, accounted for, and audited in such manner as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

## SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

23. The Seal of the University shall be placed in the charge of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Registrar, and shall not be affixed to any document except by order of the Senate.

## FACULTIES.

24. There shall be three Faculties in the University, viz. :—

1. Arts.
2. Law.
3. Medicine.

## LIMITATION OF THE TITLE OF PROFESSOR.

25. The Title of Professor shall be distinctive of those Public Teachers of the University upon whom the Senate shall have conferred that title; and no person in or belonging to the University or any College within it shall be recognized as Professor without the express authority of the Senate.

## PROCTORIAL BOARD.

26. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Professor of Classics, the Senior Professor of Mathematics, and the Senior Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Physics, shall form a Board, to be called the "Proctorial Board," to which shall be confided the duty of enforcing the observance of order on the part of the Undergraduates of the University. This Board shall make such regulations as it may deem expedient for the maintenance of discipline amongst the Undergraduates, and shall have the power of inflicting or authorizing to be inflicted all such Academic Punishments as are sanctioned by the present usage of British Universities, including fines to an amount not exceeding five pounds (£5) for any one offence: Provided, however, that the Board shall not proceed to the expulsion of any Undergraduate, or his suspension for a period exceeding one Term, without the express authority of the Senate.

27.

\* The legally qualified electors are—Fellows of the Senate for the time being, Professors, Public Teachers and Examiners in the Schools of the University, Principals of Incorporated Colleges within the University, Superior Officers of the University declared to be such by By-law, and Graduates who shall have taken any or either of the Degrees of M.A., LL.D., or M.D., in this University.

27. No question shall be decided at any meeting of this Board, unless three Members at the least shall be present.

28. At meetings of this Board, the Chair shall be occupied by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of both by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts; and in the event of an equality of Votes at any meeting, the Chairman shall have a casting vote. At meetings of this Board the Registrar of the University shall attend and record the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to collect all fines imposed by or under the authority of the Board. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to convene the Board on the requisition of any one of its members, at such time within seven days from the date of the requisition as may be directed by the Chancellor, or in his absence by the Vice-Chancellor, on whom it shall be incumbent to give such direction on the Registrar's application. In the event of the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, the time of meeting shall be fixed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

#### BOARD OF STUDIES.

29. The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Professors of the three several Faculties shall form a Board, to be called the Board of Studies, for the consideration of all general questions relating to the studies of the University which may be referred to them by the Senate.

#### DEANS OF FACULTIES.

30. A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be elected by the Senate from time to time for a term of three years.

31. In the event of the office of Dean becoming vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, before the expiration of the full term of office herein prescribed, the election of a successor shall be proceeded with at the next ensuing regular meeting of the Senate; and the Dean so appointed shall hold office until the first regular meeting of the Senate in the Term next after the expiration of three years from the date of such election.

#### TERMS.

32. The Academic year shall contain three Terms, that is to say:—

TRINITY TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in June, and terminating with the last Saturday in August.

MICHAELMAS TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in October, and terminating with the third Saturday in December.

LENT TERM—Commencing on the first Monday in March, and terminating with the third Saturday in May.

#### FACULTY OF ARTS.

##### *Subjects of Study.*

33. Professors and Lecturers appointed by the Senate shall give instruction in the following subjects:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Ancient History.
4. Logic.
5. Mathematics.
6. Natural Philosophy.
7. Chemistry.
8. Experimental Physics.
9. Physical Geography.
10. Geology.
11. Mineralogy.

##### *Board of Examiners.*

34. The Professors in the Faculty of Arts, together with such other persons as may from time to time be appointed by the Senate, shall form a Board of Examiners for conducting the Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority, shall be Chairman.

35. The Board of Examiners shall from time to time, and in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws for the time being, frame rules, and appoint times and places for the several Examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

36. At the conclusion of each Examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and by at least two other members.

##### *Matriculation.*

37. Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of Trinity Term.

38. The Matriculation Examination shall take place during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, commencing on the second day of that Term, but the Examiners, in special cases, with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, are authorized to hold such Examinations at such other times as may be deemed expedient.

39. The Examination shall be conducted by means of written or printed papers; but the Examiners shall not be precluded from putting *vivâ voce* questions.

40. The names of all Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination shall be arranged and published in such order as the Board of Examiners shall recommend to the Senate.

41. Students who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination, and shall have paid a fee of Two Pounds to the Registrar, may be admitted by the Senate as Members of the University.

42. The Examination for Matriculation shall be in the following subjects:—

- The Greek and Latin Languages.
- English Grammar and Composition.
- \*Elementary Chemistry, Physics, or Geology.
- Arithmetic.
- Algebra, to simple equations inclusive.
- Geometry, first book of Euclid.

43. Any Candidate for Matriculation shall, on application to the Board of Examiners, be exempted from Examination in Greek.

*Lectures.*

44. Lectures shall commence on the first day of Term, excepting in the first or Trinity Term, in which they shall commence on the Monday after the conclusion of the Matriculation and other Examinations hereinafter provided for.

45. Lectures of an hour each shall be given by the Professors at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.

46. Before the admission of a Student to any course of Lectures he shall pay to the Registrar of the University such fee as shall have been appointed by the Senate.

47. Full and complete tables of Lectures and subjects of Examinations shall be printed annually in the Calendar, and posted at the University from time to time.

48. Candidates for Degrees shall during their first year attend the University Lectures on the following subjects:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Mathematics.
4. Experimental Physics.

49. Candidates for Degrees shall during their second year attend the following Lectures:—

1. Greek Language and Literature.
2. Latin Language and Literature.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Chemistry.
6. Geology.

50. Candidates for B.A. shall during their third year attend the University Lectures upon those subjects in which they shall have elected to be examined in accordance with section 65.

*Exemption from Lectures.*

51. Any Undergraduate not holding a Scholarship in the University, nor being a Member of a College established under the provisions of the Act 18 Victoria No. 37, may be exempted from attendance upon any or all of the above-named Lectures, upon producing evidence which shall satisfy the Senate that there are sufficient reasons for such exemption: Provided that no such exemption shall be granted for more than one year at any one time.

52. No such exemption shall be granted until the Examiners shall have specially certified to the Senate that the abilities and attainments of the applicant are such as to enable him in their opinion to keep up with the usual course of study at the University without attendance upon Lectures. Undergraduates admitted *ad eundem statum*, and who are not required to pass the Matriculation Examination, shall nevertheless be required to pass a special Examination, to be certified by the Examiners as above, before obtaining exemption from attendance upon Lectures.

*Yearly Examinations.*

53. Yearly Examinations shall be held during the first fortnight of Trinity Term, and no undergraduate shall absent himself therefrom except under medical certificate.

54\*. The Undergraduates of the first and second years shall be examined in the subjects of the Undergraduate course upon which Lectures have been given during the year, and shall be required to pass in such proportion thereof as the Senate shall from time to time determine.

55. No Undergraduate not exempted under Section 51 from attendance upon Lectures shall be admitted to these examinations who without sufficient cause shall have absented himself more than three times during any one Term from any prescribed course of Lectures.

56. Every Undergraduate exempted from attendance upon Lectures under Section 51 shall, before being admitted to any Yearly Examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds. If any such Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he may be admitted again to examination without the payment of any additional fee.

57. Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, shall be given to each Student who shall be placed in the first-class in each year.

58. Such Undergraduates as absent themselves from the Examinations except under medical certificate, or fail to pass them in a satisfactory manner, shall at the discretion of the Senate, on the report of the Examiners, be required to keep additional terms before proceeding to the B.A. Degree.

59. Undergraduates who shall have passed the Yearly Examinations shall receive Certificates to that effect, signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

*Admission ad eundem statum.*

60. Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Senate, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without Examination: Provided always that they shall give to the Registrar, to be submitted to the Senate, sufficient evidence of their alleged *status*, and of good conduct.

*Bachelor of Arts.*

61. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall take place once a year, at the beginning of Trinity Term.

62. No Candidate shall be admitted to this Examination unless he produce a certificate from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts that he is of nine terms' standing, and that he has passed all the Examinations required since his admission to the University.

63. The fee for the Degree of B.A. shall be Three Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him; but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

64. The Examination shall be conducted, in the first instance, by means of printed papers; and at the termination of such Examination, each Candidate shall undergo a *vivá voce* Examination if the Examiners think fit.

65. To obtain the Degree of B.A., Candidates shall pass satisfactory examinations in two at least of the undermentioned Schools:—

1. Classical—The Greek and Latin Languages, and Ancient History.
2. Mathematical—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Natural Science—Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Practical Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.

66. In addition to the Ordinary Examinations for B.A., there shall be special papers for Honors in the Schools of Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science.

67. The Candidates in each school shall be arranged in classes in order of merit.

68. The most distinguished Candidate for Honors in each of the aforesaid Schools shall if he possesses sufficient merit receive a prize of Ten Pounds.

#### *Master of Arts.*

69. There shall be a Yearly Examination for the Degree of M.A., during Lent Term, or at such other times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

70. Every Candidate for this degree must have previously obtained the Degree of B.A., and two years must have elapsed since the time of his Examination for such Degree. He will also be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

71. The fee for the Degree of M.A. shall be Three Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a Candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

72. Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—

1. Classical Philology and History.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
3. Logic; Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.
4. Natural Science.

The Candidate most distinguished in each branch at the Examination shall if he possesses sufficient merit receive a gold medal.

73. The Senate may at its discretion admit to Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or equivalent first Degree in Arts, in any other University approved by the Senate. Every Candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualification as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character, and upon the approval of his application shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Five Pounds. Every Candidate before he is admitted to his Degree shall be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-first year.

#### \* *Scholarships.*

74. Scholarships shall be awarded after Examination, as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

75. No Scholarship shall be awarded except to such Candidates as exhibit a degree of proficiency which shall be satisfactory to the Examiners.

76. The Examination for Scholarships shall be concurrent with the Matriculation and Yearly Examinations, additional papers and questions being set when required.

#### FACULTY OF LAWS.

##### *Bachelor of Laws.*

77. Until Professorships are established, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates desirous of obtaining a degree in Laws. The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. shall take place at such times as the Examiners with the sanction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint.

78. Every Candidate for the Degree of LL.B. shall lodge with the Registrar satisfactory evidence of having taken the Degree of B.A., or some equivalent Degree, at least one year previously, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Every such Candidate shall also furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a person of good fame and character, and that he has completed his twenty-fifth year.

79. The fee for the Degree of LL.B. shall be Ten Pounds. No Candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid his fee to the Registrar. If the Candidate fail to pass this Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he shall be admissible to any subsequent Examination for the same Degree without the payment of an additional fee.

80. Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. shall be examined in the following subjects:—

- Roman, Civil and International Law.
- Constitutional History and Constitutional Law of England.
- General Law of England.

##### *Doctor of Laws.*

81. The Degree of LL.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the LL.B. Degree. Every Candidate shall be required to pass an Examination in the Civil Law in the original Latin, with especial reference to such particular works as the Examiners may from time to time determine. The fee for the Degree of LL.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

82. The Senate shall have power to admit to Examination for the Degree of LL.D. any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the Degree of LL.B. at any other University approved by the Senate, and who shall have completed his twenty-seventh year, and shall also have obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or an equivalent first Degree in Arts, at any such University, or shall

pass

\* See List of Scholarships appended to the By-Laws.

pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar, and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and that he is a person of good fame and character; and upon the approval of his application he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

##### *Bachelor of Medicine.*

83. A Professor appointed by the Senate shall give Lectures in Chemistry.

84. Until other Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine be constituted in the University, there shall be a Board of Examiners appointed by the Senate to test the qualifications of Candidates who may apply for Medical Degrees to be granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act of Incorporation.

85. Such Candidates must lodge with the Registrar of the University satisfactory evidence of having taken the degree of B.A., or some equivalent degree, in this or in some other University approved by the Senate. Candidates who have not taken such Degree must pass an examination similar to that prescribed for the B.A. Degree in this University, or must produce evidence of having passed such other preliminary literary or scientific examination as may be considered by the Senate sufficient for the purpose.

86. The Candidate must also furnish evidence that he is of good fame and character, that he is not under twenty-one years of age, and that he has diligently pursued a course of medical studies extending over a period of four years at some Medical School approved of by the Senate. His certificates must show that he has attended the following eight classes, each for a course of six months—Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Midwifery; and the following five classes, each for a course of three months—Botany, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery; also that he has attended for two years the Medical and surgical practice of a Hospital containing not fewer than one hundred beds, and that he has been engaged for six months in compounding and dispensing medicines.

87. Medical or Surgical Diplomas from regularly constituted Examining Boards in Europe or America may at the discretion of the Senate be accepted as equivalent to the whole or part of the above-mentioned certificates.

88. As soon as the required documents have been declared satisfactory by the Senate, the Registrar shall notify to the candidate the day on which his examination will commence.

89. Before being admitted to examination, the candidate must deposit with the Registrar a fee of Ten Pounds, which will not be returned in the event of the candidate not passing the examination; but such candidate may be admitted to any future examination without any further charge.

90. Upon compliance with the above regulations, and on the report of the Examiners that the Candidate has passed a satisfactory professional examination, the Senate shall confer upon him the Degree of M.B.

##### *Doctor of Medicine.*

91. The Degree of M.D. shall not be conferred until after the expiration of two Academic years from the granting of the M.B. Degree.

92. The Candidate must produce evidence that, after having obtained the Degree of M.B. he has spent two years in hospital practice, or three years in practice, either private or in the public service. He shall also be required to produce a certificate from the Superintendent of a Public Lunatic Asylum, of diligent attendance at such Asylum for three months, such attendance being either before or after his obtaining the degree of M.B. Further, he shall be required to pass the following examination, which shall be conducted by means of printed papers and *vivâ voce* interrogations:—

- (a.) Commentary on a case in Medicine, Surgery, or Obstetric Medicine, at the option of the Candidate.
- (b.) Medicine (including Psychological Medicine).
- (c.) Examination and report on cases of patients under treatment in the wards of a hospital.
- (d.) *Vivâ voce* interrogations and demonstrations from specimens and preparations.

93. The fee for the degree of M.D. shall be Ten Pounds.

94. The Senate shall have power to admit to examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine any person who shall have obtained at least two years previously the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or some corresponding first degree in medicine at any other University approved by the Senate. Every candidate for admission under this By-law must make application in writing to the Registrar and supply satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as aforesaid, and also that he is a person of good fame and character. Upon the approval of his application, he shall pay to the Registrar a fee of Two Pounds for the entry of his name in the University Books, in addition to the prescribed fee for his degree. Before the granting of the degree, every passed candidate will be required to furnish evidence of having completed his twenty-third year.

#### REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

95. A Register of the Graduates of the University shall be kept by the Registrar in such manner as the Senate shall from time to time direct, and such Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon as holding the degree of Master of Arts, or Doctor of Laws, or Doctor of Medicine at the time of his claiming to vote at a Convocation for the election of a Fellow of the Senate is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is not so entitled to vote.

#### SUBSTITUTES FOR OFFICERS.

96. Any act required by the By-laws to be performed by any officer of the University may during the absence or other incapacity of such officer, unless otherwise provided, be performed by a person appointed by the Senate to act in his place.

## ACADEMIC COSTUME AND DISCIPLINE.

97. The Academic costume shall be: for

The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor—a robe and cap similar to those worn by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford. In undress, the silk gown worn by other members of the Senate,—black velvet cap and gold tassel.

A Member of the Senate—the habit of his Degree, or a black silk gown (of the description worn by civilians holding degrees from Oxford and Cambridge), with tippet of scarlet cloth edged with white fur, and lined with blue silk,—black velvet trencher cap.

Doctor of Laws or Medicine—the gown worn by Graduates of the same rank in the University of Oxford,—hood of scarlet cloth lined with blue silk, black cloth trencher cap.

Master of Arts—the ordinary Master's gown of Oxford or Cambridge, of silk or bombazine, with black silk hood lined with blue silk,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Laws or Medicine—the black gown worn by civilians in Oxford or Cambridge holding Degrees, with hood of blue silk lined with white fur,—black cloth trencher cap.

An Officer not being a Graduate—a black silk gown of the description worn by civilians not holding Degrees,—black cloth trencher cap.

Bachelor of Arts—a plain black stuff gown, with hood similar to that worn by the B.A. at Cambridge,—black cloth trencher cap.

Undergraduate—a plain black stuff gown,—black cloth trencher cap.

Scholar—the same gown, with a velvet bar on the sleeve,—black cloth trencher cap.

98. Members of the University shall on all public occasions when convened for Academic purposes appear in their Academic Costume.

99. The Undergraduates shall appear in Academic Costume when attending lectures and on all public occasions in the University, and whenever they meet the Fellows, Professors, or other Superior Officers of the University shall respectfully salute them.

100. Each Professor and Lecturer shall keep a daily record or class roll of the Lectures delivered by him, showing the number and names of the Students present at each Lecture. These class rolls shall be laid on the table at each monthly meeting of the Senate, and shall be collected by the Registrar at the end of each term and preserved for reference.

## NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

101. Any person desirous of attending University Lectures may do so without Matriculation, upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

102. Two Public Examinations shall be held every year; the one to be called the Junior Public Examination, and the other to be called the Senior Public Examination, and shall be open to all Candidates male or female who may present themselves.

103. The Public Examinations shall be held at such times and at such places as the Senate may from time to time appoint.

104. The subjects of the Junior Public Examinations shall be the English Language and Literature, History, Geography, the Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Sciences, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

105. The subjects of the Senior Public Examinations shall be those mentioned in the foregoing section, together with higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, Natural Philosophy, and such other branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time determine.

106. Every Candidate who shall pass either of these Examinations, or such portions of either of them as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being, shall receive a Certificate to that effect, specifying the subjects in which he shall have passed, and signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and by the Registrar.

107. No person shall be admitted to either of the Public Examinations until he shall have paid such fees as may be required by the Rules or Orders of the Senate in force for the time being.

108. The Professors and Assistant Professors not engaged in tuition except publicly within the University, together with such other persons as the Senate may from time to time appoint, shall form a Board for conducting the Public Examinations; and of this Board the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, or in his absence the Professor next in seniority shall be Chairman.

109. At the conclusion of each examination the Board shall transmit to the Senate a report of the result, signed by the Chairman and at least one other member.

110. Subject to these By-laws, the Public Examinations shall be conducted according to such Rules or Orders as the Senate may from time to time establish.



1877-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT OF 1866.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 30 Vic., No. 22, sec. 7.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 10 December, 1877.

IN pursuance of the powers conferred on the Council of Education by the "Public Schools Act of 1866" the following Regulations are hereby established, to take effect on the first day of January next, in substitution respectively for the 48th, 50th, and 58th Regulations of the 29th day of November, 1875, which last-mentioned Regulations are hereby from that date repealed.

In testimony whereof the Council has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, at Sydney, the day and year first above written.

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

(L.S.)

J. SMITH, President.  
ALFRED STEPHEN.  
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

48. The salaries of male Teachers in charge of schools other than Provisional, if married and assisted by their wives, shall be according to the following scale:—

Class I	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	£204	per annum.
"	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	£192	"
"	II	A	...	...	...	...	...	£168	"
"	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	£156	"
"	III	A	...	...	...	...	...	£132	"
"	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	£120	"
"	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	£108	"

The salaries of unmarried male Teachers, married Teachers not assisted by their wives, and female Teachers in charge of schools shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

In any Public School when no residence is provided an allowance for rent will be made to the Teacher in charge.

TEACHERS IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

50. The payment of Teachers in Provisional Schools will be regulated by the average attendance, according to the following scale:—

21	but under 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7	per month.
18	" 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6	"
15	" 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5	"
12	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4	"

ALLOWANCES DURING TRAINING.

58. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the above-mentioned conditions, and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To married couples, £8 per month; to unmarried persons, £6 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence these allowances may be withdrawn, board and lodging being provided instead.



1877-8.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR

# 1877.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Act 30 Vic. No. 22, sec. 27

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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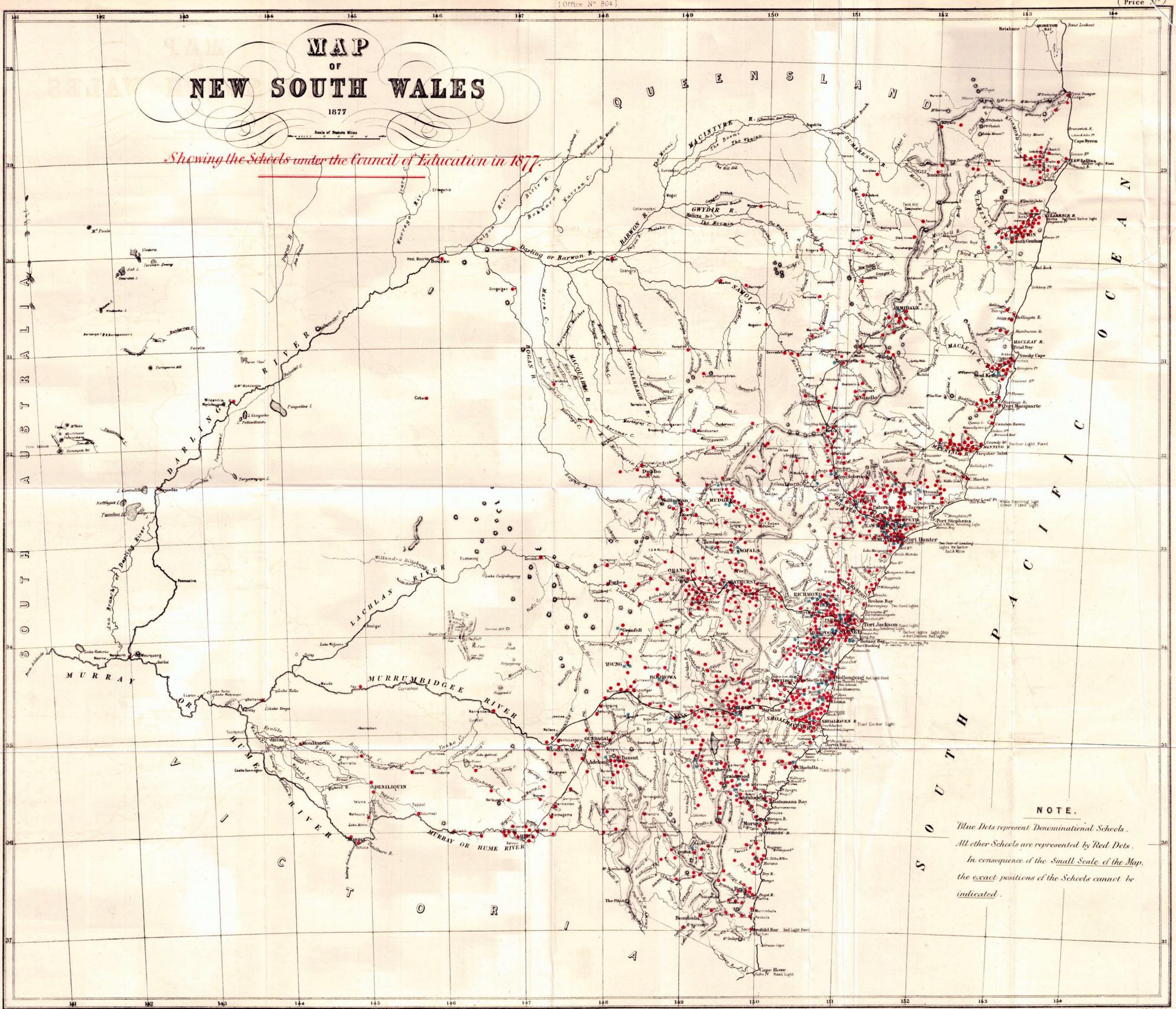
1878.



# MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

1877

*Showing the Schools under the Council of Education in 1877.*



### NOTE.

Blue Dots represent Denominational Schools.  
 All other Schools are represented by Red Dots.  
 In consequence of the Small Scale of the Map,  
 the exact positions of the Schools cannot be  
 indicated.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR 1877.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honor to lay before your Excellency this our Eleventh Annual Report upon the condition of Public Schools under our supervision, being our Report for the Year 1877.

I.—COUNCIL.

As notified in our previous Report, the Honorable Sir Wigram Allen was re-appointed, and the Honorable Sir John Robertson was appointed a Member of the Council at the commencement of 1877. No change in the composition of the Council has taken place since that date, and it still consists of the undermentioned Members :—

The Honorable Sir Wigram Allen, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

William Augustine Duncan, Esquire.

The Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

The Honorable John Smith, M.D., LL.D., C.M.G., M.L.C.

The Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

The Honorable John Smith was President for 1877, and has again been elected to the office.

II.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

*Schools.*—The annexed Table shows a net increase of 44 schools during the year :—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-Time.	Denominational.	Total.
1867	288	31	6	317	642
1868	318	103	38	289	748
1869	336	146	61	264	807
1870	359	164	82	241	846
1871	378	181	96	223	878
1872	396	194	101	211	902
1873	400	216	117	209	942
1874	420	244	122	204	990
1875	461	262	116	191	1,030
1876	503	279	110	181	1,073
1877	561	266	112	178	1,117

It may be remarked, however, that the number of Public Schools was increased by 58, and Half-time Schools by 2 ; while Provisional Schools exhibit a decrease of 13, and Certified Denominational Schools of 3.

Considering the total number of schools already in existence (1,117), of buildings in course of erection, and of applications for new schools received but not fully dealt with, there is reason for the belief that the material requirements of the country as regards primary education are rapidly being supplied. With few exceptions the localities in which Public Schools have yet to be established contain but a limited population, and the buildings necessary will probably be of a comparatively inexpensive character. In the accompanying map an attempt has been made to exhibit the positions of all schools supported or aided by the Council, of schools in course of erection, and of schools for which applications <sup>Map.</sup> have been received.

The present distribution of the population of the Colony is indicated in a general way by the position of the schools as shown on this map.

*Pupils.*

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	Denominational.	Total.
1867	28,434	733	267	35,306	64,740
1868	34,284	3,113	593	35,930	73,920
1869	37,593	4,788	1,242	37,026	80,649
1870	39,731	5,185	1,445	36,460	82,821
1871	43,494	5,633	2,267	35,919	87,313
1872	46,458	6,673	1,792	33,564	88,487
1873	48,831	7,466	2,209	33,512	92,018
1874	53,702	8,002	2,462	36,218	100,384
1875	58,811	8,786	2,350	34,509	104,456
1876	64,414	9,196	2,265	35,394	111,269
1877	71,794	8,707	2,213	34,538	117,252

*School*

*School Enrolment.*—The total number of pupils enrolled in 1877 was 117,252, being an increase of 5,983 upon the corresponding return for the previous year. Public Schools gained a large accession of numbers, 7,380; Denominational Schools lost 856 scholars; and Provisional and Half-time Schools each show a slight decrease.

Some deduction, however, must be made from the number above mentioned (117,252), on account of children who, in the course of the year, have attended more than one school. In order to obtain the means of forming a more accurate estimate of the number of double enrolments, the Council, on the 1st November last, communicated with all the teachers in charge of schools, and requested them to furnish information as to the number of pupils who, during the year, had attended but one school, the number that had attended two schools, and the number that had attended three or more schools. This information was to be gathered from the pupils present at school on the 11th December following. So late a date was fixed to obviate the probability of re-enrolment of pupils, though it is known that the attendance at that period is less than in earlier portions of the year. In the country, besides the usual diminution of attendance caused by harvesting operations, the continuance and severity of the drought towards the end of the year led to the withdrawal of many children to attend to cattle; while in the towns the near approach of the Christmas vacation occasioned some decrease in the numbers present. Of 53,727 children reported to be present at noon of that day, 80·31 per cent. had attended but one school, 16·91 per cent. had been enrolled in two schools, 2·34 per cent. had attended three schools, and 0·37 per cent. had been four times enrolled during the year. It may legitimately be assumed that the same proportions apply in the case of children not at school at the given hour; and it thus appears that 11 per cent. and not 15 per cent. as hitherto estimated, is the fullest allowance that can be fairly demanded on the ground of multiple enrolment. By making this correction, the number of individual pupils enrolled for 1877 is reduced to 104,355. As might have been anticipated, the greatest amount of changing from school to school occurs in towns where, independently of any necessity for change, the existence of competing schools offers inducements to parents to remove their children whenever dissatisfaction arises in their minds, or caprice prompts them to such a step. In Provisional Schools about 4 per cent. of the pupils are twice enrolled, and in the Half-time Schools less than 2 per cent.; while in Public and Certified Denominational Schools the proportion is 11 and 11·8 per cent. respectively.

In stating 104,355 as the actual number of pupils who received instruction in the Primary Schools of the Colony in 1877, it is not intended to assert that all these children were enrolled at the same time. The gross enrolment for the four quarters was 79,268, 79,589, 82,608, and 82,251 respectively; and the average enrolment was 80,929. At certain seasons, which vary in different localities, a certain proportion of the children are kept from school to assist their parents in the labours of the field. When their services are no longer required for these purposes they may return to school for a time, and thus again come under instruction for a limited portion of the year. In addition to these causes there are others which affect school attendance more generally, such as sickness and drought. Scarcely a year has elapsed since the passing of the Public Schools Act in which an epidemic did not prevail. In 1876, for instance, scarlatina was generally prevalent; last year the same effect upon school attendance was produced by ophthalmia. The long and severe drought that prevailed so extensively in 1877 also proved most disastrous to the schools, many of which were at one period in danger of extinction, from the removal of children to other localities where water and other necessaries were procurable. The extent to which these causes operated may be inferred from the fact that out of every 100 pupils enrolled in the

1st Quarter	...	...	...	14·5	ceased to attend in the 2nd quarter
2nd	„	...	...	16·5	„ „ 3rd „
3rd	„	...	...	15·8	„ „ 4th „

On the other hand, out of every 100 pupils enrolled in the

2nd Quarter	...	...	...	...	14·6	were new pupils
3rd	„	...	...	...	16·6	„ „
4th	„	...	...	...	13·9	„ „

The information upon which these calculations are based is not so certain as to render the several proportions absolutely correct; but it is sufficiently accurate to warrant the assumption that for all practical purposes they form fairly reliable estimates.

*Average attendance.*—The proportion of average attendances to the number enrolled is shown in the following Table:—

Quarter.	Number enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Proportion per cent.
I Quarter .....	79,268	53,963·9	68·
II „ .....	79,589	52,345·7	65·77
III „ .....	82,608	56,314·8	68·1
IV „ .....	82,251	55,748·1	67·77

The average enrolment for the whole year was 80,929, and the average daily attendance 54,593. The disparity between the number enrolled and the average attendance is worthy of note. During the third quarter, for example, the pupils in average attendance formed 68·1 per cent. of the number enrolled, and this proportion is higher than was attained in any year since 1872. It may be fairly estimated that about 80 per cent. attend with reasonable regularity, while the remainder attend for but brief periods. Some general explanations of irregular attendance have already been given; but the Council being desirous of ascertaining its causes as fully and precisely as possible, took steps to investigate the matter in Sydney. They employed for this purpose an experienced teacher, who was appointed to visit two portions of the city, both densely populated, and both inhabited, to a large extent, by the working classes. In these districts he was instructed to ascertain what children were irregular in their attendance at school or not in attendance at all; to inquire into the causes of their irregularity or absence; and, in cases of proved inability to pay fees, to issue orders for the free education of the children.

In the course of his inquiries, the visitor found more than 1,200 children between the ages of five and fourteen years practically not in attendance at any school; for though, as to some of these, a profession was made of their being at school, the actual period of such attendance was too brief to be worthy

worthy of consideration. In addition to these, nearly 1,000 others were found whose attendance was most irregular. The causes assigned for this irregularity are principally the following:—

1. *Poverty*.—This cause operates in cases where the mother, left a widow, or deserted by her husband, or receiving no support from her husband on account of his ill health or inability to procure employment, is compelled to maintain the whole family from her scanty earnings.
2. *Abnegation of parental responsibility*.—In the cases coming under this head, the children suffer from the excessive indulgence of their parents, and are allowed to attend or be absent from school when they please. Some, on the other hand, are compelled to obtain employment at a prematurely early age. Instances in which step-children of fairly prosperous mechanics are grossly neglected are said by the visitor to form a marked and painful feature in this class.
3. *Intemperance*.—The children whose absence from school is attributable to this vice on the part of their parents are generally ragged, dirty, and neglected.

To meet the case of parents unable to pay for their children's education, orders were given for the gratuitous instruction of 287 children, of whom 98 were orphans, 23 were deserted by their fathers, and 46 were children whose fathers were disabled by disease or accident. In the case of children deprived of education through the other causes above stated, while some improvement may undoubtedly be made by repeated visits and remonstrances with parents, it must be admitted that a thorough and permanent reformation cannot be effected by any means now in the Council's power. The visitor suggests, for example, in order to check truancy, which appears to be extensive and even systematic in some parts of the city, that children, unless accompanied by a responsible person, should be prohibited from loitering in the Domain, the parks, or the public wharves during school hours. At that time, large numbers of boys whose parents, often anxious on the subject, believe them to be at school, may be seen in various parts of the Domain, generally associated with older lads, by whom they are corrupted and led into vicious habits, and even into crime. Similar proceedings may be witnessed in the neighbourhood of the wharves. But, at present, there is no legal authority by which such a prohibition could be enforced.

As regards country districts, the Council, in the month of November last, took the further step of issuing a circular to teachers, suggesting that they should, by personal interviews with the parents, or by other means in their power, inquire into the causes of non-attendance of children, and use every possible exertion to bring absentees to school. In all such cases the teachers were empowered, pending reference to their Local Boards, to receive children either as free pupils, or on payment of a reduced rate of school fee, as they might find it desirable on the merits of each case.

The teachers, as a body, carried out the suggestions of this circular with commendable zeal. The late period of the year, however, at which it was sent out, prevented any great accession to the number of pupils within the year; but its fruits may be looked for in the first quarter of 1878.

Moreover, the circular was found to produce a useful effect in another way. The teachers by personal inquiry made themselves acquainted with the views and feelings of the people upon the subject of education, and they were enabled to comprehend more precisely the nature of the obstacles to attendance at school. Some valuable information has thus been elicited from the teachers, whose replies Appendix J. to the circular furnish the grounds for the following statements:

Hindrances to school attendance in the country may be divided into two classes; such as are but temporary in their effects, and those which are constantly exerting an influence upon the school. Among the first class must be reckoned the long-continued drought, the prevalence of sickness, and the alleged need for the children's services at particular seasons. As these causes are gradually removed, we may expect to find the school attendance improve. The second class contains a more extensive list of causes of absence from, or irregular attendance at, school. Such are the want of proper buildings in cases where sites cannot be secured; bad roads, which render it toilsome and even dangerous, in some cases, for the children to travel to school; and the want of paddocks in which to secure the horses of children who ride to school. These, however, are of minor importance, compared with others which cannot be dealt with in the present state of the law, and which arise altogether from faults on the part of parents. Whether referable to ignorance of parents, their indifference descending to utter apathy and criminal neglect, or simply to their undue demands upon their children's labour, and indisposition to spend upon them the amount of the moderate fee demanded for their education, the effect is the same—attendance at school is prevented. The want of decent clothing, which keeps many from school, is frequently connected with intemperance on the part of parents. Distance from school and inability to pay fees are often pleaded, and no doubt occasionally with justice, as grounds of absence. Want of parental control, pandering to the caprices of children, and a disposition to take offence at the teacher on slight and even unwarrantable pretexts, are common causes of removal of pupils from school. A singular example of the last-mentioned cause was reported last year. A female teacher having found one of her scholars, a grown girl, reading "Pamela" during the recess, took the book from her, and sent it with a note to the girl's guardian, who, so far from feeling gratified at this manifestation of interest in her ward's welfare, took offence, and removed her from school, sending at the same time an insolent message to the teacher.

*Fees*.—Considering the distress which, in consequence of drought, prevailed over a large portion of the Colony, the increase (£4,003 19s. 5d.) in the amount of fees paid cannot be deemed unsatisfactory. The total amount paid was £65,549 12s. The total number of children receiving gratuitous instruction was 9,009. In the following Table is shown the amount paid in School Fees in each year from 1867:—

Year.	Public.		Provisional.		Half-time.		Denominational.		Totals.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1867	14,404	0 10½	162	12 5	18	9 7½	16,134	5 10	30,719	8 9
1868	17,588	8 11	1,099	14 11	77	15 11	15,398	3 9	34,164	3 6
1869	20,658	19 7	1,981	9 9	174	13 8	16,803	10 11	39,618	13 11
1870	21,113	8 10½	2,077	10 6	234	0 10	16,158	3 2	39,583	3 5
1871	24,824	0 8	2,154	2 3	284	4 3	16,240	14 6	43,503	1 8
1872	27,048	18 11	2,701	4 6	456	9 3	15,787	9 11	45,994	2 7
1873	28,579	15 11	3,430	15 11	529	16 11	16,406	18 0	48,947	5 11
1874	31,656	1 7½	3,670	1 11½	769	13 0	17,440	8 7	53,536	5 2
1875	33,985	12 6½	3,860	14 4½	677	9 9	17,722	15 11	56,246	12 8
1876	37,952	12 1	4,395	18 1	730	5 11	18,466	16 6	61,545	12 7
1877	41,430	14 4½	4,500	2 7	762	17 2½	18,855	17 10½	65,549	12 0

## III.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Appendix B.

The number of Public Schools existing in 1876 was 503. Of these, 5 were either permanently closed in 1877, or reduced to the rank of Provisional Schools, thus leaving 498 as the number actually in operation at the commencement of that year. But in the course of the year, 63 new Public Schools were established, and the whole number in operation was raised to 561—a net increase of 58. Some of the new schools had previously been in existence as Provisional (25), Half-time (3), or Certified Denominational Schools (2); while 23 were opened for the first time, and 5 were re-opened after various periods of suspension.

Among the more important of the schools opened in 1877 was that at Randwick. This school is within the Destitute Children's Asylum, and comprises all the children in that institution. After some negotiations, the Council agreed to establish a Public School in the Asylum, and the experience of fifteen months has proved the success of the measure. Except as regards a few points relating to the extent of the authority and the responsibilities of the different bodies claiming control, the plan has worked well; and as all parties seem desirous of promoting the welfare of the institution, it is hoped that no difficulties on this head will arise in future.

Since the close of 1877, 22 additional Public Schools, including such important schools as those at Jamberoo, Wickham, and Woollahra, have been opened. The total number of Public Schools in operation at the date of this Report is therefore 583. Besides these, school buildings for entirely new schools are in course of erection in 40 places, some of which will be ready for occupation immediately, or in the course of a few weeks.

Moreover, 62 schools which have existed for many years have been provided with new buildings. Some of these have been of an extensive character, and have replaced smaller and less commodious structures which have failed to meet the wants of their several localities.

More rapid progress would have been made in the erection of new school buildings but for the difficulty of obtaining sites. There are 70 places from which applications have been received, and for which school buildings have been promised. In the case of 6 of these, tenders have been accepted in anticipation of the granting of sites by the Government, and the plans and specifications are ready in the case of 64 others, where building operations cannot be commenced pending the promise of sites on public property, or the execution of conveyances by private individuals. Since the date of our previous Report, sites have been granted for 66 places, and applications have been made to the Government in 73 others. A list is appended of applications for school sites not yet promised.

## APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL SITES.

Name of Place	Date of Application	Name of Place	Date of Application
Wondalga	4 March, 1872	Milbun	10 November, 1876
Rainbow Reach	29 October, 1873	Waugoola	11 " "
Goodrich	10 March, 1874	Binni	14 " "
Windellama	16 " "	Bowan	23 " "
Sandy Creek	8 April, "	Millong	23 " "
Wandella	22 August, "	Apsley	1 December, "
Underbank	24 September, 1874	Meringlo	7 " "
Derringgullen	3 December, "	Majura	13 " "
Mount Murray	5 April, 1875.	Bethungia	3 January, 1877
Canowindia	1 May, "	Demondrille	3 " "
Riverstone	21 " "	Tipperary Gully	5 " "
Peat's Ferry	21 July, "	Brown's Creek	15 " "
Tweed River Junction	25 August, 1875	Bundanoon	18 " "
Eyerton	14 October, "	Berrigama	19 " "
Murrumburrah	29 " "	Bulga	27 " "
Waggallalah	3 December, 1875	Catherine Creek	20 February, "
Morce	22 January, 1876.	Hovell	15 March, "
Muscle Creek	22 February, "	Wheeo	22 " "
Salisbury	1 March, "	Kangaroo Flat	18 April, "
Coomber	9 " "	Umbango	26 " "
Cullenbone	9 " "	Cow Flat	30 " "
Baradine	10 " "	Cathcart	1 May, "
Goolma	18 " "	Glenroy	4 " "
Peelwood	29 " "	Flyer's Creek	10 " "
Brisbane Valley	6 April, "	Mundooian	10 " "
Mount View	6 " "	Toogong	16 " "
Adaminaby	7 " "	Cobborah	17 " "
Numby	11 " "	Yarragundry	18 " "
Broken Bridge	23 May, "	Yatneyattah	18 " "
Lawrence	3 June, "	Ironbong	31 " "
Green Gully	8 " "	Delegate	5 June, "
Jellat Jellat	27 " "	Eugowra	8 " "
Bango Creek	6 July, "	Meranburn	14 " "
Greenwich Park	6 July, "	Stonchenge	15 " "
Markdale	2 August, "	Point Danger	19 " "
Mount Morris	8 " "	Mangrove, Lower	20 " "
Walang	11 " "	Charlestown	3 July, "
Box Ridge	16 " "	Dignams Creek	6 " "
Ben Bullen	17 " "	Numbugga	20 " "
Marrangulla	17 " "	Harvey's Flat	2 August, "
Benerec	25 " "	Oakwood	8 " "
Tugganong	26 " "	Yanko Creek	10 " "
Barwang	6 September, 1876.	Manilla	15 " "
Wollar	21 " "	Colley Blue	17 " "
Rob Roy	28 " "	Laggan	23 " "
Baker's Swamp	29 " "	Wagga	23 " "
Campbell's River	6 October, "	Denison Town	29 " "
Stewartfield	10 " "	Cudal	7 September, "
Mimosa Dell	26 " "	Moorwatha	21 " "
Nelson	26 " "	Rocky Hall	3 October, "
Haverton Hill	3 November, "	Newra	12 " "

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL SITES—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Date of Application.	Name of Place.	Date of Application.
Mathoura.....	13 October, 1877.	Farnham.....	30 November, 1877.
Michclago.....	26 " "	Stony Creek.....	4 December, "
Wheatfield.....	26 " "	Jerry's Plains.....	7 " "
Salisbury Plain.....	12 November, "	Broome.....	11 " "
Tallagandra.....	13 " "	Burroman.....	12 " "
Felltimber.....	19 " "	Belarbigill.....	13 " "
Tamar.....	20 " "	Ginninderra.....	18 " "
Blackville.....	21 " "	Burrangong Heights.....	21 " "
Manic's Creek.....	21 " "	Spring Mount.....	21 " "
Coffey Hill.....	29 " "	Shepherdstown.....	29 " "

Delay in the erection of Public School buildings has also been occasioned in 26 places on account of the difficulty experienced in purchasing sites from private persons.

Public Schools were applied for in 79 localities. Of this number, 49 were granted, 8 declined, and 22 were under consideration at the close of the year. Appendix C.

## IV.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

In the year 1876 there were on the list 279 Provisional Schools. This number had decreased to 266 in 1877. The diminution was caused by the closing of 31, the conversion of 2 into Half-time Schools, and the erection of 25 into Public Schools. But the number thus reduced to 221 was increased by the addition of 45 new schools, the net decrease being 13. Appendix D.

Applications were received from 83 localities for aid to Provisional Schools, and 43 of these were granted, while 18 other cases were under consideration at the end of the year. Appendix E.

Since 1875 the position of Provisional Schools and their relation to the Council have undergone considerable changes. In our Report for that year the following observations occur with reference to schools of this class:—

“The new Regulations have made an important change in the relation of the Provisional Schools to the Council. In some instances it has been found that these schools were regarded by their supporters as virtually Denominational, notwithstanding that aid had been originally granted by the Council on the express condition that they should be conducted in every respect as Public Schools. Moreover, the teachers, being appointed by the Local Boards, did not at all times consider themselves amenable to the Regulations, were often but poorly qualified, and in many cases were procured with difficulty and after delays that proved injurious to the schools. These defects are remedied by the 92nd Regulation, which prescribes the character both of the instruction and management of Provisional Schools, and by the 31st Regulation, by which the appointment of teachers is vested in the Council. In connection with this latter point, it is necessary to state that means have been adopted for maintaining a regular supply of teachers sufficiently acquainted with the duties they are required to perform in Provisional Schools.”

In the course of the two years which have since elapsed, the new arrangements have had time to produce the intended effect upon the schools. It is now seldom, if ever, attempted to convert them into virtual Denominational Schools. The teachers, being appointed solely by the Council, recognize no other employers, and now, like Public School teachers, regard the Regulations with due respect. By degrees the teachers in charge have endeavoured to improve their qualifications, and the preliminary training that new teachers have received ensures on their part a reasonable acquaintance with their duties and ability to discharge them efficiently. It will be seen, therefore, that schools of this class cease to be private schools on receipt of aid from the public funds, and there is a general disposition to vest the sites and buildings in the Council. In one respect only are Provisional Schools less amenable to the Council's control than Public Schools. In the cases in which the sites remain private property, the promoters, if dissatisfied with the restrictions upon their action imposed as a condition of aid, can withdraw their schools from the Council's supervision. In short, the difference between the Provisional and the smaller Public Schools, as regards control, teachers, and instruction, has greatly diminished and is rapidly disappearing.

A considerable improvement in the efficiency of Provisional Schools was effected in 1877. Out of 56 applicants for employment in schools of that class, 50 passed the prescribed examination, which, although it did not entitle them to classification, showed that they were not ignorant of their duties or of the subjects they were required to teach. Moreover, teachers who have spent three years in Provisional Schools, and have obtained satisfactory reports from the Inspectors, are now eligible for admission into the Training School; and the large proportion of students in that institution, drawn from this source, indicates that the desire for improvement in professional status and usefulness is very generally diffused. It is, of course, hopeless to expect that fully trained and classified teachers will be content to devote themselves to the teaching of such schools, and to undergo all the privations and annoyances which, under present circumstances, seem inseparable from the life of instructors in the bush.

## V.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

An increase of 2 took place in the number of Half-time Schools. The remarks contained in our last Report, respecting schools of this class, may be regarded as equally applicable to them at the present time. Appendix F.

## VI.—INSPECTION.

The amount of work done in this department in 1877 very slightly exceeded that of the previous year. A still larger proportion of schools remained unvisited; the legitimate excuses for this omission being, as to some, sickness of the Inspectors, and as to others, the fact that the schools were not in operation at the time those in the same neighbourhood were examined. The Inspector of the Grafton District, for example, found it necessary to obtain release from duty for a considerable portion of the year on account of ill health, and during part of the term of his absence the business of inspection remained in abeyance in that district.

*Schools*

*Schools inspected.*—The subjoined Table shows that out of 1,203 departments into which, for purposes of inspection, the schools in operation were divided, 1,063 were fully examined, and 140 were either not inspected at all or only cursorily visited :—

Districts.	Number of Schools or Departments existing in 1877.	Number regularly inspected.	Number not regularly inspected.
Albury .....	74	52	22
Armidale.....	53	48	7
Bathurst.....	111	102	9
Braidwood.....	94	90	4
Camden.....	96	91	5
Cumberland.....	92	89	3
Goulburn.....	102	101	1
Grafton.....	92	51	41
Maitland.....	100	96	4
Mudgee.....	79	75	4
Newcastle.....	116	78	38
Sydney.....	117	117	0
Yass.....	75	73	2
Totals.....	1,203	1,063	140

Appendix H.

*Efficiency of Schools.*—In our previous Report we stated that, as shown by the Inspectors' reports, a decided improvement had taken place in this respect within a period of six years. The detailed reports of those officers are appended as usual, and will furnish minute information as to the condition of schools inspected, as well as remarks of a more general character. The annexed Table supplies data for a comparison of the efficiency of schools during the last two years :—

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Public Schools .....	29·	29·2	36·5	34·5	34·4	36·3
Provisional Schools .....	65·4	61·	29·9	29·1	4·6	9·8
Half-time Schools .....	51·6	54·	35·4	33·	12·9	13·
Denominational Schools .....	38·2	37·2	34·9	32·7	26·7	30·
All Schools .....	40·9	39·4	34·6	32·9	24·3	27·7

It may be gathered from this table that some improvement in efficiency was attained. In the case of Public Schools, it may be noted that the large number of new schools added to the list naturally tended to lower the general standard. The number of new Provisional Schools established last year doubtless tended also to lower the average of merit as regards efficiency in that class of schools.

*Proficiency of Pupils.*—We append the usual Table showing the estimated proficiency of pupils examined in 1877 :—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in 1877.				
	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable.	Moderate to indifferent.	Totals.
<i>Reading—</i>					
Alphabet.....	1,799	2,814	1,845	940	7,398
Monosyllables.....	4,413	7,326	3,387	1,510	16,636
Easy Narrative.....	5,433	8,134	3,438	1,578	18,583
Ordinary Prose.....	5,775	5,636	1,787	633	13,831
Totals.....	17,420	23,910	10,457	4,661	56,448
<i>Writing—</i>					
On slates.....	9,338	10,122	3,635	2,086	25,181
In copy-books or on paper.....	14,683	10,089	3,548	888	29,208
Totals.....	24,021	20,211	7,183	2,974	54,389
<i>Arithmetic—</i>					
Simple rules.....	6,328	9,857	7,521	10,561	34,267
Compound rules.....	2,416	3,058	2,077	2,280	9,831
Higher rules.....	1,361	1,214	1,211	1,066	4,852
Totals.....	10,105	14,129	10,809	13,907	48,950
<i>Grammar—</i>					
Elementary.....	3,986	6,165	3,630	3,320	17,101
Advanced.....	3,754	4,271	3,054	2,156	13,235
Totals.....	7,740	10,436	6,684	5,476	30,336
<i>Geography—</i>					
Elementary.....	5,095	6,932	4,774	3,976	20,777
Advanced.....	4,214	4,818	2,266	2,127	13,425
Totals.....	9,309	11,750	7,040	6,103	34,202
<i>Other Subjects—</i>					
Scripture and moral lessons.....	6,083	6,570	2,327	1,597	16,577
Object lessons.....	18,420	17,938	10,641	7,367	54,366
Drawing.....	7,671	9,471	6,249	2,301	25,692
Music.....	10,439	13,424	7,646	3,938	35,447
Euclid.....	647	840	414	379	2,280
Algebra.....	289	400	364	188	1,241
Mensuration.....	161	141	69	59	430
Latin.....	146	451	188	89	874
Trigonometry.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23
Needlework.....	6,613	5,552	1,839	719	14,723

The

The number of pupils examined in 1877 was 56,448, as against 52,894 examined in the previous year, the increase being 3,554.

Among the subjects in which the pupils were not examined, or if examined not reported upon, is military drill, the elements of which have been taught in the larger schools for many years past. Instruction in this subject is given to all male students in the Training School, and certificates are awarded at the termination of the course to those who are found competent to teach their scholars to the extent prescribed.

*Staff.*—When the Council, shortly after its first appointment in 1867, was considering the position and duties of Inspectors, it came to the conclusion that periodical changes in the districts presided over by these officers were desirable. It was accordingly intimated to the Inspectors then in the service, that they must hold their appointments subject to that condition. The resolution has, however, been but partially carried out during the past eleven years, the occasional changes caused by deaths or retirements from the service, together with some incidental circumstances, having seemed sufficient to accomplish the object intended. The Council, however, has of late been impressed with the necessity for carrying into effect the views entertained in 1867, and has strong ground for believing that, on the whole, the exchange of districts by Inspectors at regular intervals is calculated to produce better results than the system hitherto followed. The Council therefore came to the determination that all Inspectors who had been over three years in charge of their districts should be removed, the interchanges to take place on the 1st February, 1878.

#### VII.—TEACHERS.

*Supply.*—An ample supply of Teachers has been kept up during the year, and towards the end the supply exceeded the demand. Had sites been available as extensively and readily as they were needed, it is probable that the supply of Teachers would have just met the exigencies of the system. One of the most deplorable results of the delay in granting school sites is the fact that Teachers qualified for the discharge of the duties of their office find that opportunities for their immediate and remunerative employment are denied them because schools cannot be built with sufficient rapidity.

*Pupil Teachers.*—Having, as promised in our last Report, made inquiry into the causes of the difficulty experienced in a few towns of obtaining suitable candidates for the office of Pupil Teacher, we were assured by our officers that the low rate of remuneration offered as compared with that given in other employments, and particularly in other branches of the Public Service, acted as a deterring cause in the case of many promising youths. We therefore determined to increase the rates of salary then payable, and now offer the following yearly sums, subject to the usual conditions of successful examination and favourable report :—

	Males.	Females.
First year ... ..	£36 per annum.	£24 per annum.
Second „ ... ..	42 „	30 „
Third „ ... ..	54 „	36 „
Fourth „ ... ..	66 „	48 „

The applications for the office of Pupil Teacher amounted to 330—a number considerably in excess of the requirements. Of these, 203 were successful in passing the prescribed examination, leaving 122 who failed. The percentage of successful applicants is somewhat higher than in the preceding year. For purposes of comparison, these results are stated in a tabular form :—

	1876.	1877.
Number of Applicants examined ... ..	258	330
„ successful ... ..	152	208
„ unsuccessful ... ..	106	122

The number of Pupil Teachers examined, in accordance with rule, was 329. The 282 that passed creditably secured thereby a higher rate of remuneration.

Pupil Teachers promoted :—	1876.	1877.
From Class IV to Class III ... ..	91	100
„ III „ II ... ..	71	83
„ II „ I ... ..	57	57
„ I „ Training School ... ..	52	42
Failed to gain promotion ... ..	40	47
	<u>311</u>	<u>329</u>

*Training School.*—The work of the Training School was carried on without interruption during the year. There were enrolled 89 students—43 males and 46 females ; but, for various reasons, the attendance of 3 of the latter was discontinued. The number that completed the course of training was therefore 86. At the rate at which the schools are now built, this number more than suffices to provide teachers for new schools, and to supply the loss occasioned by deaths or resignations.

Of the students trained, 44 had been Pupil Teachers in the Council's service, 21 had been engaged in Provisional or other descriptions of small schools, and 19 had not previously obtained any experience in teaching.

In our last Report we fully described the course of instruction and training. It is therefore sufficient to state on this occasion, that the usual course was followed, the prescribed examinations were held, and the students acquitted themselves with reasonable success.

The following Table shows the results of the examination. Those of 1876 are added to facilitate comparison :—

Obtained Certificates of—	1876.		1877.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Second Class ... ..	{ A ... ..	6	2	3
	{ B ... ..	15	11	19
Third Class ... ..	{ A ... ..	10	10	6
	{ B ... ..	10	6	10
	{ C ... ..	3	4	5
		<u>44</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>43</u>

For some years past the Council has, at various times, considered the question of providing more suitable buildings for the Training School. It has been strongly urged by the officers engaged in the institution, as well as by those who have the oversight, that the accommodation afforded by the present buildings is too limited, and that they are ill adapted to the purpose; that the Model School is not a suitable practising school for the majority of the students; that the period of training is too short; and, above all, that under present arrangements it is not possible to form a reliable estimate of either the personal character or professional value of the students. To obtain these ends, the responsible officers should be placed in a position to judge accurately of the manners, habits, and principles of the students, by observing them in their domestic life and in their hours of recreation; and also to observe their mode of teaching and of conducting a school similar in its organization and general condition to those of which they may hereafter have charge. On the other hand, it may be urged on behalf of those students whose homes are in the country, that they are exposed to many temptations, and suffer many disadvantages which may militate seriously against their future usefulness and success. Separated from home ties and home influences, and deprived of home comforts, they are liable to form bad habits and undesirable acquaintances; and forced, in many instances, to seek inferior lodgings, they obtain unsuitable food at irregular intervals during a period when, from their laborious occupation, they most strongly need a nutritious and even generous diet. To provide them with a safe and comfortable home will in itself be an advantage likely to conduce materially to their present well-being and future success.

Impressed with these considerations, the Council finally determined, under the authority of the 15th section of the Public Schools Act, to establish a Training School of such a character as will meet all the exigencies of the case. A site comprising  $17\frac{1}{2}$  acres was accordingly purchased in a suitable locality at Ashfield, at a cost of £5,250, and it is proposed to commence the erection of the requisite buildings as soon as the plans are prepared.

*Examinations.*—The number of teachers who underwent examination with a view to gain a higher classification was 144. Their success is exhibited in the following Table:—

Promoted to III C ... ..	23
"    III B ... ..	26
"    III A ... ..	18
"    II B ... ..	17
"    II A ... ..	5
"    I B ... ..	1
	90
Failed to gain promotion ... ..	54
	144
Total ... ..	144

*Promotions.*—In accordance with the intimation contained in our last Report, we have continued to award promotion to such teachers as established a reasonable claim upon the basis of the former Regulation. The following Table exhibits the number promoted:—

From III C to III B .....	3
"    III B .. III A .....	9
"    III A .. II B .....	13
"    II B .. II A .....	12
"    II A .. I B .....	2
"    I B .. I A .....	1
Total .....	40

In the case of eleven other applicants the Council deferred its decision pending the receipt of further information.

*Emoluments.*—When the Council was considering the remuneration of pupil teachers, the emoluments of teachers generally claimed attention. Having regard to the increased cost of living, and the general advance in the rate of wages, there seemed to be sufficient reason to warrant some addition to the salaries of teachers. The following are the rates obtaining in 1876 and 1877 respectively:—

Average rate of Emoluments of Classified Teachers in 1876 and in 1877.

Classification of Teachers.	Salaries.		Fees.		Total.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
I A .....	£ 156	£ 156	£ 237	£ 201	£ 393	£ 357
I B .....	144	144	194	198	338	342
II A .....	132	132	139	120	271	251
II B .....	120	120	84	81	204	201
III A .....	108	108	41	49	149	157
III B .....	102	102	41	39	143	141
III C .....	96	96	26	30	122	126

The annexed Table shows the Emoluments of Principal Teachers only:—

	Salaries.		Fees.		Total.	
	£	s	£	s	£	s
Public Schools ... ..	111	13	4	+	64	17
Cert. Denom. Church of England	110	9	3	+	64	10
"    Roman Catholic ...	108	11	7	+	74	9
"    Presbyterian ...	120	0	0	+	89	5
"    Wesleyan ...	119	0	0	+	113	8
All Public and Denom. Schools...	132	0	0	+	61	1

In

In Provisional and Half-time Schools the average rates were the following:—

	Salary.	Fees.	Total.
Provisional Schools ... ..	£60 3 0	+ £14 0 0	= £74 3 0
Half-time Schools ... ..	95 10 0	+ 13 0 0	= 108 10 0

It will be observed that the average amount of school fees received by teachers in all schools except the large city schools is disproportionate to their rates of salary. Complaints continue to be made of the difficulty of obtaining payment of even the moderate amount of fees authorized—not indeed from the very poor, but too often from persons in good circumstances and well able to pay.

In order to raise the remuneration of teachers to a more satisfactory sum, the Council framed Regulations of which the following is a copy, and submitted them to Parliament, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Schools Act.

“TEACHERS’ SALARIES.

“48. The salaries of male teachers in charge of schools other than Provisional; if married and assisted by their wives, will be according to the following scale:—

Class I A ... ..	£204 per annum.
” I B ... ..	192 ”
” II A ... ..	168 ”
” II B ... ..	156 ”
” III A ... ..	132 ”
” III B ... ..	120 ”
” III C ... ..	108 ”

“The salaries of unmarried male teachers, married teachers not assisted by their wives, and female teachers in charge of schools, will be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates. In any Public School when no residence is provided, an allowance for rent will be made to the teacher in charge.”

“TEACHERS IN PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

“50. The payment of teachers in Provisional Schools will be regulated by the average attendance, according to the following scale:—

“21 but under 25 ... ..	£7 per month.
18 ” 21 ... ..	6 ”
15 ” 18 ... ..	5 ”
12 ” 15 ... ..	4 ”

As these regulations were not disallowed, they have now become law, and teachers have been paid the increased rates from the 1st January, 1878. The Council believes that the remuneration of teachers in New South Wales will now compare favourably with that paid in other Colonies, in the Mother Country, or indeed in any part of the world.

VIII.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

This still continues to be the weakest part of the system. Whatever interest may be felt by Local Boards in the successful working of the schools under their superintendence, it is seldom manifested—at any rate in the shape of frequent visitation or attendance at meetings. On the contrary, the general practice has been to neglect both, and instances are not wanting in which, especially as regards expenditure for repairs, the public interest has been sacrificed to a marked extent. It is more satisfactory however to record, that in not a few instances, an intelligent interest is manifested, and beneficial control is exercised by Local Boards.

IX.—FINANCE.

The following sums were at the Council’s disposal for the purposes of primary education during the year:—

Balance from 1876 ... ..	£38,903 7 8
Vote for Public Instruction, 1877 ... ..	280,000 0 0
Church and Schools Estates Revenue ... ..	1,644 5 5
Interest ... ..	1,098 15 5
Total ... ..	£321,646 8 6

These sums however do not represent the total cost of education in the Council’s schools. The amount paid as School Fees, £65,549 12s., must be added. The whole amount available was therefore £387,196 0s. 6d.

The total expenditure by the Council (school fees, the property of the teachers, not being included) was £276,940 11s. 8d. In the following table the principal heads of expenditure are exhibited; the full detail with regard to each school being contained in Appendices B, D, F, to this Report, and Appendix A of the Report upon Certified Denominational Schools.

Principal Heads of Expenditure.

Office ... ..	£9,412 18 6
Inspection ... ..	12,146 6 0
Training Department ... ..	9,995 16 9
Teachers’ Salaries ... ..	121,426 1 7
Buildings, Repairs, &c. (Schools) ... ..	114,271 8 9
Books, Printing, &c. (Schools) ... ..	4,798 8 9
Travelling Expenses ... ..	1,424 19 7
Forage Allowances ... ..	441 12 2
Miscellaneous Expenses ... ..	3,022 19 7
	£276,940 11 8

The balance of £38,903 7s 8d., which is stated in our last Report to have been available to meet pledges made on account of buildings in 1876, proved insufficient for that purpose, as may be seen from the following lists of payments, which, it should be noted, do not include small sums under £10.

PAYMENTS on account of New Buildings pledged in 1876

School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877	School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Adelong	2,700 0 0	1,012 0 0	Lane Cove	1,957 10 0	1,357 10 0
Bingera	856 0 0	706 0 0	Murrurundi	1,937 9 6	1,337 9 6
Bathurst	9,150 0 0	2,500 0 0	Moiebringer	452 10 0	219 10 0
Bourke	2,410 0 0	1,000 0 0	Mudgee	3,910 0 0	3,631 12 0
Bungwannah	497 10 0	403 10 0	Mount Keira	1,980 0 0	1,980 0 0
Blacktown	897 0 0	897 0 0	Merrima	1,532 0 0	1,111 15 0
Burrawang	1,291 0 0	1,049 0 0	Milton	1,943 0 0	1,108 0 0
Broke	1,175 0 0	1,175 0 0	Macquarie Plains	950 0 0	950 0 0
Bowra	546 13 4	521 13 4	Minni	1,700 10 6	636 0 0
Blowering	637 0 0	637 0 0	Newtown	7,890 0 0	3,851 12 8
Breadalbane	690 0 0	680 0 0	Nowra Hill	122 0 0	122 0 0
Cooyal	417 0 0	261 0 0	O'Connell	373 4 7	No payments made in 1877.
Cootamundra	1,101 0 0	894 0 0	Panbula ...	346 0 0	346 0 0
Dapto	1,492 0 0	637 0 0	Pyramul	840 0 0	495 0 0
Downside	825 0 0	825 0 0	Queanbeyan ..	1,460 0 0	1,308 7 6
Emu	1,625 0 0	1,425 0 0	Quirindi	1,253 4 0	1,253 4 0
Eglinton	1,209 10 0	1,209 10 0	Raymond Terrace	128 0 0	128 0 0
Forest	536 10 0	299 6 3	Round Swamp	255 0 0	110 0 0
Forest Hill	1,087 0 0	1,087 0 0	Ryde	2,730 0 0	1,330 0 0
Fieeman's Reach	550 0 0	550 0 0	Rylestone	435 0 0	435 0 0
Gosford	1,550 0 0	776 0 0	Spring Grove	1,079 0 0	471 10 0
Grafton, South	1,250 0 0	266 19 9	Sydney, North	2,183 2 6	641 6 0
Gladstone	397 0 0	175 0 0	Southgate, Lower	450 0 0	231 0 0
Giant's Creek	393 17 6	248 17 6	Tamworth	2,490 0 0	1,083 10 0
Gosforth	596 0 0	434 0 0	Uarby	310 0 0	184 0 0
Goulburn, North	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0	Watson's Bay	2,450 0 0	1,520 15 0
Jamberoo	2,251 0 0	1,829 0 0			
Kangaroo River	675 0 0	421 17 6			
Kempsey West	1,600 0 0	900 0 0	Total	£ 80,798 11 11	49,883 16 0

PAYMENTS on account of Additions to School Buildings and Erection of Teachers' Residences pledged in 1876

School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877	School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Balmain	4,200 0 0	1,593 10 6	Omega Retreat	220 0 0	220 0 0
Brokenback	80 0 0	80 0 0	O'Connell	59 12 0	59 12 0
Barraba	88 8 0	88 8 0	Sugarloaf	146 5 0	146 5 0
Brewarrina	270 0 0	170 0 0	Tenterfield	260 0 0	260 0 0
Camden	800 0 0	500 0 0	Forbes (residence)	575 0 0	235 0 0
Eden	195 0 0	195 0 0	Hartley	328 0 0	153 17 6
Grafton	1,096 11 11	481 11 11	Lismore	314 4 10	137 4 11
Hay	96 0 0	96 0 0	Mount Murray (residence)	60 0 0	30 0 0
Lambton	844 13 4	94 13 4	Rocky Mouth (residence)	516 17 0	419 17 0
Marshall Mount	200 14 0	200 14 0			
Maitland, West	2,438 0 0	2,115 2 8	Total	£ 12,989 6 1	7,476 16 10
Menangle	200 0 0	200 0 0			

PAYMENTS on account of Repairs to School Buildings pledged in 1876.

School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877	School	Total Cost	Payments made in 1877
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Armidale	17 0 0	17 0 0	Omega Retreat	218 16 0	198 16 0
Boggabui	25 0 0	25 0 0	Peel	58 0 0	38 0 0
Burrawang	29 10 0	29 10 0	Spring Grove	25 0 0	25 0 0
Goulburn	89 10 0	89 10 0	Tattala	34 10 0	34 10 0
Gullen	32 0 0	32 0 0	Warren	30 0 0	30 0 0
Mount Macquarie	55 11 0	55 11 0	Woodburn	17 18 4	17 18 4
Narrabri	127 5 0	127 5 0	Wilham-street . . .	195 0 0	195 0 0
Nowra	72 0 0	48 0 0			
Newcastle	16 0 0	16 0 0	Total	£ 1,043 0 4	979 0 4

PAYMENTS made on account of Purchase of Land for School Sites pledged in 1876.

School	Paid in 1877.
	£ s d.
Burull (land and buildings)	115 0 0
Bethungra (ditto)	25 19 10
Kangaloon	40 0 0
Surry Hills	800 0 0
Tuena (land and buildings)	100 0 0
Waterloo (Redfern)	2,950 0 0
	£ 4,030 19 10

SUMMARY.

## SUMMARY.

1876.	Total Cost.	Payments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New Buildings .....	80,798 11 11	49,883 16 0
Additions and Teachers' Residences .....	12,989 6 1	7,476 16 10
Repairs to School Buildings.....	1,043 0 4	979 0 4
Land for School Sites .....	.....	4,030 19 10
Grand Total.....£	94,830 13 4	62,370 13 0

The total amount paid in 1877 on account of pledges made in 1876 therefore exceeded £60,000. Deducting the balance brought over from 1876, a sum of more than £23,000 remained to be paid from the vote for 1877.

The following lists exhibit the several amounts disbursed on account of school buildings for which pledges were made in 1877, expenditure for sums below £10 being omitted :—

## PAYMENTS on account of New Buildings pledged in 1877.

School.	Total Cost.	Amount paid.	Accommodation.	School.	Total Cost.	Amount paid.	Accommodation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen .....	583 16 0	583 16 0	52	Moama .....	1,237 7 0	1,237 7 0	100
Bloom Hill .....	308 0 0	308 0 0	55	Mogalla .....	560 0 0	560 0 0	40
Balmain, West .....	2,462 0 0	2,250 0 0	257	Moor Creek .....	773 0 0	125 0 0	37
Broughton Vale .....	580 10 6	580 10 6	55	New Sheffield .....	1,540 12 0	150 0 0	96
Bulladelah .....	517 8 0	291 0 0	43	Nelson's Plains .....	360 0 0	75 12 6	46
Bowna .....	560 15 0	105 0 0	49	Pymont .....	8,350 0 0	2,513 0 0	591
Boreenore .....	1,050 0 0	394 0 0	61	Paterson .....	1,725 0 0	400 0 0	97
Brucevale .....	650 0 0	243 15 0	60	South Creek .....	1,547 0 0	800 0 0	196
Bendela .....	389 0 0	225 0 0	32	Seven Oaks .....	502 10 0	502 10 0	72
Binda .....	659 14 0	200 0 0	55	St. Alban's .....	650 0 0	3 0 0	42
City View .....	739 0 0	739 0 0	71	St. Leonards .....	3,690 0 0	1,300 0 0	325
Cessnock .....	745 10 0	745 10 0	63	Spring Hill .....	1,335 0 0	250 0 0	85
Charcoal .....	2,081 0 0	: 90 3 9	157	Springwood .....	1,066 0 0	525 0 0	54
Darlington .....	3,300 0 0	1,050 0 0	236	Stanhope .....	618 13 0	231 19 8	49
Elderslie .....	631 10 0	355 14 3	49	Surry Hills (temporary) ...	1,729 0 0	400 0 0	358
Holdsworth .....	690 0 0	100 0 0	42	Wickham .....	2,766 0 0	2,000 0 0	285
Iford .....	1,175 0 0	700 0 0	70	Wardell .....	515 0 0	275 0 0	55
Jindalee .....	840 0 0	330 0 0	54	Woollahra .....	3,325 0 0	2,900 0 0	345
Kurrajong, South .....	408 0 0	150 0 0	34	Waverley .....	2,999 0 0	150 0 0	256
Kangaloon .....	1,060 0 0	198 13 0	55	Waterloo (Redfern) .....	6,920 0 0	200 0 0	589
Kangyangy .....	375 0 0	140 0 0	37				
Lawson's Creek .....	245 0 0	245 0 0	42		£ 63,421 9 2	25,320 13 8	
Lucknow .....	1,161 3 8	100 0 0	72				

## PAYMENTS on account of Additions to School Buildings and Erection of Teachers' Residences pledged in 1877.

School.	Total Cost.	Amount paid.	School.	Total Cost.	Amount paid.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong Crossing .....	62 7 6	62 7 6	Plattsburg .....	691 0 0	175 0 0
Bowling .....	90 0 0	90 0 0	Springfield .....	102 0 0	102 0 0
Blayney .....	151 10 0	151 10 0	Warkworth .....	167 0 0	167 0 0
Brandon Hill .....	111 0 0	111 0 0	Young .....	335 0 0	335 0 0
Coogee .....	112 10 0	112 10 0	Grenfell (residence) .....	701 0 0	193 0 0
Cooma .....	37 16 0	37 16 0	Kincumber (verandahs) ...	54 0 0	54 0 0
Cordeaux River .....	37 16 0	37 16 0	Long Reach (residence) ...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Carcoar .....	290 0 0	260 0 0	Markwell do. ....	335 0 0	126 0 0
Cowra .....	92 10 0	92 10 0	Minimbah (additional room)	12 0 0	12 0 0
Chatsworth Island .....	130 0 0	92 0 0	Mitchell's Creek (residence)	685 0 0	685 0 0
Dungog .....	247 0 0	233 0 0	Parramatta do. ....	821 0 0	821 0 0
Forbes .....	128 0 0	128 0 0	Rydal do. ....	411 0 0	411 0 0
Forest .....	45 0 0	45 0 0	Strontian Park do. ....	24 0 0	24 0 0
Germanton .....	273 0 0	273 0 0	Tirannia Creek do. ....	140 0 0	26 0 0
Gerringong .....	443 0 0	165 0 0	Wattle Flat do. ....	690 5 0	122 0 0
Inverell .....	477 0 0	477 0 0	Weetangerra do. ....	120 0 0	120 0 0
Jereelderie .....	179 2 0	179 2 0	Woolla Woolla do. ....	259 0 0	150 0 0
Leichhardt .....	88 10 0	88 10 0	Wombah do. ....	210 0 0	78 15 0
Morpeth .....	139 0 0	139 0 0			
Nundle .....	380 0 0	213 0 0			
Nowra Hill .....	20 12 0	20 12 0			
Newcastle, South .....	185 0 0	185 0 0		£ 9,527 18 6	6,845 8 6

PAYMENTS

## PAYMENTS on account of Repairs to School Buildings pledged in 1877.

School	Total Cost	Amount paid	School	Total Cost	Amount paid
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
Albion Park	40 0 0	40 0 0	Jerara	203 11 0	203 11 0
Araluen, West	41 6 0	41 6 0	Jembaicumbene	15 0 0	15 0 0
Adelong, Upper	72 0 0	72 0 0	Jindera	22 10 0	22 10 0
Ashfield	270 12 7	268 12 7	Kangaroo Valley	54 0 0	54 0 0
Bowral	37 14 6	37 14 6	Kincumber	54 11 0	54 11 0
Bulh	130 0 0	130 0 0	Little River	17 10 0	17 10 0
Brewarrina ...	10 9 3	10 9 3	Murrumbidgee	21 0 10	21 0 10
Brokenback	46 5 0	46 5 0	Murrumburrah	12 0 0	12 0 0
Browing Alley Point	105 0 0	105 0 0	Maitland, East	112 5 0	112 5 0
Breadalbane	24 0 0	24 0 0	Menangle	37 0 0	37 0 0
Blowering	27 0 0	27 0 0	March	70 0 0	70 0 0
Blow	35 0 0	35 0 0	Mullengandja	20 17 6	20 17 6
Broughton Village	101 0 0	101 0 0	Murwillumbah	35 0 0	35 0 0
Bulladelah	23 0 0	23 0 0	Mitchell's Island	38 0 0	38 0 0
Boggabri	11 15 0	11 15 0	Moornalda	28 10 0	28 10 0
Bega	75 14 6	75 14 6	Merimbula	57 6 0	57 6 0
Botany Road	17 0 0	17 0 0	Marengo	20 0 0	20 0 0
Budgerabong (Provisional)	22 14 0	22 14 0	Meadow Flat	170 0 0	170 0 0
Bellenger	11 15 0	11 15 0	Mobellah	20 8 0	20 8 0
Bateman's Bay	97 10 0	97 10 0	Narrabri	72 0 0	72 0 0
Bergalia	90 0 0	41 5 0	Newtown	53 18 11	53 18 11
Bahnman	971 0 0	400 0 0	Newcastle	36 10 0	36 10 0
Berrima	22 10 0	22 10 0	North Sydney	58 3 6	58 3 6
Casino (Provisional)	15 0 0	15 0 0	Orange	55 15 0	55 15 0
Cowper	20 0 0	20 0 0	Omega Retreat	81 18 0	21 18 0
Camperdown	83 0 0	33 0 0	O'Connell	17 4 0	17 4 0
Coonabarabran	27 0 0	27 0 0	Portland, Lower	40 0 0	40 0 0
Cootamundra	89 13 0	89 13 0	Parramatta	14 7 6	6 2 6
Candobolin	30 0 0	30 0 0	Paddington	123 16 7	123 16 7
Canondo	31 0 0	31 0 0	Port Macquarie	368 0 0	368 0 0
Cowra	28 2 0	28 2 0	Panbula	30 1 6	30 1 6
Camden	19 10 0	19 10 0	Parkes	59 0 0	59 0 0
Cleveland-street	87 12 9	87 12 9	Queanbeyan	126 16 6	64 14 6
Cape Hawke	44 12 0	44 12 0	Richmond	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dingo Creek	16 0 0	16 0 0	Rydal	31 13 0	31 13 0
Downside	35 0 0	13 0 0	Roslyn	11 0 0	11 0 0
Dunmore	34 0 0	34 0 0	Rylstone	12 10 0	12 10 0
Doughboy Hollow	45 0 0	45 0 0	Ryde	137 11 0	87 11 0
Eden	16 0 0	16 0 0	Sydney	358 10 0	358 10 0
Evans' Plains	105 16 0	105 16 0	Sugar-loaf	28 10 0	28 10 0
Ellalong	60 5 0	60 5 0	Shellharbour	104 10 0	104 10 0
Eagleton	150 0 0	150 0 0	Smithfield	210 0 0	78 10 0
Fort street	1,346 0 0	1,346 0 0	Strontian Park	13 7 6	13 7 6
Fishery Creek	11 15 0	11 15 0	Sunsex street	35 0 10	35 0 10
Fish River Creek	25 0 0	25 0 0	Timonee	23 12 0	23 12 0
Five Dock	86 12 0	86 12 0	Taree	46 12 6	46 12 6
Fermount	27 10 0	27 10 0	Taloumbi	16 0 0	16 0 0
Guntawang	37 19 2	37 19 2	Tempe	19 10 0	19 10 0
Gundurumba	33 0 0	33 0 0	Urana	26 15 0	26 15 0
Goulburn, North	34 1 6	34 1 6	Waratah	84 0 0	84 0 0
Gosforth	33 15 0	33 15 0	Windsor	78 15 0	78 15 0
Glebe	51 13 0	51 13 0	Wallsend	20 10 0	20 10 0
Grafton	105 0 0	105 0 0	Wallalong	55 0 0	55 0 0
Gocup	30 0 0	30 0 0	Wilbertree	30 0 0	30 0 0
Gledswood	56 10 0	56 10 0	Wombah	25 10 0	25 10 0
Grafton, South	33 15 0	33 15 0	Westbrook	23 10 6	13 1 11
Greta	20 0 0	20 0 0	Wollombi	35 10 0	35 10 0
Howlong	102 12 0	102 12 0	Wyagdon	15 15 0	15 15 0
Hill End	35 13 6	35 13 6	William-street	183 0 0	183 0 0
Hay	20 5 0	20 5 0	Wilton	57 0 6	57 0 6
Hanbury	142 0 0	142 0 0			
Hartley	20 13 1	20 13 1			
Ironbarks	35 0 0	35 0 0			
			£	9,300 4 6	8,334 3 11

## PAYMENTS made on account of Purchase of Land for School Sites in 1877

School	Amount paid	School	Amount paid
	£ s d		£ s d
Burwood	46 15 0	Mount Victoria	145 0 0
Bringelly (site and buildings)	500 0 0	Nelson's Plains	100 0 0
Coiowa	60 0 0	Newcastle	1,600 0 0
Canterbury	360 0 0	Petersham	2,000 0 0
Duramana	180 0 0	Plattsburg	40 0 0
Greenwich	500 0 0	Rookwood	400 0 0
Goulburn	200 0 0	Tambora (site and buildings)	225 0 0
Gladesville	265 10 0	Tighe's Hill	320 0 0
Hurstville	10 0 0	Tramming School (Canterbury)	5,250 0 0
Iona	60 0 0	Waverley	500 0 0
Jamberoo	30 0 0	Woollahra	400 0 0
Kimbucki	12 0 0		
Lochinvar	150 0 0		
Lithgow	200 0 0		
		£	13,554 5 0

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

1877	Total Cost			Payments		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
New Buildings	63	421	9 2	25,320	13	8
Additions and Teachers' Residences	9	527	18 6	6	845	8 6
Repairs to School Buildings	9,300	4	6	8,334	3	11
Land for School Sites				13,554	5	0
Grand Total	£	82	249 12 2	51,054	11	1

We submit this as our Report upon Public Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1877; and in testimony thereof we have caused our Corporate Seal to be affixed hereto, this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L s.)

W. WILKINS, Secretary

J. SMITH, President  
 W. A. DUNCAN.  
 ALFRED STEPHEN.  
 G. WIGRAM ALLEN.  
 JOHN ROBERTSON.

APPENDIX A.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on Rolls.									Average Attendance.			Amount of School fees paid.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R. C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
MARCH, 1877.													
Public Schools .....	25,606	21,679	47,285	22,098	8,080	6,018	6,619	4,470	47,285	17,190·1	13,954·8	31,144·9	£ 8,975 2 5
Provisional Schools .....	3,558	3,393	6,951	3,104	2,478	721	556	92	6,951	3,308·1	2,991·2	6,299·3	1,523 15 10½
Half-time Schools .....	833	835	1,668	858	555	127	116	12	1,668	603·8	613·2	1,217·0	171 15 10½
Totals.....	29,997	25,907	55,904	26,060	11,113	6,866	7,291	4,574	55,904	21,102·0	17,559·2	38,661·2	10,670 14 2½
JUNE, 1877.													
Public Schools.....	25,906	21,971	47,877	22,365	8,274	5,948	6,744	4,546	47,877	17,239·8	14,115·8	31,355·6	10,184 15 5
Provisional Schools.....	3,502	3,451	6,953	2,929	2,684	719	536	85	6,953	2,468·3	2,402·9	4,871·2	981 3 4½
Half-time Schools .....	845	889	1,734	908	568	121	131	6	1,734	606·3	657·0	1,263·3	206 10 1
Totals.....	30,253	26,311	56,564	26,202	11,526	6,788	7,411	4,637	56,564	20,314·4	17,175·7	37,490·1	11,372 8 10½
SEPTEMBER, 1877.													
Public Schools.....	26,928	23,430	50,358	23,566	8,770	6,321	7,002	4,699	50,358	18,736·4	15,662·0	34,398·4	10,830 12 3½
Provisional Schools.....	3,443	3,387	6,830	2,896	2,663	687	504	80	6,830	2,437·5	2,392·4	4,829·9	977 11 11½
Half-time Schools .....	911	925	1,836	957	628	126	120	5	1,836	661·9	704·8	1,366·7	196 3 5
Totals.....	31,282	27,742	59,024	27,419	12,061	7,134	7,626	4,784	59,024	21,835·8	18,759·2	40,595·0	12,004 7 8
DECEMBER, 1877.													
Public Schools.....	27,094	23,802	50,896	23,653	8,988	6,336	7,130	4,789	50,896	18,792·2	15,747·6	34,539·8	11,440 4 3
Provisional Schools.....	3,280	3,288	6,568	2,794	2,544	633	513	84	6,568	2,257·4	2,299·2	4,556·6	1,017 11 4½
Half-time Schools .....	842	856	1,698	845	617	128	99	9	1,698	576·8	631·4	1,208·2	188 7 10
Totals.....	31,216	27,946	59,162	27,292	12,149	7,097	7,742	4,882	59,162	21,626·4	18,678·2	40,304·6	12,643 3 5½

## APPENDIX B.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Public Schools, as certified by the Public School Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1877, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Postage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	
Aberdeen ..	31	27	58	22 3	17 4	39 7	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Aberglasslyn	26	17	43	18 4	11 9	30 3	31 11 2	108 0 0	1 16 2	585 11 0	726 18 4	
Adamnaby	20	23	43	12 9	16 1	29 0	24 1 4	96 0 0	3 17 5	..	123 18 9	
Adamstown	43	54	97	31 3	31 8	63 1	43 17 3	84 0 0	2 3 7	..	130 0 10	
Adelong	94	115	209	72 2	92 4	164 6	31 14 0	47 12 3	13 4 10	1 0 0	95 11 1	
Adelong Crossing	24	20	44	17 5	14 9	32 4	31 5 6	208 7 11	24 12 4	6 0 0	1,629 15 9	
Adelong Grove	14	14	28	12 0	10 3	22 3	62 14 2	104 14 10	6 18 8	62 7 6	236 15 2	
Adelong, Upper	18	23	41	11 7	14 1	25 8	28 2 0	65 12 10	7 2 9	..	100 17 7	
Albion Park	45	30	75	30 5	22 0	52 5	20 8 0	96 0 0	0 8 0	73 4 0	190 0 0	
Albury	162	118	280	112 0	84 9	196 9	61 16 6	135 14 5	..	40 0 0	237 10 11	
Aldavilla	26	18	44	18 5	13 6	32 1	370 12 6	389 13 2	19 13 2	16 13 6	797 16 4	
Alstonville	9	16	25	7 2	14 6	21 8	35 11 6	111 8 10	0 14 1	..	147 14 5	
Alumny Creek	31	22	53	22 5	14 2	36 7	19 18 10	72 0 0	0 14 5	4 2 0	96 15 3	
Amosfield	26	31	57	16 9	18 0	34 9	31 11 7	108 0 0	2 1 7	4 10 0	146 3 2	
Appin	16	31	47	10 9	20 5	31 4	47 8 7	85 8 0	8 0 1	2 0 0	143 11 8	
Araluen	60	66	126	45 8	46 0	91 8	32 3 6	103 0 0	1 17 10	..	137 1 4	
Araluen, Upper	23	24	47	15 9	17 7	33 6	104 16 5	220 16 9	1 15 5	2 10 0	329 18 7	
Araluen, West	28	36	64	21 6	23 3	43 9	41 10 3	107 10 0	1 0 1	..	150 0 4	
Armidale	139	96	235	104 5	66 5	171 0	39 11 6	108 0 0	3 1 1	41 6 0	191 18 7	
Ashfield	158	121	279	103 5	80 8	184 3	142 19 4	250 6 7	12 15 0	6 4 6	429 5 5	
Ash Island	24	23	47	18 7	16 9	35 6	320 17 10	319 0 0	15 16 11	1 10 0	940 18 6	
Avondale	25	21	46	19 1	14 8	33 9	48 0 0	48 0 0	..	..	86 12 9½	
Baker's Swamp	13	18	31	6 1	9 6	15 7	38 7 4	110 4 5	2 2 11	..	148 18 5	
Ballina	38	37	75	25 3	22 9	48 2	12 4 6	45 16 9	6 2 8	14 5 0	78 8 11	
Balmam	510	424	934	356 5	276 6	633 1	38 7 4	110 4 5	2 15 0	..	151 6 9	
Bahanald	35	29	64	23 8	18 7	42 5	768 14 11½	727 19 6	43 3 11	2,066 10 7	3,606 8 11½	
Bandon Grove	18	18	36	15 1	14 8	29 9	83 12 6	108 0 0	3 15 10	..	195 8 4	
Bankstown	21	23	44	13 0	13 0	26 0	29 3 5	85 15 0	2 6 0	3 3 0	120 7 5	
Baradine	16	14	30	11 1	11 1	22 2	29 5 0	86 9 0	3 18 6	..	119 12 6	
Barraba	27	20	47	17 6	16 6	34 2	29 14 6	65 0 0	0 10 10	..	95 5 4	
Barrengarry	13	25	38	7 8	15 3	23 1	40 19 9	102 0 0	2 18 1	88 8 0	234 5 10	
Barrington	20	18	38	15 1	14 3	29 4	15 14 6	72 0 0	..	..	87 14 6	
Batemans Bay	39	20	59	32 5	15 7	48 2	20 13 0	93 9 0	1 8 0	3 4 6	118 14 6	
Bathurst	261	232	493	202 1	160 6	362 7	58 6 9	102 0 0	1 4 3	97 10 0	259 1 0	
Batlow	28	20	48	17 6	13 5	31 1	48 2	102 0 0	1 4 3	97 10 0	259 1 0	
Baulkham Hills	21	29	50	13 6	20 1	33 7	592 13 7	516 10 6	7 9 5	20 3 0	2,656 10 0	
Bega	77	55	132	45 6	31 9	77 5	20 12 0	84 0 0	1 11 10	35 0 0	141 3 10	
Bellinger	23	21	44	16 2	15 1	31 3	41 13 0	111 3 0	2 15 5	2 0 0	157 11 5	
Bell's Creek	20	16	36	13 1	12 1	25 2	101 13 6	180 12 5	5 8 6	14 15 0	78 14 6	
Belmore River	25	22	47	17 3	11 4	28 7	24 3 0	108 0 0	3 7 8	15 17 0	151 7 8	
Bendemeer	17	16	33	10 3	9 9	20 2	24 9 9	72 0 0	..	..	96 9 9	
Bergalia	33	24	57	24 8	20 2	45 0	32 5 11	104 12 1	0 14 11	..	137 12 11	
Berkeley	27	21	48	19 4	14 2	33 6	25 15 6	82 8 7	1 11 10	..	109 15 11	
Berrima	38	37	75	31 5	25 5	57 0	20 2 6	108 0 0	5 2 6	41 5 0	179 4 0	
Bethungra	23	28	51	16 5	16 0	32 5	22 5 0	111 4 6	0 18 0	..	134 7 6	
Binalong	27	31	58	17 9	17 3	35 2	77 0 9	159 10 4	2 4 2	..	238 15 3	
Bishop's Bridge	16	17	33	13 1	12 9	26 0	49 15 9	98 0 0	6 15 10	25 19 10	180 11 5	
Black Range	20	23	43	12 6	15 9	28 5	48 0 1½	102 0 0	..	3 0 0	2 11 0	
Black Town	36	29	65	30 2	24 6	54 8	15 0 7	108 0 0	0 15 7	33 18 0	157 14 2	
Blaney	55	40	95	38 3	23 8	62 1	17 8 3	69 5 9	2 8 9	..	89 2 9	
Bloom Hill	22	21	43	8 7	12 0	20 7	23 8 4	21 3 10	7 16 7	6 0 0	928 17 6	
Blowering	13	15	28	10 5	11 7	22 2	73 1 3	108 0 0	2 13 3	154 10 0	338 4 6	
Blue-gum Flat	28	12	40	17 0	7 7	24 7	18 8 0	73 0 0	3 10 2	1 0 0	303 0 0	
Bodalla	45	45	90	31 2	33 6	64 8	32 13 0	77 0 0	3 6 6	692 17 0	805 16 6	
Boggabri	25	17	42	12 6	12 1	24 7	25 11 6	108 0 0	0 19 10	..	134 11 4	
Bombala	72	47	119	55 0	32 6	87 6	30 19 9	82 10 0	3 7 4	4 16 0	121 13 1	
Boolambayte	15	27	42	10 1	15 7	25 8	42 16 0	100 8 3	1 2 6	36 15 0	181 1 9	
Boolong	6	14	20	4 1	8 1	12 2	159 12 9	156 0 0	3 7 9	15 0 0	334 0 6	
Booral	31	23	54	19 7	16 0	35 7	14 15 6½	56 6 5	0 14 0	..	71 15 11½	
Botany	38	41	79	25 7	23 7	49 4	12 18 0	96 0 0	..	..	108 18 0	
Botany Road	160	162	342	120 2	94 8	215 0	38 10 0	112 11 3	4 11 9	..	155 13 0	
Bourke	16	9	25	9 8	4 7	14 5	63 18 6	171 0 0	5 18 8	35 16 0	661 3 7½	
Bourke street	346	318	664	251 7	210 9	462 6	13 12 0	62 10 0	1 2 7	1,032 10 0	1,109 14 7	
Bowenfels	25	23	48	12 3	13 9	26 2	647 5 7½	533 10 3	15 6 0	60 0 0	1,261 1 10½	
Bowling Alley Pt	33	35	68	22 7	24 0	46 7	27 5 4½	70 15 0	1 0 7	1 0 0	100 0 11½	
Bowna	25	22	47	15 0	15 5	30 5	52 10 4	111 12 5	2 9 9	10 0 0	108 4 0	
Bowring	37	37	74	25 4	22 2	47 6	34 16 6	90 0 0	1 18 9	121 0 0	247 15 3	
Bowra	19	14	33	11 2	8 4	19 6	42 18 3	102 0 0	6 8 4	134 15 0	286 1 7	
Bowral	41	28	69	21 5	14 1	35 6	7 9 4	48 0 0	1 5 4	521 13 4	578 8 0	
Bradwood	48	43	91	35 6	30 4	66 0	59 16 10½	112 5 3	1 14 3	42 19 6	216 15 10½	
Brandon Hill	26	19	45	20 0	14 1	34 1	113 18 3	180 0 0	2 12 3	..	296 10 6	
Branxton	52	48	100	36 6	31 0	67 6	43 12 6	96 0 0	1 5 9	113 8 0	254 6 3	
Breadalbane	25	20	45	19 0	15 6	34 6	77 8 4	151 14 1	4 3 7	2 0 0	243 11 6	
Brewarrina	33	29	62	27 1	21 5	48 6	19 12 2	76 18 8	..	7 10 0	819 11 10	
Brodie's Plains	23	29	52	14 9	17 0	31 9	43 12 6	96 0 0	1 5 9	113 8 0	254 6 3	
Brokenback	21	25	46	14 2	16 7	30 9	66 1 3	106 15 3	4 13 10	..	177 10 4	
Brookfield	22	17	39	16 1	14 4	30 5	22 1 8	84 7 5	2 6 2	17 15 9	259 2 0	
Broughton Creek	38	48	86	26 3	31 1	57 4	8 2 6	72 0 0	..	..	80 2 6	
							65 18 6	129 11 3	3 6 3	..	198 16 0	

## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Broughton Vale	9	11	20	8 3	9 8	18 1	0 16 6	8 10 0	5 8 7		586 6 6	601 1 7
Broughton Village	27	26	53	19 5	19 3	38 8	46 6 6	104 12 1	5 6 6		101 0 0	257 5 1
Brown Mountain	22	15	37	16 8	9 2	26 0	31 8 0	72 0 0	1 17 10			105 5 10
Brown's Creek	31	34	65	20 8	24 5	45 3	53 13 6	103 10 0	3 3 5			160 6 11
Brucevale	28	23	51	17 3	10 8	28 1	32 1 6	90 19 3	11 7 10	5 12 11	259 0 0	399 1 6
Bryan's Gap	30	31	61	14 7	12 1	26 8	55 1 11	72 0 0	6 14 9		2 8 0	136 4 8
Bulli	49	53	102	32 9	31 4	64 3	69 6 6	151 10 0	1 18 2		130 0 0	352 14 8
Bulli North	18	19	37	12 9	12 8	25 7	6 1 3	18 0 0	1 14 7			25 15 10
Bundanoon	22	20	42	14 4	10 5	24 9	18 10 0	74 6 2	1 19 8			94 15 10
Bundarra	40	40	80	28 2	26 3	54 5	50 8 0	114 18 2	0 8 7			165 14 9
Bundywalla	12	16	28	8 0	12 6	20 6	15 15 6	96 4 10	3 4 0		9 10 0	124 14 4
Bungendoie	25	9	34	17 0	4 8	21 8	13 17 6	60 0 0	2 6 0		2 10 0	78 13 6
Bungowanah	32	30	62	19 4	18 1	37 5	26 7 0	41 10 3	6 0 11	7 12 6	419 19 3	501 9 11
Bungwall	26	33	59	20 3	25 5	45 8	33 4 7	104 13 4	3 0 4			140 18 3
Burkeville	15	15	30	12 2	10 9	23 1	30 19 0½	72 0 0	0 14 4		5 0 0	108 13 4½
Burrawang, East	24	21	45	15 4	13 0	28 4	7 6 3	13 14 10	6 1 8			27 2 9
Burrer	22	26	48	12 5	12 5	25 0	29 15 7	101 0 0	2 0 0		1 16 0	134 11 7
Burrill	23	17	40	15 9	12 2	28 1	34 10 11	72 0 0	1 9 3		121 6 0	229 6 2
Burrowa ..	37	19	56	25 1	13 2	38 6	55 0 0	124 1 3	3 18 9	8 0 0	2 8 0	193 8 0
Burrendulla	14	13	27	8 7	8 2	16 9	11 16 2	61 9 0	4 9 4			80 14 6
Burwood	250	124	374	179 4	77 3	256 7	501 10 6	333 4 8	2 1 1		47 16 0	884 12 3
Cadua	29	42	71	14 6	24 8	39 4	55 12 0	84 0 0	2 18 11			142 10 11
Caloola	18	17	35	10 8	11 8	22 6	29 4 3	68 0 0	3 14 6			100 18 9
Cambewaria	31	34	65	25 3	27 1	52 4	50 15 6	143 12 3	2 18 3			197 6 0
Camden	22	24	46	17 3	14 2	31 5	50 2 0	111 18 5	4 13 7	7 10 0	552 15 0	726 19 0
Campbelltown	84	52	136	61 5	34 9	96 4	128 18 6	198 8 2	5 3 1			332 9 9
Camperdown .	126	122	248	80 9	73 2	154 1	193 0 7½	257 16 7	7 8 10		39 15 8	498 1 8½
Campsie	26	10	36	11 5	5 5	17 0	13 1 10	73 10 0	1 11 10	2 7 6		90 11 2
Candelo	44	28	72	24 4	15 4	39 8	102 14 9	111 2 1	2 1 4	1 10 0	31 0 0	248 8 2
Canobolas ..	19	10	29	15 4	8 1	23 5	26 15 0½	72 0 0	3 16 11	2 0 0	11 4 0	115 15 11½
Canowindra	21	24	45	15 2	15 0	30 2	41 0 7	87 0 0	1 4 1		4 16 0	137 0 8
Cape Hawke	10	12	22	7 1	8 1	15 2	10 7 8	59 0 0		1 0 0	44 12 0	114 19 8
Carangara	18	27	45	11 9	19 6	31 5	21 9 6	96 0 0	1 18 6		3 0 0	122 8 0
Carcoar	39	36	75	32 1	30 4	62 5	87 19 6	128 15 2	2 17 9	2 10 0	262 8 0	484 10 5
Cargo	26	31	57	15 4	19 6	35 0	59 14 1	96 0 0				155 14 1
Carrick	11	13	24	8 6	11 0	19 6	12 18 6	51 12 0	1 11 5			66 1 11
Carr's Creek	14	22	36	8 5	14 7	23 2	24 17 2	98 10 0	1 11 11			124 19 1
Carwoola ..	13	13	26	9 9	10 7	20 6	10 1 6	66 0 0	2 4 7			78 6 1
Casino ..	42	41	83	31 1	31 8	62 9	69 15 0	124 2 5	3 2 0		7 0 0	203 19 5
Cassilis ..	20	21	41	16 7	15 5	32 2	63 15 0	105 1 6	2 0 0		37 2 0	207 18 6
Castlereagh ..	24	39	63	13 6	23 7	37 3	33 18 3	111 9 0	1 2 3			146 9 6
Cathcart ..	24	21	45	14 7	13 3	28 0	36 16 6	66 0 0	1 13 8			104 10 2
Cawdor ..	32	30	62	19 3	20 1	39 4	28 0 6	120 0 0				148 0 6
Cessnock	30	28	58	16 5	17 5	34 0	23 4 3	107 0 0	2 3 1	1 10 0	754 0 8	887 18 0
Chatsbury	21	21	42	14 6	12 2	26 8	25 17 10	72 0 0				97 17 10
Chatsworth Island	64	47	111	44 3	30 8	75 1	92 0 10	164 15 0	3 13 10		93 16 0	354 5 8
Clarence Town	70	58	128	50 6	37 8	88 4	63 7 8½	162 11 5	5 1 3			231 0 4½
Cleveland-street ..	756	561	1,317	516 8	419 9	936 7	1,335 17 8½	1,168 17 8	42 9 6		119 12 11	2,666 17 9½
Cobargo ..	16	25	41	12 8	14 7	27 5	18 14 6	104 10 0	2 5 9		2 2 0	127 12 3
Collector	21	25	46	15 0	19 9	34 9	22 1 6	96 5 0	1 12 3		115 4 10	235 3 7
Colyton	26	14	40	18 3	10 6	28 9	20 11 2	111 4 0	1 11 3			133 6 5
Condobolin ..	43	51	94	30 3	33 2	63 5	47 3 0	80 19 4	5 10 4	15 0 0	31 4 0	179 16 8
Coerwull	40	53	93	27 5	30 1	57 6	88 8 9	151 0 0	4 3 6			243 12 3
Coogee	66	19	85	38 5	13 3	51 8	70 10 6	163 3 4	6 2 10		112 10 0	352 6 8
Coolac	15	18	33	11 8	15 2	27 0	21 0 6	77 0 0	1 0 4			99 0 10
Coolah	24	19	43	16 2	11 5	27 7	18 15 6	72 0 0				90 15 6
Coolangatta	30	30	60	22 8	22 2	45 0	35 19 9	99 5 5	3 5 11	3 5 0		141 16 1
Cooma	60	42	102	47 9	29 2	77 1	194 15 0	121 6 9	3 9 7		50 16 0	370 7 4
Coonabarabran	38	44	82	27 5	33 2	60 8	63 19 0	148 3 4	2 19 2	7 4 0	27 0 0	249 5 6
Coonamble	48	32	80	34 4	21 2	55 6	85 0 6	98 19 11	6 0 5		1 16 0	191 16 10
Cooperook	17	22	39	12 5	18 7	31 2	5 10 0	45 10 0	10 15 5		1 4 0	62 19 5
Cooranbong	29	34	63	18 1	20 9	39 0	20 13 10½	84 0 0	2 4 7		10 0 0	116 18 5½
Cootamundra	66	55	121	34 6	28 7	63 3	89 14 3	96 0 0	2 12 3		1,041 14 0	1,230 0 6
Cooyal	23	26	49	12 4	14 6	27 0	24 9 3	67 0 5	11 5 4	31 0 0	296 4 1	399 19 1
Coraki	21	15	36	17 4	12 1	29 5	26 8 0	94 10 0	2 6 8	5 0 0		128 4 8
Cordeaux River	17	16	33	12 3	11 0	23 3	16 0 9	72 0 0	2 7 4		37 16 0	128 4 1
Cottawalla	19	14	33	13 0	9 7	22 7	13 7 0	71 0 0	3 0 5	2 7 0		89 14 5
Cow Flat	42	47	89	28 3	30 8	59 1	106 1 9	152 3 4	10 13 6		4 0 0	272 18 7
Cowper	42	24	66	27 0	16 8	43 8	44 4 4	114 15 0	3 13 8		20 0 0	182 13 0
Cowra	52	14	66	33 1	7 8	40 9	60 10 7½	103 1 3	1 11 10		122 8 0	287 11 8½
Croki	46	33	79	33 5	23 7	57 2	46 9 8	120 0 0	3 7 5			169 17 1
Croobyar	92	78	170	61 0	53 1	114 1	119 16 3	196 14 5	2 16 8			319 7 4
Crookwell	38	27	65	26 3	18 8	45 1	37 14 4	99 10 0	1 18 0			139 2 4
Croom Park	17	11	28	10 5	7 7	18 2	12 15 11	32 6 8				45 2 7
Crudine ..	23	13	36	14 6	9 9	24 5	10 12 6	88 0 0		1 5 0		99 17 6
Cudal	13	20	33	7 9	14 8	22 7	33 19 0	72 0 0			9 0 0	114 19 0
Cudgegong	28	16	44	16 5	11 8	28 3	48 17 9	99 2 7	4 15 10	3 0 0	24 0 0	179 16 2
Cullenbone	31	30	61	16 3	16 9	33 2	57 9 4	84 0 0	2 9 4			143 18 8
Cundletown	30	45	75	25 3	36 0	61 3	52 15 4	111 17 10	1 10 8			166 3 10
Cunningar	12	16	28	7 1	11 9	19 0	23 6 4	65 0 0				88 6 4
Currawang	55	44	99	32 1	27 2	59 3	72 6 4½	132 10 0	2 8 8			207 5 0½
Dalton	28	18	46	20 7	12 9	33 6	39 10 7	104 13 4			5 2 0	149 5 11

## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees.	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total.
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dapto .....	21	27	48	16·8	18·7	35·5	41 15 0	120 0 0	3 12 9	.....	662 16 0	828 3 9
Delegate .....	17	17	34	9·2	12·7	21·9	10 12 6	85 18 8	.....	5 0 0	.....	101 11 2
Denilquin .....	88	64	152	56·2	39·8	96·0	158 7 0	185 11 7	11 16 0	.....	.....	355 14 7
Dennis Island .....	15	10	25	9·6	8·5	18·1	15 17 6	72 0 0	.....	.....	3 3 0	91 0 6
Devonshire-street .....	230	142	372	141·7	69·3	211·0	251 7 7½	268 2 1	8 12 3	.....	40 0 0	568 1 11½
Dingo Creek .....	12	13	25	10·3	11·6	21·9	7 15 10	90 0 0	1 17 9	.....	16 0 0	115 13 7
Doughboy Hollow .....	50	42	92	32·5	29·2	61·7	72 5 0	122 10 0	2 0 6	.....	45 0 0	241 15 6
Dubbo .....	108	89	197	71·4	54·7	126·1	235 11 0	198 0 0	9 19 5	.....	13 0 0	456 10 5
Dumaresque Island .....	30	30	60	18·0	22·8	40·8	16 7 11	108 0 0	2 2 8	.....	.....	126 10 7
Dundas .....	39	42	81	28·9	28·5	57·4	66 0 3½	144 8 7	3 0 10	.....	.....	213 9 8½
Dundee .....	12	5	17	9·3	3·8	13·1	19 9 3	19 10 7	.....	.....	.....	38 19 10
Dungaree .....	21	19	40	13·8	10·3	24·1	15 5 0	61 17 5	.....	.....	.....	77 2 5
Dungog .....	32	26	58	25·3	18·1	43·4	39 9 1	123 18 7	1 14 9	.....	234 10 0	399 12 5
Dunmore .....	56	48	104	37·6	34·3	71·9	70 12 3	202 5 3	5 15 1	.....	42 9 6	321 2 1
Dural .....	16	30	46	10·6	18·4	29·0	27 18 8	102 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	144 18 8
Eagleton .....	30	19	49	22·4	16·4	38·8	24 6 0	83 1 5	1 11 2	2 4 6	150 15 0	261 18 1
Eden .....	23	18	41	17·2	11·3	28·5	38 13 0	123 19 0	.....	.....	211 0 0	373 12 0
Edwardstown .....	16	17	33	10·1	10·6	20·7	36 17 9	72 0 0	0 5 11	.....	.....	109 3 8
Eglinton .....	33	24	57	18·9	16·2	35·1	47 15 7½	105 15 5	1 12 2	.....	1,278 19 0	1,434 2 2½
Eling Forest .....	10	15	25	8·5	10·9	19·4	12 4 3	57 0 0	.....	.....	.....	69 4 3
Elizabethfield .....	11	18	29	5·0	9·7	14·7	8 16 8	51 1 2	.....	5 6 6	2 10 0	67 14 4
Ellalong .....	28	28	56	16·0	17·4	33·4	26 2 2	72 0 0	5 16 2	4 17 0	.....	108 15 4
Emu .....	47	43	90	34·0	28·5	62·5	25 12 4	41 12 3	11 5 8	13 10 0	1,465 12 6	1,557 12 9
Ennis .....	20	16	36	14·6	10·3	24·9	16 15 10	73 3 2	.....	3 9 6	.....	93 8 6
Esk Bank .....	70	64	134	35·8	32·4	68·2	101 8 2	165 0 0	4 11 4	.....	18 0 0	288 19 6
Euroka .....	25	25	50	20·5	16·7	37·2	52 14 4	111 0 0	0 13 0	.....	.....	164 7 4
Eurunderee .....	37	30	67	27·2	18·2	45·4	48 0 0	77 0 0	7 4 3	.....	.....	132 4 3
Evans' Plains .....	17	17	34	11·8	10·0	21·8	20 10 11	72 0 0	0 12 6	.....	106 8 0	199 11 5
Fairy Meadow .....	29	24	53	21·4	14·6	36·0	42 16 2	184 6 0	2 4 2	.....	.....	229 6 4
Fallbrook .....	14	14	28	10·0	10·0	20·0	13 16 0	60 0 0	3 4 5	.....	.....	77 0 5
Fermmount .....	14	22	36	9·0	14·3	23·3	20 10 1	96 0 0	1 3 5	.....	27 10 0	155 3 6
Fishery Creek .....	23	25	48	16·9	18·9	35·8	34 17 4	102 2 8	3 3 7	.....	12 13 10	152 17 5
Fish River Creek .....	21	31	52	12·7	20·5	33·2	14 16 5	68 1 11	2 3 6	.....	33 9 0	118 10 10
Five Dock .....	53	40	93	37·2	22·5	59·7	91 6 0	140 5 0	9 11 2	2 5 0	102 18 0	346 5 2
Forbes .....	103	54	157	74·6	32·6	107·2	165 5 0	161 13 0	3 12 2	.....	378 4 6	708 14 8
Forest, The .....	20	31	51	16·1	18·8	34·9	43 8 0	108 0 0	2 18 2	.....	362 13 0	516 19 2
Forest Vale .....	20	13	33	10·5	8·4	18·9	28 19 0	57 9 8	2 19 4	.....	.....	89 8 0
Fort-street .....	848	687	1,535	563·0	444·8	1,007·8	1,907 1 5	1,460 11 7	74 17 3	.....	1,423 18 3	4,866 8 6
Four-mile Creek .....	14	19	33	11·0	11·3	22·3	17 14 8	55 19 2	1 7 6	.....	.....	75 1 4
Frederickton .....	51	42	93	33·8	24·8	58·6	57 12 3	110 18 10	3 15 2	.....	.....	172 6 3
Freeman's Reach .....	46	20	66	32·4	15·6	48·0	31 11 8½	49 10 0	9 19 2	7 16 0	574 2 6	672 19 4½
Frogmoor .....	26	38	64	21·9	28·9	50·8	49 6 0	109 18 9	5 11 4	.....	1 17 0	166 3 1
German Hill .....	17	11	28	8·4	7·6	16·0	20 9 6	72 0 0	2 13 3	.....	1 6 0	96 8 9
Germanton .....	23	17	40	14·3	14·1	28·4	21 9 9	84 0 0	3 13 3	.....	273 0 0	382 3 0
Gerringong .....	37	43	80	28·6	31·1	59·7	65 12 0	148 8 6	2 10 9	.....	166 12 0	383 3 3
Ghinni Ghanni .....	14	11	25	10·0	9·4	19·4	10 10 2	62 0 0	0 6 8	.....	.....	72 16 10
Giant's Creek .....	20	14	34	12·7	11·5	24·2	15 0 2	62 0 0	9 13 10	2 12 0	290 12 6	379 18 6
Gunnderra .....	16	25	41	10·6	16·2	26·8	27 3 3	73 0 0	3 11 8	.....	.....	103 14 11
Gladstone .....	22	20	42	17·0	14·6	31·6	18 11 2	80 0 0	7 19 2	.....	184 17 6	291 7 10
Glebe .....	336	285	621	220·7	176·8	397·5	531 0 10½	555 0 1	9 10 9	.....	87 15 0	1,183 6 8½
Gledswood .....	12	13	25	8·9	11·6	20·5	13 5 2	72 0 0	0 17 9	.....	57 14 0	143 16 11
Glen Innes .....	54	54	108	41·3	40·0	81·3	157 0 3	185 4 5	4 1 6	8 15 10	.....	355 2 0
Glenmore .....	17	10	27	13·8	8·5	22·3	34 18 6	111 13 0	1 15 4	.....	.....	148 6 10
Glenwilliam .....	14	19	33	11·1	12·6	23·7	4 3 10	18 0 0	.....	.....	.....	22 3 10
Gocup .....	21	25	46	15·4	19·7	35·1	51 1 3	103 10 0	2 10 9	.....	30 0 0	187 2 0
Gongolgon .....	11	14	25	9·0	10·9	19·9	26 0 0	69 0 0	3 10 2	.....	.....	98 10 2
Goodrich .....	13	17	30	10·5	13·0	23·5	20 7 6½	72 0 0	1 8 5	.....	.....	93 15 11½
Goorangoola .....	12	16	28	8·5	11·8	20·3	17 7 3	59 2 6	4 5 1	.....	0 12 0	81 6 10
Gosford .....	30	25	55	20·6	19·2	39·8	25 2 10	99 0 0	3 18 1	.....	781 0 0	909 0 11
Gosforth .....	33	29	62	21·5	22·0	43·5	33 17 8	108 16 1	3 15 4	.....	550 4 9	696 13 10
Gosling Creek .....	26	26	52	19·1	15·9	35·0	45 15 8	108 0 0	0 18 11	.....	.....	154 14 7
Goulburn .....	213	178	391	168·3	119·5	287·8	325 14 3½	522 14 11	11 10 7	4 17 3	289 10 0	1,154 7 0½
Goulburn, North .....	33	24	57	20·6	15·2	35·8	11 4 10½	40 14 0	10 18 10	13 12 6	1,233 6 6	1,309 16 8½
Grafton .....	200	221	421	148·5	143·8	292·3	437 16 10	424 0 4	23 6 10	3 0 0	614 0 2	1,502 4 2
Grafton, South .....	79	84	163	62·4	69·2	131·6	74 17 9	95 7 4	22 10 2	6 2 6	331 19 9	530 17 6
Greendale .....	15	13	28	7·4	5·6	13·0	7 14 0	54 6 8	0 16 4	.....	10 0 0	72 17 0
Green Gully .....	16	12	28	13·1	9·7	22·8	10 1 10	24 0 0	.....	.....	.....	34 1 10
Greghamstown .....	27	28	55	18·7	20·3	39·0	24 2 7½	103 12 5	2 1 5	4 0 0	4 16 0	138 12 5½
Grenfell .....	102	77	179	64·2	51·8	116·0	189 6 3½	245 0 0	3 10 10	.....	193 0 0	630 17 1½
Greta .....	115	101	216	77·3	54·3	131·6	107 4 6	220 9 10	4 2 9	.....	34 1 8	365 18 9
Guldford .....	16	25	41	11·3	18·4	29·7	30 19 1	108 0 0	3 0 3	3 4 0	.....	145 3 4
Gulgong .....	96	88	184	75·4	63·5	138·9	145 11 2½	237 0 0	4 3 6	.....	82 15 0	469 9 8½
Gullen .....	30	52	82	18·2	27·9	46·1	33 4 4	96 0 0	.....	.....	32 0 0	161 4 4
Gundagai .....	52	42	94	34·9	28·5	63·4	97 16 0	113 4 6	5 4 4	.....	.....	216 4 10
Gundaroo .....	30	18	48	21·9	12·9	34·8	24 9 9	92 3 2	2 14 10	9 0 0	1 12 0	129 19 9
Gundurimba .....	22	19	41	17·0	16·4	33·4	32 0 9	93 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0	158 0 9
Gunnedah .....	68	78	146	50·8	52·6	103·4	181 16 1	231 7 6	2 12 11	4 10 0	2 8 0	422 14 6
Gunning .....	44	43	87	31·2	31·9	63·1	126 11 0	178 4 9	0 15 0	1 13 0	.....	307 3 9
Guntawang .....	21	32	53	15·7	16·7	32·4	42 9 10	111 15 4	6 8 11	.....	37 19 2	198 13 3
Guyong .....	24	16	40	18·6	12·0	30·6	42 15 10	108 0 0	1 17 6	.....	.....	152 13 4
Hamilton .....	177	126	303	114·3	75·6	189·9	226 0 9	289 10 0	.....	.....	.....	515 10 9
Hanbury .....	132	121	253	84·3	73·6	157·9	139 3 4	291 6 11	8 16 4	1 10 0	92 0 0	532 16 7

## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	
Harden ...	8	8	16	3 6	4 5	8 1	£ s. d. 1 10 8	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 3 3 0	£ s. d. 10 13 8
Hargraves .....	33	42	75	21 8	29 8	51 6	46 7 4	117 0 0	2 17 1	5 0 0	...	171 4 5
Hartley .....	16	14	30	10 4	8 0	18 4	33 7 3	98 3 9	0 1 10	9 0 0	181 5 7	312 18 5
Hartley Vale .....	21	30	51	10 8	16 9	27 7	50 14 7½	94 9 4	2 1 4	...	...	147 5 3½
Harwood Island .....	26	28	54	20 9	23 2	44 1	49 5 0	75 0 0	1 0 0	1 16 0	...	127 1 0
Haslem's Creek .....	17	21	38	11 5	13 6	25 1	33 6 0	84 0 0	2 3 6	...	...	119 9 6
Hawk's Nest .....	20	29	49	14 3	16 5	30 8	8 18 6	25 8 8	...	...	...	31 7 2
Hay .....	61	38	99	43 8	24 4	68 2	133 15 6	110 15 0	5 10 9	...	122 14 0	372 15 3
Hexham .....	27	21	48	19 9	16 2	36 1	26 11 6	108 0 0	1 1 5	...	30 0 0	165 12 11
Hill End .....	179	172	351	134 3	118 5	252 8	368 16 11	407 2 4	12 13 6	...	35 13 6	824 6 3
Hinton .....	57	60	117	41 4	44 8	86 2	55 11 10	199 10 7	4 18 9	...	1 13 0	261 14 2
Hopefield .....	23	21	44	12 9	11 8	24 7	23 9 4	102 0 0	2 2 11	...	...	127 12 3
Hornsby .....	22	22	44	15 7	13 7	29 4	36 3 9	111 11 9	2 6 4	...	...	150 1 10
Howlong .....	32	38	70	23 1	24 9	48 0	66 5 9	124 1 8	3 14 5	...	103 16 0	297 17 10
Hunter's Hill .....	49	31	80	40 4	19 2	59 6	122 1 0	178 9 0	3 10 9	...	12 0 0	316 0 9
Hurstville .....	35	32	67	21 6	17 6	39 2	52 12 0	136 7 10	1 16 4	...	17 7 0	208 3 2
Ieely .....	22	27	49	12 4	12 7	25 1	36 2 2	120 0 0	...	...	...	156 2 2
Ilford .....	36	25	61	30 1	17 1	47 2	31 6 7	102 0 0	8 13 10	3 0 0	738 10 0	883 10 5
Inverell .....	112	103	215	66 3	65 8	132 1	250 13 8	220 8 0	14 1 3	...	507 2 0	992 4 11
Ironbarks .....	60	52	112	35 1	29 4	64 5	82 10 0	102 0 0	7 15 4	11 13 0	35 0 0	238 18 4
Jembaicumbene .....	15	10	25	11 0	7 4	18 4	12 15 0	70 0 0	2 6 6	...	19 10 0	101 11 6
Jerelderie .....	47	25	72	31 9	14 2	46 1	72 5 3	99 17 10	2 2 6	...	179 2 0	353 7 7
Jerrara .....	26	24	50	16 4	16 2	32 6	63 1 3	106 1 5	2 18 10	...	210 12 6	382 14 0
Jindalee .....	34	25	59	9 1	11 0	20 4	44 2 8½	84 0 0	6 10 8	...	341 11 0	476 4 4½
Jindera .....	23	17	40	16 4	13 3	29 7	54 17 3	126 11 0	5 19 10	...	22 10 0	209 18 1
Kangaloon .....	28	25	53	17 7	17 8	35 5	36 14 3	111 3 2	1 1 4	...	244 2 0	393 0 9
Kangaloon, West .....	29	19	48	16 7	9 8	26 5	23 4 6	103 10 0	2 5 9	...	...	129 0 3
Kangaroo River .....	15	18	33	11 5	14 6	26 1	9 16 6	45 11 3	...	2 0 0	430 7 6	487 15 3
Kangaroo Valley .....	27	30	57	23 4	23 0	46 4	45 10 6	108 0 0	...	...	55 1 0	208 11 6
Kayuga .....	20	21	41	10 3	10 7	21 0	20 2 1	65 2 10	4 16 0	...	...	90 0 11
Kelly's Plains .....	24	18	42	13 9	13 5	27 4	42 8 2	91 0 0	1 13 11	...	...	135 2 1
Kellyville .....	20	20	40	15 1	16 0	31 1	25 1 9	96 0 0	3 4 3	...	0 10 6	124 16 6
Kelso .....	33	37	70	22 7	22 7	45 4	55 14 0	132 0 0	5 13 2	...	25 0 0	218 7 2
Kempsey .....	32	54	86	24 7	37 5	62 2	85 18 1	125 5 0	5 14 3	...	902 2 0	1,118 19 4
Kiama .....	115	110	265	99 4	68 4	167 8	262 18 9	294 7 9	6 14 4	2 15 0	1 16 0	568 11 10
Kimbruki .....	12	15	27	8 5	10 3	18 8	18 6 5	70 0 0	1 6 6	...	12 0 0	101 12 11
Kinchela Creek .....	2	3	5	2 0	3 0	5 0	7 3 2	58 5 9	...	...	...	65 8 11
Kincumber .....	23	10	33	14 7	6 4	21 1	10 5 5½	65 0 0	...	2 2 6	54 11 0	131 18 11½
Kiora .....	13	13	26	8 8	8 8	17 6	35 15 2	102 0 0	0 9 5	2 0 0	...	140 4 7
Kirkconnell .....	14	25	39	8 5	13 0	21 5	15 0 0	96 5 0	2 0 8	...	...	113 5 8
Kogah .....	28	31	59	18 8	21 3	40 1	42 2 6	108 0 0	2 9 2	...	...	152 11 8
Kurrajong, South .....	20	28	48	11 2	14 0	25 2	24 19 11	84 0 0	1 16 0	4 10 0	165 11 0	280 16 11
Lacmalac .....	10	16	26	9 6	13 0	22 6	12 18 0	35 0 0	...	...	1 10 0	50 8 0
Laguna .....	42	25	67	26 7	16 6	43 3	38 9 3	103 12 4	2 16 1	...	...	144 17 8
Lake Albert .....	16	25	41	9 9	16 0	25 9	23 17 1	58 9 0	...	...	1 4 0	83 10 1
Lambton .....	366	284	650	255 0	177 1	432 1	408 0 2½	505 18 8	38 9 2	7 10 0	118 12 10	1,078 10 10½
Lane Cove .....	39	38	77	30 9	30 9	61 8	56 2 6	108 0 0	6 7 6	12 0 0	1,418 8 9	1,600 18 9
Laurieton .....	9	18	27	7 7	15 5	23 2	12 8 1	74 4 8	7 7 4	7 10 0	26 6 5	127 16 6
Lawrence .....	25	34	59	16 8	20 9	37 7	40 17 1	88 0 0	0 19 6	...	1 16 0	131 12 7
Lawson's Creek .....	20	15	35	13 8	11 0	24 8	25 12 0	75 0 0	2 13 0	...	245 0 0	348 5 0
Leichhardt .....	115	80	195	78 7	49 5	128 2	177 1 3	198 5 7	7 7 4	...	111 7 6	494 1 8
Limekilns .....	16	13	29	10 7	10 6	21 3	10 1 0	66 0 0	...	5 2 0	17 0 0	98 3 0
Lismore .....	44	68	112	28 2	46 5	74 7	81 7 3	130 8 0	4 7 11	...	137 4 11	353 8 1
Little River .....	28	32	60	16 9	17 2	34 1	38 9 9	106 0 0	1 8 6	...	17 10 0	163 8 3
Liverpool .....	58	39	97	44 2	27 2	71 4	73 12 6	159 17 2	...	...	15 0 0	248 9 8
Llandelo .....	18	15	33	10 7	13 1	23 8	21 12 5	96 0 0	1 13 11	...	...	119 6 4
Lochinvar .....	33	23	56	21 8	14 2	36 0	28 11 0	108 0 0	5 10 5	...	182 18 9	325 0 2
Lucknow .....	34	43	77	25 6	29 6	55 2	78 10 0	112 18 2	2 18 2	2 0 0	110 10 0	306 16 4
Luddenham .....	31	34	65	12 6	21 0	33 6	25 5 11	106 5 2	...	4 10 0	...	136 1 1
M'Donald, Central .....	11	10	21	9 3	7 2	16 5	10 4 6	58 0 0	1 4 10	...	...	69 9 4
M'Donald, Lower .....	11	12	23	8 2	7 6	15 8	6 7 6	46 2 6	0 18 3	2 16 0	...	56 4 3
Macquarie Plains .....	28	26	54	18 8	19 2	38 0	38 2 6	72 0 0	3 6 2	...	950 0 0	1,063 8 8
Matland, East .....	113	107	220	85 7	72 7	158 4	168 2 11	256 12 9	3 18 8	...	121 5 0	549 19 4
Matland, West .....	243	174	417	179 9	132 1	312 0	429 7 1	541 10 4	15 16 6	15 15 0	2,180 19 3	3,183 8 2
Major's Creek .....	43	40	83	27 8	24 2	52 0	64 6 0	153 6 2	0 5 3	...	...	217 7 5
Mangrove Creek .....	5	4	9	4 9	4 0	8 9	7 19 0	38 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	55 19 0
Manly .....	55	32	87	34 9	19 6	54 5	105 5 3	113 10 5	2 10 4	...	...	221 6 0
March .....	39	32	71	23 7	16 9	40 6	44 8 3	97 10 0	1 9 6	2 0 0	70 0 0	215 7 9
Marengo .....	20	23	43	15 7	16 6	32 3	32 15 0	108 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	160 15 0
Markwell .....	10	28	38	6 2	18 0	24 2	10 15 8	96 0 0	2 9 9	1 0 0	147 5 0	257 10 2
Marlee .....	19	17	36	11 4	11 3	22 7	5 2 3	72 0 0	0 9 5	...	...	77 11 8
Marrickville .....	187	147	334	128 3	97 5	225 8	324 5 6	320 17 8	11 17 3	...	...	657 0 5
Marshall Mount .....	29	24	53	16 3	15 4	31 7	35 19 6	120 0 0	3 15 9	...	215 10 6	375 5 9
Marulan .....	10	18	28	13 0	12 2	25 2	6 0 0	60 0 0	1 13 1	...	...	67 13 1
Maryland .....	19	17	36	13 6	10 0	23 6	29 17 2	88 15 11	3 5 7	...	...	121 18 8
Meadow Flat .....	25	17	42	15 1	8 4	23 5	21 18 0	97 10 0	2 7 0	2 0 0	171 16 0	295 11 0
Menangle .....	19	28	47	10 9	19 0	29 9	29 13 0	108 0 0	1 3 5	...	237 0 0	375 16 5
Memudie .....	17	20	37	9 9	12 8	22 7	63 12 0	84 0 0	2 12 0	...	...	150 4 0
Merimbula .....	20	17	37	12 9	12 7	25 6	46 8 6	106 7 7	1 14 2	...	57 6 0	211 16 3
Meringlo .....	14	22	36	11 2	16 8	28 0	15 14 0	72 0 0	1 16 11	1 10 0	...	91 0 11
Meroo .....	14	10	24	8 2	7 3	15 5	20 19 6	80 0 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	...	102 10 6
Merrilla .....	18	28	46	10 5	17 8	28 3	30 12 6	96 0 0	2 12 8	1 7 6	...	130 12 8

## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Meerwa	26	34	60	20 8	28 5	49 3	61 7 0	112 4 2	7 8 11		1,133 1 6	1,314 1 7
Milburn Creek	21	15	36	14 5	9 4	23 9	26 18 1	68 12 10	9 4 0	5 10 0		110 4 11
Millamurra	12	18	30	9 1	13 4	22 5	19 12 6	72 0 0	2 15 6	2 0 0		96 8 0
Millfield	16	23	41	8 9	15 7	24 6	20 6 8	96 0 0	1 11 9		0 15 0	118 13 5
Mimbah	23	15	38	17 7	11 1	28 8	19 2 10	102 0 0			12 0 0	133 2 10
Minna	112	109	221	78 6	69 1	147 7	106 0 6	166 1 7	6 0 11		659 2 6	937 5 0
Mitchell's Creek	25	23	48	12 0	16 3	28 3	29 4 3	108 7 6	1 7 11		688 12 0	827 11 8
Mitchell's Island	26	30	56	19 7	19 1	38 8	28 9 10	96 0 0			38 0 0	162 9 10
Mittagong Lower	16	13	29	9 4	10 1	19 5	22 10 9	72 0 0	0 17 1		5 0 0	100 7 10
Mittagong, Upper	20	23	43	7 2	11 9	19 1	25 1 10	78 0 0	1 3 4			104 5 2
Moama	10	6	16	2 0	3 0	5 0	0 12 6	9 13 0		13 0 0	1,273 5 6	1,297 14 0
Mobellah	67	60	127	41 3	29 9	71 2	89 7 0	167 9 7	7 2 9		45 18 0	309 17 4
Mogalla	10	12	22	9 1	10 6	19 7		8 10 0	4 11 6		566 17 0	579 18 6
Mogo	25	21	46	18 3	16 1	34 4	11 4 0	55 8 0	2 10 11			70 6 11
Molong	77	53	130	52 3	39 0	91 3	99 9 0	157 13 0	2 14 8		1 4 0	259 16 8
Monkerai	18	17	35	10 1	13 4	23 5	5 2 1½	86 6 11	1 5 1			92 14 1½
Monkittce	12	14	26	9 1	9 5	18 6	13 15 6	72 0 0				85 15 6
Moorfields	34	16	50	19 8	7 1	26 9	32 18 11	74 12 4	0 13 4			108 4 7
Moorialda	17	23	40	10 5	15 2	25 7	30 1 8½	102 0 0	2 19 1		28 10 0	163 10 9½
Moocowoolen	35	32	67	21 9	19 0	40 9	47 15 6	102 5 0	2 6 8			152 7 2
Morebunger	22	21	43	17 7	16 1	33 8	23 8 0	43 3 2	3 0 9	4 0 0	219 10 0	293 1 11
Moiree	15	24	39	8 9	13 5	22 4	4 12 6	48 19 3		4 0 0		57 11 9
Moipeth	113	95	208	81 7	66 9	151 6	154 9 9	243 4 4	6 4 0		139 15 0	543 13 1
Moss Vale	56	42	98	33 4	30 6	64 0	73 6 7	137 16 0	1 9 9			212 12 4
Mosquito Island	29	24	53	21 8	17 3	39 1	43 11 6	108 0 9	2 8 0		1 1 0	155 1 3
Moulamem	8	10	18	7 2	8 6	15 8	2 2 10	81 13 6	0 16 8	10 16 0		95 9 0
Mount Adrah	13	14	27	7 6	11 2	18 8	8 2 7	53 19 4	1 4 4	3 0 0	8 7 6	74 13 9
Mount Ken	46	42	88	31 5	29 7	61 2	85 14 6	153 4 11	3 9 8		2,009 14 0	2,252 3 1
Mount Macquarie	23	21	44	15 5	15 5	31 0	23 12 6	96 0 0	1 3 11		55 11 0	176 7 5
Mount Larana	24	24	48	13 1	15 9	29 0	19 10 0	68 17 7		2 0 0		90 7 7
Mount Victoria	36	32	68	27 8	19 6	47 4	58 8 4	102 5 0	1 0 8	0 15 0	160 16 3	323 5 3
Mudgee	175	144	319	132 5	106 5	239 0	335 7 0½	453 6 10	7 8 0	18 0 0	3,762 4 3	4,576 6 1½
Mulgoa	23	17	40	14 8	12 7	27 5	24 13 5	76 2 10	0 9 0	1 4 0	15 0 0	117 9 3
Mulgoa Forest	21	13	34	12 1	6 5	18 6	13 3 6	88 12 10	1 0 5	8 6 5	5 0 0	116 3 2
Mullengandra	21	24	45	11 6	14 0	25 6	15 5 6	71 0 0	4 7 5		20 17 6	111 10 5
Mulwala	15	23	38	13 8	18 1	31 9	27 18 0	54 0 0	2 8 5	2 0 0		86 6 5
Mummell	16	16	32	9 3	10 3	19 6	13 7 6	84 0 0	0 14 7			98 2 1
Murrumbateman	22	13	35	16 2	10 4	26 6	37 14 5	105 1 4	2 12 2			145 7 11
Murrumburrh	46	34	80	25 9	18 5	44 4	53 17 7	86 10 3	12 16 11	3 4 6	66 8 0	222 17 3
Murrumbundi	107	80	187	65 8	47 6	113 4	77 15 3	144 3 10	3 14 6	2 1 0	1,455 6 10	1,683 1 5
Murrumbulah	16	19	35	12 3	14 6	26 9	20 16 5	60 0 0			35 0 0	115 16 5
Muswellbrook	44	41	85	31 0	31 5	62 5	65 15 2	119 8 3	8 6 11			193 10 4
Muscle Creek	18	12	30	9 6	7 3	16 9	18 9 4	72 0 0	2 0 6		1 0 0	93 9 10
Mutton's Falls	13	13	26	8 1	10 1	18 2	11 9 0	72 0 0	1 0 4		11 16 0	96 5 4
Myrtleville	10	15	25	9 8	15 0	24 8		8 8 0	2 12 8	3 0 0		14 0 8
Nambucca	23	17	40	16 9	11 4	28 3	20 14 10	84 0 0	0 18 5			105 13 3
Narandera	25	18	43	19 5	14 6	34 1	38 12 0	111 11 6	2 18 5		19 10 0	172 11 11
Narellan	23	22	45	15 4	14 9	30 3	19 9 6	105 0 0	2 16 0	3 0 0	25 15 9	156 1 3
Narrabri	55	28	83	38 0	16 7	54 7	114 5 0	125 13 10	2 1 10		201 8 0	443 8 8
Nelligen	22	22	44	14 4	12 5	26 9	26 11 2	78 0 0	2 4 8	2 0 0		108 15 10
Nelson's Plains	31	18	49	19 5	10 7	30 2	30 14 3	98 14 8	1 3 3	1 3 0	117 2 0	248 17 2
Nerrigundah	22	18	40	18 3	14 3	32 6	32 6 6	108 0 0	1 0 8			141 7 2
Newcastle	368	345	713	272 5	223 6	496 1	698 3 9	516 7 1	16 12 6	3 0 0	1,707 15 0	2,941 18 4
Newcastle, South	227	193	420	167 2	116 1	283 3	277 3 9	267 9 9	16 3 7		186 19 0	747 16 1
New Sheffield	39	44	83	27 8	27 6	55 4	67 0 6	97 10 0	2 17 10	3 13 6	186 7 0	357 8 10
Newtown	376	349	725	243 0	211 7	454 7	387 9 6	458 7 8	65 17 9	5 0 0	3,992 19 7	4,909 14 6
North Sydney	52	44	96	42 0	35 9	77 9	94 16 8½	131 4 9	3 8 8	7 10 0	659 12 7	896 11 8½
Norwood	24	14	38	13 2	7 3	20 5	22 10 0	81 6 11	1 8 8			105 5 7
Nowra	56	46	102	44 0	33 3	77 3	67 12 3	185 18 2	2 16 10		48 0 0	304 7 3
Nowra Hill	15	16	31	13 2	13 8	27 0	0 13 6	14 0 0	6 1 10	1 11 0	150 17 0	173 3 4
Nundle	47	59	106	35 1	45 1	80 2	65 16 8	175 4 8	6 17 0		213 0 0	460 18 4
Oakwood	16	8	24	9 8	4 7	14 5	11 10 9	15 12 0	5 0 5			32 3 2
Oberon	31	26	57	18 9	16 4	35 3	29 14 10	90 0 0	4 16 3			124 11 1
O'Connell	18	15	33	11 8	10 5	22 3	43 5 3	100 1 1	4 4 5	3 10 0	81 16 0	232 16 9
Omega Retreat	22	26	48	16 1	20 5	36 6	47 16 6	124 3 4	4 2 1		44 18 0	617 19 11
Onybigambah	51	46	97	42 2	31 8	74 0	66 15 9	116 5 3	2 8 6		2 8 0	187 17 6
Orange	164	138	302	114 9	86 4	201 3	283 7 10½	331 4 1	6 8 2	3 3 3	55 15 0	679 18 4½
Oswald	16	11	27	9 2	7 6	16 8	21 10 6	116 11 5	1 11 11	6 0 0		145 13 10
Oxley Island	28	33	61	17 3	22 7	40 0	31 0 6	110 15 2	2 13 10		0 12 0	145 1 6
Paddington	460	317	777	307 8	194 3	502 1	711 17 6½	785 11 5	17 15 1	20 0 0	166 17 3	1,702 1 3½
Palmer's Island	22	25	47	17 8	19 4	37 2	46 2 4	92 7 4	1 14 11	13 10 0		153 14 7
Panbula	18	24	42	13 1	15 4	28 5	42 4 8	98 0 0	1 12 10		379 16 0	521 13 6
Parading Ground	11	5	16	9 4	3 2	12 6	6 15 0	36 0 0				42 15 0
Parakes	71	108	179	50 7	68 1	118 8	171 6 9	178 15 2	5 18 10	9 7 0	59 0 0	424 7 9
Parkebourne	20	16	36	13 6	11 3	24 9	12 12 6	96 0 0	0 8 6		4 2 0	113 3 0
Paramatta	140	106	246	99 4	64 1	163 5	243 11 3	373 11 11	11 2 5	3 15 0	848 11 0	1,480 11 7
Paramatta, South	137	128	265	98 0	83 7	181 7	235 3 3½	352 5 3	9 2 11	1 10 0	40 0 0	638 1 5½
Pateison	45	42	87	33 4	29 2	62 6	67 10 4½	168 18 8	1 11 1		420 1 8	658 1 9½
Peakhurst	29	25	54	22 9	17 2	40 1	45 0 0	74 10 0	2 7 1	5 17 0	17 16 11	145 11 0
Peel	34	28	62	21 9	18 3	40 2	49 6 0	109 7 8	4 5 5	3 1 9	38 0 0	204 0 10
Peelwood	34	28	62	25 6	18 9	44 5	35 11 2½	59 8 0	2 4 11	4 10 6		101 14 7½
Pennant Hills	36	36	72	24 1	24 1	48 2	59 19 7	123 15 6	2 2 1			185 17 2

## APPENDIX B—continued

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total															
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c																
													£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d			
Penrith	111	84	195	77	3	131	8	242	16	4½	301	11	1	9	16	10	0	18	0	0	1	5	0	556	7	3½	
Perth	24	19	43	12	0	21	0	34	17	6	113	6	8	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	10	4	
Peterborough	39	33	72	27	2	48	8	48	18	9	91	0	5	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	144	17	2	
Pieton	81	63	144	54	9	97	8	109	10	0	207	11	4	2	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	321	15	2
Pipeclay Creek	19	26	45	8	6	23	6	41	14	6	110	0	0	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	3	2	
Pitt street	78	65	143	49	2	91	8	106	16	1	173	10	9	3	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	324	3	1
Pitt Town	47	53	100	35	2	69	4	68	2	7	180	6	10	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	35	18	0	286	13	6
Plattsburg	158	155	313	110	1	205	0	92	19	8	312	8	3	10	17	10	6	1	6	6	224	11	9	646	19	0	
Ponto	15	18	33	8	4	20	6	30	13	6	72	0	0	3	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	8	11	
Portland, Lower	18	16	34	12	7	24	0	21	19	3	98	19	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	162	19	1
Port Macquarie	74	76	150	53	4	100	8	85	2	9	198	7	6	5	12	5	0	0	0	0	369	4	0	658	6	8	
Prospect	29	21	50	18	1	29	5	38	1	1	115	7	8	2	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	160	18	6
Pyramul	19	24	43	12	6	31	2	23	4	0	108	0	0	3	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	0	629	8	11
Pyree	46	36	82	30	9	56	3	33	5	9	55	16	1	16	1	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	106	7	8	
Pymont	144	127	271	97	4	173	4	266	17	7½	285	3	6	7	8	6	0	0	0	0	2,587	4	0	3,146	13	7½	
Queanbeyan	71	77	148	55	9	112	4	164	14	8	171	16	8	9	10	7	4	4	2	2	1,435	12	6	1,785	18	7	
Quindi	42	39	81	28	2	51	2	27	16	7	48	7	8	20	3	8	10	0	0	0	1,300	3	0	1,406	10	11	
Raglan	17	12	29	13	5	22	6	27	1	3	72	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	16	8	
Rainbow Reach	27	30	57	17	2	35	4	42	0	4	72	0	0	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	6	10	
Ramorne	38	29	67	27	7	49	4	57	6	2	112	1	3	1	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	1	8	
Randwick Asylum	350	234	584	319	4	530	1	240	0	0	640	18	4	30	16	4	4	3	6	6	0	0	0	915	18	2	
Raymond Terrace	30	32	62	20	3	41	9	45	11	10	108	0	0	1	17	3	0	0	0	0	190	5	0	345	14	1	
Redbank	30	24	54	20	0	37	6	20	2	2	96	0	0	7	17	6	1	0	0	0	8	3	0	133	2	8	
Regentville	27	23	50	14	6	30	2	33	18	11	102	4	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	5	6	
Richmond	100	100	200	77	3	150	7	228	15	9	231	16	8	6	10	0	6	10	0	0	35	8	0	502	10	5	
Richmond, North	37	26	63	23	9	39	0	91	9	6	120	0	0	3	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	3	5	
Robertson	30	27	57	19	9	39	3	48	9	8	111	0	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	13	11	
Rockley	5	3	8	3	0	5	1	11	2	3	62	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	4	19	0	79	11	3	
Rocky Mouth	44	31	75	30	5	47	2	29	14	6	108	0	0	2	8	5	1	13	0	0	432	15	0	574	10	11	
Rocky River	31	28	59	20	7	39	1	40	14	9	113	17	11	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	19	3	
Rooty Hill	19	18	37	9	2	18	7	16	13	0	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	13	0	
Rose Valley	10	8	18	7	8	14	3	18	12	0	64	0	0	0	19	2	1	0	6	6	11	0	0	84	11	8	
Roslyn	12	10	22	8	7	16	5	1	11	6	30	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	43	15	11	
Roughit	46	34	80	26	2	49	8	52	3	6	110	8	4	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	19	5	
Round Swamp	24	19	43	16	5	31	4	30	4	6	52	0	0	7	4	7	1	0	0	0	110	0	0	200	9	1	
Rouse Hill	24	29	53	15	9	20	8	36	7	3	109	1	7	3	6	6	3	5	3	3	20	0	0	173	10	7	
Rydal	37	19	56	29	0	43	4	51	15	0	84	0	0	2	14	11	0	0	0	0	442	13	0	581	2	11	
Ryde	132	103	235	91	4	168	4	213	13	5½	265	1	6	9	14	8	6	0	0	0	1,467	2	3	1,961	11	10½	
Rye Paik	22	15	37	15	6	24	5	41	6	0	72	0	0	4	11	1	0	0	0	0	7	13	0	125	10	1	
Rylstone	46	51	97	27	3	27	9	24	15	0	156	0	0	7	2	5	30	0	0	0	447	10	0	635	7	5	
Saumarez	19	27	46	13	6	31	4	27	18	9	63	10	7	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	11	6	
Soone	79	56	135	52	6	88	7	90	5	7	173	3	6	12	6	10	3	9	6	6	15	7	0	294	12	5	
Seaham	12	13	25	7	3	10	0	1	19	0	30	11	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	16	4	
Seven Oaks	35	32	67	22	3	41	7	42	5	7	110	19	2	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	502	10	0	656	18	2	
Shark Creek	27	13	40	18	2	25	3	18	17	0	45	9	8	2	18	5	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	70	9	1	
Shellharbour	40	47	87	29	9	64	0	71	2	4	149	10	3	2	10	6	0	0	0	0	111	12	0	334	15	1	
Singleton	140	121	261	102	7	186	1	188	7	3	310	10	2	5	4	5	3	2	6	6	383	9	6	887	11	4	
Smithfield	40	42	82	27	5	55	5	52	12	9	112	18	1	2	4	10	0	0	0	0	80	9	0	251	7	2	
Smith's Flat	24	30	54	13	2	32	1	27	7	6	109	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	188	15	3	336	2	9	
Smithtown	18	14	32	9	8	19	6	19	3	0	62	5	8	2	1	0	3	11	6	6	0	0	0	87	1	2	
South Arm	25	18	43	15	3	26	7	38	8	3	96	0	0	0	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	5	2	
South Creek	85	87	172	60	5	119	1	120	14	10	235	7	0	6	6	11	12	0	0	0	833	10	2	1,207	18	11	
Southgate	24	30	54	13	5	34	0	41	0	8	132	0	0	0	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	7	
Southgate, Lower	26	19	45	20	7	34	3	25	17	2	86	16	1	4	18	2	7	3	6	6	242	5	0	366	19	11	
Spring Creek	32	35	67	22	7	45	9	40	5	11½	66	11	6	0	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	14	3½	
Spring Flat	24	19	43	12	8	22	7	30	7	7½	96	0	0	2	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	2½	
Spring Grove	37	35	72	25	8	27	4	49	5	0	120	5	0	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	535	11	9	710	4	4	
St Alban's	21	18	39	15	8	28	4	24	1	6½	100	10	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	426	3	6½	
St Leonards	179	126	305	120	2	198	4	272	10	6	315	17	6	8	10	2	1,360	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,957	6	2	
Stanhope	40	22	62	20	3	33	8	66	19	4	102	3	4	1	6	4	3	17	6	6	232	14	8	407	1	2	
Stockton	75	70	145	52	0	95	3	113	17	3	150	0	0	2	0	1	0	12	6	6	30	0	0	296	9	10	
Strontian Park	14	30	44	9	2	34	1	45	6	1	104	6	2	2	16	6	0	0	0	0	37	7	6	189	16	3	
Sugarloaf	33	28	61	21	0	40	5	32	19	4	132	0	0	0	0	0	178	19	0	0	0	0	0	343	18	4	
Summerland	18	34	52	12	0	34	9	30	12	0	108	0	0	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	14	7	
Sussex street	338	327	665	191	9	375	5	463	16	3¼	636	15	10	25	5	3	76	3	4	4	1,202	0	8½	1,202	0	8½	

## APPENDIX B—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees.	Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tingha .....	28	15	43	15.5	9.9	25.4	50 9 0	96 0 0	1 9 8	.....	.....	147 18 8
Tinonee .....	36	46	82	24.7	29.0	53.7	34 18 11	123 15 5	5 16 1	.....	21 4 0	188 14 5
Tipperary Gully ..	16	26	42	9.1	11.6	20.7	32 9 4½	72 5 0	0 14 6	.....	.....	105 8 10½
Tirrana .....	29	10	39	22.9	7.9	30.8	36 3 3	111 1 1	0 17 0	.....	.....	148 1 4
Tirrannia Creek ...	31	33	64	18.3	21.3	39.6	24 4 3	66 0 0	0 18 7	.....	26 12 0	117 14 10
Tomago .....	19	13	32	12.9	9.2	22.1	14 3 4	63 11 5	.....	.....	.....	77 14 9
Tomerong .....	24	15	39	14.3	11.9	26.2	21 12 7	84 0 0	3 1 9	.....	2 2 0	110 16 4
Toolejooa .....	49	36	85	38.7	30.3	69.0	68 14 0	156 0 0	1 16 10	.....	.....	226 10 10
Towrang .....	18	13	31	14.0	7.5	21.5	22 15 7	72 0 0	1 7 3	.....	.....	96 2 10
Trunkey .....	4	10	14	1.5	5.4	6.9	0 5 6	10 7 8	.....	3 13 0	.....	14 6 2
Tumberumba .....	30	27	57	22.0	19.5	41.5	41 15 8	108 0 0	2 13 7	.....	.....	152 9 3
Tumut .....	68	63	131	53.4	49.7	103.1	113 8 3	161 7 1	7 13 0	5 7 6	.....	317 15 10
Turon .....	18	22	40	11.9	12.6	24.5	12 13 8	82 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	96 13 8
Tweed Junction ..	14	16	30	9.3	12.9	22.2	15 1 9	70 0 0	.....	.....	.....	85 1 9
Two-mile Creek ...	25	27	52	14.3	15.7	30.0	37 10 8½	90 0 0	2 4 7	.....	44 10 0	174 5 3½
Uarby .....	18	14	32	13.2	11.0	24.2	6 17 0	72 0 0	3 13 6	.....	194 10 0	277 0 6
Ulladulla .....	33	17	50	23.9	10.0	33.9	27 18 6	96 0 0	.....	.....	13 0 0	136 18 6
Ulmarra .....	58	50	108	36.2	32.3	68.5	91 18 3	171 18 10	4 14 3	.....	.....	268 11 4
Uralla .....	62	53	115	39.7	38.2	77.9	95 7 0	164 4 9	5 14 5	.....	.....	265 6 2
Urana .....	19	21	40	12.6	17.0	29.6	38 18 9	94 0 0	3 15 1	4 17 6	27 19 0	169 10 4
Vacy .....	11	15	26	8.7	8.0	16.7	18 8 10	102 0 0	.....	.....	.....	120 8 10
Violet Dale .....	29	17	46	17.3	10.4	27.7	28 12 6	110 0 0	0 19 10	.....	.....	139 12 4
Violet Hill .....	27	29	56	20.4	22.1	42.5	33 0 0	111 10 10	0 10 2	.....	.....	150 1 0
Wagga Wagga .....	217	159	376	161.4	106.0	267.4	605 9 6	370 0 5	27 18 1	15 10 0	1 4 0	1,020 2 0
Wagra .....	7	1	8	6.3	0.9	7.2	.....	19 13 6	.....	.....	.....	19 13 6
Walcha .....	29	25	54	19.6	18.9	38.5	75 6 0	122 0 3	.....	10 10 0	.....	207 16 3
Wallgett .....	23	15	38	17.6	10.7	28.3	11 5 3	45 2 10	2 19 10	10 18 0	.....	70 5 11
Wallabadah .....	31	38	69	23.7	27.0	50.7	61 3 1	120 0 0	1 8 3	.....	20 6 8	202 18 0
Wallalong .....	35	28	63	28.5	24.5	53.0	45 17 2	108 0 0	4 5 2	.....	55 15 0	213 17 0
Wallendbeen .....	27	21	48	19.0	14.6	33.6	44 1 9	120 0 0	3 9 3	.....	27 6 0	194 17 4
Wallerawang .....	34	46	80	23.2	29.0	52.2	56 4 7	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....	164 4 7
Wallgrove .....	18	15	33	13.2	12.1	25.3	25 8 3	105 0 0	1 10 1	.....	5 10 0	137 8 4
Wallsend .....	193	187	380	143.6	118.3	261.9	239 0 9	419 1 6	21 10 6	15 15 0	21 0 0	716 7 9
Waratah .....	99	68	167	65.3	43.4	108.7	98 5 6	150 4 5	1 14 8	.....	85 2 0	335 6 7
Wardell .....	30	17	47	23.4	10.7	34.1	26 3 3	72 0 0	1 7 7	.....	276 4 0	375 14 10
Warialda .....	10	10	20	8.0	7.5	15.5	20 8 0	68 0 0	1 16 0	.....	.....	90 4 0
Warkworth .....	25	20	45	16.5	14.8	31.3	40 10 0	121 18 6	1 10 5	.....	167 0 0	330 18 11
Warren .....	33	33	66	18.3	22.9	41.2	91 13 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	30 0 0	243 13 0
Watson's Bay .....	63	44	107	37.0	23.7	60.7	79 3 2	154 0 0	5 14 1	11 5 0	1,578 5 4	1,828 7 7
Wattle Flat .....	41	23	64	29.4	16.1	45.5	46 17 0	111 18 0	2 15 9	2 0 0	129 10 0	293 0 9
Weetangerra .....	19	15	34	12.0	10.3	22.3	16 16 0	69 15 5	1 13 3	.....	120 0 0	208 4 8
Wellington .....	97	90	187	71.2	66.2	137.4	284 12 5	230 19 8	7 13 0	6 0 0	1 16 0	531 1 1
Wentworth .....	54	31	85	40.5	21.6	62.1	145 10 0	96 10 0	10 5 2	.....	9 10 4	261 15 6
Westbrook .....	21	19	40	12.5	11.9	24.4	42 17 0	72 0 0	2 11 9	1 17 0	13 1 11	132 7 8
Wheatfield .....	20	17	37	14.5	11.2	25.7	6 17 0	34 9 0	4 3 8	.....	6 10 0	51 19 8
White Rock .....	14	17	31	9.7	11.9	21.6	17 6 9	80 14 2	1 15 6	.....	.....	99 16 5
Wilbertree .....	15	16	31	7.1	7.3	14.4	29 3 6	84 0 0	1 11 11	6 0 0	30 0 0	150 15 5
Wilcannia .....	35	29	64	22.2	17.5	39.7	43 4 6	77 19 8	5 17 5	.....	.....	127 1 7
William-street .....	619	657	1,276	409.7	393.4	803.1	1,238 4 1	1,046 17 6	18 11 6	.....	421 15 1	2,725 8 2
William Town .....	23	22	45	17.3	16.5	33.8	39 5 0	108 5 0	1 4 8	.....	.....	148 14 8
Wilton .....	24	25	49	11.0	14.7	25.7	25 5 6	111 4 5	1 7 3	.....	57 0 6	194 17 8
Windeyer .....	21	15	36	14.3	11.2	25.5	19 2 8	72 0 0	0 12 6	.....	9 10 0	101 5 2
Wingham .....	37	23	60	28.0	19.6	47.6	20 0 0	126 5 1	0 8 3	.....	6 17 0	153 10 4
Windsor .....	106	99	205	70.2	69.6	139.8	217 4 10	320 19 2	8 0 0	.....	93 9 0	639 13 0
Wollombi .....	36	35	71	25.2	22.0	47.2	52 15 8	109 6 10	5 2 1	.....	36 5 0	203 9 7
Wollongong .....	122	84	206	73.2	64.0	137.2	208 1 6	248 1 9	5 11 6	21 4 0	8 14 0	491 12 9
Wolumla, South ..	34	27	61	21.5	19.4	40.9	52 6 0	111 11 4	1 4 2	7 10 0	.....	172 11 6
Wombah .....	34	23	57	28.3	19.7	48.0	27 4 8	81 7 4	5 14 3	4 0 0	106 1 0	224 7 3
Wombat .....	42	43	85	32.0	24.1	56.1	35 12 4	101 15 6	1 7 3	.....	.....	138 15 1
Wondalga .....	12	2	14	11.6	1.3	12.9	11 5 6	45 0 0	1 16 5	.....	.....	58 1 11
Woodburn .....	21	10	31	15.3	7.7	23.0	22 3 1	72 0 0	2 3 9	.....	17 18 4	114 5 2
Woodford Dale ..	19	21	40	13.9	15.3	29.2	33 5 2	111 8 9	0 18 9	.....	.....	145 12 8
Woodford Leigh ..	30	42	72	16.8	26.1	42.9	50 4 3	111 14 7	1 9 7	.....	.....	163 8 5
Woodford Park ..	15	14	29	10.2	8.9	19.1	13 6 5	69 0 0	.....	.....	.....	82 6 5
Woodstock .....	39	36	75	23.7	24.2	47.9	66 13 0	134 12 3	.....	.....	.....	201 5 3
Woolla Woolla .....	19	21	40	15.2	17.0	32.2	28 7 2	113 8 6	0 19 8	.....	150 12 0	293 7 4
Woomargama .....	17	19	36	9.7	14.1	23.8	8 8 9	54 0 0	3 8 8	3 7 6	.....	69 4 11
Worragee .....	18	22	40	11.1	12.5	23.6	21 12 3	72 0 0	1 17 0	.....	.....	95 9 3
Wyagdon .....	21	12	33	17.2	8.1	25.3	12 4 6	96 0 0	.....	1 10 0	15 15 0	125 9 6
Wyrallah .....	31	31	62	20.1	22.6	42.7	43 12 6	97 13 2	2 4 10	.....	.....	143 10 6
Yarramundi .....	29	17	46	19.4	13.2	32.6	32 2 8	95 10 0	1 12 2	5 5 0	3 0 0	137 9 10
Yaypo .....	16	18	34	12.6	14.2	26.8	1 10 4	22 9 0	.....	3 2 6	.....	27 1 10
Young .....	66	68	134	45.1	46.8	91.9	148 2 6½	253 17 9	6 4 5	.....	349 0 0	757 4 8½

APPENDIX C.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools received during the year 1877.

Name of Place	Distance of nearest School	Number of Children residing in the locality within 2 miles of site							Number of Children promised to attend							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children							Council's decision.	
		Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others		Total
Adaminaby	Miles. 20	33	43	76	49	27	..	..	..	33	44	77	50	27	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	..	24	Agreed to.
Adamstown	2	66	56	122	42	18	23	29	10	66	56	122	42	18	23	29	10	15	5	6	9	6	41	Agreed to.
Arncliffe	2	42	46	88	41	1	8	23	15	28	29	57	33	5	16	3	11	5	2	5	2	20	Under consideration.	
Ash Island	2	25	21	46	13	9	..	24	..	25	21	46	13	9	..	24	..	5	3	8	..	16	Agreed to.	
Baradine	30	14	16	30	13	14	..	..	3	14	16	30	13	14	..	..	3	5	5	..	..	11	Agreed to.	
Barrengarry	4	19	37	56	19	17	8	8	4	31	41	72	24	23	10	11	4	6	5	3	4	1	19	Agreed to.
Belmore	3	29	30	59	33	5	6	4	11	29	30	59	33	5	6	4	11	12	2	2	2	3	21	Under consideration.
Blackville	40	19	23	42	20	16	..	6	..	24	29	53	31	16	..	6	..	9	5	..	..	16	Agreed to.	
Bungendore	In the town.	29	20	49	32	13	4	..	..	29	20	49	32	13	4	..	..	8	5	1	..	..	14	Agreed to.
Burrangong	4	30	40	70	Information not given					44	32	76	46	15	..	15	..	16	5	..	4	..	25	Under consideration.
Caloola	6	39	30	69	23	14	15	17	..	39	30	69	23	14	15	17	..	6	3	4	5	..	18	Agreed to.
Cannonbar	40	20	13	33	22	11	..	..	..	19	11	30	19	11	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	12	Under consideration.	
Canterbury	1½	87	74	161	57	32	23	38	11	56	44	100	65	9	11	13	2	23	4	5	4	1	37	Agreed to.
Carr's Creek	3	35	41	76	10	12	16	20	18	23	29	52	6	10	7	12	17	2	4	3	5	5	19	Agreed to.
Carwoola	6	18	12	30	23	1	6	..	..	18	12	30	23	1	6	..	..	8	1	1	..	..	10	Agreed to.
Cavan	10	11	9	20	8	7	5	..	..	19	17	36	15	16	5	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	8	Under consideration.
Charlestown	2	12	20	32	15	4	12	..	1	12	20	32	15	4	9	3	1	8	1	2	1	1	13	Agreed to.
Cobborah	35	13	14	27	27	..	..	..	..	16	15	31	30	1	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	13	Agreed to.
Coffey Hill	9	28	20	48	24	21	3	..	..	23	19	42	7	32	3	..	..	2	10	1	..	..	13	Under consideration.
Colley Blue	18	24	23	47	29	18	..	..	..	24	23	47	29	18	..	..	..	10	6	..	..	..	16	Declined. Case for a Provisional School.
Colombo	5	26	17	43	20	21	..	2	..	29	25	54	35	17	..	2	..	11	5	..	1	..	17	Agreed to.
Cordeaux River	4	18	19	37	10	27	..	..	..	18	19	37	10	27	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	..	14	Agreed to.
Corowa	In the town.	150	150	300	Information not given.					56	62	118	55	20	30	..	13	15	7	8	..	3	33	Agreed to.
Curramore	3	39	33	72	29	9	8	26	..	39	33	72	29	9	8	26	..	8	3	3	8	..	22	Under consideration.
Darlington Point	50	17	23	40	11	2	14	5	8	17	23	40	11	2	14	5	8	4	1	4	1	3	13	Under consideration.
Delegate	1½	25	17	42	15	12	15	..	..	25	17	42	15	12	15	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	16	Agreed to.
Eschol	6	17	15	32	23	4	5	..	..	17	15	32	23	4	5	..	..	9	3	2	..	..	14	Declined. Case for Provisional School.
Eurunderie	3	34	28	62	33	24	3	2	..	34	28	62	33	24	3	2	..	13	8	1	1	..	23	Agreed to.
Fern Hill	4½	30	30	60	24	10	5	10	11	26	27	53	23	10	5	12	3	11	4	1	5	2	23	Under consideration.
Frederickton	4½	68	72	140	96	16	17	11	..	59	61	120	85	13	16	6	..	29	6	6	4	..	45	Agreed to.
Gininderra	5	14	19	33	11	17	1	4	..	19	21	40	17	19	..	4	..	6	4	..	..	..	11	Agreed to.
Gladesville	1	74	62	136	91	21	22	..	2	74	62	136	91	21	22	..	2	36	6	5	..	1	48	Agreed to.
Glenroy	7	16	25	41	27	14	..	..	..	16	25	41	27	14	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	12	Agreed to.
Goorangoola	9	24	21	45	29	10	..	6	..	24	21	45	29	10	..	6	..	8	3	..	1	..	12	Agreed to.
Gundy	11	13	19	32	32	..	..	..	..	27	30	57	39	6	12	..	..	13	1	4	..	..	18	Under consideration.

APPENDIX C—continued.

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Name of Place	Distance of nearest School Miles	Number of Children residing in the locality within two miles of site							Number of Children promised to attend							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children							Council's decision		
		Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others		Total	
Harvey's Flat	8	21	23	44	10	34				21	23	44	10	34				2	9					11	Agreed to
Hillsborough	5	28	34	62	23	8	6	12	13	20	30	50	23	4	6	11	6	8	3	3	2	3		19	Agreed to
Jerry's Plains	9	48	62	110	84	26				49	47	96	70	26			18	6						24	Agreed to
Kayuga	4	25	33	58	18	13	6	4	17	25	33	58	18	13	6	4	17	8	4	2	2	6		22	Agreed to
Mame's Creek	7	18	20	38	8	15	12		3	18	20	38	8	15	12		2	5	5			1		13	Agreed to
Manilla	30	30	25	55	40	10		5		13	13	26	19	7			6	1						7	Agreed to
Meranburn	9	28	15	43	29		6	8		28	16	44	29		6	9	9			2	3			14	Agreed to
Mogo	8	26	20	46	18	20		8		25	18	43	17	18		8	6	6			2			14	Agreed to
Mooby	5	21	12	33	22	11				21	12	33	22	11			8	6						14	Declined Case for Provisional School
Moorfields	3	44	26	70	19	20		31		44	26	70	19	20		31	7	6			11			24	Agreed to
Moree	55	18	28	46	23	12	7	4		18	28	46	35	11			12	4						16	Agreed to
Mullamuddy	3	14	13	27	11	16				17	11	28	12	16			5	6						11	Under consideration
Mullengullenga	8	20	12	32	24	8				32	16	48	37	11			10	3						13	Under consideration
Munghorn	6	20	29	49	18	22		9		20	29	49	18	22		9	5	7			3			15	Under consideration
Newbridge	3	21	23	44	13	17	6	8		21	23	44	13	17	6	8	7	6		2	2			17	Agreed to
Oakhampton	2	30	20	50	25	15	10			15	15	30	13	9	8		2	2		1				5	Declined
Oakwood	10	27	11	38	21	9	8			27	11	38	21	9	8		7	2		2				11	Agreed to
Parramatta Junction	1	77	85	162	125	1		26	10	77	85	162	125	1		26	10	35	1		8	3		47	Declined
Pokolbin	3	34	31	65	36	14		15		18	16	34	12	10		12	3	2			4			9	Under consideration
Rookwood	2½	43	43	86	61	5	7	2	11	43	43	86	61	5	7	2	11	26	3	3	1	3		36	Agreed to
Rose Hill	4	22	21	43	4	3	4	28	4	22	19	41	4	2		30	3	1			10	1		15	Agreed to
Rothbury		25	29	54	28	20		6		25	29	54	28	20		6	9	7			2			18	Under consideration
Rye Park	15	34	27	61	7	26	2	26		19	10	29	6	10	2	11	2	3		1	4			10	Agreed to
Shark Creek	3	31	22	53	5	37	6	5		23	19	42	9	33			3	10						13	Agreed to
Shepherdstown	3	40	42	82	39	37	6			40	42	82	39	37	6		12	11		1				24	Under consideration
Snake's Valley	5	17	17	34		24		10		17	17	34		24		10		8			3			11	Declined
Spring Creek	4	31	31	62	24	32		6		31	31	62	24	32		6	6	8			1			15	Agreed to
Spring Mount	4	33	31	64	41	23				33	31	64	41	23			14	7						21	Under consideration.
Stable Creek	8	22	18	40	27	13				22	18	40	27	13			7	5						12	Under consideration
Stony Creek	5	18	28	46	21	9	7	9		18	28	46	21	9	7	9	5	3		3	4			15	Agreed to
Tallagandra	5	26	19	45	6	39				26	19	45	6	39			2	13						15	Agreed to
Tanner's Mount	8	13	11	24	3	20		1		13	11	24	3	20		1	2	7			1			10	Declined
Tem	6	15	13	28	13	15				31	24	55	33	22			12	5						17	Under consideration
Tunstall	2	17	24	41	16	25				15	21	36	15	21			4	6						10	Under consideration
Tulinjah	3	19	27	46	24	11	8		3	19	27	46	24	11	8	3	5	1		4	1			11	Agreed to
Umbango	11	17	24	41	26	10	5			17	24	41	26	10	5		9	2		2				13	Agreed to
Walbundrie	20	9	13	22	14	8				23	23	46	25	19		2	10	7			1			18	Agreed to
Wardell, East	3	30	18	48	18	30				19	12	31	14	16		1	4	7			1			12	Under consideration
Weetangea	4½	23	19	42	15	5	15	7		22	16	38	13	4	13	8	4	2		4	3			13	Agreed to
Wee Waa	25	23	25	48	24	13	11			19	24	43	24	13	6		8	3		1				12	Under consideration
Wheatfield	4	24	20	44	4	40				24	22	46	4	42			1	11						12	Agreed to
Wilberforce	4	49	44	93	75	3		15		47	36	83	65	3		15	23	1			5			29	Agreed to
Wooloomin	5	10	7	17			3			24	16	40	6	30	4		1	9		1				11	Declined
Yarragundy	9	43	31	74	30	42	2			43	30	73	30	41	2		10	11		1				22	Agreed to

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## APPENDIX D.

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Provisional Schools, as certified by the Local Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1877, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			School Fees.	Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Antonio Creek	17	25	42	10.8	19.2	30.0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ash Island	26	25	51	21.7	19.2	40.9	19 11 6	36 0 0	1 16 4			57 7 10
Back Creek	11	15	26	7.4	10.0	17.4	20 17 9	66 0 5				86 18 2
Baerami Creek	15	8	23	12.5	5.4	17.9	11 16 10	28 0 0	1 3 3			41 0 1
Ballington	13	9	22	9.3	7.4	16.7	2 15 0	49 0 0	1 19 4			53 14 4
Bargo	14	12	26	12.5	9.2	21.7	16 3 6	72 0 0	0 16 1			88 19 7
Barwang	11	16	27	9.0	11.2	20.2	21 0 1	63 14 0	6 5 3			90 19 4
Beaumont	10	9	19	8.6	6.2	14.8	5 2 3	13 19 3	0 18 3			19 19 9
Beechwood	10	7	17	7.1	5.0	12.1	1 6 6	36 0 0				37 6 6
Belarbigill	17	18	35	11.7	12.0	23.7	9 5 3	72 0 0	4 2 0			85 7 3
Bellawongarah	21	9	30	19.0	7.3	26.3	13 4 0	58 1 3	2 5 3			73 10 6
Bellevue	14	20	34	8.3	13.1	21.4	24 0 6	72 0 0	1 17 8			97 18 2
Belltrees	24	12	36	16.6	8.7	25.3	30 1 10	72 0 0	1 10 2			103 12 0
Belmont	15	12	27	12.0	11.5	23.5	24 8 6	70 12 0	1 9 10			96 10 4
Berebangalo	16	9	25	11.5	7.2	18.7	13 12 1	32 14 2				46 6 3
Berrigama	9	16	25	5.6	9.5	15.1	22 13 6	40 5 0	5 1 10			68 0 4
Bettowind	13	15	28	10.5	12.6	23.1	20 14 10	63 10 11				84 5 9
Biloela	11	12	23	10.2	11.5	21.7	27 12 7 <sup>3</sup>	70 0 0	1 5 8			98 18 3 <sup>3</sup>
Black Creek	16	17	33	15.1	13.0	28.1	27 2 0	72 0 0	2 2 7			101 4 7
Blackgoler	15	12	27	9.5	7.7	17.2	1 10 0	56 0 0	1 7 7			58 17 7
Blackman's Point	6	16	22	4.6	9.7	14.3	11 17 11	51 1 11	2 13 0			65 12 10
Blacktown	12	14	26	10.4	10.4	20.8	15 2 7	54 0 0		1 0 0		70 2 7
Blackwall	20	10	30	12.2	6.3	18.5	20 1 9	71 0 0	0 11 9			91 13 6
Bomaderry	15	19	34	11.1	14.7	25.8	25 19 4	72 0 0				97 19 4
Bonshaw	14	13	27	10.8	6.8	17.6	14 19 6	35 0 0	3 13 9			53 13 3
Booligal	11	13	24	7.9	9.3	17.2	20 4 6	21 19 4	2 12 7			44 16 5
Botany Heads	16	7	23	15.2	3.9	19.1	13 18 2	56 16 2	1 10 6			72 4 10
Bowman's Creek	11	9	20	10.3	7.4	17.7	2 2 10	9 6 8	3 11 5			15 0 11
Box Ridge	16	16	32	10.3	12.4	22.7	14 16 6	72 0 0	2 3 0			88 19 6
Brombin	14	18	32	7.3	13.3	20.6	11 17 3	72 0 0	1 9 6			85 6 9
Brook's Point	21	11	33	11.4	6.5	17.9	11 18 6	72 0 0				83 18 6
Brown Mountain	21	15	36	15.9	9.0	24.9	23 13 0	60 0 0	1 17 10			85 10 10
Buccarumbi	14	16	30	10.0	12.7	22.7	12 5 6	30 7 8	2 13 11			45 7 1
Buckley's Crossing	3	7	10	1.1	5.2	6.3		50 0 0	3 17 8			53 17 8
Budgerabong	11	16	27	7.3	10.9	18.2	30 17 6	61 0 0	2 1 7	49 14 0		143 13 1
Bulga	12	19	31	6.6	11.8	18.4	15 0 6	49 8 6	0 7 4			64 16 4
Bulli Mountain	24	24	48	17.3	16.5	33.8	17 8 9	72 0 0	2 13 5	1 16 6		93 18 8
Bungawalbyn	11	15	26	7.0	11.5	18.5	6 14 0	17 6 5	3 19 4			27 19 9
Bungay	12	17	29	8.9	13.7	22.6	7 14 0	47 0 0	1 6 11			56 0 11
Bungonia	11	9	20	7.4	5.0	12.4	6 3 10	40 0 0	1 0 4			47 4 2
Burragowang	15	16	31	8.6	10.4	19.0	9 15 4	63 0 0				72 15 4
Burrowa Flats	25	25	50	15.3	13.6	28.9	21 19 6	58 5 1	3 19 6			84 4 1
Busby's Flats	11	13	24	8.5	11.2	19.7	7 11 8	23 7 1	3 0 9			33 19 6
Caergurle	17	21	38	10.6	13.7	24.3	4 3 3	42 0 0				46 3 3
Camboon	22	11	33	8.3	5.3	13.6	23 10 0	59 0 0				82 10 0
Camden Haven	16	18	34	9.6	12.0	21.6	4 4 3	72 0 0	1 8 3			77 12 6
Campbell's River	17	18	35	9.5	8.1	17.6	8 0 0	62 2 10	4 2 8	10 10 0		84 15 6
Cannonbar	17	11	28	12.4	9.8	22.2	19 8 6	43 12 0	2 10 5			65 10 11
Carangula	15	9	24	12.0	8.1	20.1	4 9 6	30 0 0	4 10 0			38 19 6
Carroll	17	22	39	10.1	16.0	26.1	20 10 1	63 0 0	0 18 1			84 8 2
Carrow Brook	11	10	21	10.0	9.0	19.0		8 3 4	3 7 4			11 10 8
Casino South	15	9	24	13.4	7.6	21.0	28 13 6	72 0 0	1 5 11	15 0 0		116 19 5
Catherine Creek	10	13	23	9.3	12.3	21.6	2 13 0	6 0 0	3 9 3			12 2 3
Chain of Ponds	16	14	30	13.3	10.3	23.6	13 4 9	60 0 0	1 12 10			74 17 7
Circular Reach	14	18	32	10.1	12.5	22.6	13 7 4	69 0 0				82 7 4
Clarendon	10	7	17	6.3	4.7	11.0	5 0 0	12 0 0	1 9 0			18 9 0
Clifden	16	16	32	13.0	11.2	24.2	28 8 0	72 0 0	1 16 5			102 4 5
Cockburn River	25	26	51	16.8	20.9	37.7	24 5 11	74 2 10				98 8 9
Codrington	14	15	29	10.1	12.3	22.4	5 13 0	69 0 0	3 6 4			77 19 4
Coldstream, Lower	16	9	25	12.8	6.5	19.3	1 5 2	55 0 0	0 6 2			56 11 4
Coldstream, Upper	13	17	30	10.1	13.0	23.1	24 1 4	69 0 0	0 14 5			93 15 9
Congola	15	11	26	10.3	9.2	19.5	10 4 0	55 14 10	1 5 5			67 4 3
Cooba Creek	13	10	23	10.6	6.4	17.0	17 13 0	48 12 0				66 5 0
Coomber	9	14	23	5.2	7.2	12.4	9 7 3 <sup>1</sup>	43 0 0				52 7 3 <sup>1</sup>
Coree	2	15	17	1.5	9.7	11.2	15 19 0	29 0 0				44 19 0
Cornbury Park	11	8	19	10.4	7.7	18.1	2 15 9	14 0 7				16 16 4
Crawford River	9	12	21	3.6	8.5	12.1	0 18 6	33 0 0	0 16 5			34 14 11
Cuan	9	7	16	7.8	5.7	13.5	4 17 10	24 0 0				28 17 10
Cullarin	10	5	15	9.4	4.8	14.2	7 12 0	30 0 0	2 14 4			40 6 4
Cungegong	11	9	20	6.9	6.9	13.8	26 15 6	52 0 0	9 0 7			87 16 1
Cuttycuttgang	7	11	18	5.3	8.3	13.6	14 1 0	49 0 0	1 14 0			64 15 0
Dangelong	16	25	41	8.3	11.2	19.5	33 9 9	72 0 0	2 3 2			107 12 11
Dark Corner	17	16	33	12.1	8.8	20.9	20 15 0	72 0 0				92 15 0
Denison Town	9	12	21	8.7	11.1	19.8	17 10 6	38 0 0	3 5 5			58 15 11
Dingo Creek	8	15	23	7.6	11.5	19.1	9 6 2	65 17 6	1 6 7			76 10 3
Doyle's Creek	11	16	27	5.9	7.9	13.8	11 17 9	52 0 0	1 7 9			65 5 6
Dry River	14	21	35	7.6	11.9	19.5	4 2 0	35 0 0	4 2 0			43 4 0
Duckmaloi	9	8	17	5.0	4.8	9.8	2 0 6	10 18 0	4 10 3	10 0 0		27 8 9
Duke's Springs	8	9	17	7.0	7.1	14.1		28 0 0				28 0 0
Dungowan, Lower	10	16	26	7.8	10.9	18.7	34 7 6	72 0 0	3 7 11			109 15 5
Dungowan, Upper	9	6	15	6.1	1.8	7.9	24 10 4	53 0 0	2 0 0			79 10 4
Eccleston	15	12	27	11.4	9.7	21.1	2 13 0	47 4 0				49 17 0
Emu Valley	14	16	30	8.5	9.6	18.1	9 2 1 <sup>1</sup>	38 0 0				47 2 1 <sup>1</sup>
Erina	17	14	31	11.0	9.8	20.8	6 17 6	72 0 0	0 15 7			79 13 1
Eurobodalla	13	18	31	9.1	15.3	24.4	24 7 3	72 0 0	1 10 5			97 17 8
Farnham	28	26	54	8.9	17.2	26.1	3 4 0	12 0 0	6 15 1			21 19 1
Ferndale	11	14	25	8.8	11.4	20.2	26 19 0	70 0 0	2 11 11			99 10 11

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total.						
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c							
													£	s	d	£	s	d
Fisher's Creek	16	15	31	11.0	11.6	22.6	16	18	11½	71	0	0	2	7	11	90	6	10½
Fitzgerald's Valley	7	25	32	5.9	17.2	23.1	20	13	2	53	12	10				74	6	0
Frankfield	13	13	26	8.8	10.2	19.0	22	9	1½	63	0	0	1	2	4	86	11	5½
Galgabba	15	10	25	12.1	7.5	19.6	11	6	0	62	0	0	1	13	0	74	19	0
Galgandra	7	8	15	7.0	8.0	15.0	9	15	0	16	0	0				25	15	0
Glen Morrison	12	11	23	6.7	9.9	16.6	16	6	10	53	0	0				69	6	10
Glenthorne	12	13	25	9.3	12.2	21.5	3	11	6	32	11	7	6	0	2	42	3	3
Good Hope	16	7	23	14.0	5.9	19.9	5	16	6	18	0	0				23	16	6
Goolagong	14	13	27	8.7	9.7	18.4	12	10	6	36	1	5				48	11	11
Goolma	16	8	24	11.4	5.7	17.1	26	5	5	48	7	1				74	12	6
Goonoo Goonoo	14	8	22	12.0	6.5	18.5	16	13	9	31	0	0	1	3	1	48	16	10
Goorangoola, Lower	11	14	25	9.5	11.3	20.8	25	17	3	66	0	0				91	17	3
Gostwyck	15	10	25	8.2	7.3	15.5	13	2	0	72	0	0	2	16	2	87	18	2
Greenwell Point	19	13	32	14.2	11.3	25.5	17	9	7	72	0	0	3	5	3	92	14	10
Greenwich	10	11	21	9.0	9.8	18.8	21	19	3½	53	0	0	2	5	8	77	4	11½
Gresford	14	19	33	9.3	15.4	24.7	20	10	8	65	0	0	1	16	4	87	7	0
Gundillion	14	12	26	12.6	9.9	22.5	21	6	2	61	0	0	3	10	7	85	16	9
Gundy	11	15	26	8.8	11.8	20.6	29	17	7½	72	0	0				101	17	7½
Gunmenbene	16	14	30	13.5	10.9	24.4	1	2	0	9	16	0				10	18	0
Gurrundah	21	19	40	11.7	9.2	20.9	14	5	11	84	0	0	1	10	7	99	16	6
Harrington	7	10	17	6.8	9.2	16.0	11	7	11	48	0	0	1	2	1	60	10	0
Hawkesbury, Lower	11	15	26	8.7	14.3	23.0	1	10	6	15	16	0				18	8	6
High Range	7	6	13	5.1	5.5	10.6	3	12	0	22	18	8	0	14	0	27	4	8
Hillas Creek	13	16	29	7.8	8.9	16.7	21	10	4	71	1	7				92	11	11
Hillsborough	18	24	42	11.0	12.6	23.6	7	16	9	36	0	0				43	16	9
Hoskington	12	12	24	9.7	9.7	19.4	6	13	0	72	0	0				78	13	0
Hovell's Creek	7	12	19	3.4	6.9	10.3				12	0	0				12	0	0
Howe's Valley	13	18	31	6.5	12.1	18.6	9	9	1	64	14	2				74	3	3
Huon	8	9	17	5.0	7.2	12.2	10	4	0	35	19	4	1	7	9	47	11	1
Huntingdon	10	14	24	5.7	9.4	15.1	1	6	8	8	0	0				9	6	8
Jacqua	13	10	23	11.5	10.0	21.5	17	7	0	62	0	8				79	7	8
Janning	16	13	29	11.4	9.9	21.3	15	5	6	72	0	0	1	11	0	88	16	6
Janagarrah	16	6	22	15.1	5.1	20.2	12	4	6	69	0	0				81	4	6
Kangaroo Creek	15	5	20	12.2	3.4	15.6	1	10	6	12	0	0				13	10	6
Kangaroo Flat	18	14	32	13.6	9.4	23.0	25	19	10	69	0	0	0	12	6	95	12	4
Keepit	14	12	26	10.0	11.2	21.2	14	4	0½	72	0	0				86	4	0½
Kelvin Grove	20	12	32	14.2	8.3	22.5	10	13	5	72	0	0	0	9	3	88	2	8
Kemp's Creek	8	5	13	7.2	5.0	12.2	10	19	0	44	0	0	0	7	1	55	6	1
Kentucky	9	18	27	6.6	12.6	19.2	16	8	0	56	0	0	0	12	2	73	0	2
Kiandra	9	11	20	9.0	10.1	19.1	10	4	3	20	0	0	2	2	5	32	6	8
Kirkdale	14	11	25	11.3	9.8	21.1	12	17	10	72	0	0	0	15	2	85	13	0
Knockfin	25	13	38	10.5	7.9	18.4	13	13	1	69	8	6	0	19	5	84	1	0
Kohan	6	11	17	5.2	9.3	14.5	5	13	6	63	0	0	1	11	5	70	4	11
Laggan	14	22	36	9.7	15.5	25.2	4	16	6	72	0	0	2	3	11	79	0	5
Lagoons	14	16	30	9.3	11.4	20.7	15	19	3	72	0	0				87	19	3
Lewis' Ponds	12	9	21	8.6	6.5	15.1	6	17	9	27	0	0	1	6	5	37	4	2
Limeburners' Creek	5	7	12	3.9	6.5	10.4				2	16	0	2	1	7	4	17	7
Limestone Flat	11	8	19	7.6	5.3	12.9	10	13	0	50	6	1				60	19	1
Lismore, South	9	18	27	6.1	15.3	21.4	5	14	6	61	0	0	2	17	0	69	11	6
McDonald River	16	15	31	12.4	9.8	22.2	12	11	3	58	0	0	1	5	5	71	16	8
Macquarie Plains	14	13	27	8.8	8.6	17.4	13	16	0	55	0	0	2	0	5	70	16	5
Major's Plains	12	19	31	6.0	9.8	15.8	34	6	6	50	0	0	2	5	8	86	12	2
Maquua	9	17	26	6.0	10.0	16.0	14	0	0	44	0	0	0	14	4	58	14	4
Malmsbury	17	20	37	10.2	10.6	20.8	24	4	6	67	0	0	0	14	6	91	19	0
Manchester Square	10	14	24	8.3	10.0	18.3	9	5	9	56	0	0	0	15	7	66	1	4
Mandagey	22	14	36	12.2	8.1	20.3	9	5	7	72	0	0	1	10	11	82	16	6
Mangamore	12	12	24	7.8	8.0	15.8				48	0	0				48	0	0
Mangrove, Lower	20	12	32	15.8	7.6	23.4	8	16	8	69	0	0	6	3	0	83	19	8
Markdale	20	11	31	16.1	8.4	24.5	16	13	9	66	0	0				82	13	9
Mathoura	12	25	37	7.0	14.0	21.0	6	15	0	18	0	0	7	14	6	32	9	6
Maxton	9	17	26	7.0	13.9	20.9	14	19	3	69	0	0	2	5	0	86	4	3
Morrendec	19	7	26	15.2	5.8	21.0	18	15	9	62	0	0	2	18	6	83	14	3
Merill Creek	12	8	20	10.2	7.9	18.1	11	5	6	27	11	7	4	6	6	43	3	7
Michelago	18	13	31	13.2	8.6	21.8	22	15	0	71	15	5	3	2	7	97	13	0
Middle Arm	15	7	22	11.7	5.2	16.9	8	19	9	72	0	0	0	14	2	81	13	11
Middle Creek	14	11	25	10.6	7.5	18.1	16	16	1	72	0	0	1	7	7	90	3	8
Mimosa Park	7	11	18	6.1	8.3	14.4	4	15	3	44	4	0	1	5	9	50	5	0
Mitchell's Creek Mine	16	20	36	8.2	13.5	21.7	23	8	0	41	0	0	8	3	3	72	11	3
Mohonga	11	9	20	7.7	8.4	16.1	8	10	0	13	17	4	4	4	8	26	12	0
Moonan Brook	18	14	32	15.4	11.2	26.6	17	9	0	72	0	0	0	11	6	90	0	6
Moonan Flat	12	7	19	10.2	6.6	16.8	17	17	7	56	0	0				73	17	7
Moorwatha	13	16	29	10.7	11.7	22.4	3	10	0	12	0	0	8	8	10	23	18	10
Mount George	15	17	32	10.0	14.3	24.3	17	1	0	72	0	0	1	12	0	90	13	0
Mount Morris	12	9	21	9.2	5.2	14.4	12	15	6	55	8	0				48	3	6
Mount Murray	18	16	34	11.0	10.1	21.1	9	5	4	59	19	11	1	11	3	100	16	6
Mount Rivers	13	23	36	4.4	12.0	16.4	15	5	8	61	0	0	0	11	6	76	17	2
Mount Thorley	12	13	25	7.5	9.1	16.6	14	2	0	44	0	0	2	2	3	60	4	3
Mount Wills	13	14	27	6.5	7.5	14.0	8	19	11	61	5	1	0	12	8	70	17	8
Mudmelong	16	16	32	13.0	9.8	22.8	12	0	0	72	0	0				84	0	0
Mullengullenga	19	15	34	14.1	10.0	24.1	8	0	0	71	0	0	3	19	6	84	9	6
Mundooran	14	17	31	9.6	11.8	21.4	16	12	3	22	0	0	4	15	11	43	8	2
Mundorama	20	17	37	13.4	9.1	22.5	26	12	9	72	0	0	1	19	5	100	12	2
Mundorama Ponds	16	15	31	10.4	10.4	20.8	24	17	0	72	0	0	3	15	10	100	12	2
Murray's Run	15	10	25	11.2	7.9	19.1	10	17	10	41	0	0				51	17	10
Myall River	8	11	19	6.2	7.6	13.8	4	1	6	40	18	8	1	8	4	46	8	6
Nangus Creek	6	11	17	5.3	8.7	14.0	13	8	6	18	0	0				31	8	6
Narango	11	9	20	7.0	7.0	14.0	23	4	0	42	0	0	1	8	11	66	12	11
Native Home	20	13	33	8.5	8.7	17.2	23	17	3	72	0	0	1	8	2	98	5	5
Neila Creek	5	8	13	4.0	3.7	7.7	8	10	0	18	0	0				26	10	0

APPENDIX D—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees.	Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	
Nemingha	30	25	55	177	167	344	28 6 5	41 8 0	7 11 3			77 8 8
Nerriga	17	21	38	124	125	249	15 10 0	72 0 0				87 10 0
New Linc	11	13	24	97	100	197	13 18 6	45 3 4				59 1 10
Newport	16	13	29	110	105	215	11 5 10	65 0 0	1 4 11			77 10 9
Newree	11	17	28	47	106	153	23 0 0	72 0 0	3 2 0			98 2 0
New Run	7	5	12	36	38	74	5 17 6	39 0 0				44 17 6
Newstead	13	10	23	77	71	148	13 18 6	49 0 0	2 0 1			64 18 7
Nimitybelle	14	20	34	71	115	186	10 12 1	44 0 0	0 16 0			55 8 1
North Rocks	8	17	25	54	101	155	3 18 8	36 0 0				39 18 8
Norton	16	9	25	99	64	163	2 19 3	12 0 0	2 10 1			17 9 4
Noucome	20	23	43	143	154	297	15 8 3	70 0 0	1 15 1			87 3 4
Oakdale	14	13	27	59	84	143	0 16 0	50 0 0	3 4 6			54 0 6
Oakendale	11	11	22	84	73	157	7 12 3	54 0 0	0 12 2			62 4 5
Oakhampton	10	18	28	86	143	229	7 15 7	24 0 0	3 17 2			35 12 9
Obley	11	9	20	101	58	159	5 1 3	35 5 1				40 6 4
Palmer's Oakey	6	11	17	40	82	122	14 9 0	36 0 0				50 9 0
Park	10	16	26	83	133	216	13 19 11	70 12 10	4 0 7			88 13 4
Pearse's Hill	20	8	28	150	56	206	21 1 0	59 16 5	7 6 7	24 12 6		112 16 6
Pejar	15	11	26	105	87	192	12 9 0	62 0 0	0 19 8			75 8 8
Pimlico	22	18	40	108	72	180	10 0 3	56 10 3	2 16 2	4 0 0		73 6 8
Pipe Clay, Upper	12	7	19	70	40	110	6 8 6	58 0 0				64 8 6
Point Danger	5	5	10	16	16	32	0 9 2	3 0 0				3 9 2
Pomeroy	17	11	28	127	88	215	7 3 0	72 0 0				79 3 0
Portland Head	13	11	24	100	79	179	10 15 10	64 0 0	1 0 9			75 16 7
Quipolly	11	11	22	97	94	191	10 14 0	66 0 0	1 1 10			77 15 10
Qurindi Creek	9	13	22	60	108	168	18 6 0	61 0 0			24 12 10	103 18 10
Quorrobolong	16	10	26	138	82	220	15 14 5	77 0 0				92 14 5
Raleigh	16	15	31	93	118	211	7 17 3	47 0 0	1 14 3			56 11 6
Rawdon Island	15	15	30	107	114	221	13 17 4	72 0 0				85 17 4
Redground	11	13	24	80	99	179	5 4 10	52 0 0	0 10 4			57 15 2
Rock Vale	15	9	24	143	89	232	12 11 0	42 0 0	0 14 7			55 5 7
Rocky Hall	22	18	40	69	73	142	10 6 11	68 2 10	1 13 4	0 8 4	7 0 0	87 11 5
Rouchel	8	15	23	68	94	162	15 19 9	41 6 5	0 17 1			58 3 3
Runnymede	7	7	14	48	59	107		6 0 0				6 0 0
Saggart Field	15	15	30	104	117	221	7 13 6	61 14 0	2 10 7			71 18 1
Salisbury	18	14	32	110	94	204	5 4 11	64 0 0	1 6 5			70 11 4
Shaw	13	15	28	90	118	208	16 18 6	63 0 0	1 7 0			81 5 6
Shaw's Creek	23	12	35	147	66	213	2 17 0	72 0 0	2 3 9			77 0 9
Springfield	25	26	51	154	153	307	35 2 6	72 0 0			102 0 0	209 2 6
Spring Vale	13	15	28	83	112	195	19 4 6	60 0 0	1 16 0			81 0 6
St. Joseph's	13	19	32	105	117	222	6 10 6	72 0 0				78 10 6
Stone Hut	13	12	25	92	66	158	16 7 0	42 0 0	0 8 8			58 15 8
Sugarloaf Hill	19	6	25	96	19	115	5 3 6	36 0 0				41 3 6
Summerhill	11	18	29	56	127	183	16 13 6	72 0 0	2 11 9			91 5 3
Swanbrook	9	13	22	46	85	131	12 6 5	39 0 0	1 3 6			52 9 11
Tara	11	17	28	81	121	202	12 17 9	62 0 0				74 17 9
Tarlo Gap	9	12	21	71	113	184	8 13 0	65 0 0	0 13 0			74 6 0
Tarramia	11	7	18	81	49	130	19 9 0	34 0 0	2 4 4			55 13 4
Theresa Park	19	20	39	111	134	245	12 0 0	72 0 0				84 0 0
Timbribungie	15	9	24	122	71	193	26 5 0	40 16 8				67 1 8
Tongarra	15	18	33	102	115	217	18 8 6	53 0 0	0 17 7			72 6 1
Toogong	12	16	28	87	112	199	16 14 5	44 0 0	4 18 2			65 12 7
Tooma	10	6	16	53	33	86	21 7 0	33 0 0				54 7 0
Tucki Tucki	15	15	30	120	113	233	17 13 9	60 0 0	1 14 7			79 8 4
Tunstall	15	21	36	114	174	288	9 14 10	72 0 0	0 12 7			82 7 5
Turee Creek	11	16	27	82	132	214	11 5 6	72 0 0	4 5 5			87 10 11
Turner's Flat	9	11	20	66	83	149	19 0 9	51 0 0	0 9 4			70 10 1
Tynedale	9	19	28	63	121	184	16 6 7	56 0 0	0 15 11			73 2 6
Umaralla	17	14	31	135	95	230	20 1 3	55 4 6	4 9 6			79 16 3
Vegetable Creek	40	36	76	267	244	511	79 11 11	72 0 0	12 8 4			164 0 3
Vere	12	13	25	99	95	194	11 5 8	72 0 0	1 18 6			85 4 2
Vineyard	11	18	29	88	134	222	16 3 8	71 0 0	1 3 6			88 7 2
Victoria	16	18	34	115	118	232	26 10 7	72 0 0	2 1 5			100 12 0
Waggallalah	13	17	30	85	127	212	11 7 6	57 0 0				68 7 6
Walmer	20	13	33	124	100	224	22 8 3	60 0 0				82 8 3
Wamberall	17	19	36	79	139	218	1 12 6	28 0 0				29 12 6
Wandella	13	12	25	97	112	209	7 9 6	54 0 0	6 2 1			67 11 7
Wandook	4	5	9	34	22	56	5 6 0	13 18 8	1 10 5			20 15 1
Wanganella	14	18	32	89	108	197	29 16 6	72 0 0	1 14 6			103 11 0
Waterland	14	11	25	70	41	111	17 18 11	64 0 0	1 7 4			83 6 3
Wattamulla	14	16	30	107	92	199	23 13 0	72 0 0	0 13 3			96 6 3
Wauchopo	11	15	26	77	90	167	14 2 7	54 0 0				68 2 7
Waverley	18	11	29	57	41	98	14 10 3	37 0 0				51 10 3
Webber's Creek	19	15	34	144	94	233	22 6 10	70 4 0	1 17 7			94 8 5
Wee Waa	16	22	38	120	157	277	36 0 11	72 0 0	1 8 9			109 9 8
Welaregang	5	6	11	44	57	101	0 19 6	9 0 0		2 10 0		12 9 6
Welshman's Creek	8	12	20	49	92	141	2 2 3	11 14 0				13 16 3
Werombi	12	10	22	74	46	120	8 3 9	66 0 0	2 7 0			76 10 0
Werriberri	17	11	28	134	99	233	19 18 0	72 0 0	3 0 0	1 13 0		96 11 0
Wheco	15	10	25	108	67	175	8 15 0	60 0 0		1 18 5		70 13 5
Windowe Flat	15	8	23	132	78	210	6 18 0	69 0 0	3 9 3			79 7 3
Wingen	18	19	37	114	127	241	22 16 5	72 0 0	0 18 11			95 15 4
Wollar	16	12	28	101	52	153	19 3 7	52 8 0	2 4 2			73 15 9
Wollongbar	8	11	19	57	75	132	5 3 3	41 0 0	2 10 0			51 13 3
Woodford Bay	11	11	22	86	87	173	20 5 1	53 14 2	1 16 9			75 16 0
Woodhill	7	18	25	53	162	215	10 2 6	61 7 1				71 9 7
Woodlawn	17	12	29	127	78	205	13 4 0	27 16 0	0 9 6			41 9 6
Wybong	16	14	30	102	82	184	22 7 2	67 0 0				80 7 2
Wyong Creek	14	21	35	87	112	193	9 12 9	54 0 0	1 4 10			64 17 7
Yarrunga	19	21	40	116	136	252	26 9 3	57 14 10	1 1 11			85 6 0

APPENDIX E.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1877.

Name of Place	Distance of nearest School	Number of Children residing in the locality within two miles of site								Number of Children promised to attend						Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children						Council's decision				
		Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	Boys	Gr's	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	C E	R C	Pres	Wes		Others	Total		
Attunga	Miles 12	11	8	19	5	14				11	8	19	5	14				1	6					7	Under consideration	
Bango Creek	6	17	17	34	20	14				17	17	34	20	14				6	5					11	Aid granted.	
Beaumont	3½	16	13	29	9		7	13		11	10	21	7		6	8		2		2	2			6	Do.	
Beggan Beggan	12	14	10	24		24				14	10	24	..	24				6	6					6	Do.	
Black Creek	5	9	15	24	16	4		4		9	11	20	14	4				3	1			1		5	Declined	
Blakner's Creek	10	13	16	29	14	3		12		14	16	30	15	3		12		4	1			4		9	Under consideration	
Bob's Flat	5½	29	19	48	9	31		8		29	20	49	10	31				2	9			2		13	Aid granted	
Bonshaw	70	10	9	19		4	7	8		10	9	19		4	7	8		1	1	1	1			3	Do.	
Bowman's Creek	6	13	9	22	2	19		1		13	9	22	2	19				1	5			1		7	Do.	
Brooman	12	10	7	17	4	8		5		10	7	17	4	8				2	2			1		5	Declined.	
Buccarumbi	30	9	8	17	11	3			3	9	8	17	11	3		3		3	1			1		5	Aid granted	
Bungawalbyn	3½	11	17	28	21			7		11	17	28	21			7		6	6			2		8	Do.	
Burandong	8	29	17	46	36	10				12	9	21	11	10				5	2					7	Under consideration	
Busby's Flat	25	14	12	26	24	2				15	15	30	28	2				4	1					5	Aid granted.	
Castle Rock	7	15	9	24	22	2				15	9	24	22	2				7	1					8	Do.	
Catherine Creek	5½	16	10	26	16	4		6		12	10	22	13	3				4	2			2		8	Do.	
Clifford Park	9½	6	8	14	5	9				7	7	14		14					4					4	Declined Case for Half time Schools.	
Cockle Creek	2½	11	16	27	3	24				11	16	27	3	24				1	8					9	Declined	
Coffey Hill	9	28	20	48	3	42		3		23	20	43	3	37	3			2	11	1				14	Declined. Case for a Public School	
Collie	26	8	8	16	14			2		8	8	16	14			2		4				1		5	Under consideration	
Colly Blue	18	17	11	28	17	11				17	11	28	17	11				5	3					8	Declined. Case for Half time Schools	
Cookardina	10	10	9	19	2	5		9	3	11	12	23	2	9	12			1	3	4				8	Declined	
Cottage Creek	8	21	11	32	6	23		3		21	11	32	6	23	3			2	7	1				10	Application withdrawn.	
Cumberlandia	5	14	7	21	21					14	7	21	21					7						7	Under consideration.	
Dry Plain	14	23	27	50	Information not given								12	13	25		23	2		10	1			11	Application withdrawn.	
Dry River	7	15	17	32	15	9	5		3	15	17	32	18	9	5			5	2	1				8	Aid granted	
Duck Maloi	7	16	14	30						16	14	30		30					10					10	Do.	
Ersking	7	35	23	58	21	24	7	6		14	8	22	13	7	2			5	2	1				8	Declined.	
Ernham	2	25	20	45	33	8	2	2		25	20	45	33	8	2			15	3	1				20	Aid granted	
Felltimber	4	12	12	24	13	1		3	7	12	12	24	13	1		3	7		4	1		1	2	8	Do.	
Forst Lodge	6	18	14	32	10	11		11		17	13	30	6	6		18		1	1			5		7	Do.	
Forest Reefs	2½	36	39	75	Not known								10	12	22	6	16			2	5				7	Declined
Garia Creek	7	24	14	38	26	...		12		21	12	33	22			11		6			3			9	Aid granted	
Gilgandra	50	9	9	18	12	6				9	9	18	12	6				3	2					5	Do.	
Gillford	6	13	14	27	21	6				12	12	24	15	9				5	5					10	Do.	
Glenmore	6	13	26	39	16			23		11	14	25	9			16		4			6			10	Under consideration	
Gloucester	7	8	9	17	13			4		8	9	17	13		4			3		1				4	Declined Case for Half-time Schools	
Gullen Flats	5	16	19	35	9	25		1		16	19	35	9	25		1		2	5			1		8	Under consideration	
Haverton Hill	4	12	8	20	14	6				12	8	20	14	6				5	2					7	Declined Case for Half-time Schools	
Irishtown	7	11	14	25	17	4		4		11	14	25	17	4	4			7	1	2				10	Under consideration	

APPENDIX E—continued

Name of Place	Distance of nearest School	Number of Children residing in the locality within two miles of site							Number of Children promised to attend							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children							Council's decision.			
		Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	Boys	Girls	Total	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	C E	R C	Pres	Wes	Others		Total		
Lewinsbrook	10	14	8	22	10	12				14	8	22	10	12				2	3					5	Application withdrawn	
Limeburner's Creek	8	9	9	18	14	4				9	13	22	18	4				5	1					6	Aid granted	
Lismore South	2	14	10	24	10	14				14	10	24	10	14				3	4					7	Aid granted	
Louth	75	12	16	28	11	17				12	12	24	9	15				2	3					5	Under consideration	
Mathoura	22	13	26	39	14	12	5	5	3	13	26	39	14	12	5	5	3	6	3	3	3	1	16	Aid granted		
Minorc	4	4	13	17	15	2				4	9	13	12	1				4	1					5	Under consideration	
Mitta Mitta	6	11	11	22	17	5				9	9	18	13	5				4	1					5	Declined Case for Half time Schools	
Mohonga	27	7	9	16	2	14				9	10	19	3	16				1	3					4	Aid granted	
Moorwatha	5	27	22	49	39	7	3			14	10	24	22	2				7	2					9	Do	
Morongla		12	13	25	11	9		5		14	8	22	15	2		5		6	1			1		8	Do	
Mundoorun	25	10	7	17	8	6	3			11	9	20	9	6	3	2		5	1	1	1			8	Do	
Munni		13	15	28	14	14				6	9	15	9	9				4	1	2	1			7	Under consideration	
Murrays Run	13	9	11	20	13	7				9	11	20	13	7				4	4					8	Aid granted	
Myangi	6	15	12	27		13	14			15	12	27		13	14			4	5					9	Under consideration	
Murtle Creek	6	18	21	39	5	27	4	3		9	12	21	3	15	3			1	3	1				5	Declined Public School re opened	
Nemingha	6	25	22	47	26	3	12		6	27	24	51	30	5	10		6	10	1	4		2		20	Aid granted	
North Creek	8	19	5	21	17	7				19	5	24	17	7				6	4					10	Under consideration	
Noton	5	16	16	32		15	1	16		16	6	22		4	1	17		2	2	1	5			8	Aid granted	
Oakhampton	2	16	16	32	10	11	6	2		16	16	32	10	14	6	2		2	5	1	1			9	Do	
Paling Yards	5	14	12	26		26				18	17	35		35					8					8	Do	
Pitt Water	17	18	12	30	9	19	2			18	12	30	9	19	2			3	4	1				8	To be re opened	
Reed's Gully	4	9	19	28	22	5	1			9	19	28	22	5	1			7	2		1			10	Aid granted	
Shamrock Hill	2½	23	19	42	10	20	8		4	12	9	21	6	10	3		2	3	4	1		1		9	Declined Public School re opened	
Shearwood	5½	30	34	64	35	28	1			6	12	18	8	10				3	3					6	Aid granted	
Shooter's Hill	15	8	10	18		18				8	10	18		18					6					6	Under consideration	
Somerton	12	19	17	36	13		17	6		12	15	27	13		8	6		4		2	1			7	Aid granted	
Springs The	7	10	11	21	4	17				11	14	25	9	16				2	7					9	Do	
Spring Valley	6	13	10	23	4	19				13	10	23	4	19				1	6					7	Declined Case for Half time Schools	
Sutton	6½	13	18	31	17	4		10		13	18	31	17	4		10		6	1		3			10	Do	
Talmo	18	14	7	21			21			16	5	21			21					3				3	Do	
Tarcutta, Upper	10	17	19	36	25	11				14	11	25	15	10				6	2					8	Do	
Tem	6	18	15	33	16	16	1			18	15	33	16	16	1			6	4	1				11	Public School to be established	
Third Creek	3½	13	18	31	1	30				13	18	31	1	30				1	7					8	Under consideration	
Thorp's Finch	4	20	21	41	19	9	13			18	14	32	20	7	5			6	3	3				12	Aid granted	
Tumbarumba, Upper	9	18	18	36	30	6				10	12	22	17	5				4	1					5	Do	
Tumut Plains	3½	18	17	35	21	14				18	17	35	21	14				8	3					11	Do	
Wamberall	5	19	16	35	27	8				19	16	35	27	8				7	2					9	Do	
Wander	5	15	6	21	5		14	2		15	6	21	5		14	2		2		5	1			8	Under consideration	
Welshman's Creek	5	11	15	26	5	20	1			11	15	26	5	20	1			3	7	1				11	Aid granted	
Wheeo	5½	12	6	18		18				17	11	28		28					7						7	Do
Whelan's Creek	6	14	11	25	4	21				14	11	25	4	21				2	11					13	Do	
Wollamba River, Lower	8	11	13	24	10	10	4			11	13	24	10	10	4			3	2	1				6	Under consideration	
Wollendibby	14	9	11	20	9	11				9	15	24	10	14				3	5					8	Do	

## APPENDIX F

ATTENDANCE of Children at the Half Time Schools, as certified by the Local Boards, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1877, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings Rent, Furniture, &c			
													£	s
Anembo	6	7	13	23	26	49	2 2 0	34 11 0						41 0 3
Australian Farm	19	8	27	111	61	172	4 15 10	39 17 5	0 1 7	4 19 6				49 14 4
Back Creek	10	2	12	77	20	97	0 17 4	20 14 0	0 10 0	2 17 6				24 18 10
Bamarang	9	4	13	69	33	102	3 6 3	45 9 8	1 19 4	4 12 0				55 7 3
Bar Point	3	10	13	26	96	122	4 4 0	42 0 0						46 4 0
Belmore	16	13	29	91	92	183	8 16 6	45 15 0		2 10 0				57 1 6
Benvenue	8	6	14	75	70	145	11 9 9½	33 0 0	2 15 0					47 4 9½
Beri Creek	4	8	12	30	87	117	4 12 9	18 13 10	0 17 4	2 12 3				26 16 2
Bermagoe	6	10	16	58	73	131	13 0 3	52 0 0	1 0 2	5 0 0				71 0 5
Bimlow	16	10	26	105	58	163	5 4 0	36 0 0		3 13 9				44 17 9
Bombay	11	14	25	67	102	169	13 7 0	55 7 1	0 16 11	5 0 0				74 11 0
Boro, Lower	7	9	16	34	70	104	6 16 6	36 0 0		5 0 0				47 16 6
Boro, Upper	12	5	17	65	29	94	5 10 0	36 0 0		5 0 0				46 10 0
Broken Bridge	6	8	14	53	63	121	6 19 10½	36 0 0	1 0 2	5 0 0	25 0 0			74 0 0½
Burra	7	7	14	58	60	118	10 0 0	51 0 0		5 0 0				66 0 0
Burragate	6	3	9	53	16	69	0 3 9	3 0 0		0 8 4				3 12 1
Cararawell	6	7	13	49	41	90	3 15 0	45 9 7	1 19 4	4 12 0				55 15 11
Challeville	9	5	14	74	48	122	5 17 10½	40 0 0	2 12 2	5 8 0				53 18 0½
Charleyong	13	9	22	76	58	134	2 9 3	20 14 0	0 10 0	2 17 6				26 10 9
Chilcott Plains	9	5	14	43	32	75	11 1 1	36 0 0	1 1 11	2 10 0				50 13 0
Clifton Hill	5	14	19	28	74	102	2 17 0	29 11 7		6 13 6				39 2 1
Colo, Upper	12	6	18	70	41	111	6 8 3	51 15 0	0 6 0	5 18 6				64 7 9
Columbo	9	4	13	63	29	92	8 7 0	55 7 1	0 16 10	5 0 0				69 10 11
Cookandina	11	11	22	54	71	128	5 0 0	18 0 0	2 2 11	2 4 1				27 7 0
Coolagoite	4	7	11	37	52	89	2 2 8	52 0 0	1 0 1	5 0 0				60 2 9
Cootralantra	9	6	15	56	26	82	6 17 9	36 0 0		5 0 0				47 17 9
Cullen Bullen	10	14	24	79	116	195	18 15 9	47 15 0	1 3 4	7 0 0				74 14 1
Curran's Creek	8	11	19	48	88	136	9 7 5½	44 15 0	2 0 1	5 10 0				61 12 6½
Dennis Flat	3	9	12	28	75	103		48 0 0		5 0 0				53 0 0
Dignam's Creek	5	13	18	41	118	159	3 4 6	15 0 0	2 6 0	1 13 4				22 3 10
Durrant Durrah	6	13	19	51	94	145	3 4 8	36 0 0	1 3 5	5 0 0				45 8 1
Essex Hill	11	10	21	69	76	145	5 4 0	45 15 0		2 10 0				53 9 0
Farringdon	12	7	19	92	56	148	0 10 0	54 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0				60 18 0
Five Islands	7	7	14	25	37	62	2 9 0	16 7 1						18 16 1
Flyer's Creek	5	3	8	41	25	66	0 17 9	20 3 3	1 18 8	0 11 6				23 11 2
Forest Vale	13	9	22	61	57	118	12 18 6	47 15 0	1 3 4	7 0 0				68 16 10
Foxlowe	7	6	13	57	44	101	4 0 9	36 0 0	1 0 2	5 0 0				46 0 11
Ganbenang	11	10	21	76	38	114	14 2 2	36 0 0		6 0 0				56 2 2
Gejedzerrek	15	10	25	70	72	142	4 14 3	36 0 0		5 0 0				45 14 3
Ginnabrother	3	6	9	10	42	52	10 10 0	36 0 0		5 0 0				51 0 0
Glenmore	9	14	23	68	99	167	6 17 11	30 0 0		4 3 4				41 1 3
Gundaroo, Upper	6	7	13	45	61	106	2 15 6	27 0 0	0 7 5	2 10 0				32 12 11
Hanging Rock	4	10	14	33	57	90	4 5 0	45 8 9		5 17 6				55 11 3
Harold's Cross	6	7	13	57	48	105	7 6 0	54 0 0	1 8 0	5 0 0				67 14 0
Haverton Hill	9	9	18	67	70	137	2 1 6	20 3 2	1 18 7	0 11 6				24 14 9
Hobby's Yards	9	8	17	48	56	104	3 6 4½	16 7 1						19 13 5½
Huskisson, North	7	12	19	49	90	139	11 3 0	42 0 0	2 0 3	5 0 0				60 3 3
Inglewood Forest	11	9	20	88	85	173	7 10 9½	51 10 0	2 13 7	5 0 0				66 14 4½
Island Flat	5	9	14	33	76	109	4 17 10	48 0 0		5 0 0				57 17 10
Jellat Jellat	6	8	14	39	76	115	11 19 7	51 0 0	1 8 1	5 0 0				69 7 8
Jelloe	9	6	15	64	41	105	6 5 11½	36 0 0		5 0 0				47 5 11½
Johnson's Creek	5	2	7	50	20	70	3 19 0	41 11 11		4 8 5				49 19 4
Junction Creek	5	8	13	36	78	114	3 14 0	23 16 2		3 6 2				30 12 4
Kanumbra	8	7	15	62	56	118	12 9 7	36 0 0		6 0 0				54 9 7
Lansdowne	8	8	16	66	53	119	5 2 9	45 8 8		5 17 5				56 8 10
Larbert	16	7	23	97	49	146	13 2 3	51 0 0	0 8 5	7 1 6				71 12 2
Larry's Point	7	6	13	57	43	100	5 12 3	33 17 5	1 4 3	4 14 1				45 8 0
Lumekilns	11	5	16	88	29	117	7 12 6	51 0 0	0 8 5	7 1 6				66 2 5
Lionsville	5	8	13	48	73	121	9 19 3	21 5 0	0 15 6	3 10 6				35 10 3
Lochnel	7	4	11	58	20	78	8 6 6	45 7 8		5 0 0				58 14 2
Long Reach	13	9	22	109	78	187	5 6 7½	36 0 0	1 0 1	5 0 0	25 0 0			72 6 8½
Lost River	15	14	29	68	96	164	11 5 8	44 15 0	2 0 0	5 10 0				63 10 8
Lowther	15	7	22	88	52	140	15 17 3	50 0 9		5 0 0				70 18 0
M'Donald's Flat	7	8	15	57	76	133	4 15 0	51 0 0		5 0 0				60 15 0
M'Lean River, Lower	7	12	19	55	79	134	6 0 6	52 7 6	0 10 1	5 0 0				63 18 1
M'Lean River, Upper	10	5	15	52	35	87	4 5 9	52 7 6	0 10 0	5 0 0				62 3 3
Malundi	10	9	19	92	58	150	4 11 3	36 0 0		3 13 9				44 5 0
Mandemar	14	7	21	112	52	164	10 6 0½	36 0 0		5 0 0				51 6 0½
Merannie	9	13	22	46	90	136	8 17 4½	45 0 0	0 13 3	2 10 0				57 0 7½
Morven	4	7	11	31	57	88	12 15 0	18 0 0	2 3 0	2 4 1				35 2 1
Mount Italy	7	9	16	54	50	104	6 17 9	55 4 5	1 2 3	5 0 0				68 4 5
Mulgoa Forest Mountam	3	6	9	26	50	76	2 2 0	40 0 0	2 12 2	5 8 0				50 2 2
Mulloon	12	13	25	92	114	206	10 7 6	51 10 0	2 13 7	5 0 0				69 11 1
Mummi	6	7	13	50	57	107	3 14 5½	30 0 0		4 3 4				37 17 9½
Myalla	9	4	13	38	20	58	11 0 9	36 0 0		5 0 0				52 0 9
New Bristol	8	10	18	49	69	118	4 1 0	42 0 0	2 0 3	5 0 0				53 1 3
Nubrygyn	3	9	12	30	87	117	5 3 6	18 13 10	0 17 3	2 12 2				27 6 9
Off Flat	12	5	17	78	40	118	13 14 6	50 0 8		5 0 0				68 15 2
Oranmeir	8	8	16	58	66	124	7 11 6	55 4 4	1 2 2	5 0 0				68 18 0
Peat's Ferry	6	7	13	53	56	109	5 11 0	42 0 0						47 11 0

APPENDIX F—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total						
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c							
													£	s	d	£	s	d
Pelican Creek	9	11	20	48	73	121	4	9	0	36	0	0	3	15	0	44	4	0
Power's Corner	5	4	9	47	31	78	0	10	3	24	0	0	2	10	0	27	0	3
Qualego	1	6	7	10	50	60	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Ravensworth	5	8	13	43	61	109	13	4	7½	36	0	0	1	1	10	52	16	5½
Redbank	1	10	11	05	85	90	3	5	8	43	0	0	5	0	0	56	5	8
Richlands	11	8	19	77	64	141	6	11	4	32	10	4	0	17	0	44	5	11
Rossi	5	14	19	27	83	110	5	5	10	36	0	0	1	0	1	47	5	11
Six-mile Flat	6	5	11	50	41	91	4	5	4	36	0	0	1	3	5	46	8	9
Snaphook	10	11	21	53	72	125	7	0	0	33	17	5	1	4	2	46	15	8
Solferino	4	8	12	31	54	85	7	16	9	21	5	0	0	15	5	33	7	8
Sparke's Creek	8	7	15	73	63	136	4	0	3	23	16	1	3	6	1	31	2	5
Stony Creek	10	8	18	75	69	144	25	13	6	48	12	0	0	15	10	79	13	0
Sutton	6	11	17	17	56	73	2	5	6	27	0	0	0	7	5	32	2	11
Tamilbah	2	8	10	20	60	80	10	0	2½	33	0	0	2	15	0	45	15	2½
Tarcutta, Lower	6	9	15	37	68	105	6	11	6	36	0	0	1	2	0	48	13	6
Tarcutta, Upper	11	10	21	70	75	145	8	18	6	36	0	0	1	1	11	51	0	5
Tarragandah	6	11	17	41	58	99	17	2	6	48	11	11	0	15	10	71	1	11
Tatham	2	8	10	16	61	77	5	19	0	36	0	0	3	15	0	45	14	0
Tilba Tilba	6	6	12	39	30	69	7	10	0	15	0	0	2	6	0	26	9	4
Tomboye	9	4	13	69	28	97	8	12	6	43	0	0	5	0	0	61	12	6
Toonulli	9	6	15	59	59	118	2	17	9	29	11	7	6	13	6	39	2	10
Trendon Grange	7	3	10	39	18	57	5	2	6	36	0	0	4	11	8	45	14	2
Victoria Creek	9	15	24	63	108	171	7	4	6	36	0	0	4	11	8	47	16	2
Ward's River	10	8	18	86	70	156	6	3	9	41	11	11	4	8	5	52	4	1
Warragubra	9	10	19	70	68	138	14	9	7	51	0	0	1	8	0	71	17	7
Whenny Creek	13	10	23	82	85	167	6	16	5½	51	15	0	0	5	11	64	15	10½
Whinstone Valley	4	9	13	32	66	98	3	11	0	34	10	11	4	7	3	42	9	2
Winduella	7	6	13	44	45	89	4	5	0	12	0	0	1	18	5	18	3	5
Wiseman's Ferry	9	7	16	54	48	102	4	11	6	39	17	5	0	1	7	49	9	11
Woodburn	10	13	23	61	95	156	8	16	6	45	0	0	0	13	3	56	19	9
Wyndham	7	12	19	45	82	127	11	8	9	45	7	8	5	0	0	61	16	5
Yelbraith	7	6	13	49	49	98	2	19	1	32	10	3	0	17	0	40	13	7

APPENDIX G.

APPLICATIONS for the Establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1877.

Name of Place	Distance of nearest School	Number of Children residing in the Locality within two miles of site						Number of Children promised to attend						No of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children						Council's decision				
		Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Others	Boys	Girls	Total	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Others	C.E.	R.C.		Pres	Wes	Others	Total
Bunnaby	Miles 12	5	4	9	4	5			5	4	9	4	5				1	2					3	Agreed to
Grace Mount	12	9	10	19	4	15			9	10	19	4	15				1	4					5	Agreed to
Colly Blue	18	9	6	15	8	7			9	6	15	8	7				1	2					3	Under consideration
Spring Ridge	18	8	5	13	11	2			8	5	13	11	2				4	1					5	Under consideration
Coolagohte	7	12	6	18		5	13		9	9	18	4	7	7			1	2		1			4	Agreed to
Cundle Flat	10	6	8	14	6	8			3	7	10	7	3				2	1					3	Under consideration
Pipanpinga	10	2	8	10	5	5			2	2	4	4	4					1					1	Under consideration
Curruweela	6	12	7	19	11	4	4		12	7	19	11	4	4			3	1	1				5	Agreed to
Yorkborough	6	4	9	13			13		4	9	13			13						4			4	Agreed to
Dignam's Creek	8	7	14	21	20	1			7	14	21	20					5		1				6	Agreed to
Jew's Creek	5	14	12	26	17	6	3		14	12	26	17	6	3			4		2	1			7	Agreed to
Crown Ridge	5	7	7	14	4	10			7	7	14	4	10				1	4					5	Agreed to
Jier	9	13	11	24	13	8	3		13	11	24	13	8	3			4	3		1			8	Agreed to
Bedelleck	9	10	6	16	3		13		10	6	16	3		13				1		3			4	Agreed to
Lonsville	2½	4	7	11	9	2			4	7	11	9	2				5	2					7	Agreed to
Solferino	2½	2	8	10	1	8	1		2	8	10	1	8	1			1	2	1				4	Agreed to
Morven	14	8	9	17	12	5			2	2	4	3	1				1	1					2	Agreed to
Cookardmia	14	24	26	50	12	20	13		11	3	14	8		6			2		2				4	Agreed to
Tangmangaroo	10	21	17	38	8	30			9	8	17	4	13				2	6					8	Agreed to
Throsby's Creek	10	26	15	41	19	22			9	15	24	10	14				4	6					10	Agreed to
Welshman's Creek	4	6	7	13		13			6	7	13		13					5					5	Declined Case for a Provisional School at Welshman's Creek
Lapporn	4	6	5	11	7	2	2		6	5	11	7	2	2			2	1	1				4	Declined Case for a Provisional School at Welshman's Creek

## APPENDIX H.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S GENERAL REPORT on the condition of the Schools inspected during the year 1877.

1. During the year 74 schools have been in operation in this district, as follows: 46 Public, 19 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 5 Certified Denominational Schools. 52 Schools were fully inspected. 5 schools were not fully inspected; 17 schools were not visited. Of those not visited, 8 schools were not in operation when I was in the neighbourhood, and time did not permit of my visiting the others.

2. Eight new schools have been established during the past year: Bruceedale, Bungowannah, and Morebringer, Public; Berrigama, Mathoura, Moorwatha, and Mohonga, Provisional; and two Half-time, Cookardinia and Morven, the latter converted from a Provisional School. Two schools have been re-opened, Urana, Public, and Booligal, Provisional; and two schools have been closed, Clarendon, Provisional, and Wandook, Provisional.

3. New buildings are in course of erection at Corowa, Brocklesby, Redland, Bowna, Bruceedale, Adelong, and Lake Albert; and have been completed at Urana, Downside, Moama, and Forest Hill.

4. Applications for, and preliminary arrangements towards, have been made for new buildings at Deniliquin, Yarragundry, Walbundrie, Mulwala, Mount Adrah, Hovell, and Coolac; while "applications for aid" are now under consideration for the establishment of schools at Shepard's Town, Darlington Point, Broonee, Uri, Upper Tumberumba, and Tamar. Important improvements have also been made to the Public Schools at Albury, Howlong, Adelong Crossing, Hopfield, and Hay.

5. In material organization it may be said that  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the Public Schools range from very fair to good; 2 are fair, while of 3 schools badly organized, 1 school is now closed, and new and commodious buildings are about to be erected for the other two. New buildings are also resolved upon for Lacmalac Public. The Provisional Schools were all sufficiently provided with educational necessities, but the buildings are still of a very inferior character generally; and in few was a room provided for the teacher anyway approaching comfort and commodiousness. The schools at Booligal, Coree, Major's Plains, Ferndale, however, are exceptions, and are creditable buildings.

6. The property of the Council is now valued at £30,000, not including the value of the buildings now being built. The value of the Council's property in 1876 was estimated at about £23,000. Generally the teachers are careful for the preservation of the charge committed into their hands, and in several schools have improved and adorned the premises by their own industry, and at their own expense. The school material was in almost every case economically used, and the furniture and apparatus supplied to the new schools have been carefully preserved from injury at the hands of the pupils.

In the erection of new buildings, I recommended an iron roof, wherever a tank is necessary; this, while it undoubtedly increases the temperature of the schoolrooms, nevertheless amply compensates, by the supply of pure *wholesome* water it affords to the pupils at all seasons. On the plains of Lower Riverina such a supply is indispensable.

7. The following table exhibits the condition of the schools inspected, as regards enrolment and average attendance, compared with that of 1876.

Quarter.	1876.		1877.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rolls.	Average Attendance	Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Rolls.	Average Attendance.	Rolls.	Average Attendance.
March .....	3,502	2,364.6	3,597	2,317.8	95	.....	.....	46.8
June .....	3,510	2,331.9	3,547	2,463.3	37	131.4	.....	.....
September.....	3,525	2,464.0	3,700	2,648.0	175	184.0	.....	.....
December .....	3,474	2,376.0	3,739	2,628.8	265	252.8	.....	.....

The decrease in the average attendance for the March quarter, 1876, and its corresponding period in 1877, is attributable to the great severity of the drought, obliging the parents to employ their elder children in tending sheep and cattle.

In the following table is shown the proficiency of the schools inspected, in relation to the standard, compared with the results of 1876.

1876.			1877.		
Above.	Up to.	Below.	Above.	Up to.	Below.
33.3	35.9	30.7	25.	48.	27.

8. During the year 2,425 pupils were presented for examination:—

302 knew the Alphabet more or less.  
 2,123 could read more or less.  
 1,008 could write on slates alone.  
 1,338 could write on paper.  
 1,404 were working in the simple rules of Arithmetic.  
 727 were doing the Compound Rules, and higher operations.  
 1,431 were tested in English Grammar.  
 1,479 ,, Geography.  
 2,055 ,, Object Lessons.  
 1,267 ,, Drawing.  
 885 ,, Vocal Music.  
 169 ,, Euclid.  
 153 ,, Algebra.  
 105 ,, Mensuration.  
 20 ,, Latin.  
 609 ,, Needlework.

And the following table exhibits the percentage of pupils—good, fair, &c., in all subjects:—

Year.	Good.	Fair.	Tolerable to Moderate.
1876 .....	28.5 per cent.	42.3 per cent.	29.2 per cent.
1877 .....	28.0 per cent.	36 per cent.	36 per cent.

Reviewing these figures, it will be perceived, that while the proportion of "Good" results is fairly maintained, there is a diminution in the "Fair" results, or, in other words, 6 per cent. of the "Fair" pupils have fallen to "Tolerable or Moderate"; this is attributable, I think, not to any laxity in the teachers, but to the greater irregularity of attendance in the rural schools, caused primarily by the severe drought of the past year. In the centres of population, where the children are not so directly helpful to their parents, greater regularity of attendance has obtained, and the proportion of "Good" results maintained.

9. From careful inquiry, made on the day of inspection at each school, I have ascertained, that in the districts already supplied with schools, 757 children were not attending any means of instruction. Upwards of 300 of these reside in the school districts of Deniliquin, Adelong, and Wagga Wagga, where, however, new and commodious buildings of sufficient size are being built, or arrangements being made for increased accommodation. Parental negligence, and the exigencies of farming life, will account for the rest.

The eastern portion of this district may be said to be now fairly supplied with means of education; but in the western portion help will be needed for the groups of settlers located about the Yanko and Colombo, in the neighbourhood of Moama and the Middle Murrumbidgee. At present, from the large holdings of the settlers, it will be difficult to find on the "plains," within an ordinary school district, sufficient children to warrant the establishment of a Public or even a Provisional School; here, therefore, the Half-time School will be found useful, and will be largely taken advantage of.

10. In the quality of instruction results indicate a falling-off in geography, except in the more important schools. The instruction in this, a subject so calculated to captivate the attention and develop the reasoning faculties of children, is confined too much to the bare enumeration of terms, a repeating of definitions, and pointing out the physical peculiarities of the different bodies of land and water. "That the ocean is the largest body of water in the globe" is nearly all that very many of the pupils can tell you of this mighty example of the creative and beneficent power of the Deity.

An improvement is perceptible in the method of arrangement and mode of teaching the object lesson. In many schools, however, the same unvarying round of subjects is used, and little originality is displayed in the choice of subjects; "Lake" or "Mayo," or some other text book, is religiously adhered to. The fauna, the flora, and the mineral riches of New South Wales are little touched upon, beyond the stock "kangaroo," "the emu," wool, and gold.

Drawing has received more attention during the past than previous years, with reasonable results; the principles of drawing, however, are not taught to any large extent, and a tendency is exhibited in some of the larger schools to put copies of landscapes, &c., into pupils' hands before they have mastered the difficulties of outline drawing, and hence the purpose for which this is made a subject of instruction, viz., to train the eye to the correct appreciation of form and magnitude, and the effect of distance on both, and the hand faithfully to reproduce these impressions, is frustrated.

In grammar the pupils generally were proficient in the ordinary definitions, and could parse fairly well; more attention needs to be given to training the pupils to express their ideas, not only readily, but in correct and terse English.

Arithmetic, geometry, and other subjects, were satisfactory.

11. The discipline maintained in the Public Schools ranged from fair to good. In the Provisional Schools, taking into consideration the difficulties under which the teachers labour, and their lack of training, the results with one or two exceptions were as high as could be expected.

12. The teachers, as a whole, have laboured with patient assiduity and earnest zeal in the discharge of their most important work; and I have to record that, when it was necessary to point out errors in teaching or in the government of the school, my suggestions in every case were received in good part and promises made to follow them.

13. The pupils generally were appropriately classified, and the instruction graduated in accordance with the ages and attainments of the pupils. Only in one school does a 5th class exist; and a 4th class only in few. In several schools however, where the 3rd class was the highest, many of the pupils of this class were doing 4th class work in arithmetic and grammar.

14. I cannot report any improvement in the local supervision; visits to the school continue to be largely neglected, and meetings are rarely held, except some special business calls the members of the School Board together.

A summary of my "Special Report" on each school of the district visited, is annexed.

CHARLES HOOKINS,  
Inspector, Albury District.

Albury, January 28th, 1878.

#### ANNEX A.

##### SUMMARY of Reports on the Public Schools inspected during the year 1877.

###### ADELONG:—Regular inspection, May 23rd and 25th.

Enrolled:—Boys, 91; girls, 105; total, 196. Present:—Boys, 83; girls, 92; total, 175.

The school is held in the same premises as last year, but the new buildings are commenced and will in a few months be occupied. There is an ample supply of books, but the furniture is nearly worn out. The organization is incomplete. The instruction is judiciously regulated; the attainments very fair. Good progress is being made, and the general results are above standard.

###### ADELONG CROSSING (Vested):—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled:—Boys, 27; girls, 23; total, 50. Present:—Boys, 20; girls, 16; total, 36.

The schoolroom has been enlarged during the present year; the material condition and organization are now good. The pupils are tolerably regular; a few are unpunctual; the attainments nearly fair; classification appropriate. The discipline is sound, and general results fairly satisfy the standard.

###### ADELONG GROVE (Vested):—General inspection, 30th May.

Enrolled:—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28. Present:—Boys, 13; girls, 9; total, 22.

The material condition and organization were indifferent. The pupils were tolerably regular and punctual. The attainments were below standard, and the discipline weak. The teacher has since resigned.

###### ADELONG, UPPER (Vested):—Regular inspection, 20th March.

Enrolled:—Boys, 16; girls, 24; total, 40. Present:—Boys, 9; girls, 22; total, 31.

The schoolroom and residence are old and in much need of repair. There was a sufficiency of furniture, apparatus, and books. The pupils were reasonably punctual and regular, and have made satisfactory progress since last inspection. The discipline is fair, and the attainments ranged from tolerable to fair.

###### ALBURY (Infants—Vested):—Regular inspection, 17th and 18th December.

Enrolled:—Boys, 68; girls, 42; total, 110. Present:—Boys, 53; girls, 37; total, 90.

The schoolroom requires re-colouring, and wood-work re-painting. The pupils are regular and fairly punctual. Attainments range from tolerable to fair. The teaching is energetic and zealous, but too noisy to be penetrative. General results are not up to the mark obtained at last inspection.

ALBURY

ALBURY (Primary, Vested) :—General inspection, 18th, 19th, and 20th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 76 ; total, 170. Present :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 53 ; total, 119.

The school-buildings, with the exception of the flooring, are in good condition, and the out-buildings in fair order. The pupils are regular, reasonably punctual, and the discipline is fair to good. The tone of the school is satisfactory. The teaching is zealous and skilful, and the general results are above the standard.

BALRANALD (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 5th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 26 ; total, 59. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 19 ; total, 47.

The school buildings are only tolerable, and are unsuited to the importance of the town. The pupils were tolerably regular, but not very punctual. The discipline is still weak. The general results amounted to tolerable only.

BATLOW (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 15 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 13 ; total 35.

The schoolroom needs repair ; it is otherwise suitable. Seven-eighths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline was satisfactory, and the attainments up to standard. Reasonable progress has been made since last inspection.

BLACK RANGE (N.-vested) :—General inspection, 19th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, outhouses are now provided, but the site is still unfenced. About seven-ninths of the enrolment are regular and fairly punctual. The discipline was very fair, and the teaching intelligent. Satisfactory progress is being made. A bell, a lavatory, and a good supply of water are much needed.

BLOWERING (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 27th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17.

The schoolroom is a wretched, tumble-down structure, but a new and handsome building is now nearly completed ; this, with the repairs to the residence, will make the organization satisfactory. Five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The discipline appeared sound, and the attainments averaged tolerable.

BOWNA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 21st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38.

The material condition is very defective, but new buildings are about being erected. The discipline was of fair value ; the pupils were appropriately classified, and the attainments nearly fair. The teaching was intelligent and tolerably effective.

BRUCEDALE (N.-vested) :—General inspection, 23rd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 15 ; total, 33.

Pending the completion of the new buildings, the school is held in premises rented for the purpose ; the organization is, therefore, incomplete. The pupils were well-behaved. The discipline was sound ; the attainments satisfied the standard. The teaching was intelligent, and the tone satisfactory.

COOLAC (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

The school buildings are old and unsuitable, the playground is only partially enclosed. There was a sufficiency of school material. The pupils are not very regular or punctual. The instruction and attainments were tolerable ; the discipline fair. A permanent supply of water is needed.

DENILQUIN (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 9th and 10th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 99 ; girls, 53 ; total, 152. Present :—Boys, 87 ; girls, 44 ; total, 131.

The present buildings are not now sufficiently commodious for the population, nor are they in a very sound condition ; otherwise, the school is well organized. The attendance is regular and reasonably punctual. The teaching is intelligent ; the discipline weak, and the attainments approach nearly to fair.

EDWARDSTOWN (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 15th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 17 ; total, 32.

The school is now well organized, and its material condition satisfactory. The pupils were irregular, and only moderately punctual. The discipline is moderately effective ; the attainments tolerable to fair. Considering the irregularity of the attendance, satisfactory progress has been made since last inspection.

FOREST VALE (Vested) :—General inspection, 7th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

This school is fairly organized, but to render it complete a bell, lavatory, and water supply are needed. The site will shortly be enclosed. The attainments of the pupils averaged above fair. The discipline was satisfactory, and the teaching of fair quality.

GERMANTON (Vested) :—General inspection, 8th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 7 ; total, 20.

This school in its material condition ranks very fair. The site requires to be enclosed. The pupils are not very regular in attendance. The discipline was sound, the classification appropriate, the instruction properly regulated, and the attainments tolerable. Moderate progress has been made since last inspection.

GUNDAGAI (Vested) :—General inspection, 29th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 42 ; total, 94. Present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 32 ; total, 74.

This school is now well organized, and its material condition good. The attendance is increasing under the present teacher, and is now regular and punctual. The instructional documents are skilfully drawn up ; the attainments satisfactory, as well as the tone. Fair progress is being made, and the school is now doing satisfactory work in the district.

HAY (Vested) :—General inspection, 28th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 31 ; total, 72. Present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 31 ; total, 72.

The material organization of this school, when the contemplated works are completed, will be in

a satisfactory state. There was an ample supply of working material, and the premises were kept with neatness and care. The enrolment of pupils is not so great as at last inspection; the discipline appeared judicious, and the attainments were tolerable. The teaching was earnest and tolerably skilful.

HOWLONG (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 13th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 30; total, 59. Present :—Boys, 27; girls, 28; total, 55.

This school is now well organized, and fully provided with all necessary working material. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual; the classification was suitable, the discipline good, and the instruction regulated with satisfactory skill. The attainments ranged from fair to very fair. The teaching was zealous and skilful, and the local supervision was beneficial.

JEREELDERIE (Vested) :—General inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 42; girls, 16; total, 58. Present :—Boys, 33; girls, 13; total, 46.

The school buildings are excellent, and well supplied with the necessary teaching appliances. About four-fifths of the pupils are in regular attendance. The attainments are quite up to standard; the teaching is improved since last inspection; the discipline is very fair; and the general result over fair.

JINDERA (Vested) :—General inspection, 20th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 17; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 28.

This school is very fairly organized. When the site is fenced in and a verandah provided, the material condition will be complete. The attendance is not so great as the population of the locality (mostly Germans) and the efforts of the teacher deserve. A steady improvement, however, is visible. The discipline is very satisfactory; the attainments very fair nearly; and the general aspect is pleasing.

LAKE ALBERT (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 26th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 25; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 18; total, 29.

The present buildings are rented temporarily, pending the erection of new buildings on a more central site; they are tolerably suitable. Harvest operations reduced the average attendance during the week of inspection; at other times the pupils are fairly regular and punctual. The government was judicious, the instruction suitable, and the attainments satisfactory; the moral tone was pleasing, and reasonable progress is visible throughout.

MENINDIE (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26.

A residence for the teacher is much needed; the schoolroom is suitable and in becoming order; it is well provided with books and furniture. The pupils are regular, to the extent of two-thirds; their attainments averaged tolerable; the discipline was weak, the demeanour of the pupils being somewhat noisy and restless. Tolerable progress has been made during the past year.

MOULAMEIN (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 13th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 9; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 12; girls, 9; total, 21.

The buildings need repair, and the fencing renewing in several places, otherwise the organization is very fair; a water supply is needed. The attendance is not up to the numbers of last year; the discipline is fairly satisfactory; the pupils were respectful and orderly, but the attainments were below standard.

MULLENGANDRA (Vested) :—General inspection, 22nd June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 19; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22.

Now the new buildings are completed, the organization is good and the material condition satisfactory. Not more than one-half the children of the locality attend with regularity or punctuality; the pupils were orderly and respectful; the discipline very fair; the attainments tolerable; and the tone satisfactory.

TATTAIILA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 15; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 9; girls, 12; total, 21.

This school is well organized and well provided with working material; the premises are very neatly kept; the discipline was good, and the tone very satisfactory; very fair progress has been made in attainments; the instruction was well regulated, and the teaching zealous and skilful.

THURGOONA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 23rd July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33; girls, 30; total, 63. Present :—Boys, 33; girls, 30; total, 63.

The organization and material condition are excellent; the pupils are regular and punctual, and excellent discipline is maintained; the attainments averaged from good to very good; and the general progress was very satisfactory; the tone of the school was good, and its work is highly prized in the locality.

TUMBERUMBA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 33; total, 63. Present :—Boys, 19; girls, 13; total, 32.

The material condition of this school is good, and organization satisfactory. Owing to the races the attendance was lower than usual at inspection; the pupils were clean and in good order; discipline was very fair; classification was judicious, and moral tone pleasing; the attainments of those present averaged tolerable.

TUMUT (Vested) :—General inspection, 1st and 2nd December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 68; girls, 63; total, 131. Present :—Boys, 60; girls, 53; total, 113.

The material organization of the school is good, the attendance increasing, and the pupils reasonably punctual; the discipline was very good; the attainments ranged from fair to very fair; and the tone was satisfactory; fair progress has been made since last inspection; the local supervision is moderate.

URANA (Vested) :—General inspection, 1st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 13; total, 21.

The school is held in neat, commodious, and new buildings; the playground is enclosed, and there was an ample supply of school material. The attendance was low, both in the enrolment and daily average, due to the ravages of typhoid fever shortly before. The children were in very fair order, but the attainments, from the same cause, were only tolerable. The proposed horse paddock will, it is hoped, improve the attendance by enabling pupils from a distance to attend.

WAGGA WAGGA (Boys—Vested) :—General inspection, 19th, 20th, and 21st November.

Enrolled, 214. Present, 190.

The school buildings are now too small for the increasing attendance; the proposed infant school will relieve the other departments, however, of a large number of pupils. The material organization is otherwise good. The pupils were judiciously governed, and the general spirit of the school was pleasing.

pleasing. Satisfactory progress is being made in all the subjects of ordinary instruction, while the advanced subjects were taught with very fair results. The local supervision is tolerably effective, and the general results are very fair.

WAGGA WAGGA (Girls—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 15th and 16th November.

Enrolled, 156. Present, 130.

As in the boys' department, the schoolroom is not sufficiently capacious for the attendance; a large class has always to be taught in the shed, otherwise the material condition is good. The instruction is of a satisfactory character, and the discipline was very fair to good. The attainments were above standard, and a pleasing tone reigned in the school. The school is progressing satisfactorily, and the teacher possesses the esteem of the parents and School Board.

WAGRA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 9th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8; girls, 0; total, 8. Present :—Boys, 7; girls, 0; total, 7.

The material condition and organization are very unsatisfactory; the site is not now central, and there is no prospect of any improvement until the site and buildings are changed. Both enrolment and daily average are low; and the teacher is very unpopular (he has since been removed). The records were incorrect and incomplete, and the lesson documents quite neglected. The attainments were below standard, and the general condition very unsatisfactory.

WENTWORTH (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 28th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 62; girls, 28; total, 90. Present :—Boys, 52; girls, 23; total, 75.

The material organization was good, and the premises are kept in becoming order. The classification was judicious, the discipline fair, and the attainments very fair nearly. Satisfactory progress is being exhibited, and the teaching is characterized by zeal and fair skill. The local supervision is tolerably satisfactory.

WONDALGA (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 21st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 8; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.

The material organization is only moderate. The attendance far below the minimum. The pupils were reasonably punctual; they were judiciously classified, and their attainments were tolerable. The instruction was of a desultory character, the lesson documents being unskillfully drawn up, and the teaching but moderately skilful. The school has since been closed.

WOOMARGAMA (Vested) :—General inspection, 13th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 19; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 13; total, 21.

The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, but a residence is required for the teacher; great improvement has taken place in the external aspect of this school, through the labour and at the expense of the present teacher, recently appointed. The pupils were well-behaved, the discipline was satisfactory, the classification suitable, the teaching intelligent, and attainments were nearly fair. Satisfactory progress is now being made, and the teacher is much liked in the district.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BOOLIGAL :—General inspection, 24th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 10; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17.

The school buildings are neat and appropriate; the residence is not quite finished. The discipline was sound, the teaching intelligent, and the results moderate +. The school had been but a short time re-opened.

COREE :—General inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 2; girls, 12; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 2; girls, 12; total, 14.

The school is tolerably organized; the buildings are neat and appropriate. Sound discipline is maintained; the instruction defective in quality, and the attainments only tolerable; reasonable progress however is being made; the local supervision is small.

FERNDAL :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 17; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 9; girls, 13; total, 22.

The material organization of this school was tolerable. The building is suitably placed. The discipline was effective. The instruction was satisfactory, and the moral tone pleasing. The local supervision was beneficially exercised. General condition, so far as the teacher is responsible, fair.

MORVEN :—General inspection, 24th and 25th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 9; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 3; girls, 5; total, 8.

The organization and material condition of this school were moderate, but the attendance was very low and irregular. The discipline was moderately satisfactory. The attainments were barely moderate, and the teaching feeble and of little value. The school has since been closed.

HUON :—Regular inspection, 20th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 8; girls, 10; total, 18.

The material condition and organization were tolerable. The discipline was fair, and the instruction moderate. A water supply is much needed. The local supervision is of little value.

NANGUS CREEK :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 11; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4; girls, 10; total, 14.

The organization was tolerable. Material condition moderate. The pupils were well-behaved and respectful, but irregular in attendance. The discipline was good, and the attainments fair.

TOOMA :—Regular inspection, 13th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 6; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 5; total, 15.

The schoolroom was cold and draughty; the slabs should be closed; otherwise the organization was tolerable. The discipline was satisfactory; the teaching earnest and tolerably effective. Attainments were tolerable. General spirit of the school pleasing. Satisfactory improvement is visible.

WANGANELLA :—Regular inspection, 2nd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 10; girls, 15; total, 25.

The material condition and organization of this school were indifferent; the instruction appropriate; and the attainments moderate. The government and discipline only tolerable. But little progress has been made since last inspection.

## III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

LOWER TARCUTTA :—Regular inspection, 5th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 5 ; total 10. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 5 ; total, 8.

The material condition and organization were tolerable, the instruction appropriate, and the discipline sound. The pupils were irregular, the attendance was low, and the attainments and general results but moderate. The local supervision is very moderate.

UPPER TARCUTTA :—Regular inspection, 4th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

The material condition is very defective ; the school building is a wretched bark hut, utterly unfit for its purpose. The discipline was satisfactory, the instruction properly regulated, but the attainments were only moderate. Under the circumstances, reasonable progress has been made. The local supervision is indifferent.

## ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for the year 1877.

At the close of the year 1876 there had been in operation for the whole or portion of the period fifty-one schools, viz. :—

28 Public Schools  
21 Provisional Schools  
1 Church of England School  
1 Roman Catholic „

During the year just ended, two Provisional Schools—Ashford and Six-mile Swamp—formerly in operation, have been closed ; and two—Moree and Walgett—have been raised to the rank of Public. New Public Schools have been opened at Oakwood, Quirindi, and Tamworth (two departments) ; and new Provisional Schools at Bonshaw, Gunnenbene, and Nemingha. The list for 1877 thus comprises fifty-five schools :—

33 Public Schools  
20 Provisional Schools  
1 Church of England School  
1 Roman Catholic „

Altogether, sixteen applications for the establishment of Public Schools and for aid to Provisional Schools have been reported upon. The localities concerned and the results of the several applications are thus shown :—

I. Application for the establishment of Public Schools at .....	Blackville.....	Granted.
	Colly Blue .....	Declined.
	Fairview .....	Granted.
	Manies Creek .....	Granted.
	Manilla.....	Granted.
	Moree .....	Granted.
	Oakwood .....	Granted.
	Rose Hill .....	Granted.
	Saumarez (N. Road) .....	Declined.
	Temi .....	Granted.
II. Application for aid to Provisional Schools at .....	Wooloomin .....	Declined.
	Attunga .....	In abeyance.
	Bonshaw .....	Granted.
	Colly Blue .....	Declined.
	Nemingha .....	Granted.
	Stonehenge .....	In abeyance.

The material condition of the Public Schools in the district continues to improve. In all cases of importance where repairs or additions have been needed the work has been effected or is in progress ; and several new schools are in course of erection. The new school buildings at Tamworth are now occupied, and afford a most pleasing contrast to the wretched premises formerly used ; and a similar remark applies to the Public School at Inverell. A new school house has been erected at Quirindi, and improvements of an important nature have been made in the case of the Public Schools at Boggabri, Bowling Alley Point, Bundarra, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Nundle, and Tenterfield. No additions of any account have been made in connection with Provisional Schools. The Church of England school premises at Tamworth have been considerably improved of late, and except that the accommodation afforded is barely sufficient, the material condition is good. A new Roman Catholic school house and teacher's residence of a very fair order are in course of erection at Armidale, the present school being held in temporary premises. All the schools in the district are well supplied with books and apparatus, and with but one or two exceptions care is exercised by the teachers in their preservation.

All parts of the district have been visited, and every school in operation at the date of my visit has received full inspection. As far as the general proficiency of the pupils is concerned, little or no progress has to be recorded. The prevalence of drought occasioned, in a variety of ways, continuous irregularity of attendance ; and during the earlier part of the year the bulk of the schools lost more than half of the pupils for weeks together from eye-blight. To this circumstance of irregular attendance alone I attribute the want of improvement exhibited ; as the examination tests employed were no severer than formerly, and the teachers, as a whole, have discharged their duties with as much industry and efficiency as they have received credit for heretofore. For purposes of comparison, the following data will be found useful :—

Year.	Percentage of Schools below Standard.	Percentage of Schools satisfying the Standard.	Percentage of Schools above the Standard.
1874	55 per cent.	17 per cent.	28 per cent.
1875	62 „	18 „	20 „
1876	55 „	20 „	25 „
1877	58 „	13 „	29 „

It is necessary to point out that the foregoing table shows the percentage of *schools* in which the attainments of the pupils fall below, are equal to, or exceed the requirements of the Standard of Proficiency instituted by the Council—not the percentage of *pupils* in the relation of their proficiency to such standard. Out of 2,310 children examined, 1,768, or more than 76 per cent., attend public schools ; and of these schools 43 per cent. exceed the requirements, 17 per cent. meet them, and 40 per cent. fall below them. Fourteen out of the sixteen Provisional Schools examined, and both of the Denominational

Denominational Schools, fall short of the Standard's requirements. Nundle Public School again ranks first in the district in point of attainments and general results; the next in order of merit are Gunnedah, Bundarra, and Glen Innes.

All the teachers and pupil teachers examined during the year have gained promotion; but I have again to remark that comparatively few teachers show a desire for examination or make the necessary preparation.

Local supervision is reasonably good in many Public Schools, but in the majority of cases falls far short of what is contemplated in the Council's Regulations. In both of the Denominational Schools in the district the supervision is confined solely to the resident clergymen, who visit almost daily, and, otherwise take a very active interest in the welfare of the schools.

Summaries of Reports on all schools examined during the year are appended.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector, Armidale District.

## ANNEX A.

### SUMMARIES of Reports upon Public and Provisional Schools examined during the year 1877.

#### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### AMOSFIELD (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 8th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31; girls, 26; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 30; girls, 20; total, 50.

Suitable buildings are urgently needed, the one at present occupied being old, unsafe, and unsuitable. The furniture is barely sufficient for present requirements, but in other respects the equipment is reasonably good. About 75 per cent. of the pupils are regular in their attendance, and good punctuality is secured. In most points the discipline is effective, and the order, general appearance, and demeanour of the children are very creditable. All the prescribed subjects but needlework are taught, and the lesson documents are framed with very fair skill. The methods are fair in quality and effectively employed, and the pupils are trained to habits of attention, industry, and self-reliance. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair* nearly. A Public School Board has but recently been appointed; the local supervision, however, is likely to be active and efficient.

##### ARMIDALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th, 26th, 29th, and 30th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 135; girls, 93; total, 228. Numbers present :—Boys, 118; girls, 82; total, 200.

Various material improvements have been effected since last inspection, and the buildings are now in very fair condition. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient for the attendance of pupils. The stock of working appliances is adequate, and in other particulars the organization is good. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated; and the teaching as a whole is marked by appropriateness of method and more than ordinary care and industry. The pupils are attentive under examination, and otherwise show very fair mental training. Progress has been made since last inspection, and the average proficiency approaches *fair to very fair*. Little or no improvement in the character of the local supervision is to be recorded.

##### BARRABA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 16; total, 39. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 14; total, 28.

Since last inspection various improvements have been effected to the premises, and the playground has been fenced in. The material condition may now be regarded as very fair. The state of the schoolroom, furniture, &c., as regards cleanliness, is unsatisfactory. The discipline is not as effective as it should be, and the younger children are restless and much given to talking. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the time-table is unsuitable, and the lesson programmes are not constructed in proper accordance with the standard of proficiency. The classification is very defective. Nominally there are second and third classes, but in most subjects they are taught collectively, notwithstanding the great disparity in their attainments. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*. Local supervision has been merely nominal, but an enlargement of the Public School Board is proposed, which it is hoped will lead to better results.

##### BENDEMEER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 16; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 3; total, 14.

The premises generally speaking are in fair repair, and the supply of books and apparatus is sufficient; in other respects the organization is unsatisfactory. Great want of neatness and order in the keeping of the schoolroom is observable. The attendance of late has fallen off considerably, and is marked by much irregularity. In its other effects the results of the discipline are low, the attention of the pupils being weak, and their willingness to work and power of application small. The instructional arrangements are very indifferent. Nothing deserving the name of classification obtains. Two out of the fourteen pupils present were nominally in third class, but in most subjects their attainments would scarcely justify their being placed in a second; no second class pupils were present, and nine pupils of the first class (three-fifths of the whole school in attendance) were acquainted with but the merest elements. The average proficiency is *indifferent*. Local supervision is but nominal.

##### BOGGABRI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 11; total, 22.

The injury to the buildings caused by the sinking of the foundation has recently been repaired. The material condition and organization may now be considered good. Of late the school population has decreased considerably, and the attendance is unsatisfactory. The discipline of the school is effective, and the pupils are in good order, and, as a whole, neat and clean in appearance. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is carefully regulated and very fairly effective. The methods are appropriate, and the teaching seems earnest and painstaking. The average proficiency is *fair +*. Fair interest in the school appears to have been taken by the Public School Board.

##### BOWLING ALLEY POINT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33; girls, 35; total, 68. Numbers present :—Boys, 21; girls, 25; total, 46.

The school buildings have been renovated since last inspection, and are now in good condition. The general organization has improved considerably under the present teacher, and is now very good. About five-sixths of the pupils attend regularly, and the punctuality, as far as I can learn, is excellent. The discipline, generally, shows marked improvement, and very good order and an excellent moral tone prevail. All the prescribed subjects except singing are taught; the lesson documents are well compiled and carefully observed; and the teaching is marked by earnestness and appropriateness of method. Under examination the pupils are very attentive, and work with diligence and self-reliance. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair +*. Local supervision continues to be very fairly active and beneficial. Most of the members of the Board were present during the greater part of the examination.

BRODIE'S

## BRODIE'S PLAINS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 35; total, 64. Numbers present :—Boys, 21; girls, 22; total, 43.

The schoolroom accommodation is far from adequate to the requirements of the place, and the teacher's residence is small and very uncomfortable; new and suitable buildings are urgently needed. The organization is as good as can be expected under existing circumstances. About 75 per cent. of the pupils attend regularly, and, as a rule, none are unpunctual. The discipline exercised is good in most points, and secures a healthy moral tone and good order. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents are judiciously compiled; the teaching is energetic and painstaking, and marked by very fair skill, and the pupils work with a willingness and self-reliance only met with occasionally, and show, on the whole, an intelligent acquaintance with the subjects taught. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair* nearly. Local supervision may be regarded as fairly active and efficient, but great discouragement is felt at the delay in obtaining proper school accommodation.

## BRYAN'S GAP (V.) :—General inspection, 4th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32; girls, 22; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 29; girls, 20; total, 49.

A pressing need exists for the erection of suitable premises, the present building being too small and otherwise unsuitable. The school ground is unfenced, and there is no water supply; steps, however, have been taken to remedy these defects. Until recently the attendance has been much affected by sickness. Ordinarily a very fair degree of regularity is secured, considering that the residents are all farmers, and that the services of the children are frequently required for field-work. The government is mild, but reasonably firm and judicious; the order is good, and the children are clean and well-behaved. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught; instruction in needlework has been given by the wife of the Honorary Secretary to the Public School Board, and at much personal inconvenience. The lesson documents are fairly suitable, and, although the methods of teaching are not of a high order, great care and industry are displayed, and the average proficiency of the pupils is nearly *fair*. The members of the Public School Board visit the school frequently, and otherwise take an active and intelligent interest in its welfare.

## BUNDARRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27; girls, 27; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 24; girls, 24; total, 48.

Except that the accommodation for the teacher is insufficient, the material condition is very satisfactory, and the general organization is good. All but four children of the school age in the district are enrolled. Good regularity and punctuality of attendance are secured, and in its other effects the results of the discipline are equally satisfactory; the general order and moral tone are good. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the various lesson documents appear to have been duly observed; the teaching is energetic and painstaking, and based on very fair methods, and the results are proportionately good. The pupils work well under examination, and otherwise give evidence of very fair mental training. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair* +. As was stated in former reports, local supervision is confined almost entirely to the Chairman of the Board.

## DOUGHBOY HOLLOW (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50; girls, 42; total, 92. Numbers present :—Boys, 34; girls, 32; total, 66.

Various improvements have been effected since last inspection, and the material condition and organization are now reasonably good. A good attendance of pupils is secured, and very fair regularity and punctuality prevail; in its other effects the discipline is not less satisfactory. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the teaching is conducted on suitable methods. The attainments of the pupils, however, are not so good as might have been expected—the average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is only nominal.

## GLEN INNES (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th and 28th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 50; girls, 34; total, 84. Numbers present :—Boys, 45; girls, 30; total, 75.

A weather-shed is needed, and the teacher's residence is too small for his accommodation. In other respects the material condition may be regarded as very satisfactory, and the general organization is good. The pupils, as a whole, are regular and punctual; but there are a large number of children in the town and its vicinity who do not attend school. The government is firm and effective, and the general order and moral tone are good. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and a Fourth Class has been formed since last inspection. The teaching is marked by zeal and industry, and the methods are of good quality and intelligently applied. Under examination the pupils yield a steady attention, and work with willingness and self-reliance. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair* +. Local supervision has been but moderately active for some time past, but there is now good reason to expect improvement.

## GUNNEDAH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th and 8th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 58; girls, 66; total, 124. Numbers present :—Boys, 53; girls, 56; total, 109.

The building is in good condition, but is much too small for the requirements of the place, and its enlargement should be proceeded with without delay. A weather-shed is also badly needed. The general organization continues to be very good. A larger enrolment of pupils would be found, but for the insufficient accommodation. Good regularity and punctuality of attendance are secured; and, in its other effects the discipline is of a high order. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the teaching earnest and marked by appropriateness of method. The pupils are very attentive under examination, and work with willingness and self-reliance. The average proficiency is nearly *very fair*. Local supervision is not very active, and visits to the school are of rare occurrence.

## INVERELL (V.) :—General inspection, 8th, 11th, and 12th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 101; girls, 96; total, 197. Numbers present :—Boys, 57; girls, 52; total, 109.

School is now conducted in the new building, a neat and substantial brick structure. Except that some additional apparatus and books are required, the equipment and general organization are good. A large accession to the attendance has taken place since the opening of the new premises. About 200 children are now enrolled, and the building is none too large for existing requirements. In point of punctuality the attendance is good, but epidemic sickness has affected the degree of regularity for a long period. The discipline is healthy, and the order good. The course of instruction is complete and well regulated, and the teaching appears to be marked by care and industry. The results of instruction are, generally speaking, below the requirements of the standard, but considerable allowance may reasonably be made for the interruption to the attendance occasioned by sickness, the large influx of new pupils, and the inadequacy of the teaching staff. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair* +. Local supervision is active and beneficial. Regular monthly Board Meetings are held, and two of the members in turn visit the school and report on its condition.

KELLY'S

## KELLY'S PLAINS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 18; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 15; total, 30.

Except that another desk is required, the material condition and organization of the school may be regarded as very fair. The discipline is somewhat better than formerly, and the character of the attendance has improved. The moral tone of the school is very fair. All the prescribed subjects but needlework are taught, and the lesson documents are compiled with fair skill. The teaching is painstaking, and in general fairly effective, and the pupils show greater mental activity than was exhibited at the last inspection. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is tolerably effective.

## MARYLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 17; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

Except that the buildings are badly in need of painting, the material condition is good, and the equipment is complete. The premises are well kept, and good order and neatness are observable in the schoolroom and its surroundings. The school population has decreased of late. Ordinarily, very fair regularity and punctuality of attendance are observed. The government is rather easy and indulgent; on the whole, however, the children are well behaved and in very fair order. The teaching is marked by care and industry; but in all the classes promotions have been too rapidly made, and the results are not so good as they otherwise might have been. The average proficiency is *tolerable*. Local supervision is fairly beneficial.

## NARRABRI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 56; girls, 24; total, 80. Numbers present :—Boys, 44; girls, 19; total, 63.

Since last inspection various improvements and additions to the buildings have been effected, and the material condition now is in general good. There is a full stock of all necessary working appliances, and on the whole the organization is very fair. The discipline is not as effective as it should be, and the attention of many of the pupils is unsteady. A disinclination to work is rather general. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. Very extensive promotions have been made recently in the lower classes, and the attainments generally are below the standard. Epidemic sickness, and the illness of the teacher for some time prior to the inspection, have operated seriously against progress. The average proficiency is *moderate to tolerable*. Local supervision is fair.

## NUNDLE (V.) :—General inspection, 29th and 30th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 47; girls, 59; total, 106. Numbers present :—Boys, 39; girls, 55; total, 94.

Since last inspection the schoolroom has been enlarged, and underground tank and spouting have been provided. Two additional rooms for the teacher are also approaching completion. The supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is ample, and, otherwise, the organization is very good. A large enrolment of pupils is secured, and very good regularity and punctuality obtain. The discipline is no less effective than formerly, and excellent order and a healthy moral tone prevail. Except that singing is not taught, the prescribed course of instruction is followed, and the various lesson documents are compiled with skill and neatness. The methods of teaching employed are suitable and well applied, and the pupils give excellent attention under examination, and work with willing earnestness and self-reliance. The average proficiency is *very fair*, and as regards its general condition and results the school still holds the leading position in the district. Local supervision is systematic and very fairly effective.

## QUIRINDI (V.) :—General inspection, 6th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 42; girls, 39; total, 81. Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 27; total, 53.

The buildings are of a very good description, and suitable, except that the schoolroom is too small for the prospective requirements of the place. Large clay pits in the centre of the playground are not only unsightly but dangerous, and should be filled in at once. Except that there is no clock, the school is well found in all necessary appliances, and the organization is very good. About three-fourths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and the degree of punctuality is, in general, good. The discipline is firm and effective. All the prescribed subjects but singing are taught. The classification is correct, and the time-table and lesson programmes are well compiled. The methods of teaching are, on the whole, of good quality, and the pupils give evidence of very fair mental training. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair*, and good work has been done considering the short time the school has been in operation. A Public School Board has but just been appointed.

## ROCKY RIVER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31; girls, 28; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 25; girls, 23; total, 48.

A water supply is badly needed, and some minor repairs to the buildings are requisite. A paling fence to the playground is also necessary to prevent the annoyance and injury occasioned by the trespass of pigs and goats. In other points the material condition is reasonably good, and the general organization is very fair. The attendance of pupils has increased since the appointment of the present teacher, and, as a rule, the degree of regularity and punctuality secured is good. The discipline in other respects is not so effective as formerly; but, as yet, the order and general demeanour of the pupils leave little ground for complaint. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instructional arrangements are made with tolerable skill. The teaching seems painstaking, but the methods are not of a high order. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is but moderately efficient.

## SAUMAREZ (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 27; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 14; total, 26.

The material condition and organization of the school are in all essential points very fairly satisfactory. The school has been unavoidably closed for several months, and since the appointment of the present teacher, the attendance has not been fully recovered. Considerable increase may be expected after the Christmas vacation. The discipline is salutary, and very marked improvement in the order is perceptible. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are compiled with care and neatness, and very fair skill. The teaching is energetic and painstaking, and the results are very satisfactory considering that the present teacher has only been in charge seven weeks. The average proficiency is *fair*. Local supervision is fairly active and beneficial.

## TAMWORTH (Primary department—V.) :—General inspection, 22nd and 23rd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 52; girls, 37; total, 89. Numbers present :—Boys, 43; girls, 30; total, 73.

The buildings, which are of brick, are excellently situated as regards healthiness and centrality of position; and in point of size and architectural merit are far superior to any in the district. The equipment is in keeping with the character of the building. A weather-shed and lavatory have yet to be supplied, tenders for the erection of which have lately been accepted. Provision has also been made for the clearing of the playground and the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. With these arrangements

arrangements completed, the school and its surroundings will be a credit to the town and district. The attendance at present is far below what may reasonably be expected, but is steadily increasing. The late Public School was for so long a time a disgrace to all concerned that it will be a work of time and no little difficulty to establish public confidence in the present institution. About 80 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and the punctuality is good. The government is firm and consistent without severity, and secures very good order and a ready and cheerful obedience on the part of the pupils. The course of instruction is complete and well-regulated; and the teaching is marked by care and earnestness and appropriateness of method. Elementary Latin and Euclid are taught in the upper classes, and the elder girls have been learning French—in all of which extra subjects fair proficiency is shown, when the short time the school has been in operation is taken into account. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair to very fair*. Local supervision is fair, and is likely to be more active in the future than it has been in the past.

TAMWORTH (Infant department—V.) :—General inspection, 21st November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 58; girls, 54; total, 112. Numbers present :—Boys, 44; girls, 40; total, 84.

School is conducted in the north wing of the new buildings recently completed, and the school-room, as regards position, size, and equipment, is all that can be desired. The general organization is very good. The attendance has steadily increased since the opening of the school. About 80 per cent. of the pupils are regular, and the punctuality is also good. The general discipline is salutary and effective. All the subjects prescribed for infants' schools are taught, and the instruction is carefully and intelligently regulated. Under examination the pupils, with the exception of some mere infants, are attentive and orderly, and exhibit very fair mental training. The average proficiency is *fair*.

TENTERFIELD (V.) :—General inspection, 2nd and 3rd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 82; girls, 58; total, 140. Numbers present :—Boys, 58; girls, 36; total, 94.

The buildings are in good condition, having recently been repaired; and a lavatory and weather-shed are in course of erection. There is a good stock of all necessary apparatus, but the supply of books is not sufficient; in other respects the organization is good. About 75 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attend regularly, and except in a few cases the punctuality is good. The discipline exercised is in general good, but a falling-off in the demeanour of the pupils is noticeable, and they are much less willing to exert themselves than on former occasions. The course of instruction is complete and well-regulated, and the various lesson documents appear to be duly observed. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair +*. Fair interest appears to be taken in the school by the Public School Board; visits are occasionally made by the Members, and regular meetings of the Board are held.

TINGHA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 37; girls, 26; total, 63. Numbers present :—Boys, 27; girls, 19; total, 46.

Various improvements and additions to the building have been made since last inspection. The equipment is adequate; and the schoolroom, books, and apparatus are neatly kept. Considerable improvement in the attendance has taken place; there are still, however, about twenty children in the locality who do not attend school. Further improvement in the discipline is perceptible, and some very objectionable features in the conduct and demeanour of the elder pupils, noticed at the last inspection, have disappeared. Singing and needlework are not taught. Since last inspection a small third-class has been formed. The teaching is energetic and fairly skilful, but protracted sickness among the children has rendered the results lower than at the last inspection. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair +*. Local supervision continues active and efficient, and regular monthly Board meetings are held.

URALLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 54; girls, 51; total, 105. Numbers present :—Boys, 44; girls, 43; total, 87.

The material condition of this school, both as regards the character and condition of the buildings and the general equipment, leaves little to be desired. A weather-shed, however, is needed. A steady attendance of pupils is maintained, and very fair regularity and punctuality are secured; the discipline is sound, and on the whole the order and moral tone are good; elementary Latin and Algebra are extra subjects taught in the highest class; the lesson documents are carefully compiled, and the methods of instruction are in general suitable and applied with very fair skill. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair +*. Local supervision has not been very active during the past year.

VIOLET DALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 15; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 12; total, 29.

The schoolhouse is small and old; there is a very fair supply of books and apparatus, and in other respects the organization is reasonably satisfactory. In most respects the discipline of the school has improved, and the order and moral tone may now be considered as very fair; except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are compiled with fair skill; the teaching is painstaking, and the results show an improvement on those of last year. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair +*; local supervision is merely nominal.

WALCHA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 27; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 24; girls, 20; total, 44.

The school building is old and in need of repair, and the teacher's residence is small and in a very dilapidated state; the school is very fairly supplied with the ordinary requisites, and in other respects the organization is satisfactory. During the past quarter the attendance has been reduced by sickness, and the ordinary average has fallen from about fifty to thirty-six. Good punctuality is secured, and otherwise the discipline is satisfactory, defects noted on the occasion of my last visit having been removed. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught; and the lesson documents are framed with intelligence, and appear to have been faithfully observed. The teaching is painstaking and earnest, and marked by very fair skill; and under examination the pupils are attentive, and as a rule work with diligence and self-reliance. The average proficiency is *fair to very fair*. Local supervision is tolerably beneficial.

WALGETT (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 24th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 16; total, 39. Numbers present :—Boys, 20; girls, 13; total, 33.

A rented slab building is used as a schoolroom; it is much too small, and unsuitable in other ways; the furniture in use is in character with the building, and is make-shift and unsuitable. There is a fair supply of books and necessary apparatus; and the organization, as effected by the teacher, is as good as can reasonably be expected. The attendance is now, and has been for some time past, sufficient to warrant the erection of Public School buildings. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly; and, except in the case of one family, the punctuality is creditable. Making allowance for the short time the school has been in operation, the children are in very fair order. All the prescribed subjects but singing and needlework are taught, and the usual documents for regulating the instruction are prepared, but in the case of the lesson programmes have not been faithfully observed. The school has suffered from ill-advised promotion of the pupils. The average proficiency is *moderate*. No Public School Board is yet formed.

WALLABADAH

## WALLABADAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 30; girls, 36; total, 66. Numbers present :—Boys, 27; girls, 24; total, 51.

Several window panes are broken, but beyond this the premises are in fair condition. There is a sufficiency of working appliances, and the organization is very fair. A good attendance of pupils is secured, both in point of numbers and in the degree of regularity and punctuality observed; and in its other effects the discipline is reasonably good. The course of instruction is complete and regulated with very fair skill, and the methods adopted are as far as observed suitable and well applied. The attention of the younger pupils is rather unsteady, but the elder ones are attentive and show fair mental training. The average proficiency is nearly *fair*. Local supervision is not very active, and is confined mainly to the Secretary to the Board.

## WARIALDA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 10; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 8; total, 22.

The buildings are in much the same condition as when last reported on. There is a sufficiency of working appliances, and the organization is fair. Very fair regularity and punctuality of attendance are secured, and the general order approaches the same standard. The course of instruction is complete, and the teaching arrangements are made with tolerable judgment. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*. Local supervision is but moderately effective.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BLACK CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 13th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 14; girls, 16; total, 30.

The school is conducted in a room of the teacher's residence too small and unsuitable for the proper accommodation of the pupils, and the furniture is very rough and insufficient in quantity. The attendance is very regular and punctual, and the children, as a whole, are clean in appearance, well behaved, and in fair order. The lesson documents are fairly suitable; and although the methods of teaching at present are not of much merit, there is good prospect of improvement. The average proficiency is nearly *fair*. Local supervision is but nominal.

## CARROLL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 17; total, 34. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22.

The building is suitable and in fair condition, but the furniture is badly arranged. The organization on the whole is moderate. The character of the attendance has improved, and all but three children in the school district are now enrolled. The discipline is not very vigorous or precise, but the appearance and demeanour of the pupils are reasonably good. The teaching is careful but not marked by much appropriateness of method. The average proficiency is *moderate to tolerable*. No regular meetings of the Local Board are held, but some of the Members visit the school frequently and appear to take an interest in its welfare.

## COCKBURN RIVER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 23; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 21; total, 31.

The premises are in very fair condition, but the schoolroom is too small for the present and prospective attendance of pupils. The general organization is fair. The attendance has increased greatly under the present teacher, and is permanently up to the requirements for a Public School. Good regularity and punctuality are secured; in its other effects the discipline is fair and improved. The lesson documents are on the whole correctly compiled, and appear to have been properly observed. The teaching is painstaking, but the methods, as far as noted, are of but moderate account. The average proficiency of the pupils is *moderate +*. Local supervision is tolerably effective.

## DUNGOWAN, LOWER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 16; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 13; total, 22.

Since last inspection the building has been repaired and painted. There is an adequate supply of furniture, apparatus, and books; and the organization is fair. In general the children are punctual in their attendance; and their appearance and demeanour, and the order observed, are very fair. The instruction is regulated with tolerable judgment, and under examination the pupils are attentive and show fair mental training. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is tolerably beneficial.

## DUNGOWAN, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9; girls, 6; total, 15. Numbers present :—Boys, 4; girls, 1; total, 5.

Suitable and sufficient furniture has been provided since last inspection, and the equipment of the school is now reasonably good. The attendance has fallen very low, and there are at present only eleven children of the school age living within 2 miles of the school. Nothing worthy of the term discipline is observable; and beyond the fact that the children are quiet, the order is bad. Grammar, geography, object lessons, singing, and drawing are not taught; and in the other subjects the teaching has had little or no reference to the requirements of the standard. The pupils show no evidence of mental training, and the average proficiency is *small*. Local supervision is nominal.

## GLEN MORRISON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21. Numbers present :—Boys, 4; girls, 6; total, 10.

The building is suitable and in very fair condition; and the supply of furniture, apparatus, and books is adequate to existing requirements. In other respects the organization is tolerable. Great indifference with regard to education exists, and there are nearly as many children of the school age idling about the "diggings" as are enrolled at the school. Very fair behaviour on the part of the pupils is secured. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the instruction is not regulated with due regard to the provisions of the standard. The lesson register and lesson programmes were not producible. The teaching seems careful, but a falling off in the attainments of the pupils is perceptible. The average proficiency is *tolerable*. Local supervision is active, and every reasonable effort is made by the Members of the Board to secure a full attendance of pupils.

## GOSTWYCK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 10; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 5; total, 17.

The buildings are suitable and continue in very fair condition, and the stock of working appliances is sufficient. There is a great want of neatness and order observable; and the same state of things existed at the last inspection, and was then brought under the teacher's notice. The school records are not punctually kept. The attendance is low at present on account of shearing and harvest. The discipline is of a very low order, and the general appearance and demeanour of the pupils are far from

from satisfactory. Talking and slovenly attitudes prevail, the attention is indifferent, and the practice of "copying" and prompting can only with the greatest difficulty be prevented. The moral tone is decidedly bad. The methods employed, as far as noted and judged by results, are of poor quality. The average proficiency rates at *indifferent to moderate*. Local supervision is tolerable.

KANGAROO FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

The school premises are in a wretched condition and scarcely habitable. The furniture is fair, and except that a black-board is needed the organization is fair. The discipline is fairly effective, and the children as a whole are clean in appearance and well-behaved. The instructional arrangements are made with tolerable judgment, and the methods are of passable quality. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is almost nominal. The Honorary Secretary visits the school occasionally, but beyond this no interest appears to be taken by the Local Board.

KEEPTIT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

Since last inspection, a water supply badly needed has been provided. The school stock is sufficient and in very fair order, and the organization is fair. The discipline is fairly effective, and the children as a whole are clean in appearance and well-behaved. The instructional arrangements are made with tolerable judgment, and the methods are of passable quality. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is almost nominal. The Honorary Secretary visits the school occasionally, but beyond this no interest appears to be taken by the Local Board.

KENTUCKY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14.

The schoolhouse is but moderately suitable, and is in need of repair. There is a sufficiency of working appliances, and the general organization is fair. A large number of children living within reach of the school are not enrolled. Both teacher and Local Board have endeavoured to secure their attendance, but without avail. Latterly the attendance has been reduced by sickness. The discipline, on the whole, is fair. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the lesson documents are appropriate and neatly prepared. The teaching seems painstaking, and the methods are of tolerable quality. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision devolves almost entirely on the Honorary Secretary to the Board.

KENTUCKY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 18 ; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

Since last inspection, in March of the present year, some slight improvements to the building have been made by the teacher. In other respects the general condition and results are about the same as last reported.

NEMINGHA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—boys, 30 ; girls, 25 ; total, 55. Numbers present :—boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.

The building is fair of its kind, but is too small for the attendance of pupils. The supply of apparatus and books is barely adequate to the requirements of the school, as the attendance is larger than was anticipated. In other respects the organization is fair. A good attendance of pupils is secured, and the ordinary average is now sufficient to justify the conversion of the school from Provisional to Public. About 75 per cent. of the pupils enrolled are regular in their attendance, and the degree of punctuality is fair. The government is mild but reasonably firm ; and as a whole the children are quiet, obedient, and respectful. The teaching is painstaking rather than skilful, and the average proficiency of the pupils is nearly *tolerable*. The Local Board take a fair interest in the school, and hold regular quarterly meetings.

QUIRINDI CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

A large portion of the schoolroom is still used as a sleeping apartment by the teacher, and the remainder is altogether insufficient for the proper accommodation of the pupils and the efficient conduct of the school. The roof of the building is very much out of repair. As far as the teacher is concerned, the organization is tolerable. The children are in passable order, but the discipline generally is of a low type. Except that singing is not taught, the prescribed course is followed. The classification is tolerably correct, but the teaching is mechanical and of but moderate effect. The average proficiency is *moderate to tolerable*. Local supervision devolves almost entirely on the Secretary, but of late little interest appears to have been taken in the school.

ROCK VALE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 7 ; total, 20.

The building used as a schoolroom is the private property of the teacher, and is not very suitable ; better should be provided. There is a fair supply of all necessary working appliances, and in general the organization is fair. On the whole the pupils are regular and punctual, and in its other effects the discipline may be regarded as fair. Some neglects in the preparation of the lesson documents are noticeable. The average proficiency of the pupils is *tolerable*. Local supervision is almost nominal.

SWANBROOK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 14th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19. Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

The building though nearly new is out of repair, owing to defective workmanship and the use of unseasoned timber. There is a fair supply of apparatus and books ; otherwise the organization is indifferent. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly, but about half the number are as a rule late ; in this, as in other respects, the discipline is weak. The children are quiet and obedient, but beyond this have little idea of order. The lesson documents are tolerably suitable, and instruction is attempted in all subjects but singing. The teaching is mechanical, and the mental training of the pupils very defective. The average proficiency is *indifferent*. No local supervision of the school has been exercised.

VEGETABLE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 39 ; total, 79. Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43.

The building occupied as a schoolhouse is very unsuitable, and the furniture is of the most make-shift character. The stock of books is low, and most are in bad repair. The condition of the school records is very unsatisfactory. Fair regularity and punctuality of attendance are secured. Some improvement in the discipline is perceptible, but the order is still far from satisfactory. Nominally, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification of the pupils is defective, and great disparity of attainments is found in all the classes. The time-table is unsuitable ; indeed its provisions are impracticable, and the lesson programmes are of but moderate utility. The teacher is untrained, and has but a poor knowledge of methods of teaching. The attainments of the pupils, though still below the requirements of the standard, show some improvement. The average proficiency is *moderate* +. Local supervision is merely nominal.

WEE WAA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37. Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls 16 ; total, 32.

The school building is in very fair condition, but the teacher's residence is small and uncomfortable. The stock of working materials is sufficient and in very fair order. Good punctuality is secured, and about three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly. The government is firm but kind, and good order and a healthy moral tone prevail ; the lesson documents are fairly suitable. The teaching is characterized more by care and earnestness than by excellence of method, and the general results are above the average obtained in Provisional Schools. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair to very fair* nearly. Local supervision may be regarded as *fair*.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Armidale District.

### BATHURST DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report on the condition of Schools inspected during the year 1877.

DURING the year, or portions thereof, the following schools have been in operation :—

Public Schools .....	65
Provisional Schools .....	26
Half-time Schools .....	12
Certified Church of England Schools ...	3
„ Roman Catholic Schools .....	5
Total .....	111

One hundred and two of these schools have been fully inspected, and, for special reasons, two of them have received a second examination. Respecting the remaining *nine* schools, the reasons for their non-inspection are as follows :—

Rockley, Public .....	} Closed temporarily.
Trunkey „ .....	
Emu Valley, Provisional .....	
Lewis' Ponds „ .....	} No children present on the day of visit.
Neila Creek „ .....	
Duckmaloi „ .....	} Opened since Inspector's visit to the neighbourhood.
Morongla Creek „ .....	
Haverton Hill, Half-time.....	
Flyer's Creek „ .....	

The following schools have been brought into operation during the year :—Orange Public (Infants) ; Wheatfield, Public ; Campbell's River, Provisional ; Duckmaloi, Provisional ; Morongla Creek, Provisional ; Norton, Provisional ; two Half-time Schools at Five Islands and Hobby's Yards ; and two at Haverton Hill and Flyer's Creek. The Half-time School at Trendon Grange has been permanently closed. During the year the following places have been supplied with new school-houses :—Bloom Hill, Eglinton, Macquarie Plains, O'Connell, and Spring Grove. Arrangements have been made for the immediate opening of a Public School at Newbridge (Back Creek, Western Railway), and in all probability schools of the same character will be opened shortly at Coffey Hill and Spring Mount ; these schools will be conducted in temporary buildings.

Provisional Schools come into immediate operation at Tanner's Mount and Reed's Gully. School buildings are in course of erection at Borenore, Cargo, Grantham, Lucknow, Mutton's Falls, Rockley, Springside, Spring Hill, and Yarra ; at three of these places schools are in operation. Assuming that there will be no *further* delay in obtaining sites, Public Schools will shortly be erected at Bowan, Brown's Hill, Brown's Creek, Beneree, Carangara, Harvey's Flat, Lithgow, Marangulla, Meranburn, Newbridge, Tichbourne, Wangoola, Wood's Flat, and Wheatfield. At eleven of these eighteen places schools are now held in temporary premises. The school buildings at the following places have been enlarged and renovated :—Blayney, Carcoar, Forbes, Meadow Flat, Mitchell's Creek, Orange, and Rydal. Handsome buildings are in course of erection at Bathurst ; the boys' and girls' departments will be occupied at the beginning of 1878.

#### INSPECTION.

During the year the weather has been very favourable for inspection duties ; but notwithstanding that few hindrances have stood in the way of school attendance, the old evil, *irregularity of attendance*, stands out prominently.

Last year there was an average attendance of 3,668, out of an enrolment of 5,706 ; this year, out of an enrolment of 5,902, the average attendance appears as 3,954. The number of children who presented themselves for examination was 4,286, or nearly four-fifths of the enrolment. An easy explanation for this excess of 332 children over the average attendance is—the visits were, with one or two exceptions, notified to the School Boards.

As regards the general efficiency of the schools, I may state that *six* Public and *five* Denominational Schools obtained marks which place them above what has been accepted as *standard* efficiency ; the number last year having the same degree of efficiency was three of each of the same kinds of schools. But notwithstanding the improvement in a few instances, the schools as a whole do not evidence any material advance upon the results of 1876. In the absence of more frequent opportunities of seeing the schools, and especially when the teachers are *at work*, it would be idle to theorise as to the cause or causes of this absence of progress, but the following will make my statement plain :—

Year.	Below the Standard.	Up to the Standard.	Above the Standard.
1876 .....	39.	53.	6.
1877 .....	45.	46.	11.

The schools of the district may be classified thus :—

- I.—Those having attendances that do not exceed *thirty* :—Public, 30 ; Provisional, 21 ; Half-time, 10 ; total, 61.
- II.—Those in which the attendances exceed *thirty*, but are below *fifty* :—Public, 26 ; Denominational, 2 ; total, 28.
- III.—Schools in which the attendance reaches *fifty*, but does not exceed *seventy-five* :—Public, 9.
- IV.—Attendances above *seventy-five* and exceeding one hundred :—Public Schools, 6 ; Denominational, 6 ; total, 12.

These

These schools are under the instruction of persons having the following positions in the Council's service :—

## CLASSIFICATION.

Probationers.	III C.	III B.	III A.	II B.	II A.	I B.	I A.
40	8	18	22	13	9	...	...

Of the *twenty-one* schools having higher averages than *fifty*, and therefore entitled to pupil teachers, *fifteen* have such aids, the remaining *six* schools, either through the teachers not holding a classification that will justify the Council in entrusting them with pupil teachers, or through a difficulty in obtaining young people of a suitable kind, have incomplete staffs.

Respecting the classifications of teachers, it may be remarked that *twenty-two* only of the *one hundred and ten* persons employed in this district hold grades sufficiently high to warrant the Council in entrusting them with important schools, *i.e.*, those in which assistant and pupil teachers are employed.

## INSTRUCTION.

As has been previously stated, I am not in a position to speak of the character of the methods employed, or to criticise the routine followed in the schools of the district ; but I may remark, that excepting in some few of the smaller schools, all the subjects prescribed by the Council are covered by the programmes in force.

*Reading.*—So far as a mechanical treatment is concerned, the results in this branch are fairly satisfactory, but the ability of the children to deal intelligently with the meanings of words occurring in the lessons is most disappointing. In the replies that are offered there is a looseness and vagueness that clearly indicate very imperfect instruction. Thus, for instance, if a class be asked for the meaning of a word that may happen to be a noun, the reply, *if one be rendered*, will be pretty sure to have the force of a very different part of speech. It is indeed surprising that many teachers neglect the treatment of a subject than which none other is better fitted to induce thoughtfulness and accuracy of expression on the part of the children they profess to *educate*.

*Spelling.*—This subject also is one of most unsatisfactory character. The pupils are, perhaps, fairly able to deal with words that have occurred in lessons recently read, but in passages written from dictation, or in the reproduction of an object lesson, the results are exceedingly bad.

*Writing.*—This subject is on the whole satisfactorily taught.

*Arithmetic.*—In this branch much has to be done ere the results therein can be considered satisfactory. Of the 3,616 children tested, 2,682 were in the simple rules, 756 in the compound, and 178 in the higher rules. In each group the results ranged between tolerable and fair only in the average.

*Grammar.*—So far as parsing and *analysis* of sentences are concerned the children show a mechanical readiness, and 1,604 out of 2,155 were fairly proficient ; but in ability to *construct* the most simple form of sentence the results were, in most schools, a failure ; and in their acquaintance with the principles of punctuation the children were similarly at fault.

*Geography.*—This subject has been taught with reasonably good effect. Of the 2,309 pupils examined thereon, 1,615 earned the marks of good and fair.

*Scripture lessons, Object lessons, Drawing, and Singing.*—The results in these branches were very fairly satisfactory.

In needle-work (plain sewing) the girls showed a satisfactory degree of proficiency. In the extra subjects—

36	were examined in	Euclid.
31	„ „	Algebra.
10	„ „	Mensuration.
25	„ „	Latin.

And in these subjects the children examined were found to be fairly proficient.

It will be seen that the subjects that are most prominently defective are—word-meanings, spelling (oral and by dictation), and simple composition (including punctuation) ; and a mere reflection upon the importance of these branches naturally induces the question : Can nothing be done to effect a better state of things ? It may not be thought advisable that our schools' curriculum should suffer elimination, but I am strongly of opinion that in schools where the results in *reading* (including word-meanings), *writing* (including dictation), arithmetic and grammar (including simple composition and punctuation) fall below the technical mark "Fair," no value should be awarded for efficiency in the other branches.

*Local Supervision.*—The School Boards of this district evince but little interest in the welfare of the schools they have consented to superintend. Honorable exception may be made in the cases of *seven* Public and *two* Provisional School Boards. In the Denominational Schools the clergy exercise an active oversight, but very little is seen of the lay-members of the Boards.

*Teachers.*—So far as attention to duty is concerned, I believe that no exception can be taken to the teachers of the district, and many of them deserve commendation for successful work. Speaking of a large majority, I know them to be respectable, intelligent, and *sober* men ; but still not a few appear to shape their actions in accord with the loose principle, that so long as they perform their duties in the schoolroom their conduct in their own time should concern no one. I am happy to be able to state that the district has lost the services of two or three such persons during the year.

Summaries of the inspections accompany this Report.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools,  
Bathurst District.

5th January, 1878.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools visited during the year 1877.

## I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (Boys—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection 13th, 14th, and 16th August.

Enrolled, 162. Present, 135. Ordinary attendance, 135.

Through the non-completion of the new premises, the school is conducted in the wooden building described in my last Report. The organization and discipline are equally affected by the defective character of the schoolroom, and both teachers and children deserve great credit for their patient endurance. The instruction has been imparted with energy and care, but the difficulties in the way of correct classification have seriously hindered the teachers in their work. The class proficiency stands thus.—Second class, tolerable ; upper second, fair to very fair ; third, very fair ; fourth, very fair.

BATHURST (Girls—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August, and 3rd and 4th September.

Enrolled, 137. Present, 111. Ordinary attendance, 100.

Pending the completion of the vested buildings, the school is still conducted in the Wesleyan Schoolroom. The organization is reasonably good, seeing that only a portion of the room can be used by—

by the girls' classes. The records are well kept, and the several lesson guides are well devised. The children are orderly and intelligent, and, in the upper class especially, anxious to excel. The course of instruction is a full one, and the results testify to effective work. The average proficiency is slightly in excess of very fair, or in the classes as follows:—Second, very fair; third, very fair +; fourth, good.

BATHURST (Infants—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 92; girls, 94; total, 186. Present :—Boys, 74; girls, 72; total, 146.  
Ordinary attendance, 130.

Until the new premises are completed this department will have to be conducted in a small and ill-suited room. The organization is good in the circumstances. The children are cheerful and obedient. The subjects usually taught in infants' schools are treated in a careful manner, and the classes are proficient as follows:—First class, very fair; second, very fair to good; third, very fair to good.

BLAYNEY (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 61; girls, 45; total, 105. Present :—Boys, 44; girls, 26; total, 70.  
Ordinary attendance, 73.

The premises are ill-conditioned, and the intended repairs are urgently necessary. The school is effectively organized, and thoroughly well disciplined. The pupils are of pleasing appearance, and they are attentive and obedient. The instruction is regulated by properly devised guides. The methods employed are careful and intelligent, and the proficiency of the children approaches very fair. In its several aspects the school is in a thoroughly healthy state and evidences good work on the teacher's part.

BLOOM HILL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 16; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 12; girls, 10; total, 22.  
Ordinary attendance, 20.

A new schoolhouse is in course of erection. At present the school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel. In most respects the organization is of correct kind, and a healthy discipline obtains. Of late the attendance has been affected by sickness among the children. Singing is omitted from the course of instruction. In the other subjects the classes are proficient as follows:—First class, moderate; second, tolerable to fair.

BOWENFELS (V.) :—General inspection, 20th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 18; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 16; total, 33.  
Ordinary attendance, 30.

The building is substantial and well-conditioned. In some respects the organization is defective, the government is lax, and in several respects the school was found in an unsatisfactory state. It is proper to add that the school has not long been under the teacher's charge. The proficiency of the pupils scarcely reaches moderate.

NOTE.—The school was re-examined on the 24th October, and found in an improved condition.

BROWN'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 34; total 55. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 23; total 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 36.

The schoolhouse is a small and draughty slab building, to which two very small apartments are attached for the teacher (a married man). There is a sufficient supply of seats, but as there are no desks writing on paper cannot be attempted. The organization is passable in the circumstances. Quite one-third of the school-age children are unenrolled and are growing up in ignorance, but then there would be no room for them in the school building. Proper vested premises are urgently necessary. The proficiency of the pupils in the subjects taught approaches fair.

BURKEVILLE (V.) :—General inspection, 8th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 15; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 9; total, 20.  
Ordinary attendance, 22.

The premises have recently been repaired; they are now well-conditioned. The school is properly furnished and correctly organized. The attendance seldom exceeds two-thirds of the enrolment, owing to home detentions. Singing is not taught. The proficiency of the children in the subjects treated does not reach tolerable.

CADIA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th and 21st November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29; girls, 42; total 71. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 27; total, 44.  
Ordinary attendance, 43.

The school buildings are greatly in need of repair and cleansing. There is a proper supply of furniture, and the organization is of correct character. The ordinary attendance falls below two-thirds of the enrolment; this is chiefly attributed to the migratory character of the population (miners). The Public School Board informs me that there are quite thirty children in the locality of the school-age who never attend—their parents object to the rate of school fee. The children are orderly, but their mental effort is not satisfactory. All prescribed subjects are taught, but the methods employed require to be followed up by a more searching revision. The condition of the classes in point of proficiency is about tolerable.

CALLOLAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 12; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The building is exceedingly small and very unsuitable; vested premises are much needed. Proper arrangements and organization are impossible in the circumstances. The school course omits singing and needlework; in the subjects taught the children are fairly proficient. In the locality there are quite fifteen children who go to no school.

CANOBOLAS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19; girls, 10; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 8; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

The building is in need of repair. It is much to be regretted that the erection of the vested premises is so long delayed. The organization is of passable worth; the discipline is exceedingly lax, and the mental tone of the school is very unsatisfactory. There are but two classes; the efficiency of the children does not exceed moderate, and the teaching is of low merit. The P. S. Board informs me that there are quite thirty children in the school area who are kept at home, chiefly through parental indifference.

## CANOWINDRA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 30th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The school premises are in temporary use ; the site is very unhealthy, and the erection of proper premises nearer to the township is urgently necessary. The school stock is ample and good ; in the circumstances the organization is of passable worth. Although there is a laudable attempt to discipline the children and to train them to school habits, there is room for improvement in these respects. The instruction does not include singing, but all other prescribed subjects are treated with tolerable skill. The proficiency of the pupils lies between tolerable and fair.

## CARCOAR (V.) :—General inspection, 11th and 12th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 30 ; total, 83. Present :—Boy, 40 ; girls, 20 ; total, 60.  
Ordinary attendance, 58.

Both schoolhouse and teacher's residence urgently require repair ; the Council is advertising for tenders for the works. The school is satisfactorily organized, and the routine is of approved kind. A satisfactory attendance is secured, the pupils are for the most part punctual ; they are under excellent control, being orderly, prompt in reply when under test, and well-behaved. The discipline has undergone a marked change for the better under the present teacher. The instruction is judiciously regulated, the methods are of approved kind, and the average proficiency of the pupils somewhat exceeds fair.

## CARGO (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 28th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 25 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 21 ; total, 40.  
Ordinary attendance, 36.

The premises in which the school is held is a bark structure in indifferent repair ; the desks are however good, and will suit the new schoolhouse when erected. The records are properly kept, and in the circumstances the organization is of satisfactory character. The younger children are exceedingly irregular in attendance, and as a rule not more than three-fifths of those enrolled are present. The pupils are reasonably obedient and very fairly orderly. The course of instruction includes all prescribed subjects but singing. The methods employed are pedantic, and the work requires a careful revision. Probably owing to their marked irregularity, the results given by the children of the first class are very unsatisfactory. In the second and third class, the proficiency lies between tolerable and fair. The first class, it should be stated, represents one-half of the school.

## CARANGARA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 27 ; total, 45. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 19 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary attendance, 32.

The premises are very ill-conditioned, and new buildings are urgently required. There is a good supply of furniture and appliances ; the school is well organized, and the records are well kept. The children attend with very fair regularity and punctuality ; they are orderly and very well-behaved. The enrolment includes all the children of the school-age in the locality, two excepted. The course of instruction is a full one for a school having a third class. The teaching has been prosecuted with care, and the school is in a fair state of efficiency.

## COERWULL (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 7th and 8th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 49 ; total, 85. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 37 ; total, 66.  
Ordinary attendance, 55.

The schoolhouse, also used as a church, is a substantial stone building. There is a good supply of desks ; but there is a marked necessity for the following, and which, I am informed, the owner of the property (A. Brown, Esq.) is not disposed to supply :—Book press, school table, chair, lavatory, and a proper supply of water. The records and school documents are neatly kept, and the organization as a whole is effective. A good attendance was secured on the day of inspection (a notified visit), but the prevalence of eye-blight has for some time seriously affected the majority of the pupils ; many of those present were absolutely unfit for work. The results of the instruction, as ascertained by the inspection, give an average proficiency ranging between tolerable and fair ; but for the sickness the children would have done better.

## COWRA (V.) :—General inspection, 4th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 9 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 7 ; total, 40.  
Ordinary attendance, 40.

The school premises need repair. The school is well furnished and equipped ; the organization is correct, and the records are neatly kept. An improvement in the character of the attendance is much required, otherwise the discipline is of satisfactory character. I am informed that, irrespective of those who attend private schools, there are quite twenty-five children of the school-age in the locality who are receiving no education. The course of instruction accords with what is prescribed for a three-classed school. The teaching appears to have been carefully prosecuted ; the average results somewhat exceed fair.

## CONDOBOLIN (V.) :—General inspection, 16th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 26 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 20 ; total, 35.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

The schoolhouse requires spouting, and to ensure a proper water supply tanks are necessary. In other respects the property is good, and well-conditioned. The school records and lesson guides are in a neglected and discreditable state. The children enrolled are very unpunctual and irregular, and owing to strong objections to the teacher many children are kept away altogether. The government is nearly valueless ; the children do as they please, and have no hesitation to contradict the teacher openly. By dint of constant watching and frequent reproof I managed to get through the duties of the day somehow, but I could see that the normal state of things must be one of dire disorder. Judged by the results of the examination the teaching has been very ineffective, not reaching the mark moderate. The teacher resigned immediately after my inspection. Under his successor the enrolment has risen to 94, with an ordinary attendance of 65 daily.

## COW FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 46 ; total, 85. Present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 39 ; total, 76.  
Ordinary attendance, 74.

The school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel, and the doubtful condition of the mines is likely to hinder the Council in authorizing any outlay for vested buildings. The school is properly organized, the discipline is healthy, and the tone of the classes promising. The course laid down for a three-classed school is observed ; the instruction has been intelligently prosecuted, and the average proficiency of the pupils approaches very fair.

CUDAL (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 5th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 18 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

School is conducted in the Episcopalian Church building, which is in good condition and affords ample accommodation. There is, however, but a meagre supply of furniture, the ground is unfenced, and there are neither out-offices nor water supply for the children. The school records have been kept with reasonable care. Very little can be said in favour of the discipline ; the pupils are fairly punctual, but they are restless, talkative, and officious. The methods of instruction have been somewhat improved since my last visit ; still, as a whole, they are unskilful. Drawing, singing, and needlework are not taught, whilst such subjects as geography and object lessons, judging by the results, might as well have been omitted. There are but two classes, and in neither does the proficiency of the pupils exceed tolerable.

DENNIS ISLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary attendance, 16.

The schoolhouse is in reasonably good condition, but the teacher's residence and the fencing are much out of repair. The projected erection of a vested school at George's Plains (Grantham) renders it inadvisable to spend money on the Dennis Island buildings, as they will not be required when Grantham schoolhouse is completed. The furniture and school appliances are good both in quality and quantity. For the enrolment, a reasonably good attendance is secured. The school is properly organized and disciplined. With the exception of drawing and singing, the course of instruction is the ordinary one. The proficiency of the pupils somewhat exceeds tolerable.

EGLINTON (V.) :—General inspection, 18th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 24 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42.  
Ordinary attendance, 37.

The premises have recently been erected. They are good and complete, with the exception that there is no proper means of obtaining water from the tank, and the lavatory is not supplied with basins. The organization and routine accord with prescribed plans. The enrolment very closely represents the number of children of the school-age in the locality. The discipline is effective, and a full course of instruction is imparted. The pupils are fairly proficient.

ESK BANK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 5th and 6th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 53 ; total, 105. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 36 ; total, 80.  
Ordinary attendance, 75.

It is the Council's intention to erect vested premises at this place ; at present the school has to be conducted in very unsuitable premises. Those features of the organization for which the teacher is responsible are of satisfactory character. As regards regularity, punctuality, and orderly behaviour, the pupils show that they are under good discipline. The subjects of instruction prescribed for a school of three classes are treated in an intelligent manner. The general proficiency of the school reaches very fair.

EVANS'S PLAINS (V.) :—General inspection, 28th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

The premises, which have recently been repaired, are in good condition, suitably furnished, and properly equipped. The organization is of passable worth. The attendance does not, as a rule, exceed twenty-one. Somewhere about the same number of children attend a private school, and the remainder of the children of the school age in the locality (about twelve) attend no school. Fair order is secured, and a reasonably healthy tone pervades the school. The course of instruction is that usually followed. The pupils are fairly proficient.

FISH RIVER CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14.  
Ordinary attendance (previous quarter), 19.

The material state of the school premises could scarcely be worse, and any outlay on them would be money thrown away ; the Council has therefore decided to build a new schoolhouse. It would be absurd to designate the school arrangements "*school organization*"—the teacher appears to me to have no conception of what such implies. As at my visit in 1876, I had to classify the pupils present before I could test their proficiency in what had professedly been taught. The discipline is valueless, and there is an absence of ability on the teacher's part to secure regularity and punctuality. My visit was a notified one—at 9:30 four pupils were present ; at 10 o'clock three more came ; five others entered the schoolroom at 10:15 ; and at 11 o'clock two others put in an appearance, completing the number examined. As object lessons, grammar, and geography had not been taught, I subjected the children to simple tests in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic ; the results were very indifferent. Since the inspection the teacher has been displaced, and under his successor the enrolment has risen to 56, with an average attendance of 36.

FORBES (V.) :—General inspection, 10th and 11th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 78 ; girls, 35 ; total, 113. Present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 21 ; total, 76.  
Ordinary attendance, 85.

When the lavatory has been erected, and the play-sheds provided with seats, the school premises will in all respects be complete. Since the last inspection the schoolhouse has been cleansed and painted, and a good residence for the teacher has been built. If the information given me is correct, there are some fifty children in the school area who are going uneducated. As regards the attendance on the days of inspection, it was somewhat affected by wet weather. Good order is secured, and the general tone of the school is satisfactory. All subjects prescribed for a school having a fourth class are taught in a painstaking manner. The average proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

THE FOREST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 31 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 17 ; total, 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

The schoolhouse, a new one, is well furnished and equipped. The organization is of approved kind, and the records are well kept. Owing to farming demands, the attendance seldom exceeds two-thirds of the enrolment. Most of the children of the school age who live near this schoolhouse are enrolled ; on the verge of the school district there are some twenty-five children who do not attend, but they will most likely go to the projected Public School at Beneree. The pupils present at the inspection were not remarkable for punctuality, but they were becomingly dressed, were orderly and well-behaved. The school course is the usual one, and the average proficiency of the pupils is fair.

## GERMAN HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 11 ; total, 28.  
Ordinary attendance, 19.

The schoolhouse is a substantial slab building ; its appointments and working material suffice for the requirements. The records are properly kept, and the organization as a whole is correct. The prescribed subjects are taught in a methodical and painstaking manner. The pupils are attentive, and their proficiency lies between tolerable and fair.

## GOSLING CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

The schoolhouse is substantially a good one, but some repairs are necessary, and the ventilation needs improvement. The organization and discipline are effective. With the exception of about eight children, the enrolment represents those of the school ages in the locality. The ordinary three-class course is observed. Although the aggregate average proficiency reaches fair, several important branches obtained unsatisfactory marks.

## GREGHAMSTOWN (V.) :—General inspection, 21st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 9 ; total, 19.  
Ordinary attendance, 17.

The school premises are substantially good, but they are too small. The schoolroom should be ceiled, and steps should be taken to secure a proper supply of water for the children. The school is properly furnished and organized. The attendance is most unsatisfactory, and, as the Board assert, through the unpopularity of the teacher. The school is satisfactorily disciplined, and there appears to have been a careful attention to the prescribed course of instruction. The proficiency of the pupils reached very fair. Since the inspection the teacher has been appointed to another school. Under his successor the enrolment has risen to 60, with an average attendance of 40.

## GUYONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 16 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

In most respects the schoolhouse is well-conditioned. The material appliances suffice for the requirements, the organization is passable, and the school documents are fully and neatly kept. At present the attendance is low by reason of the harvest, and this state of things will continue until the close of the year. The children are orderly ; but there is, nevertheless, an absence of vigour in the government. The subjects prescribed for a school of three classes are taught. I believe the teaching is intelligently designed, but it cannot be termed effective. In the second and third classes the only subjects that satisfy standard requirements are—writing, object lessons, singing, and drawing. The average proficiency of the whole school is about tolerable.

## HARTLEY (V.) :—General inspection, 13th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 26.

The schoolhouse is a wooden structure in tolerable condition. The furniture is good, and the school is correctly organized. The enrolment does not represent more than one-half of the number of children of the school ages. A considerable number attend a private school ; but there are some twelve children in the locality who are receiving no education. The pupils are under reasonably effective control, and in appearance and demeanour they give satisfaction. Up to the requirements of a third class, the school course is a full one. The teaching is methodical and fairly effective.

## HARTLEY VALE (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 20 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 36.

The schoolhouse is in bad condition ; the closets are equally so, and standing as they do on unfenced ground are open to public use. There is neither lavatory nor water supply. Vested premises are urgently needed ; the furniture is good and sufficient, and the school is properly organized. There are upwards of sixty children of the school age in the locality, but through one cause or another the teacher has become so unpopular that many of the parents refuse to send their children to school. The day of inspection was a wet one, and this will account for the small attendance as compared with the daily average ; singing is not taught, otherwise the prescribed course is followed. The children, as examined, showed a fair proficiency in what they had been taught. The teacher leaves at the end of the year.

## ICELY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 27 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32.  
Ordinary attendance (recently), 30.

The premises are of indifferent character, but the doubtful future of mining operations makes it advisable to defer the question of the erection of vested buildings. The furniture and appliances are good, the organization is correct, and the school documents are properly kept. Until recently the attendance has been very low ; but as the result of the recent circular to the teacher respecting absentees from school, the attendance is now much higher. The pupils are orderly and obedient, but they fall below the average in industry and mental effort. All prescribed subjects are taught excepting needlework ; the proficiency of the pupils does not exceed moderate. This low result is largely to be attributed to the recent numerous admissions of children.

## KELSO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 40.

The school building is in fair condition, but the closets need repairs, and something should be done to ensure a supply of water for the school. The organization is of satisfactory character ; the children present were becomingly dressed, reasonably orderly, and very fairly attentive. With the exception of singing all prescribed subjects are taught, and the results of the inspection reached very fair.

## KIRKCONNELL (V.) :—General inspection, 27th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 22 ; total 37. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 19 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 23.

The premises are in fair condition, and well kept by the teacher. The furniture and appliances are good, and the organization is sound. With the exception of about twelve, the enrolment represents the school population. Very fair regularity and punctuality are secured, and the moral tone of the school is healthy. Singing is not taught, otherwise all prescribed subjects are taught in a painstaking manner. Educationally the school is in a tolerably efficient state.

## LIMEKILNS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.  
Ordinary attendance, 22.

The premises require cleansing and painting, and the well-cover is out of repair. With the exceptions noted, the premises are good, and the school is properly equipped and organized. Quite one-third of the children of the statute ages in the locality, either through denominational prejudice or parental neglect, go to no school. Of those enrolled, the average attendance does not exceed two-thirds. The children present at the inspection were becomingly dressed, orderly, and attentive. The tone of the school is healthy. The subjects prescribed for a three-classed school are taught in a painstaking manner, and with results that approach very fair.

## LUCKNOW (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 43 ; total, 77. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 26 ; total, 53.  
Ordinary attendance, 60.

The schoolhouse is low-pitched and excessively hot in summer. New buildings are in course of erection. The working appliances meet the requirements, and the general organization is of correct character. The discipline is effective, but perhaps a little too severe. The pupils were orderly and well-behaved. If all the children who should be at school were enrolled, the books would show 100 names, and the average attendance would be as high as the present enrolment. The course of instruction is a full one for a three-classed school. In some respects the teaching calls for a more searching revision, but on the whole the school is in a fair state of efficiency.

## MARCH (V.) :—General inspection, 3rd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 27 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 22 ; total, 40.  
Ordinary attendance, 38.

The schoolroom should be ceiled and the teacher's dwelling lined. The furniture and appliances are ample, and no exception can be taken to the organization. The pupils are fairly punctual, but *home demands* cause a large amount of irregularity. The teacher has the children under healthy control. They are orderly and well-behaved. Drawing is the only prescribed subject that is not included in the school course. The results of the instruction reach fair.

## MACQUARIE PLAINS (V.) :—General inspection, 20th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 26 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 16 ; total, 32.  
Ordinary attendance, 39.

The premises are new and in all respects complete. The classification shows three classes ; in view of the low attainments of the children, it would have been wiser if the teacher had arranged for two classes only. The time-table is not in all respects a judicious one. The attendance has of late been affected by harvest operations. The children present were becomingly dressed, and they were orderly but very shy. The teacher has been given to understand that a more rousing style of teaching would go far to break the children of the undesirable habit stated. The usual subjects are covered by the programmes. As the results of the instruction barely exceed moderate, the teacher has been urged to aim at thoroughness in his work.

## MEADOW FLAT (V.) :—General inspection, 26th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 13 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

The building is ill-conditioned, and the question of repairs is under consideration. The working appliances are equal to the requirements of the school, and no exception can be taken to the organization. Owing to an active canvass on the part of one or two persons interested in the school, the average attendance has been raised higher than had been the case for some time previously. Even now there are within a radius of 3 miles from the schoolhouse quite thirty-six children who are growing up uneducated. The children present were of pleasing appearance. The course of instruction is the usual one. The subjects have been intelligently treated, but through the recent admissions the results of the inspection do not appear higher than tolerable.

## MILBURN CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 7th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 23 ; total, 52. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 11 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 32.

The premises in temporary use are built of slabs. The floor is an earthen one, and as the site is low the place must be very damp in wet weather. The desks are of rude construction and fixed to the walls. Excepting maps, there is a good supply of working material. The pupils are under effective discipline. They are punctual, becomingly dressed, well-behaved, and orderly. The instructional guides have insured the proper treatment of the prescribed subjects. The average proficiency reaches fair.

## MILLAMURRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 14 ; total, 21.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The premises are in fair condition, but the school ground is unfenced. The school is correctly organized. There is a sufficient supply of material, and the school records are properly kept. The population is small, and it is with difficulty that an approach to the minimum average is secured. The instruction deals with the usual subjects ; it has been of careful character, and has yielded results slightly in excess of fair.

## MITCHELL'S CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 22nd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 23 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 18 ; total, 33.  
Ordinary attendance, 34.

The schoolhouse is a wooden structure, considerably out of repair ; but the Council contemplates the erection of a teacher's house and the renovation of the existing buildings. The school is suitably supplied with furniture and ordinary working material ; the organization is correct. The discipline is very fairly effective, the pupils being orderly and fairly industrious. It appears that there are some twenty-five children in the neighbourhood who attend no school, and that this state of things is due to parental indifference and neglect. Of those enrolled, three-fourths attend with regularity and punctuality. The instruction is regulated by judiciously constructed programmes. The average proficiency of the children approaches fair.

## MOORIALDA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 23 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 20 ; total, 33.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

When the tanks which the Council has sanctioned have been provided, the property will be complete. The usual wall documents are displayed, the organization is correct, and the records are well kept. Owing to farming demands, the average attendance does not much exceed one-half of the enrolment.

enrolment. The teacher states that he makes full effort to secure a better attendance. Irrespective of those enrolled, there are some fifteen pupils whose parents resist all solicitation to send them to school on the plea that they require their services. The discipline secures good order. The ordinary subjects are taught; and notwithstanding the marked irregularity of the pupils, the teacher, by energy on his part, has done satisfactory work. The proficiency of the classes approaches very fair.

MOUNT MACQUARIE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 21 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 33.

The ground has been recently fenced and the schoolhouse repaired. The premises are well kept by the teacher. The organization is of satisfactory kind, and the pupils are orderly; they are, however, very sluggish and mentally inert. The records show that many of those present at the inspection had been very irregular in attendance. Object lessons have not been given in a systematic manner to the first class; and in the other classes word-meanings, arithmetic, grammar, and geography require closer attention. The average proficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.

MOUNT TARANA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 26th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18.  
Ordinary attendance, 17.

The school is held in a fairly suitable wooden building, but the site is low and damp. The furniture and general appliances are good, and no exception can be taken to the organization. Quite twenty of the children who professedly belong to the school have not attended since the Christmas vacation. Some are absent through sickness, and others are kept at home on the plea that their parents dislike a school where the teacher is a single man. There are also about twenty children in the locality whose parents never send them to school. The pupils present were under good control. The course of instruction does not include singing or needlework. The methods employed have not satisfactorily affected the younger children, and taking the school as a whole the proficiency only slightly exceeds moderate. The teacher has been removed; his successor, a female teacher, has raised the enrolment to forty-five, with an average attendance exceeding thirty.

MOUNT VICTORIA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 9th March.

Enrolled :—Boys 26 ; girls, 27 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 19 ; total, 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 45.

The school building is in a very bad state, so much so that it is dangerous to occupy it. The furniture is good and sufficient, and the school is in all respects satisfactorily organized. The prevalence of eye-blight is at present affecting the attendance. An effective discipline obtains, and a healthy moral tone pervades the school. Modern class methods are used in treating the course of subjects covered by the programmes. The results betoken careful work, and the average proficiency is about very fair.

MUTTON'S FALLS (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 23rd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

The school is held in a church building. The furniture is good, and the appliances are ample. Prevalent sickness among children has reduced the attendance of late. The children present were of pleasing appearance, orderly, and well-behaved. A full course of instruction is followed. The teaching has been of a careful kind, and the average proficiency in each of the three classes reaches fair.

OBERON (V.) :—General inspection, 21st February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 19 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 30.

The school premises are new, well appointed, and properly kept by the teacher. The organization is correct, and the records are in a satisfactory state. The pupils are mostly fairly punctual, orderly, and well-behaved. Many of them have but recently recovered from the scarlet fever, and their mental faculties are not so bright as could be desired. The teaching has been intelligently carried on. The proficiency of the pupils is slightly in excess of tolerable.

O'CONNELL (V.) :—General inspection, 14th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 26.

The school premises are new, well furnished, and the school is properly organized. There is a considerable number of children in the locality who do not attend the school. The government is in some respects defective; talking and lounging are prevalent class faults. The instruction, I believe, imparted in an earnest manner; but the pupils are only tolerably self-reliant, industrious, and proficient.

ORANGE (Primary—V.) :—General inspection, 7th, 8th, and 12th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 96 ; girls, 67 ; total, 163. Present :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 57 ; total, 126.  
Ordinary attendance, 125.

These premises have recently been renovated and enlarged. The school is properly organized, and the routine is of approved kind. Very fair regularity and punctuality characterize the attendance, and in its general bearings the discipline is sound and effective. There are four classes. The instruction has been methodically and intelligently prosecuted, and the proficiency of the pupils reaches very fair in the average.

ORANGE (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 6th and 7th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 42 ; total, 91. Present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 33 ; total, 76.  
Ordinary attendance, 75.

This department has been in existence but a few months. The schoolroom is in need of maps and diagrams. The usual infants' school organization and course of instruction are in force. The children are cheerful and fairly orderly. The teaching is based on methods suited to young children. The proficiency is fair.

PARKES (V.) :—General inspection, 21st and 22nd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 82 ; total, 149. Present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 70 ; total, 124.  
Ordinary attendance, 116.

The premises are in excellent condition, complete, and well furnished. The organization is sound, and the records are well kept. The attendance compares favourably with the enrolment; but if what I have been informed by the Board is correct, the attendance should be much larger. It is stated that in the town and locality there are quite 100 children who go to no school. The pupils are orderly, well-behaved, and industrious. The lesson documents provide for the proper treatment of a four-class course of instruction. Whilst the teaching has been methodically prosecuted, the results of the inspection show that a fuller revision of some of the subjects is very necessary. The average proficiency reaches fair.

PEEL

PEEL (V.) :—General inspection, 19th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 28 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34.  
Ordinary attendance, 45.

The building is in a tolerable state of repair. The school is sufficiently furnished, and is properly equipped. The organization is sound, and the discipline effective. Owing to harvest operations the attendance is at present low. The school routine covers all prescribed subjects, and for the short time the teacher has had charge (two months) the results of the teaching are satisfactory. The average proficiency approaches fair.

PERTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 16 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary attendance, 23.

The premises are in every respect good, and the school appointments are ample. The school is correctly organized and disciplined. Owing to the indifference of many of the parents, the children attend very irregularly, whilst others are kept away altogether. There should be no difficulty in securing the proper minimum attendance, but as it is found that this cannot in the present state of the law be done, the school will have to be reduced to a Provisional one. The course of instruction is a full one ; the proficiency of the pupils averages very fair.

RAGLAN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 9 ; total, 23.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

The schoolhouse is in good condition, and its appointments meet the requirements. The discipline and organization are both satisfactory. Owing to the decline in the population there are insufficient children in the locality to maintain the attendance of a full Public School. All subjects prescribed are taught in a careful manner. The proficiency reaches tolerable.

RYDAL (V.) :—General inspection, 9th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 18 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 7 ; total, 22.  
Ordinary attendance, 40.

The schoolroom is unusually small ; it is well conditioned, properly furnished, and amply supplied with material. A teacher's residence is in course of erection. The school is properly organized and the discipline is effective. The low attendance was caused by the prevalent eye-blight. As a rule the children enrolled attend regularly and punctually, but there should be a much larger school, as there are quite twenty children who attend no school whatever. The teacher has had charge of the school about one month, and is in no way responsible for the condition of the classes. The proficiency ascertained lies between tolerable and fair.

SPRING GROVE (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 35 ; total, 72. Present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 30 ; total, 60.  
Ordinary attendance, 52.

Since the inspection of 1876, new school premises have been erected. They are thoroughly good and only require weather-sheds to make them complete. A sound organization obtains. The discipline is insufficiently exacting, and this shows itself in a marked manner in the lounging habits and inert disposition of the pupils. The course of instruction is a full one, and I have reason to believe that the methods employed are of intelligent kind, but the indolence of the children stands in the way of satisfactory results. As matters now are, the proficiency does not exceed fair.

WALLERAWANG (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 28th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 34 ; total, 65. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 27 ; total, 46.  
Ordinary attendance, 38.

The school is held in a substantial and well-furnished building ; the organization is of passable worth. Owing to sickness and harvesting operations the attendance has of late been of a fitful character. Irrespective of some twenty-five children who attend a private school, there are some twenty who are going to no school. The children present were becomingly dressed, and the order and tone of the school are satisfactory. The prescribed course of instruction is taught in a painstaking manner, and with results that approach fair.

WATTLE FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 23 ; total, 65. Present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 19 ; total, 50.  
Ordinary attendance, 45.

Certain additions and repairs and the erection of a teacher's house have been authorized by the Council ; the completion of these works will put the premises in a satisfactory state. The general organization is correct and the records are properly kept. Irrespective of some thirty or forty children who attend private schools, there are fully thirty others who go to no school whatever. The pupils were becomingly dressed, attentive, and orderly. The course of instruction is a full one, and it has been treated in an intelligent and painstaking manner. The results of the respective classes range from very fair to good.

WHEATFIELDS (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 20th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 17 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 14 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 26.

When this school was examined it ranked as a Provisional School, but the proper steps have been taken to convert it into a public one. The premises in temporary use is a log building in very fair condition, but it affords insufficient accommodation to the number of pupils in attendance. It is scarcely possible in such a building to have a proper organization. The children are orderly and attentive, and there is every promise of a healthy school. The course of instruction has not included singing, drawing, nor scripture. The teaching has been of careful character, and for the short time the school has been in operation (three months) satisfactory work has been done. The average proficiency lies between tolerable and fair.

WHITE ROCK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 5th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 16 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 14 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

The school building is one of very inferior kind ; it is badly furnished. Of books, &c., there is a good supply. In the circumstances, the organization is passable. There are seldom more than twenty children present, although the locality could well maintain a full-averaged Public School. Irrespective of some twenty attending a private school, there are twenty children whose parents will not send them to a school. The usual prescribed subjects are taught in a careful manner. The proficiency lies between fair and very fair.

WYAGDON

WYAGDON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 12 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 11 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary attendance, 25.

Some repairs and fencing are required, but on the whole the premises are good. The organization is of effective character, and the children are judiciously governed. The instruction is intelligent and deals with prescribed subjects, and the average proficiency of the pupils approaches very fair.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

ANTONIO CREEK :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 24 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 19 ; total, 32.  
Ordinary attendance, 30.

The schoolhouse is much too small for the attendance ; it is a slab building with bark roof and an earthen floor. The furniture is sufficient and is reasonably good ; in the circumstance, the organization is passable. A good attendance is secured. The pupils are reasonably punctual but only moderately orderly. The course of instruction professedly includes all prescribed subjects ; but as the teaching is of unskilful character, the proficiency of the children but slightly exceeds moderate.

BACK CREEK (COWTA) :—General inspection, 6th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.  
Ordinary attendance, 19.

The schoolhouse is a suitable slab building ; it is furnished in a reasonably satisfactory manner, and with the exception of Second Books, has a good stock of appliances. The school-site lies inside the boundary fence of a free selection, but it should be properly enclosed ; a second closet is required. These matters have been frequently pointed out to the Local Board, but they state that they have no funds for such purposes. The pupils are mostly very young, none exceeding eight years of age, and the teacher states that at ten years they are kept from school to labour on the farms. Quite one-third of the children of the proper school ages may thus be accounted for. The pupils are tidy in appearance, quietly behaved, and fairly self-reliant when under test. The subjects of instruction are those prescribed for a school having two classes. The results of the teaching reach tolerable.

BOX RIDGE :—Regular inspection, 21st September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The school premises are exceedingly ill-conditioned, and although there is sufficient furniture it is only of a tolerable kind. The pupils have been classified in a defective manner, but in other respects the organization is passable. The pupils are reasonably punctual, and in its general aspects the discipline is reasonably effective. The teaching has professedly dealt with the prescribed subjects, but insufficient attention has been given to grammar, geography, and object lessons. The average proficiency is slightly in excess of moderate.

BUDGERABONG :—General inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.  
Ordinary attendance, 20.

The schoolhouse is a sapling and mud structure, 12 feet by 12 feet in dimensions. This building, which is in bad condition and has to be abandoned in wet weather, stands on private land, and can only be reached by clambering over fences. There are neither closets nor water supply for the children. The records are well kept and the organization is creditable in the circumstances. The pupils are under excellent control. All prescribed subjects are taught in a careful manner. The proficiency lies between fair and very fair. Since the inspection a better schoolhouse has been provided by the inhabitants.

CAMPBELL'S RIVER :—General inspection, 19th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

The schoolhouse is a suitable structure, but it awaits a supply of furniture which has been granted by the Council. At present there are three rough forms and a table in the room. My visit was on the opening day, and most of the time was occupied in classifying the children and indicating to the teacher the mode of conducting the school. The children are pleasing in appearance, and many of them give promise of good intelligence.

DARK CORNER :—General inspection, 23rd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 12 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

The school is held in a church building ; it is in very fair repair ; the furniture is equal to the requirements, and the organization is of passable worth. The enrolment represents the available school population. The attendance is about two-thirds of the enrolment. The punctuality is about fair, but it should be stated that many of the pupils have distances to travel varying from 3 to 5 miles. The children present were orderly and well-behaved ; their intelligence is not of a high order. Whilst the teaching appears to have been methodically treated, it is wanting in thoroughness ; and its results, as a consequence, reach tolerable only in each of the three classes.

FITZGERALD'S VALLEY :—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13.  
Ordinary attendance, 12.

The schoolhouse is a good and substantial slab building. There is a sufficiency of furniture, but it is of rude construction. Of books, &c., there is a good supply ; no exception can be taken to the organization. Typhoid fever is at present seriously affecting the attendance ; previous to the present quarter the average attendance was 20. In the school district there are about 36 children. The children were orderly and attentive, and they are very fairly proficient in the prescribed subjects of instruction.

GOOLAGONG :—General inspection, 1st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.  
Ordinary attendance, 19.

The schoolhouse, a suitable wooden building, is undergoing repair. The ground ( $\frac{1}{4}$  acre) is fenced ; closets are required, and these the Board has promised to erect. The school is reasonably well furnished and organized. The children are fairly punctual. They are under good control. The course of instruction is one for two classes. The teaching is of careful character, and for the short time they have been under instruction (about three months) they have made tolerable progress.

LAGOONS :—

## LAGOONS :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 22.

The school building is a reasonably good one, and there is a sufficiency of furniture and material. The organization is correct, excepting in the classification of many of the pupils. The children are orderly and attentive. There are but two classes, and the general proficiency lies between moderate and tolerable.

## MACQUARIE PLAINS :—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 9 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

The schoolroom and its appointments are very fairly satisfactory. The organization and discipline are of satisfactory character. Three of those usually present were absent, but owing to a decline in the population the attendance has for some time been small. All subjects prescribed for a three-classed school are taught. The instruction has been carefully imparted, and the classes are in a tolerable state of efficiency.

## MALMSBURY :—Regular inspection, 19th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 20 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

The schoolhouse is in good repair ; it is properly furnished and fully equipped in other respects. The records are properly kept, and the general organization is sound. The small attendance was caused by harvesting demands ; usually the attendance is about twenty. The children present were clean and orderly but not thoughtful. The subjects prescribed for two classes are taught, but the proficiency of the pupils does not much exceed moderate.

## MANDAGERY :—General inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 13 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The site is low and not central ; the building is ill-conditioned, and the furniture of very poor character. As matters stand, very little can be said in favour of the organization. The pupils are under healthy control ; they are reasonably industrious and thoughtful when under test. The Local Board states that there are quite twenty children of the school-age whose parents neglect to send them for instruction, and that in many cases the plea of excuse is the character of the building. There are but two classes, and the pupils are only tolerably proficient in what has been taught.

## MUNDORAMA :—General inspection, 12th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30.  
Ordinary attendance, 28.

The school is held in a room 20 feet by 12 feet ; and beyond a few forms and a table there is no furniture. The school is badly off for books, slates, &c. In the circumstances, the organization is correct. The children are exceedingly unpunctual, but their conduct and behaviour were satisfactory. The course of instruction is a full one, and the proficiency lies between tolerable and fair.

## MUNDORAMA PONDS :—General inspection, 13th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The schoolhouse is a substantial building. The furniture is ample and in good condition ; but the teacher states that his work has been much hindered through the non-receipt of the supply of materials. The school is on the whole satisfactorily organized, but there is a tendency to subdivide the classes too much. The attendance was low through the effects of rain and snow ; more than one-half of the children live at distances approximating to 3 miles from the schoolhouse. The teacher has his children under healthy control, and the moral tone of the school is pleasing. The course of instruction does not include singing, otherwise it is a full one. The classes (two) are proficient to a degree approaching fair.

## NATIVE HOME :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

The schoolhouse is a wooden building of a very temporary character. The furniture is good and sufficient. The organization is satisfactory, and the records are properly kept. Although through the removal of the railway camp the population has declined, there are sufficient children in the locality to maintain a Public School average. In addition to the thirty-four children enrolled, there are upwards of fifteen who never attend. The principal excuse offered for non-attendance, and for irregularity of attendance, is that "the children are required to *tail* cattle." The teacher has his school in good order, and the children are reasonably intelligent. The instruction which covers all prescribed subjects, singing excepted, has been imparted in a methodical manner, and the ascertained results in the three classes somewhat exceed tolerable.

## PALMER'S OAKY :—Regular inspection, 19th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 11 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 10 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary attendance, 14.

The schoolhouse is a neat wooden building, properly furnished and correctly organized. The population has much declined, and the school attendance barely reaches the necessary minimum. The pupils inspected were tidy, orderly, and attentive. Notwithstanding the smallness of the school, there are three classes, and their course of instruction is a full one. The teaching has been methodical and painstaking, and fair results have been effected.

## SHAW :—General inspection, 18th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17.  
Ordinary attendance, 16.

The schoolhouse is a suitable wooden building in very fair repair. There is a sufficient number of desks, but a book-press is much needed. The organization is fairly passable, and the discipline is healthy. It is an unsatisfactory state of things to have to state that there are as many children in the locality unenrolled as those that appear on the records of the school. The children who should be under instruction are detained at home to work. There are three classes, and they have been taught carefully. The proficiency exceeds fair.

## TOOGONG :—General inspection, 26th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.  
Ordinary attendance, 18.

The school is taught in the Episcopalian Church building. The Board has provided suitable furniture, and it has erected a small house for the teacher on the Council's land. Through a delay in the transmission of the material by the agent, the teacher is much embarrassed in his work. The school

school was recognized by the Council on the 1st April of the present year; so far, attention has been given to reading, writing, and arithmetic only. The attainments of the pupils in what they have been taught fall below moderate; as the teacher is earnest in his work, there is good promise for the future efficiency of the school.

VITTORIA :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16; girls, 17; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 12; girls, 17; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

This school is taught in a Church building. The premises are in very fair condition, out-offices have been provided, but the land is unfenced. The school has a good supply of furniture, books, &c., and it is satisfactorily organized and disciplined. Were all parties agreed, there would be no difficulty in maintaining a Public School with an average attendance considerably exceeding thirty. All subjects prescribed are taught, scripture lessons excepted. The instruction has been carefully treated, and the children were found fairly proficient.

### III. —HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

#### CULLEN BULLEN AND FOREST VALE.

CULLEN BULLEN :—General inspection, 1st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6; girls, 9; total 15. Present :—Boys, 6; girls, 4; total, 10.  
Ordinary attendance, 9.

This school is held in a suitable building. The furniture and working material meet the requirements, and no exception can be taken to the organization. The population is limited, but will yet be able to maintain the minimum attendance required. The children are orderly and fairly used to school habits. They are reported as being punctual in attendance at school. The lesson guides judiciously regulate the instruction. Singing and drawing are not taught. The proficiency lies between moderate and tolerable.

FOREST VALE :—General inspection, 1st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 7; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 4; girls, 5; total, 9.  
Ordinary attendance, 8.

The building is one of very inferior kind, but it is kept in a decent state by the teacher. The furniture is sufficient and in tolerable condition. The attendance at this school is of very unsatisfactory character. The average of *ten* is scarcely ever reached, although irrespective of those on the roll there are some seventeen children within easy reach of the school; it appears to be almost impossible to move the parents of these children out of their state of indifference respecting school matters. The children present were orderly but very shy and difficult to test. The usual subjects are taught, singing and drawing excepted. The proficiency is about moderate.

#### GANBENANG AND KANIMBLA.

GANBENANG :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10; girls, 8; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 9; girls, 3; total, 12.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

The schoolhouse is a wooden building with a thatched roof; it requires a boarded floor, and this the Committee have promised to provide. The furniture is fairly suitable, and the stock of books suffices for the requirements. The organization and discipline are satisfactory. The prevalence of eye-blight affects the attendance. There are sufficient children in the locality to maintain a full-time school. Quite fifteen of the school-age are growing up in a state of ignorance. The course of instruction is for two classes. The teacher has been careful in his work, and the pupils are fairly proficient.

KANIMBLA :—Regular inspection, 14th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 6; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 5; girls, 4; total, 9.  
Ordinary attendance, 10.

The schoolhouse is in a fair state of repair; it is well-furnished and supplied with materials. The organization and discipline are satisfactory. The enrolment includes all the children in the locality of the school-age, three excepted. The appearance and behaviour of those present were pleasing. The course of instruction does not include singing or drawing, otherwise it is a full one for three classes. The proficiency averages fair.

#### LOWTHER AND OFF FLAT.

LOWTHER (V.) :—General inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 6; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 13; girls, 6; total, 19.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

The school premises belong to the Council of Education. They are in a very fair state of repair, properly kept, and well furnished. The records are well kept, and the organization is correct. With the exception of three children, the enrolment includes the school portion of the population. According to the records a good attendance is secured, and the teacher states that the pupils are fairly punctual. Those present were becomingly dressed, orderly, and with some exceptions thoughtful and ready when under test. The proficiency in the prescribed subjects of instruction lies between tolerable and fair.

OFF FLAT :—General inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 7; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 12; girls, 5; total, 17.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

The schoolhouse is a fairly suitable building; it is in tolerable repair, fairly furnished, and supplied with materials. The organization is of satisfactory character, and the pupils are well-behaved but somewhat shy. The subjects taught are those prescribed for a school of the kind, and the results of the teaching are of fair worth.

#### TRENDON GRANGE AND VICTORIA CREEK.

TRENDON GRANGE :—Regular inspection, 29th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7; girls, 3; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 7; girls, 3; total, 10.  
Ordinary attendance, 5.

The schoolhouse is a suitable building, properly furnished and supplied with books, &c. The usual organization obtains. Owing to the continued unsatisfactory attendance the Council has decided to close the school on the 31st of the present month; and yet, if the people chose to support the school, the decision of the Council need not have been made, as there are at least eighteen children of the school-age living within a radius of 2 miles from the schoolhouse. The pupils present were tidy, quiet, and reasonably attentive. Owing to the marked irregularity of the pupils, only one class has been formed, and in the subjects prescribed for a first class the proficiency is of tolerable worth.

VICTORIA

## VICTORIA CREEK :—Regular inspection, 29th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 15 ; total, 24.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

The building is in exceedingly bad condition ; it is absolutely dangerous to occupy such a place. The Local Board state that the people are too poor to pay for the erection of a proper building, and that unless the Council can do something for them the children will have to go without schooling. If there were a clause in the Education Act of a compulsory character a full-time Public School could be maintained, as irrespective of the twenty-four children enrolled there are quite fifteen others who are never sent to school. The school work is properly conducted, and the pupils are orderly and well-behaved. Singing and drawing excepted, the pupils are carefully taught the prescribed subjects, and so far as they have been instructed their proficiency is fair.

## FIVE ISLANDS AND HOBBY'S YARDS.

FIVE ISLANDS :—General inspection, 11th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 6 ; total 8.  
Ordinary attendance, 6.

The buildings are ill-conditioned, but they suffice for the deservings of the people. The school has been very improperly organized, the routine is of an erratic character, the methods of instruction employed have been valueless, and the results, so far as the present teacher is concerned, deserve no higher mark than moderate. There are sufficient children in this locality to support a full-time school.

HOBBY'S YARDS :—General inspection, 11th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13.  
Ordinary attendance, 10.

The schoolhouse is a good one, and its appliances are good. The organization is defective. If the parents were compelled by law to send their children to school, an attendance of twenty-five daily could be secured. The children present were clean, but exceedingly shy. They have been instructed in elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic. Their proficiency is tolerable.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools.

## BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1877.

DURING the year ninety-four schools have been in operation in this district. Ninety of these were inspected. Of the remaining four, three were open only a few days, and the other was not established when I visited the locality.

Six small schools have been opened in thinly-peopled places, and eight have collapsed for want of scholars. The opening or closing of very small schools is frequently the result of mere accident. If in any remote place where there are five or six children a selector or a labourer arrives with a large family, a half-time school is pretty sure to be started. Should he leave again, and his place be filled by a single man, or not be filled at all, the school closes. When the history of the opening of new schools becomes simply a record of such cases as these, it may safely be inferred that with the present population there is but a limited scope for any increase in the number of schools. As a matter of fact every centre of population has for a long time had its school.

In a considerable number of vested schools repairs and enlargements have been made where found necessary ; but the majority of buildings are private and not public property, and upon them as a rule only so much is expended as serves to keep them just habitable. Many of the Half-time and Provisional Schools are merely slab huts ; but a vast amount of good is done in them, and if teaching were deferred till more pretentious rooms were built there would generally be no teaching at all.

Regularity of attendance varies greatly in different places. Townships show the largest ratio of non-attending to attending children, and agricultural districts the lowest ; but the results are directly opposite when regularity instead of enrolment is made the test. The names of most farmers' children living near a school are found on the records, but any one acquainted with the demands of bush life well know that these children will more frequently be absent than the children of town parents. Speaking with reference to schools of every class, it may be stated that regularity of attendance is not what it should be.

Throughout the district good average work has been done in the schools. Occasionally a teacher becomes careless, and does his duty in a routine way without taking much interest in it, but an inspection exposes this sort of work at once. As a body the teachers are very anxious about the progress of their scholars, and spare neither time nor trouble to produce satisfactory results. Of the ninety schools inspected, fifty-three were up to the standard, ten above it, and twenty-seven below. Of the twenty-seven below, twenty-four were Half-time and Provisional Schools, and three Public Schools. The surroundings of some of these small schools are so utterly forlorn, and the ordinary necessities of life such even as wholesome meat and bread so impossible to obtain, that few teachers are willing to remain in them for any length of time. This circumstance suggests the hopelessness of expecting anything beyond meagre or fitful progress in such cases.

Looking, however, at the schools as a whole, and bearing in mind general difficulties and also those peculiar to certain places, the amount of effective teaching done during the year, and done especially in outlying districts, may fairly be said to be a good and honest return for the money expended here on education.

All the pupil teachers have conducted themselves well, and faithfully performed their duties. The condition of each school inspected will be found in the annexed summaries of reports.

J. C. MAYNARD,

Braidwood, 31st December, 1877.

Inspector, Braidwood District.

## ANNEX A.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools during the year 1877.

Throughout these summaries the technical words directed by the Council to be used to indicate general proficiency have the following relative values :—

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Excellent. | 6. Tolerable.   |
| 2. Very good. | 7. Moderate.    |
| 3. Good.      | 8. Indifferent. |
| 4. Very fair. | 9. Bad.         |
| 5. Fair.      | 10. Failure.    |

I.

## I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ADAMIRIBY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 24 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 24 ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom is in a tolerable state of repair, and is sufficiently well supplied with requisites. 2. About half the pupils attend with ordinary regularity. They are attentive and well-behaved. 3. The attainments in all subjects are poor, the general proficiency being but *moderate*.

ARALUEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 60 ; total, 118. Present :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 47 ; total, 97.

1. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and there is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. Two-thirds are regular ; the discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and all with more than average success. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

ARALUEN, WEST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 30 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 29 ; total, 53.

1. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and well provided with all necessaries. 2. The pupils are attentive and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all except singing and drawing with more than average success. The general proficiency is between *very fair* and *good*.

ARALUEN, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 30 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 30 ; total, 52.

1. The building is small for the number in attendance, but at least half the pupils could attend Araluen West. There is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and working stock. 2. Not more than one-third of the children are regular. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. Arithmetic and geography are weak throughout the school. In other matters average results are shown. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BATEMAN'S BAY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 22 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 20 ; total, 52.

1. Considerable improvements have been made in the buildings, and the material condition may now be called satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are attentive, orderly, and well under control. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with even success. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BEGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 73 ; girls, 52 ; total, 125. Present :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 46 ; total, 101.

1. The buildings are in a good state of repair, and there is an ample outfit of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The government is wanting in strictness and force, and the discipline suffers in every way in consequence. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except drawing, but none with more than very ordinary success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BELL'S CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 14 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34.

1. A new school has been built since last inspection, and the material condition is now good. 2. About half the pupils are regular. The government, especially of the elder children, is weak. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

BERGALIA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

1. The buildings are in a good state of repair, and there is an ample outfit of all requisites. 2. The children are fairly attentive and orderly, but the discipline as a whole would be improved if the teacher were more strict and exacting. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with quite average success. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BODALLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 43 ; total, 84. Present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 30 ; total, 61.

1. The present building is too small, but tenders have been accepted for the erection of suitable premises. 2. The government is firmer than it was, and the general discipline has in consequence improved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with ordinary success. The average proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BOMBALA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 78 ; girls, 61 ; total, 139. Present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 30 ; total, 67.

1. The material condition is good in all respects. 2. There is room for improvement in the discipline. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, but none with any marked success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BRAIDWOOD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 34 ; total, 73. Present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 33 ; total, 72.

1. The residence is too small, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are attentive and orderly, and the government is mild and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with more than average success. The general proficiency is *good*.

CANDELO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 24 ; total, 64. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 20 ; total, 55.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. Scarcely half the pupils are regular. They are mildly but strictly governed, and the discipline on the whole is very fair. 3. Class I has been admirably taught, the attainments reaching *very good* ; classes II and III are well up to the average in every subject. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

CATHCART (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.

1. The present building is rough and unsuitable, but steps have been taken to build a new school. There is a sufficient outfit of furniture and apparatus, and a fair supply of working stock. 2. Not one-fifth of the pupils are regular, and the progress made under these circumstances is very slow. Reading, writing, and dictation have been taught with ordinary success, but the mark for all other subjects is much below the average. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

COBARGO

## COBARGO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 16 ; total, 29.

1. Since last inspection a new school has been built, and the material condition is now satisfactory. 2. Not more than eight or ten children attend regularly. The government is feeble and unsystematic. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The general proficiency is barely *tolerable*.

## COOMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 36 ; total, 90. Present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 32 ; total, 80.

1. The material condition is good. 2. The discipline has improved since last inspection. The work is carried on more quietly than it was, and the children are more attentive. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all, except singing, drawing, and geometry, with average success. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## EDEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 16 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 14 ; total, 34.

1. The buildings have been put into a thorough state of repair since last inspection, and the material condition is now satisfactory. 2. The pupils are regular in attendance, the government is firm, exacting, and uniform, and the children are orderly, attentive, and obedient. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with far more than average success. The general proficiency is *good*.

## JEMBAICUMBENE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 12 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. Some repairs have been made since last inspection, and the buildings are now in a satisfactory condition. 2. The pupils are very irregular in their attendance. This injuriously affects both the discipline and the attainments. The general proficiency is *fair*.

## KIORA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.

1. No alteration has been made in the material condition since last inspection. 2. The children are attentive and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but with very unequal results. The mark for writing, singing, and drawing is far beyond the average, but the reading in the lower classes has received insufficient attention ; and the arithmetic in classes I, II, and III, is almost a failure. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## LITTLE RIVER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 29 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 22 ; total, 42.

1. Some repairs have been made during the year, and the building is now in very fair condition. There is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. This school has for years been noted for copying ; and though it is better than it was, there is still so much of it that progress, especially in arithmetic, is slow and uncertain. The discipline in other respects is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; but, partly owing to the cause above-mentioned and partly to excessive irregularity, the general proficiency does not exceed *tolerable*.

## MAJOR'S CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 38 ; total, 83. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 24 ; total, 48.

1. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and are well supplied with all requisites. 2. The pupils are still very irregular in their attendance. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with quite average success. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## MERIMBULA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 12 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 10 ; total, 25.

1. The material condition is good. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, none of them with unusual success, but all of them with fair results.

## MERINGLO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25.

1. The present building is too small, and there is no residence for the teacher. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils attend with ordinary regularity ; the government is unsystematic and ineffective. 3. The attainments are *moderate*.

## MONKITTEE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16.

1. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and is sufficiently well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline has improved since last inspection. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. Under the present teacher the children are making sound progress. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## NELLIGEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 19 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35.

1. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and there is a good supply of furniture, apparatus, and working stock. 2. The discipline is very fair, but more than half the children are excessively irregular in their attendance. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

## NERRIGUNDAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and well supplied with all necessaries. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; the government is mild, and the discipline on the whole tolerable. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with average success. The general proficiency is *fair*.

## PANBULA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 24 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 23 ; total, 38.

1. When the residence is completed the material condition will be good. 2. Scarcely two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are attentive, orderly, and well under control. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and all with success. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

TANTAWANGLO

TANTAWANGLO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 19 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls 18 ; total, 26.

1. The school needs painting, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. This locality has for years been noted for the number of children who attend no school ; the discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the general proficiency is *fair*.

WOLUMLA, SOUTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 19 ; total 42.

1. The building requires to be painted, and a few other slight repairs are needed. There is a good supply of furniture and apparatus. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; the government on the whole is wanting in strictness and force, and there is in consequence an element of looseness creeping into the discipline. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BETTOWYND (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 11 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total 22.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and well supplied with furniture and working stock. 2. Three-fourths are regular ; they are attentive and orderly. 3. Owing to circumstances over which the present teacher has no control, the attainments this year are not satisfactory. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

BROWN MOUNTAIN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 17 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36.

1. The buildings are in a fair state of repair, and there is a sufficient outfit of all necessaries. 2. Less than half the pupils are regular ; they are ruled with tolerable firmness and judgment, and the discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and all except arithmetic with ordinary success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BUCKLEY'S CROSSING (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 9th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 5 ; total, 17. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total 16.

1. The school wants flooring, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. When inspected the school had only been opened a few weeks, so that the classes were only beginning their regular work.

DANCELONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 25 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25.

1. Some slight repairs and two extra desks and forms are needed, but in other respects the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. 2. Not more than one-third of the children are regular in attendance ; both in regard to discipline and attainments the school is in a much better state than it has ever been before. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with average success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

DUKE'S SPRINGS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 4 ; total, 7. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 4 ; total, 7.

When visited, this school had but recently been re-opened under a new teacher. The attainments of the children are very poor, and owing to the scarcity of population there is but little hope that the school can last.

DRY RIVER (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 27th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22.

1. This is a new building put up by the residents. When inspected the usual supply of apparatus and materials had not arrived. The school has been opened too short a time to allow any accurate estimate of progress to be formed.

EUROBODALLA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 1st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 19 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 17 ; total, 25.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is sufficiently well provided with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The majority of the children attend regularly. The government is firm and effective. 3. The pupils are carefully and soundly taught. The general proficiency is *fair*.

GUNDILLION (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

1. The building is too small, but it is otherwise not unsuitable. There is a fair outfit of requisites. 2. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Spelling is taught with unusual success, and the marks for grammar, reading, and dictation are considerably beyond the average. The general proficiency is *fair*.

KIANDRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

The building is in a poor state of repair, and the outfit generally is defective. 2. In regard to discipline and attainments the school is in the same low condition this year as last. The general proficiency is between *small* and *indifferent*.

MOCO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.

1. The present building is temporarily lent for school purposes ; it meets existing requirements reasonably well. Tenders have been invited for the erection of suitable buildings. 2. When inspected this school had but recently been re-opened, and the majority of the pupils had scarcely been broken-in to the ordinary routine. At present the attainments are *moderate*.

MUDMELONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 14 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 12 ; total, 28.

The building is in a fair state of repair, and sufficiently well provided with all necessaries. 2. About half the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably attentive and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with average success. The general proficiency is *fair*.

NERRIGA

NERRIGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and there is a sufficient outfit of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. Less than half the pupils are regular ; they are attentive, quiet, and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Sound progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is fair.

NEWSTEAD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

1. The building is tolerably suitable, and is supplied with a fair amount of furniture and working materials. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are attentive, obedient, and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. The teaching is conducted with judgment and conscientious industry. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

NIMITYBELLE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 4 ; total, 12.

1. The building is yearly getting worse, but there is an ample supply of furniture and materials. 2. The discipline is fair, but the attendance is so irregular that no teacher can do much good with the children. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

ROCKY HALL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls 19 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 16 ; total, 27.

1. Additional desks and forms are needed, but in other respects the material condition is satisfactory. 2. The pupils are excessively irregular. The government is weak, and the discipline generally is in consequence loose. 3. The teaching is honestly and industriously carried on, but owing to want of attention on the part of the pupils the results are not as high as the amount of labour bestowed would otherwise produce.

SPRING VALE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

1. No alteration has been made in the material condition since last inspection. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular. The discipline is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. The work is carried on with industry and care. The general proficiency is *fair*.

WANDELLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.

1. The schoolroom is small, but it is otherwise not unsuitable. 2. The children attend with more than ordinary regularity. They are attentive and orderly. 3. Average progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

### III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

ANEMBO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 5 ; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

1. School is held in a little bark hut that is very imperfectly provided with requisites. 2. There is a want of consistency and firmness in the government. 3. This school has only been opened a few months, so that the attainments of the children are necessarily low.

BACK CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 2 ; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7.

This school is worked with that at Charleyong, and is in all respects in about the same condition.

BERMAGUI (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 26th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

1. The building is new but somewhat rough. There is a sufficient outfit of furniture and materials. 2. The pupils are attentive and obedient. They have been carefully and soundly taught. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

BOMBAY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 11 ; total, 16.

1. There is a sufficient outfit of materials, but the building is in a poor state of repair. 2. During the year sickness has greatly interfered with the attendance. The pupils are orderly and obedient. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BORO, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 4 ; total, 13.

1. The schoolroom is in a fair state of repair, and is well supplied with materials. The discipline is mild and scarcely exacting enough. 3. The attainments are reasonably satisfactory, the general proficiency being *tolerable*.

BORO, LOWER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 8 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13.

1. This school is worked with Boro Upper, and is in all respects in about the same condition.

CHARLEYONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

1. The building has been enlarged since last inspection, and is now in a fair state of repair. There is an ample outfit of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

COLUMBO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 2 ; total, 9.

1. The school is in a fair state of repair, and is well supplied with furniture and materials. 2. One-third only of the pupils are regular. The discipline is very fair. 3. The general proficiency between *tolerable* and *fair*.

COOLAGOLITE (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 26th July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 7 ; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 3 ; total, 5.

When inspected this school had been but recently opened, and was not fully supplied with necessary materials. With one exception, all the children are able to read easy lesson-books and to write from copies, but they have no knowledge of other subjects.

COOTRALANTRA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 8th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 2 ; total, 10. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 2 ; total, 9.

1. The building is sufficiently good for present requirements, and there is a full supply of apparatus and working materials. 2. The pupils are firmly and judiciously governed, and the discipline is satisfactory. 3. This school has been in operation less than a year, but average progress has been made. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

DELEGATE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8.

1. The building is uncomfortable, but it is supplied with sufficient desks, forms, and working materials. 2. The children are orderly, but they take little interest in their studies, are grossly irregular, and badly taught. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

DENNIS FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 9 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 8 ; total, 11.

1. No alteration has been made in the material condition since last inspection. 2. Three-fourths are regular. They are attentive and orderly. 3. The children are so shy that they scarcely do themselves justice at examinations. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

DIGNAM'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 1st September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 13 ; total, 18.

This is a newly-opened school worked with Tilba Tilba, and in regard to attainments is about in the same condition—*indifferent*.

DURRAN-DURRAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 13 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 12 ; total, 18.

1. The building meets all existing wants, and there is a fair outfit of working materials. 2. Not more than one-fourth of the pupils are regular. They are tolerably attentive, but the government on the whole is weak and ineffective. 3. Average progress has been made in reading and writing, but not in other subjects. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

FARRINGDON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 5 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 5 ; total, 14.

1. The material condition is fair. 2. The government has improved in firmness and method. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The attainments are of an ordinary character, the general proficiency being *tolerable*.

GEJEDZERICK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 9th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14.

1. The building is in a poor state of repair, and roughly fitted up with desks and forms. There is a fair supply of apparatus and materials. 2. This school has not been a year in operation, and the children have attended very irregularly. Progress, under the circumstances, is necessarily slow. The proficiency is *moderate*.

GINNABROTHERS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is sufficiently well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. About one-third of the pupils are regular. The discipline has fallen off since last inspection, and unsatisfactory progress has been made. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

HAROLD'S CROSS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12.

1. The building is rough, but there is a fair outfit of all necessaries. 2. The children are attentive and well-behaved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The attainments are low, and unsatisfactory progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

JELLAT-JELLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 11 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

1. The building is in a satisfactory state of repair, and there is a sufficient supply of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The general proficiency is *fair*.

LARBERT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 7 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 7 ; total, 21.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and is well fitted up with all necessaries. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are attentive and orderly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except drawing. The general proficiency is *fair*.

LARRY'S POINT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

The material condition is as unsatisfactory as ever, but the children are orderly and attentive, and have been carefully taught. The general proficiency is *fair*.

LIME KILNS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 5 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12.

1. The building is in a satisfactory state, and is well supplied with requisites. 2. About half the pupils are regular. This school is worked with that at Larbert, and in regard to discipline and attainments is in the same condition.

LOCHIEL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

1. The buildings are dilapidated, but there is sufficient accommodation. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. Unsatisfactory progress has been made during the year. The general proficiency is *moderate*.

MOUNT ITALY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and is supplied with all necessaries. 2. The discipline is very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The attainments are satisfactory, and more than average progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MYALLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and well supplied with all requisites. 2. This school is worked with that at Ginnabrothers, and in regard to attainments is in about the same condition.

ORANMEIR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 8 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

1. The roof is slightly out of repair, but in other respects the material condition is very fair. 2. The children are attentive, quiet, and well under control. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The attainments are reasonably satisfactory, and steady progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is *fair*.

POWER'S CORNER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 2 ; total, 7. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 2 ; total 6.

The school is much out of repair, and since the inspection it has been closed for want of numbers. The general proficiency was between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

SIX-MILE FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 5 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 5 ; total, 11.

1. The building has been repaired since last inspection ; it is well provided with necessaries. 2. None of the pupils are regular, and it is impossible therefore for the teacher to do any good with them. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

SNAPHOOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 10 ; total, 18.

1. No material improvements have been made in the buildings and outfit. 2. About half the pupils are regular. They are more attentive and orderly than they were last year. 3. The teacher has worked hard and conscientiously, and has produced satisfactory results. The general proficiency is between *fair* and *very fair*.

STONY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20.

This school is worked with that at Tarragandah. In regard to material condition and discipline, it is in about the same state, but the attainments are slightly lower. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

TARRAGANDAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. The building is in a good state of repair, and is well supplied with requisites. 2. The pupils are obedient, attentive, and orderly. 3. Average progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

TILBA-TILBA (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 31st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 7 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 4 ; total, 9.

The building is unsuitable, and the desks and forms too frail to be of much service. The general proficiency is between *indifferent* and *moderate*.

TOMBOYE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 3 ; total, 11. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 3 ; total, 10.

1. The building is in a tolerable state of repair, and there is an ample supply of apparatus and materials. 2. The discipline is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing, and all with quite average success. The general proficiency is *fair*.

WARRAGUBRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 8 ; total, 15.

1. The building is in a fair state of repair, and well supplied with necessaries. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular. The discipline is fair. 3. Poor progress has been made since last inspection. The general proficiency is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

WHINSTONE VALLEY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. The building is tolerably suitable, but there is a scarcity of furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. Half the pupils are regular, but as most of the children have to walk a long distance through the bush, it is extremely difficult to keep the school together. The attainments are low, the general proficiency being *moderate*.

WYNDHAM (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16.

1. The building is in a satisfactory state, and is amply supplied with furniture, apparatus, and materials. 2. The pupils are attentive, obedient, and orderly, but only four of them attend regularly. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, except singing and drawing. The general proficiency is *tolerable*.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

## CAMDEN DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1877.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Council of Education, my General Report upon the schools inspected by me during the year. An abstract of my report upon each school inspected is appended. The information therein chiefly relates to the material condition of the schools, the organization, general discipline, instruction, and proficiency of the pupils in learning.

*Schools in the District.*

The following statement shows the number of schools in operation in the district at the close of the year and the attendance of scholars :—

50 Public Schools, attended by 3,313 scholars.		
14 Provisional	404	„
6 Half-time	129	„
9 Church of England	676	„
11 Roman Catholic	603	„
1 Wesleyan	74	„

The following schools were in operation for a portion of the year :—

Canterbury, C.E., to 31st March.  
 Wollongong, R.C., to the same date.  
 Woonona, C.E., to 8th August.  
 Charcoal Creek, Pres., to 19th October.  
 Tongarra, Prov., to 30th September.

The certificates were withdrawn from the C.E. School at Canterbury, and the R.C. School at Wollongong, on the dates named, in consequence of the small number of scholars. The C.E. School at Woonona was closed in August for repairs to the buildings; and the Presbyterian School at Charcoal Creek is not to be re-opened, as the school premises are to be sold. The school at Tongarra was closed with the view of establishing a Public School in a more central part of the district. A Public School has been recently opened at Broughton Vale, and an application for a Provisional School at Bob's Flat, on the eastern slope of the Jamberoo Mountain, has been agreed to. Applications for Public Schools at Belmore and Curramore are under consideration. Public Schools are to be established at Holdsworth, about 4 miles from Liverpool, and at Charcoal Creek.

The aggregate number of scholars at all the schools in the district in the year was 7,234—at the close of the year, 5,199; but of these, 273 were double enrolments, and from inquiries I made throughout the district in my travels during the year I found 796 children of the educable ages not attending school. All these children, however, were not growing up wholly uneducated: some had left school, and others were receiving instruction at home. The average attendance of the scholars for each school day in the quarter, if compared with the number of scholars enrolled for the last day in the quarter, is about 70 per cent. But this method of finding the proportion in average attendance is erroneous, inasmuch as it compares the daily average for the whole quarter with an enrolment which did not exist for a quarter, nor for a month, nor for perhaps more than a week. The average daily enrolment should be compared with the average daily attendance, which would give the correct proportion of scholars in average attendance. This method of reckoning the averages in the schools of the district, I am of opinion, would show that the proportion of scholars in average attendance is between 74 and 76 per cent. instead of 70.

*Distribution of the means of Education.*

As regards the means of education in the district, I am of opinion that the schools are fairly distributed among the people; but in a few places, the number is still in excess of the wants of the inhabitants. At Camden, Liverpool, and Rocky Point there are still three schools at each place; and at West Dapto, Bulli, Wollongong, Jamberoo, Bankstown, and Menangle there are two at each place. One school in each of these localities would be quite sufficient to meet the educational requirements of the people, and therefore twelve of the schools at these places are unnecessary. It is to be hoped, however, that fresh legislation may enable the Council to close all unnecessary schools, thereby economizing the public funds, and rendering the existing schools more efficient. I am not aware of any places in the district where additional schools are required.

*Condition of the Schools inspected.*

As regards the material condition of the Public Schools, they are nearly all in a satisfactory state, and generally speaking the schoolrooms are clean and well ventilated. During the year Public School buildings have been completed at Dapto, Narellan, Jamberoo, Mount Keira, Peakhurst, and Broughton Vale; and new schools are in course of erection at Holdsworth, Charcoal Creek, and Mulgoa Forest. Important repairs and improvements have been made to the school premises at Camden, Gledswood, Bulli, Wollongong, Marshall Mount, Shellharbour, Jerrara, Rose Valley, Omega Retreat, Gerringong, and Broughton Village. Of the fifty Public Schools in the district, there are eight non-vested, and in most of the localities where non-vested schools are in operation, measures have been taken, where sites are available, for the erection of vested buildings. All the Public Schools are well furnished, and the supplies of apparatus and books are sufficient. The majority of the Provisional Schools are in fair repair; but generally there is no residence for the teacher, the furniture is not good, the playgrounds are in a few cases not enclosed, and the closets are sometimes unsuitable or wanting. They are all, however, well supplied with apparatus and books. The same remarks apply to the Half-time Schools. All the Denominational Schools are fairly furnished, well supplied with working materials, and with the exception of some small repairs to the buildings in a few cases, their material condition is reasonably good.

As regards the discipline of the schools, the Council's rules relative to cleanliness, order, punctuality, government, and conduct of the pupils, corporal punishment, expulsion and suspension of scholars, playground supervision, time-tables, special religious instruction, infectious diseases among the children, closing of schools, vacations and holidays, receive considerable attention; but there are some schools where the punctuality of attendance needs improvement, where the late pupils are not inspected as to cleanliness, and the records are not quite complete. In thirty-seven schools the discipline ranges from very fair to good, in eighteen it is fair, and in thirty-six it is below fair. Speaking generally, the government of the schools is mild, moral suasion being the ruling principle; but I did not inspect any school in which corporal punishment had been wholly abandoned, neither did I hear of undue severity having been practised by any teacher.

During the year I inspected all the schools in the district, excepting five which were not in operation at the time fixed for their inspection, and I made, as opportunity offered, incidental visits to a considerable number. When a school is inspected, the answering of the scholars is very carefully noted, and the teacher always has the advantage of seeing his pupils examined upon the subjects which he professes to have taught them. The following is the standard used for measuring results :—

Proficiency

Proficiency of Pupils.				Marks.
If all the pupils answer correctly	...	...	...	Excellent.
„ 9 in 10	„	„	...	Very good.
„ 8 „ 10	„	„	...	Good.
„ 7 „ 10	„	„	...	Very fair.
„ 6 „ 10	„	„	...	Fair.
„ 5 „ 10	„	„	...	Tolerable.
„ 4 „ 10	„	„	...	Moderate.
„ 3 „ 10 or below 3	„	„	...	Indifferent or bad.

In accordance with this standard the condition of the schools inspected is shown in the following statement :—

6 are good,  
31 „ very fair,  
18 „ fair,  
29 „ tolerable,  
7 „ moderate.

From these results it can be easily shown that the average proficiency of all the schools is about fair, and much the same as last year. The following statement shows the classification of the 4,197 pupils examined in the schools inspected :—

Alphabet .....	456
First class .....	1,497
Second class .....	1,233
Third class .....	833
Fourth class .....	178

#### Free Scholars.

The following table gives the number of free scholars enrolled for the last quarter of the year :—

50 Public Schools .....	314
14 Provisional .....	127
6 Half-time .....	26
9 Church of England .....	64
11 Roman Catholic .....	59
1 Wesleyan .....	5

Total ..... 595 scholars,

being a decrease of 64 since last year.

#### Teachers.

There were employed in the district at the close of the year 92 principal teachers, 6 assistants, and 20 pupil teachers. The principal teachers are classified as follows :—2 first class, 27 second class, 40 third class, and 23 probationers. Seven of the principal teachers and one assistant were promoted to higher grades of classification during the year. Of the 20 pupil teachers, 4 are in first class, 2 in second, 9 in third, and 4 in fourth; 15 were promoted during the year, 1 failed to pass the required examination, and 4 have been recently appointed. Of 12 applicant pupil teachers, 9 were successful. The probationary teachers are chiefly employed in the Provisional and Half-time Schools, where the average attendance is below 25, and in some cases not more than half that number. I have much pleasure in stating that the teachers of the district, as a body, are industrious and painstaking in the performance of their duty, exemplary in their conduct, and anxious for improvement. As a profession, the art of teaching occupies the foremost place, and as to the importance of education, an old philosopher has said that “all who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.”

#### Concluding Remarks.

All the schools in the district, except five, were fully inspected during the year, and a considerable number received incidental visits. The number of Vested Schools is increasing, and the material condition of the Public Schools has been very much improved. In a few cases the school grounds have been laid out and planted with ornamental trees. The general discipline, instruction, and efficiency of the schools are much the same as last year, the cleanliness and ventilation of the schoolrooms are generally satisfactory, and the teachers are industrious and exemplary in their conduct. The unnecessary schools in some localities are being gradually closed, and the school boards, parents, and public generally appear to take more interest than formerly in the success and usefulness of the schools. The pupils at many schools are still very irregular; 796 children in the district are not at school, and compulsory attendance is urgently needed.

Inspector's Office, Sydney,  
31st December, 1877.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector, Camden District.

### CAMDEN DISTRICT.

#### SUMMARY of Reports for 1877.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools inspected by me during the year 1877. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organization of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

APPIN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 33 ; total, 56. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 30 ; total, 52.  
Ordinary attendance, 43.

The material condition of the school is good, the premises are well kept, and they have a neat and clean appearance. The schoolroom is properly ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught but singing. There are eleven free scholars and only one double enrolment. It appears that five children of the school-age in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. Mrs. Boate devotes much attention to the younger children. The average proficiency of the several classes is above *fair*.

ASHFIELD (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th and 30th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 83 ; girls, 72 ; total, 155. Present :—Boys, 62 ; girls 62 ; total, 124.  
Ordinary attendance, 110.

The schoolroom is a commodious brick building and well ventilated, the grounds have been recently planted with ornamental trees and flowers, and the material condition of the school is very good. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the general discipline is very satisfactory. There are seven

free scholars and thirty-two double enrolments. The teacher is not aware of more than five or six children of the school-age within the borough not under instruction, and they are employed at work. The elder boys have made some progress in algebra, geometry, and Latin; and much attention has been given by the upper class to mapping, ornamental writing, and recitation. The attainments of the fourth class are *good* and the average proficiency for all the classes is nearly *very fair*.

ASHFIELD (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 48 ; total, 118. Present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 28 ; total, 71.  
Ordinary attendance, 81.

The schoolroom is sufficient in size and well ventilated; but the desks and forms are rather high for infants, and the porch affords but small accommodation for the hats and cloaks. Two chairs are needed. The Wesleyan picnic reduced the attendance on the day of inspection. The general discipline is creditable. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are only two free scholars and no double enrolments. The teacher is not aware of any infant children fit for school in the borough not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is above *fair*.

AVONDALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 21 ; total, 46. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 18 ; total, 39.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

The buildings and fences are in good repair, and the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated. The premises have a neat and tidy appearance. Singing and drawing are not taught. The general discipline is creditable. There are nine free scholars and four double enrolments. It appears there are only three children of the school-age in the neighbourhood not at school. The average proficiency of the several classes approaches *very fair*.

ALBION PARK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 30 ; total, 75. Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 24 ; total, 60.  
Ordinary attendance, 55.

The schoolroom needs lining, another water tank is necessary, and a portion of the roof of the residence is somewhat leaky, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good; the general discipline is creditable; all the prescribed subjects are taught except singing; there are six free scholars, and only one double enrolment; it appears there are only two young children of the school-age in the place not under instruction; the average proficiency of the classes is about *very fair*.

BANKSTOWN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st August,

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 24 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 17 ; total, 34.  
Ordinary attendance, 32.

This school is held in temporary premises, but steps are now being taken for the erection of vested buildings; the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is passable; all the prescribed subjects are taught except singing; there are ten free scholars and three double enrolments; twelve children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction; the proficiency of the scholars is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BERKELEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 28.

Important repairs and improvements have been made to the premises, and the material condition of the school is now reasonably good. The order, cleanliness, and industry of the pupils is passable, and the schoolroom is kept well ventilated; all the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught, and the proficiency of the girls in needle-work is excellent; there are no free scholars nor double enrolments, but seven children of the school age in the locality are not attending school; the average proficiency of the classes is above *fair*.

BOOLONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.  
Ordinary attendance, 20.

The new residence for the teacher is almost complete, and Mr. Berry has promised to supply a bell, a book-press, a lavatory, and fencing. The general discipline is passable, and the schoolroom is well ventilated; all the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught, except singing. There are ten free scholars but no double enrolments, and it appears there are no children of the educable ages in the locality growing up without instruction. The average proficiency of the scholars is about *tolerable*.

BRANDON HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 19 ; total, 46.  
Ordinary attendance, 36.

Tenders have been invited for repairs and additions to the buildings, which will very much improve the material condition of the school. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated; but many of the pupils are unpunctual. Singing is not taught. There are six free scholars but no double enrolments, and all the children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are under instruction. The average attainments of the scholars are about *fair*.

BROUGHTON CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 43 ; total, 86. Present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 38 ; total, 72.  
Ordinary attendance, 57.

The fencing and out-buildings have been repaired since the last inspection, and provision made for the better ventilation of the schoolroom. A bell, a shed, and a lavatory are still wanting. All the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught, and the children are clean, orderly, and industrious. The attendance of pupils is increasing. There are ten free scholars but no double enrolments. There are about forty children in the neighbourhood under private tuition not attending the school. The attainments of the scholars are about *very fair*.

BROUGHTON VILLAGE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 34 ; total 63. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 33 ; total, 62.  
Ordinary attendance, 52.

The buildings need painting and some small repairs, which are now under the consideration of the School Board. The furniture is barely sufficient for the increased attendance of pupils. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the general discipline is good. There are ten free scholars and one double enrolment. Seven children of the school ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The average proficiency of the classes is about *very fair*.

BUNDYWALLA

BUNDYWALLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 19 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.

Ordinary attendance, 24.

A water tank is much needed, but in other respects the material condition of the school is now reasonably good. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive to their lessons. Singing is not taught. The schoolroom is well ventilated, and the small attendance is caused by the paucity of children in the locality. There are five free scholars but no double enrolments. Three children of the school age in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is *fair*.

BULLI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 48 ; total, 92. Present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 36 ; total, 73.

Ordinary attendance, 66.

A hat-room is required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. The general discipline is rather lax, but the schoolroom is well ventilated, and the boys have made some progress in squad drill. All the prescribed subjects are taught but singing. There are seven free scholars and three double enrolments. It appears there are five children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is above *fair*.

BULLI, NORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.

Ordinary attendance, 25.

The buildings and fencing need some small repairs, which are now under the consideration of the School Board, but there is an ample supply of school furniture. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the order, industry, and conduct of the pupils is satisfactory. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are seven double enrolments but no free scholars. Five children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is *tolerable*.

CAMDEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 26 ; total, 52. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36.

Ordinary attendance, 35.

The buildings are at present undergoing important alterations and improvements. The cleanliness, order, and behaviour of the pupils are creditable, and the schoolroom is tolerably clean and well ventilated. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are three free scholars and one double enrolment. It appears there are seven children of the school age in the town not under instruction. The average attainments of the scholars are between *fair* and *very fair*.

CAMPBELLTOWN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 55 ; total, 131. Present :—Boys, 72 ; girls, 53 ; total, 125.

Ordinary attendance, 102.

The buildings are new, built of brick, substantial and good. The general discipline is creditable, and the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated. All the prescribed subjects are taught except the Scripture lessons. There are four free scholars, but no double enrolments, and the teacher is not aware of more than seven children of the school age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. The average proficiency of the scholars is *good*.

CAWDOR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 23 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

Ordinary attendance, 36.

This school is held in the Wesleyan Chapel, and the material condition is reasonably good ; but vested buildings are required. The general discipline is satisfactory, and the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated. All the prescribed subjects are taught but singing. There are twenty-eight free scholars but no double enrolments, and nine children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is nearly *very fair*.

COOLANGATTA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 22 ; total, 39. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.

Ordinary attendance, 31.

The schoolroom and residence are in good repair, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There is only one free scholar. Eight children of the school age in the locality are not under instruction, and there are two double enrolments. The attainments of the scholars are between *tolerable* and *fair*.

CORDEAUX RIVER (V.) :—General inspection, 20th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 17 ; total, 33.

Ordinary attendance, 25.

This school has been recently raised from a Provisional to a Public, and the material condition of the premises has been considerably improved. Drawing and singing are not taught, and the general discipline is lax. There are eight free scholars but no double enrolments, and there are only two children in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are about *moderate*.

DAPTO (V.) :—General inspection, 31st October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 26 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 23 ; total, 43.

Ordinary attendance, 36.

The buildings are of brick, recently erected, and well furnished. The school grounds have been planted with ornamental trees. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory in most respects. There are eight free scholars, five double enrolments, and five children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars approach *very fair*.

FAIRY MEADOW (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 28 ; total, 56. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 15 ; total, 35.

Ordinary attendance, 45.

The material condition of the school is reasonably good in all respects. The general discipline is creditable, and the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated. The Presbyterian soiree on the evening of the day of inspection reduced the attendance of scholars at the examination. All the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught except singing. There are two free scholars, two double enrolments, and twelve children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the pupils approach *good*.

GERRINGONG

## GERRINGONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 46 ; total, 83. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 34 ; total, 62.

Ordinary attendance, 60.

Tenders have been invited for making the necessary additions and improvements to the premises. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There are nine free scholars, four double enrolments, and about eighteen children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils is about *good*.

## GLEDSWOOD (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.

Ordinary attendance, 24.

The buildings need some repairs, which are now under the consideration of the School Board. The children are clean, orderly, attentive, and nearly all punctual. Singing is not taught. There are three free scholars, two double enrolments, and seven children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not at school. The attainments of the scholars are *fair*.

## GLENMORE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

Ordinary attendance, 20.

With the exception of some small improvements necessary in connection with the water supply, the material condition of the school is good. The scholars are clean and orderly, and nearly all punctual. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the premises are nicely kept. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The small attendance of scholars recently has been chiefly caused by the paucity of children in the district. It appears there are ten children of the school age not under instruction, and three free scholars, but no double enrolments. The average proficiency of the scholars is above *fair*.

## HURSTVILLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 29 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 29 ; total, 57.

Ordinary attendance, 45.

The buildings are new, substantial, and good, but a bell and a lavatory for the boys are required. All the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught except singing. There is no drill instruction, and the order, cleanliness, attention, and industry of the pupils are only passable. There are twelve double enrolments, but no free scholars. It appears that twenty-four children of the educable ages in the locality are not at school. The proficiency of the scholars is *fair*.

## JERRARA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 20 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.

Ordinary attendance, 38.

Tenders have been accepted for making additions and improvements to the premises. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught but singing. There are no free scholars, double enrolments, nor children of the school age in the district growing up without education. The proficiency of the scholars is *fair*.

## KLAMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th, 26th, and 27th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 158 ; girls, 112 ; total, 270. Present :—Boys, 118 ; girls, 87 ; total, 205.

Ordinary attendance, 200.

An underground water-tank has been recently made, and steps have been taken for painting and repairing the buildings. No eligible tender has yet been received for the erection of the infant school. All the prescribed subjects are taught with skill and success, and the general discipline is satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary subjects, the elder boys are well advanced in the elements of Latin, algebra, and geometry, and a number have passed the University Public Examination. There are sixteen free scholars, six double enrolments, and about twenty children of the educable ages, chiefly at work in the town, not under school instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils is between *good* and *very good*, and the school has been highly beneficial to the district.

## KOGARAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 28 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 22 ; total, 39.

Ordinary attendance, 36.

The school buildings are new and suitable, and the material condition of the school is complete. All the ordinary subjects of instruction are taught, the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory in most respects. There are three free scholars, no double enrolments, and about fifteen children of the school ages in the locality growing up without education. The attainments of the pupils are about *fair*.

## LIVERPOOL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 33 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 25 ; total, 66.

Ordinary attendance, 65.

Lavatories are required, but otherwise the material condition of the school is complete. All the prescribed subjects of instruction are taught, the schoolroom is clean and properly ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory in most respects. There are three free scholars, eight double enrolments, and about twelve children of the educable ages in the town and vicinity not under instruction. The average attainments of the scholars are between *fair* and *very fair*.

## MARSHALL MOUNT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 24 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.

Ordinary attendance, 35.

The premises are now in good repair, and the schoolroom is beautifully clean and well ventilated. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the general discipline is creditable. There are five free scholars, four double enrolments, and about twenty children of the school ages in the locality growing up without education. The attainments of the scholars approach *very fair*.

MEROO

MEROO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.

Ordinary attendance, 31.

The material condition of this school is passable, but vested buildings in a central position are needed. All the land in the neighbourhood belongs to Mr. D. Berry, and a school-site cannot be secured. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing ; the general discipline is satisfactory. There are no free scholars, nor double enrolments, and about ten children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not attending school. The proficiency of the scholars is *very fair*.

MENANGLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 30 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 27 ; total, 49.

Ordinary attendance, 35.

The material condition of the school is good, and the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, but the discipline is lax. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There are six free scholars and no double enrolments, but six children of the school ages in the locality are not under instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

MOORFIELDS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 15 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 12 ; total, 35.

Ordinary attendance, 30.

This school is held in temporary premises, but steps have been taken for the erection of vested buildings. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. Singing is not taught. There are seven free scholars, but no double enrolments, and seven children of educable ages in the place not under instruction. The proficiency of the pupils is about *fair*.

MOUNT KEIRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 41 ; total, 91. Present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 35 ; total, 80.

Ordinary attendance, 70.

Excellent new buildings have been recently erected, and the material condition of the school is very good. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the general discipline is very creditable. There are four free scholars, seven double enrolments, and six children of the school age in the place not under instruction. The average proficiency of the scholars is *very fair*.

MULGOA FOREST (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 11 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 9 ; total 29.

Ordinary attendance, 25.

This school is held in temporary premises, but steps have been taken for the erection of vested buildings. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the general discipline is passable. There are four free scholars, two double enrolments, and ten children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are between *tolerable* and *fair*.

NARELLAN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 20 ; total, 44. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 17 ; total, 38.

Ordinary attendance, 30.

Excellent brick buildings have been recently erected, and the material condition of the school is good. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. There are thirteen free scholars but no double enrolments, and only three children fit for school in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

OMEGA RETREAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 27 ; total, 47.

Ordinary attendance, 45.

The necessary additions and repairs to the premises are in progress, and new desks and forms are to be provided. Singing and drawing are not taught. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the children are industrious, well-behaved, and nearly all punctual. There are three free scholars, no double enrolments, nor children of the school age in the neighbourhood not attending school. The attainments of the pupils are above *very fair*.

PEAKHURST (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 24 ; total, 53. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 23 ; total, 52.

Ordinary attendance, 45.

New buildings have been recently erected, and the material condition of the school is excellent. Singing and drawing are not taught. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. There is only one free scholar, but no double enrolments, and fourteen children of the educable ages in the locality are not attending school. The average attainments of the classes is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

PICTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 66 ; total, 142. Present :—Boys, 68 ; girls, 60 ; total, 128.

Ordinary attendance, 115.

Lavatories for the girls are necessary, and the building up of the schoolroom walls higher at the eaves to keep out the dust, but otherwise the material condition of the school is good. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the elder boys have made some progress in algebra and geometry. The school is clean and properly ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. There are twenty free scholars, one double enrolment, and about fifty-one children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars approach *good*.

PETERBOROUGH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 33 ; total, 71. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 26 ; total, 50.

Ordinary attendance, 52.

This school is held in temporary premises, but arrangements have been made for the erection of vested buildings. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and the general discipline is satisfactory. There are five free scholars, one double enrolment, and about thirty children of the school ages in the neighbourhood not under instruction. The average proficiency of the scholars is *very fair*.

## ROSE VALLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

Ordinary attendance, 18.

The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and the material condition of the school is good. Singing is not taught. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated and the general discipline is passable. The small attendance of scholars is caused by the paucity of children in the district. There are two free scholars, no double enrolments, and five children of the educable ages not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are *tolerable*.

## SHELLHARBOUR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 46 ; girls, 54 ; total, 100. Present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 39 ; total, 80.

Ordinary attendance, 65.

The material condition of the school is good, but it needs painting, and the porch is too small. The necessary improvements have been made since the date of my visit. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, but the pupils are not sufficiently punctual. There is no drill instruction, but the cleanliness, order, and attention are fairly satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are four free scholars, but no double enrolments, and about ten children of school age in the locality not under instruction. The average proficiency of the scholars is about *very fair*.

## TOOLEJOGA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 36 ; total, 76. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 34 ; total, 72.

Ordinary attendance, 60.

Lavatories are required ; but otherwise the material condition of the school is satisfactory. All the ordinary subjects are taught, and the general discipline is creditable ; but for better ventilation the windows of the schoolroom should open at the bottom. There are no free scholars, but it appears that twenty-one children of the school ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. There are three double enrolments. The average proficiency of the pupils is *very fair*.

## VIOLET HILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 24 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 23 ; total, 45.

Ordinary attendance, 42.

Some additions and repairs to the premises are under the consideration of the School Board. Singing and drawing are not taught. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. There are four free scholars, three double enrolments, and about fourteen children of the school ages not under instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils is *fair*.

## WESTBROOK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 24 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38.

Ordinary attendance, 33.

The material condition of the school is passable in most respects. Singing is not taught. The general discipline has been improved since last inspection. There is no drill instruction given to the boys ; but the schoolroom is well ventilated, and provision has been recently made for a permanent supply of water. There are eleven free pupils, no double enrolments, and nine children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction. The average attainments of the scholars are about *tolerable*.

## WILTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 25 ; total, 49. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 19 ; total, 32.

Ordinary attendance, 31.

The buildings have been recently painted, a water tank supplied, and a verandah added to the residence. The schoolroom is clean and properly ventilated, and the general discipline is passable. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. There are six free scholars, one double enrolment, and about twelve children of school age in the neighbourhood not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is between *tolerable and fair*.

## WOLLONGONG (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 82 ; girls, 48 ; total, 130. Present :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 33 ; total, 96.

Ordinary attendance, 105.

The buildings have been recently cemented and painted, and they are much improved in appearance. With the exception of some repairs to the gates and the locks of the doors, the material condition of the school is good. The wet morning was the cause of the small attendance. The order and industry of the scholars are creditable ; but the cleanliness and neatness of the schoolrooms, verandahs, sheds, and premises generally are not fully satisfactory. The ventilation is good. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are seven free scholars and thirty-one double enrolments, but the teacher is not aware of any children of the school age in the town or vicinity not under instruction. The average proficiency of the pupils approaches *very fair*.

## WOLLONGONG (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 40 ; total, 79. Present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 35 ; total, 66.

Ordinary attendance, 60.

The material condition of the school is good, and the order and attention of the scholars are fairly satisfactory, but the schoolroom floor, verandah, and shed were not sufficiently clean. The ventilation has been recently improved. All the prescribed subjects are taught. There are seven free scholars but no double enrolments, and the teacher is not aware of more than six children of the educable age in the town and vicinity not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are about *very fair*.

## WOODSTOCK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 35 ; total, 68. Present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 27 ; total, 53.

Ordinary attendance, 51.

The school is held in temporary premises ; but excellent vested buildings are approaching completion. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. All the ordinary subjects are taught. There are thirteen free scholars, but no double enrolments. It appears that forty children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The average attainments of the scholars are about *good*.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BARGO :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 10 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 10 ; total, 24.  
 Ordinary attendance, 20.

There is no residence for the teacher, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The schoolroom is clean and properly ventilated, and the general discipline is passable. Singing and drawing are not taught ; but the attainments of the pupils in the other branches are about *fair*. There are nine free scholars and one double enrolment. Four children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The records are not quite complete.

BELLAWONGARAH :—Regular inspection, 7th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 8 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 8 ; total, 25.  
 Ordinary attendance, 22.

The material condition of the school is satisfactory in all respects, and the prescribed subjects are taught. The general discipline is passable and the attainments of the scholars are between *tolerable* and *fair*. There are thirteen free scholars and one double enrolment ; ten children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The population of the locality is increasing.

BLACKGOLER :—Regular inspection, 16th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 10 ; total, 23.  
 Ordinary attendance, 18.

There is no residence for the teacher. The school is not sufficiently central for some of the settlers, but arrangements are in progress for the erection of a schoolroom in a more central position at Emu Flat. Singing and drawing are not taught, and some of the pupils are unpunctual ; but otherwise, the discipline and progress of the pupils in learning are *tolerable*. There are eight free scholars (aboriginals), two double enrolments, and three children of the educable ages in the place not under instruction.

BROOK'S POINT :—Regular inspection, 22nd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 11 ; total, 33. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 9 ; total, 24.  
 Ordinary attendance, 21.

There is no residence for the teacher. The roof of the schoolroom is leaky and some additional furniture is required ; the records are incomplete. Singing and drawing are not taught ; the schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the pupils are orderly and attentive to their lessons. The average proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair* ; there are nine free scholars, eight double enrolments, and five children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction.

BULLI MOUNTAIN :—Regular inspection, 25th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 22 ; total, 45. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 21 ; total, 43.  
 Ordinary attendance, 41.

Fencing and out-buildings are required, and there is no residence for the teacher ; the school materials are sufficient in quantity. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the general discipline is fairly satisfactory. There are twenty-four free scholars and sixteen double enrolments ; six children of the school age in the neighbourhood are not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are between *tolerable* and *fair*.

NEW RUN :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.  
 Ordinary attendance, 9.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom is in passable repair, but it needs windows. The books are much worn, but application has been made for a fresh stock. Singing and drawing are not taught, but the proficiency of the pupils in the other branches is *tolerable*. The small attendance of scholars is chiefly caused by the parents keeping their children at work. There are twelve free scholars, no double enrolments, and four children of the educable ages not attending the school.

OAKDALE :—Regular inspection, 12th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21.  
 Ordinary attendance, 15.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom is of wooden slabs and bark, and in passable repair ; but it needs windows. The children are tolerably clean and orderly, but a few are unpunctual. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are twenty-one free scholars but no double enrolments, and four children of the educable ages not under instruction. The majority of the settlers are poor. The proficiency of the scholars is *tolerable*.

SAGGART FIELD :—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 12 ; total, 24.  
 Ordinary attendance, 21.

The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and shingles. Plastering for the walls and a few panes of glass for the windows are required. There is no bell nor clock. The children are not punctual, and the general discipline is rather lax. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are seven free scholars, one double enrolment, and seven children of the school ages in the locality are not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are about *tolerable*.

ST. JOSEPH'S :—Regular inspection, 18th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26.  
 Ordinary attendance, 23.

The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and shingles, and in fair repair, but it needs windows. There is a residence for the teacher. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the average proficiency of the scholars is *tolerable*. The school records are incomplete in some minor details. There are twelve free scholars, no double enrolments, and six children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. Twelve of the pupils present at the examination were aboriginals.

SUGARLOAF HILL :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 8 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.  
 Ordinary attendance, 16.

The schoolroom is in fair repair, and there is a residence for the teacher. Singing and drawing are not taught. The general discipline and attainments of the pupils are *tolerable*. There are three free scholars but no double enrolments, and five children of the educable ages in the locality are not under instruction.

THERESA

## THERESA PARK :—General inspection, 31st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 17 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 23.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom is an old building of wooden slabs and bark, and there is a room at the end used for a play-shed and lavatory. Singing and drawing are not taught. The attendance is very irregular, but otherwise the discipline is passable. There are three free scholars, no double enrolments, and fifteen children of the educable ages in the locality not attending school. The proficiency of the scholars is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

## WEROMBI :—Regular inspection, 21st June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 15 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 22.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom is built of wooden slabs and shingles, and in fair repair. Singing and drawing are not taught. The general discipline and proficiency of the pupils are about *tolerable*. There are eighteen free scholars and two double enrolments, but all the children of the educable ages in the locality are attending school.

## WERRIBERRI :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 13 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 10 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 22.

There is a residence for the teacher, and the material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. Drawing and singing are not taught, but the schoolroom is kept beautifully clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. There are only two free scholars and no double enrolments, but twelve children in the locality are not attending school. The proficiency of the scholars is above *fair*.

## WOODHILL :—Regular inspection, 9th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 18 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 16 ; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 21.

This school is held in a neat weatherboard building, and the material condition is satisfactory. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is creditable for the short time the school has been in operation. There are nine free scholars, but no double enrolments, and fifteen children in the locality not attending school. For the few months the children have been under instruction, the progress in learning is *fair*.

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

## BELMORE :—Regular inspection, 12th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

There is no residence for the teacher, but otherwise the material condition of the school is satisfactory. The schoolroom is clean and properly ventilated, and the general discipline is creditable. All the ordinary subjects are taught but singing, and the proficiency of the pupils is between *very fair* and *good*. There are seven free scholars, three double enrolments, and ten children of the educable ages in the locality are not attending school. Application has recently been made for a Public School at this place.

## ESSEX HILL :—Regular inspection, 12th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13.  
Ordinary attendance, 16.

This school is managed in conjunction with Belmore, and the material condition is reasonably good. The general discipline is creditable. All the ordinary subjects are taught but singing, and the attainments of the pupils are between *very fair* and *good*. There are six free scholars, but no double enrolments, and eight children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood are not attending school.

## BIMLOW :—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 7 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary attendance, 15.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom needs some repairs to the roof and fire-place. The records are incomplete in some respects, and the general discipline is lax. Singing and drawing are not taught, and the home lessons are not regularly prepared. There are no programmes in use. There are four free scholars, eight double enrolments, and three children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending the school. The attainments of the scholars are between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

## MALUNDI :—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.  
Ordinary attendance, 13.

This school is managed in conjunction with Bimlow, and the material condition is not quite complete. Singing and drawing are not taught, and the home lessons are not regularly prepared. The records are incomplete in some respects, and the general discipline is lax. There are four free scholars, no double enrolments, and four children of the school ages in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

## CLIFTON HILL :—General inspection, 15th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 13 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.  
Ordinary attendance, 14.

There is no residence for the teacher. The schoolroom needs windows, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. Singing and drawing are not taught. The children are clean, orderly, and well behaved. There are no free scholars, nor double enrolments, and all the children of the educable ages in the place are attending school. The attainments of the scholars are *tolerable*.

## TOONULLI :—General inspection, 15th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 7 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.  
Ordinary attendance, 11.

This school is managed in conjunction with Clifton Hill, and the material state of the premises is passable. The children are clean, orderly, and well-behaved. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are no free scholars nor double enrolments, and all the educable children of the place are attending school. The proficiency of the scholars is about *moderate*.

W. M'INTYRE,

Inspector, Camden District.

CUMBERLAND



There are very few places in the district where the means of education are not placed, or about to be placed within reasonable reach of children of a suitable school age. In some places, however, several schools exist, the replacement of which by one large school would be serviceable to the cause of education. Having written in previous reports of this matter, I now simply refer to the towns or localities in question, viz., Burwood, Kurrajong, Lane Cove, Parramatta, Penrith, Petersham, Richmond, Rouse Hill, Ryde, and Windsor.

Considerable activity has been manifested by School Boards in promoting the material interests of the schools under their charge, but—with a few honorable exceptions—the supervision otherwise is not of much value. In the majority of cases, the Chairman of a Denominational School Board is the only member who exerts an active influence on behalf of the school.

To sum up: the organization has improved, and steps have been taken for its still further improvement; the discipline is mild, and in most cases fairly healthy; the average attendance for the year has slightly increased; and the number of the schools reasonably satisfying the "standard" has augmented by 10 per cent. on that of 1876.

For special remarks on the condition of each school inspected, see the summaries hereto attached.

J. M'CREIDIE,  
Inspector, Cumberland District.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

### SUMMARIES of Reports for 1877.

#### BAULKHAM HILLS (Vested):—General inspection, 29th August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 17; girls, 19; total, 36.

The new brick premises are suitable and in good condition, except that the gable-end on the south side is very damp after rain. The school is furnished with a lavatory, but there are no weather-sheds. Trees, the gift of the Chairman of the Board, have been planted around the playground. The pupils are punctual, but scarcely two-thirds of them are regular. Almost all are tidy and of respectful demeanour, and they are fairly attentive. The government is mild but firm and watchful, and the prevailing tone is fairly pleasing. The methods are suitable. The teaching is energetic and fairly intelligent, and the results are from tolerable to fair.

#### BLACKTOWN (Vested):—General inspection, 30th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 31; girls, 28; total, 59.

The school premises are new and in good condition. The playground needs some clearing, and the residence would be improved by a back verandah and a detached kitchen. Since its recent opening the school has been well attended, and the pupils are punctual, clean, and fairly attentive. The government is mild but firm, and the moral tone is promising. The subjects are suitable, the teaching is methodical and industrious, and the attainments are about tolerable. This has superseded the Blacktown Provisional School.

#### BURWOOD (Primary—Vested):—Regular inspection, 28th and 29th May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 119; girls, 58; total, 177.

The school is in excellent material condition, and is well organized. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly; they are punctual, neat in appearance, and well-conducted. Excellent order is maintained, and the government is judicious and effective. The instruction is of full range and carefully regulated. Suitable methods are adopted, and the teaching is prosecuted with earnestness, vigour, and skill. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—Lower second, fair to very fair; second, very fair+; third, very fair+; fourth, good+.

#### BURWOOD (Infants—Vested):—Regular inspection, 28th May.

Numbers present:—Boys, 55; girls, 30; total, 85.

The schoolroom is a good one, and is well supplied with educational requisites. A very fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, clean, and tidily dressed. The government is mild but effective, and the order is good. All the subjects prescribed for Infants' Schools are taught. The instruction is judiciously regulated; suitable methods are adopted, but they should be applied with greater animation and earnestness. The proficiency is—First class, fair; second, fair+; third, fair to very fair.

#### CASTLEREAGH (Non-vested):—Regular inspection, 1st August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 16; girls, 21; total, 37.

The buildings are utterly unsuitable, but action has been taken for the erection of new ones, which however have been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining a proper site. The furniture is suitable, and there is a fair supply of teaching materials. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are fairly attentive and orderly. The government is quiet but firm, and the prevailing tone of the school is fairly pleasing. The methods are suitable, the teaching is systematic but wanting in energy, and the results somewhat exceed tolerable.

#### COLYTON (Vested):—Regular inspection, 1st March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 14; girls, 11; total, 25.

Some repairs have been effected on the premises since last inspection, and there is a fair supply of furniture and teaching materials. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are tolerably attentive and orderly. The discipline is slack, and the children are wanting in power of application to work. The subjects do not include singing, the teaching is feeble, and the results are about moderate.

#### UNDAS (Vested):—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 34; girls, 35; total, 69.

The material condition is on the whole satisfactory. The school is properly furnished and supplied with necessary working appliances. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are generally speaking fairly orderly and attentive. The discipline lacks vigour, and the pupils need to apply themselves more heartily to their work. The methods are suitable, the teaching is careful and industrious but wanting in energy and point, and the attainments are about tolerable. The absence of the Assistant from the school tended to lower the proficiency.

#### DURAL (Non-vested):—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Numbers present:—Boys, 15; girls, 21; total, 36.

The material state of the school is fairly satisfactory, and the records are correctly kept. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is mild but needs greater vigour, and the prevailing tone is fairly pleasing. The subjects do not embrace singing, the methods are suitable if well applied, and the teaching is industrious but deficient in point and force. The average proficiency is tolerable.

EMU (Vested) :—General inspection, 25th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36; girls, 29; total, 65.

The premises are built of stone, and are commodious and in good condition. The school is well furnished, but the supply of maps and diagrams is meagre. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular. The discipline seems mild but firm, and produces very fair order. The tone of the school is promising, for the time it has been in operation. The subjects and classification accord with "standard" rules, the teaching seems careful and energetic, and the attainments reach tolerable +. The school has been only a short time open.

FIVE DOCK (Vested) :—General inspection, 16th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32; girls, 26; total, 58.

The premises are built of stone, and are new, commodious, and suitable. The residence is the best in the district. Altogether the material condition is very satisfactory. The government is mild, but seems reasonably firm and watchful; and the pupils are clean, orderly, and fairly attentive. The methods are suitable, the teaching is systematic and careful but needs greater vigour, and the attainments are about fair. The school has increased in numbers since the opening of the new buildings.

FREEMAN'S REACH (Vested) :—General inspection, 27th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39; girls, 17; total, 56.

The buildings are new and in good condition, but the school-room is too small for the attendance. The attendance being larger than expected, the stock of books, &c., is scanty. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive. The discipline is mild, the subjects comprise all prescribed but singing, and the teaching is careful and industrious. The attainments reach tolerable +. The school has not been long in operation.

GREENDALE (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 9th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21.

The roof is in need of repair, and there are no closets; but improvements and repairs are to be effected shortly. There is a sufficient supply of furniture and needful teaching appliances. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are fairly orderly and tolerably attentive. The government is mild but firm, and the general tone is tolerably healthy. The methods are suitable, the teaching is careful and industrious but wanting in animation, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

GUILDFORD (Vested) :—General inspection, 7th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28.

The buildings are new and suitable, but require attention in some respects. On the whole, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The government is mild, and the general tone of the school is fairly promising. The instruction is complete for the classification, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is marked by care and industry rather than by point or force. The attainments range from tolerable to fair.

HASLEM'S CREEK (Non-vested) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

The school is conducted in a building belonging to the Meat Preserving Company. It is tolerably suitable for the attendance, and is properly equipped with furniture supplied by the Council. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is mild, and the prevailing spirit is tolerably pleasing. Drawing is omitted from the prescribed subjects, the teaching is earnest and industrious, and the proficiency approaches an average of tolerable.

HORNSBY (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 12th and 13th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35.

Some repairs and improvements are needed to the buildings, but otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The government is mild, and effects fair order and attention. The subjects and methods are appropriate, the teaching is careful and industrious, and the average proficiency somewhat exceeds tolerable.

HUNTER'S HILL (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 7th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39; girls, 23; total, 62.

The premises are in good condition and carefully kept, but the playground is scanty. The school is supplied with needful teaching appliances, and is well furnished. The discipline is mild, but needs greater vigour. The instruction is carefully regulated, and the methods are suitable, the teaching is industrious but lacks penetrative force, and the average proficiency is about fair.

KELLYVILLE (Non-vested) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 14; total, 25.

The school is fairly furnished and supplied with necessary materials; but the building is a poor one, and there is no residence. Steps have now been taken to erect new vested premises. The discipline produces fair order and attention; the regulation of the instruction and the methods in use are tolerably suitable, the teaching is passably careful and industrious, and the results reach an average of nearly tolerable.

KURRAJONG, SOUTH (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 22; total, 35.

New premises are in course of erection to replace the present old ones. The school is fairly furnished and supplied with necessary requisites. The discipline is mild but tolerably firm and watchful, and produces fair order and attention. The subjects do not embrace drawing, and the classification requires some amendment. The teaching is careful and industrious rather than pointed or forcible, and the average proficiency is tolerable +.

LANE COVE (Vested) :—General inspection, 14th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 34; girls, 34; total, 68.

Good stone buildings have been completed since last inspection, but the playground needs clearing of obstructions. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and a healthy working spirit pervades the school. The government is kindly but watchful and firm. The teaching is marked by industry and fair energy, and the average proficiency reaches fair +.

LEICHHARDT

LEICHBARDT (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 14th and 15th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 89 ; girls, 58 ; total, 147.

The accommodation is too small for the attendance, but steps have been taken to form an Infant Department. The discipline is kindly but lacks prompt vigour. Fair order is maintained in the circumstances, and the pupils are very fairly attentive under examination. The instruction is properly regulated, the teaching is industrious and careful, and the results average about fair. The attendance continues increasing.

LLANDEILO (Non-vested) :—Regular inspection, 31st July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 12 ; total, 21.

The roof and closets need repair. The schoolroom is fairly furnished and supplied with necessary teaching materials. The pupils are only tolerably punctual, orderly, or attentive, and the tone of the school is only moderately healthy. The discipline is slack. The instruction is not regulated or fully registered. The methods are moderately suitable, the teaching is wanting in intelligence, industry, and thoroughness, and the attainments range from indifferent to moderate.

LOWER PORTLAND (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 25th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29.

The material condition is satisfactory. Fencing and provision for water have been made since last inspection. The discipline produces very fair order and attention, the instruction is well regulated and registered, and the teaching is productive of fully fair results.

LUDDENHAM (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 24 ; total, 38.

The buildings are in good condition, and the school is supplied with necessary educational appliances. The government is mild and firm but wants promptness. The prevailing tone of the school is fairly healthy, the teaching is painstaking though wanting in animation and energy, and the average proficiency is about fair.

M'DONALD, CENTRAL (Vested) :—General inspection, 18th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 4 ; total, 14.

The buildings need some repairs, and the fencing is not in good condition. Otherwise, the school is materially in a passable state. The instruction is partially regulated, the teaching is earnest and industrious, and the average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

M'DONALD, LOWER (Vested) :—General inspection, 19th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 8 ; total, 17.

The material condition is fairly satisfactory. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline is passably firm, the teaching is industrious, and the attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

MULGOA (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 7th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 14 ; total, 35.

Some repairs are needed to the roof and ceiling, but otherwise the premises are in tolerable condition. The pupils are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive. The government is mild, and the prevailing spirit is fairly healthy. The subjects embrace all prescribed but singing, the methods are of modern caste, and the teaching produces tolerable results.

NORTH RICHMOND (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 18 ; total, 45.

The material condition is good. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline lacks vigour. The subjects do not include singing, drawing, or geometry among the prescribed subjects. The classification is injudicious, the teaching is wanting in point and energy, and the average proficiency is barely tolerable. Altogether this school is not in a thriving condition.

PARRAMATTA (Primary—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 5th, 6th, and 7th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62 ; girls, 32 ; total, 94.

Since last inspection a residence has been provided for the teacher, and various other improvements have been effected on the premises. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and manifest a healthy working spirit. The discipline is very good, the teaching is thorough and intelligent, and the average proficiency exceeds very fair—that of the fourth class being good.

PARRAMATTA (Infants—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 4th and 5th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 35 ; total, 82.

The school is conducted in two adjacent rooms, each fitted with a gallery. An adjoining portion of ground has been leased by the Council, but is not yet in use. The material condition is fairly satisfactory. As far as the teacher is concerned, the discipline is very good. The instruction is well regulated, the methods are suitable and vigorously applied, and the teaching is earnest, intelligent, and energetic. The average proficiency exceeds very fair, that of the more advanced classes being good +.

PARRAMATTA, SOUTH (Primary—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 12th and 13th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 48 ; total, 109.

The buildings are commodious and in good condition, and a residence is in course of erection. The school is well furnished and supplied with necessary teaching materials. The discipline secures good order and attention, and a healthy tone pervades the school. The instruction is properly regulated, the methods are appropriate and industriously applied, and the teaching is careful but would be improved by greater vigour. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair—the fourth class reaches very fair.

PARRAMATTA, SOUTH (Infants—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 11th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 48 ; total, 93.

The schoolroom is a good one and properly furnished. The only noticeable want is that of a weather-shed. The discipline produces good order and attention on the part of the pupils, among whom a healthy tone prevails. All subjects common to infant schools are taught. The work is well regulated and registered, suitable methods are energetically applied, and the teaching is earnest, animated, and effective, producing an average proficiency of from very fair to good—the fourth class being about good.

PENNANT HILLS (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 11th and 12th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40.

The premises are suitable, and in good repair. The school is well furnished, and supplied with requisite materials. The general demeanour of the pupils is fairly pleasing, but they do not show sufficient spirit at their work. The discipline is mild but not sufficiently vigorous. The subjects comprise all prescribed but singing, the teaching is careful but not energetic, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

PENRITH (Primary—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 98 ; girls, 76 ; total, 174.

The grounds and property are well kept, and the material condition on the whole may be pronounced good, the only desirable addition being that of weather-sheds. The government is firm and vigilant, and secures good order and attention. The classification and methods are appropriate, the teaching is systematic and vigorous, and the average proficiency exceeds very fair. Since the date of inspection an Infant Department has been connected with the school.

PITT TOWN (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 6th and 7th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 40 ; total, 85.

The teacher's residence is in bad condition, but otherwise the material condition is tolerable. Action has been taken for the erection of new vested premises. The pupils are orderly and very fairly attentive. The discipline is firm and watchful, and the prevailing spirit of the school is pleasing. The methods are intelligent, the teaching is industrious and well regulated, and the average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

PRCS 'ECT (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 9 ; total, 35.

The premises are in good condition, and there is a fair stock of teaching appliances. The discipline is mild but firm, and produces very fair order and attention. The lesson documents are carefully compiled, the teaching is careful and painstaking, and the results somewhat exceed an average of fair.

REGENTVILLE (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 21st June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.

There is no residence, and the schoolroom is too small and otherwise unsuitable. Steps for the erection of new vested premises have been taken by the Council. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the discipline is firm and watchful. The teaching is marked by care and energy, and the results average about fair.

RICHMOND (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 20th and 21st March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 56 ; total, 113.

Action has been taken for the erection of a teacher's residence, and for effecting other improvements ; and otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. The discipline secures good order and attention, and, generally speaking, a healthy tone prevails throughout the school. The teaching is energetic, and productive of results reaching an average of nearly very fair.

ROOTY HILL (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 25th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16.

The material condition of the buildings is good, and the school is supplied with necessary materials. The pupils are clean and fairly orderly and attentive. The discipline is mild but needs greater energy, the teaching is fairly careful and industrious, and the results are from tolerable to fair. The attendance is not satisfactory, but it seems doubtful if any thing short of compulsion will effect a permanent improvement.

ROUSE HILL (Non-vested) :—Regular inspection, 26th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38.

The school is held in leased premises, formerly used in connection with the Church of England. The material condition is, generally speaking, fairly satisfactory. The discipline produces very fair order and attention, and is marked by firmness and fair vigilance. The methods are suitable, the instruction is fairly regulated and effective, and the results are about fair.

RYDE (Primary—Vested) :—General inspection, 28th and 29th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 49 ; total, 116.

The material condition, with a few improvements to be effected, is entirely satisfactory. Excellent stone buildings have been erected, consisting of a Primary and an Infant Schoolroom, and a comfortable residence. The discipline produces good order and attention, and speaking generally a healthy tone runs through the school. The methods are suitable, the teaching is earnest and careful, and the average proficiency is from fair to very fair—that of the fourth class being about very fair.

RYDE (Infants—Vested) :—General inspection, 27th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 47 ; total, 83.

The schoolroom is new, commodious, and in every way suitable. The general organization and material condition are very satisfactory. The pupils are orderly and attentive, and the discipline is kindly and effective, causing a healthy moral tone to pervade the school. The course of instruction is complete, the teaching is earnest and vigorous, and the average proficiency is very fair.

SMITHFIELD (Vested) :—General inspection, 22nd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48.

The residence is damp and unhealthy, and needs attention. Some improvements have been effected since last inspection, and others are projected. The government is mild but needs energy and watchfulness to check and prevent minor faults. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive. The methods are suitable, the teaching needs greater vigour but is fairly effective, and the results are about fair.

SOUTH CREEK (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 2nd and 3rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 77 ; girls, 73 ; total, 150.

The material condition is not satisfactory, but new premises are in course of erection. The discipline is genial but firm and watchful, and induces orderly and attentive habits among the pupils. The lesson documents are well drawn up the teaching is earnest, systematic, and thorough, and the average proficiency is very fair—the highest class reaching from very fair to good.

ST. ALBAN'S

ST. ALEAN'S (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 20th and 21st September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.

In its material aspect this school is unsatisfactory, but a tender has been accepted for the erection of suitable buildings. The discipline is mild but firm, the methods are appropriate, and the teaching is industrious and produces fair results.

WALLGROVE (Vested) :—Regular inspection, 2nd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 9 ; total, 26.

The buildings are in good condition, and the material state is on the whole satisfactory. The prevailing spirit of the school is pleasing, the pupils being fairly orderly and attentive. Industry and care mark the teaching, the classification and methods are appropriate, and the results exceed tolerable.

WINDSOR (Infants—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 13th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 37 ; total, 61.

The schoolroom is commodious and well equipped. The government is mild, but needs greater energy. Very fair order and attention are maintained, and the general tone is pleasing. Sustained vigour is necessary in the teaching, which produces an average of from fair to very fair.

WINDSOR (Primary—Vested) :—Regular inspection, 14th and 15th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 37 ; total, 103.

Tenders have been called for various improvements and repairs. When these are effected the material condition will be thoroughly satisfactory. Very fair order and attention are the result of the discipline, which is mild but lacking in energy and promptness. The lesson documents are well drawn up, the teaching is careful and industrious but wanting in vigour, and the average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

YARRAMUNDI (Non-vested) :—General inspection, 23rd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 20 ; total 45.

In its material aspect this school is very bad ; it is held in a dilapidated old building which is scarcely safe on a windy day. Action has been taken to erect suitable buildings, but the difficulty of securing a site is as usual the cause of delay. The government is genial but watchful and firm, and promises to secure a healthy tone. The teaching is careful and industrious, the classification and methods are judicious, and the attainments average about tolerable.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BLACKTOWN :—Regular inspection, 29th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

The material condition of the school is on the whole tolerable ; it is conducted in a room in the teacher's residence. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. They exhibit moderate self-reliance and accuracy under examination. The discipline is too slack, the teaching is only moderately effective, and the results attain an average of moderate. This school has been closed since the opening of a new Public School in the locality.

KEMP'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18.

The buildings, which are of the usual rough bush description, are in fair repair, and the school-room is tolerably furnished. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive. The subjects taught do not embrace singing or drawing. The methods are moderately intelligent, the teaching is industrious and tolerably effective, and the average proficiency reaches tolerable. The attendance has decreased through the removal of certain families from the locality.

LOWER HAWKESBURY :—General inspection, 19th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 14 ; total, 23.

The school building is suitable, and in fair repair ; it is tolerably furnished, and supplied with necessary teaching requisites. The pupils are regular and punctual, tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline is mild but firm, and the tone of the school is promising. The instruction is partially regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching seems industrious rather than energetic. The average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable. The school was re-opened a few weeks, after being closed for a considerable period.

M'DONALD RIVER :—General inspection, 20th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16.

The material condition is only tolerable on the whole, whether as regards the schoolroom, the furniture, or teaching requisites. Since the school re-opened very recently, the pupils have been more than usually regular. They are only tolerably clean and moderately attentive. The government is mild but fairly watchful. The moral tone is low ; the subjects do not embrace singing or drawing ; and the classification (that of the previous teacher) needs revision. The pupils are weak in self-reliance and mental effort, and the attainments are barely indifferent. The school has been only two weeks under the charge of the present teacher.

PORTLAND HEAD :—Regular inspection, 8th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 10 ; total, 22.

The school is conducted in the Presbyterian Church, with the furniture of which it is hampered, only a small space at one end being left for the school. There is a tolerable supply of requisite appliances. The discipline is slack, and the pupils are consequently only moderately orderly. Singing is omitted from the prescribed subjects, the teaching is industrious but feeble, and the attainments are about moderate.

THE VINEYARD :—Regular inspection, 24th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

The buildings are of slab, with bark roof, the latter part of which needs repair. Otherwise, the school is tolerably furnished, and supplied with needful materials. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is mild, and needs greater energy. The methods are tolerably intelligent, the teaching is moderately effective, and the general proficiency is about moderate.

WOODFORD BAY :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23.

In its material aspect the condition of this school is bad. The building has a chimney, and the floor is in need of repair. The pupils are regular and fairly orderly and attentive. The discipline is mild but firm, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is industrious. The attainments reach tolerable, and the general spirit of the school is pleasing.

HALF-TIME

## HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

AUSTRALIAN FARM :—General inspection, 24th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 7 ; total, 22.

The schoolroom is fairly suitable, and is moderately furnished ; but there are no out-houses, and the playground is unfenced. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. They are fairly orderly and attentive. The government is mild but firm. The subjects embrace all prescribed but singing, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is earnest and industrious. The general tone of the school is pleasing, and the proficiency averages about tolerable. This school is worked with that at Wiseman's Ferry.

BAR POINT :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 10 ; total, 13.

The schoolroom is commodious and suitably furnished with desks and forms belonging to the Council, transferred from another school. About four-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. They are fairly orderly and attentive. The government is kindly but firm. The course of instruction includes all enjoined for the classification, which is judicious. The methods are appropriate, the teaching is careful, and the results reach somewhat over tolerable. The pupils manifest an interest in their work, and fairly exert themselves. Bar Point school alternates with that at Peate's Ferry.

CHARLEVILLE :—General inspection, 8th August

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15.

The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, and is fairly furnished and supplied with necessary materials. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably orderly, attentive, and self-reliant. The discipline, regulation of instruction, and the results of the teaching may be pronounced tolerable ; the subjects taught do not comprise singing. This school is worked in conjunction with Mulgoa Forest Mountain.

MULGOA FOREST MOUNTAIN :—General inspection, 8th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

The schoolroom is small but equal to the attendance, which is lowered by the operation of another school in the locality. The building is in fair repair, and the school is tolerably supplied with needful teaching appliances. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular, the discipline is firm, the teaching careful, and the attainments reach an average of tolerable.

PEATE'S FERRY :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 6 ; total, 10.

The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, but old and infested by the white ant ; it is moderately furnished and tolerably supplied with needful requisites. About four-fifths of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and evince a cheerful interest in their work. The instruction is fairly regulated, the teaching is industrious and painstaking, and the average proficiency is about tolerable.

UPPER COLO :—Regular inspection, 23rd October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 6 ; total, 16.

The schoolroom is tolerably suitable, and is very clean and tidy ; it is tolerably furnished with necessary materials. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly orderly and attentive, and the prevailing tone of the school is healthy. The discipline is fairly effective, the instruction is properly regulated, and the teaching gives results ranging from tolerable to fair. This school alternates with that of Wheeny Creek.

WHEENY CREEK :—Regular Inspection, 22nd October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22.

The school is conducted in a room of a private house ; it is moderately suitable, and tolerably supplied with furniture and necessary teaching material. Nearly all the pupils are regular and punctual. They are fairly orderly and attentive, and the prevailing tone of the school is healthy. The discipline is mild but firm, the teaching is careful and painstaking, and the proficiency attains the mark of from tolerable to fair.

WISEMAN'S FERRY :—General inspection, 18th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.

The school is conducted in the room of a private residence ; it is fairly suitable, but it is desirable that a separate schoolroom should be provided by the residents of the locality. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they manifest fair order and tolerable self-reliance. The discipline is firm, the instruction is careful, and the results are about tolerable.

## GOULBURN DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report for the year 1877.

THE total number of schools in operation during the year was 102, of which 86 were in existence for the whole year. Of the remaining sixteen (16),—

Six (6), viz.,	Marulan (Public) .....	No longer necessary
	Cullarin (Provisional) .....	} Insufficient numbers.
	High Range (Provisional) .....	
	Quialego (Half-time) .....	
	Burrawang (C.E.) .....	Superseded by Public Schools.
	Mittagong (R.C.) .....	Not necessary, and insufficient numbers—
closed during the	course of the year ; four (4), viz.,—	
	Myrtleville (Public)	
	Roslyn	
	Burrawang (Half-time)	
	Cararawell	
were resuscitated ;	and six (6), viz.,—	
	Burrawang, East (Public)	
	Kangaroo River	
	North Goulburn	
	Nowra Hill	
	Pyree	
	Beaumont (Provisional)—	
were newly established.		

Only

Only four (4) out of the thirteen (13) promised Public Schools enumerated in last year's Report have yet come into existence, but one more (Burrawang) is now ready for opening, and at two others (Milton and Bendeela) the school buildings are in course of erection; tenders have been approved for the erection of two others, viz., Jerrara (East Argyle) and Woodhouselee; and a site has been secured at Sutton Forest, so there are three—Yarrunga, Terrara, and Green Gully—regarding which no definite progress has yet been made. It so happens, however, that these three places are not altogether educationally destitute, as their wants are more or less inefficiently met by existing schools in their neighbourhood. Difficulties in the way of obtaining sites—at Yarrunga and Green Gully from the Government and at Terrara from private proprietors—have constituted the chief obstacle in these cases.

Necessary preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of the following schools in places at present unsupplied:—

Burroman . . . . .	Provisional.
Curraweela . . . . .	} Half-time.
Yorkborough . . . . .	
Bourke . . . . .	} Half-time.
Grace Mount . . . . .	
Reedy Creek (Irishtown) . . . . .	} Provisional.
Third Creek . . . . .	
Gullen Flat (Pomeroy) . . . . .	
Forest Lodge . . . . .	
Myonga Creek . . . . .	

As however the establishment of these schools will depend mainly upon the people providing and furnishing schoolhouses, it is doubtful in some of the cases when the schools will open.

When the prospective schools now enumerated are brought into existence some 500 additional children will be provided for, but there will be a few places still left educationally destitute. Tarlo, Windellama, Yarralaw, and the Abercrombie may be cited.

The Provisional Schools at Barréngarry and Bundanoon have been converted into Public Schools; and the Half-time School at Springfield has become a Provisional School, under the name of Mangamore. Application has also been received for the conversion of the Mullengullenga Provisional School into a Public School.

Three of the unnecessary schools, viz., Marulan (Public), Burrawang (C.E.), and Mittagong (R.C.) have been closed; but, on the other hand, North Goulburn now possesses two schools while it requires only one, and the expense of a second establishment is very considerable.

One hundred and one (101) out of the 102 schools were fully inspected; the remaining one, High Range (Provisional), closed early in the year, before I had an opportunity of visiting it. In addition to this, the majority of the schools were incidentally inspected, some of them more than once. In respect of efficiency—

46	schoools	were	found	to	be	below	the	standard.
38	"	"	"	"	"	up	to	"
17	"	"	"	"	"	above	"	"

So that upwards of 54 per cent. of the schools satisfied the standard. This is an improvement of upwards of 4 per cent. on last year's results, and speaks well and hopefully for the quality of the work done. The teachers, while showing no abatement in industry and attention, display increasing professional skill as the result of the combination of their experience with their knowledge of principles. As vacancies are generally filled by trained young persons entering the service with the avowed intention of making teaching the business of their lives, this is a healthy and encouraging sign. No organic changes in the curriculum or routine of the schools have been made. The condition of each school will be seen from the summaries of my reports attached hereto.

The work of improvement in the material condition of schools is steadily going on. Schoolhouses are going up where there were none, old worn-out buildings are being gradually replaced by new ones, and repairs to school buildings have been effected.

To sum up:—

1. The number of schools has but slightly increased, and the number of uneducated children has consequently not been materially diminished.
2. There are no less than nineteen localities for which schools are either promised or applied for, but it cannot be predicted when these schools will come into operation, inasmuch as after the Council has decided to establish schools long delays (sometimes extending over years) occur, arising chiefly from the difficulty of obtaining sites for Public Schools, and of getting applicants to provide and furnish buildings for Provisional and Half-time Schools.
3. There are some localities in which it would appear to be useless to expect necessary schools to be brought into existence as long as the initiative devolves on the residents.
4. Educational agency has been economized by the closing of three (3) unnecessary schools; but this has been to a considerable extent neutralized by the maintenance of two schools at North Goulburn instead of only one as required.
5. The proportion of satisfactorily efficient schools has risen from 50 to over 54 per cent.
6. The ability and general qualifications of the teachers continue to improve. Applicants for vacancies are numerous, and comprise a sufficient number of eligible persons.
7. A good deal has been done in the way of providing and improving school buildings.
8. Experience warrants the belief that progress in the schools already in existence may be regarded as assured, but shows that under existing circumstances necessary schools cannot be brought into existence with the facility and expedition that are desirable.

Inspector's Office, Goulburn,  
31st December, 1877.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

#### SUMMARIES of Reports on Schools inspected during the year 1877.

##### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BERRIMA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th September.

Enrolled, 75. Present, 62.

The organization and general discipline are good to very good. The results of instruction exceed fair. The school is in a very fair state of efficiency.

BOWRALL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th September.

Enrolled, 65. Present, 45.

The organization is very fair; the general discipline fair. The results of instruction are tolerable to fair. The general results approach fair.

BREADALBANE

BREADALBANE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled, 32. Present, 13.

Arrangements have been made (now fully carried out) for satisfactorily superseding the material provisions. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is good. The instruction produces fair results. The school is in a fair state of efficiency, and has improved in all respects except numbers. At the time of inspection the attendance was affected by the prevalence of ophthalmia.

BUNDANOON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Enrolled, 38. Present, 35.

The school has developed into a Public School since last inspection, but the material condition and internal organization remain unchanged. The general discipline is fairly satisfactory. The general instructional results approach tolerable. The school is in a tolerable state of efficiency. Upwards of one-fifth of the school population are kept away from school by their parents.

BURRAWANG, EAST (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Enrolled, 37. Present, 37.

The school opened under wholly temporary arrangements three weeks prior to the inspection. The material provisions are tolerably suitable as a make-shift. The internal organization is correct and tolerably complete in the main. The discipline is very fair and promises to improve. In respect of instruction the school is in a tolerably satisfactory state. Under all the circumstances it is impossible to estimate accurately the value of the teacher's work.

BURRIER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Enrolled, 42. Present, 30.

The material provisions are unchanged, but there is now a prospect of getting new buildings. The internal organization and general discipline are fair. The instructional results are from tolerable to fair. The general efficiency approaches fair.

BURRILL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th June.

Enrolled, 53. Present, 48.

The material provisions are inadequate to the wants of the place. The numbers keep up well. The internal organization and the general discipline are but tolerable at the best. The instructional results are below moderate. The general efficiency is about moderate. It is incommensurate with the circumstances of the place.

CAMBEWARRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd May.

Enrolled, 69. Present, 60.

Considerable material improvements have been effected, but the general aspect admits of improvement in the way of ornamentation. The internal organization is very fair. The general discipline is good. The results of instruction are barely tolerable in the first class, taught by the pupil-teacher; but are very fair in the second, third, and fourth, taught by the master.

CARRICK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.

Enrolled, 37. Present, 32.

Material condition unchanged; internal organization good; general discipline very fair; results of instruction tolerable to fair; general efficiency fair.

CHATSBURY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th August.

Enrolled, 38. Present, 37.

The material organization has been rendered satisfactory. Internally, the school is correctly organized. The discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are fair in the third class, and about tolerable in the second and first—average, tolerable +. The school is in a healthy state, and in a fair state of efficiency.

COLLECTOR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th March.

Enrolled, 47. Present, 33.

The material organization and condition are very good. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are from tolerable to fair. Improvement is observable in all respects except numbers. The educational requirements of the locality are tolerably well met by the management of the school.

COTTAWALLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th April.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 25.

The schoolroom is not well lighted. The internal organization is very fair. The general discipline is from tolerable to fair. The instructional results range from tolerable to fair. The results as a whole indicate general improvement. More than one-third of the children of school age in the locality are kept away from the school by their parents.

CROOBYAR (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th June.

Enrolled, 139. Present, 103.

The material provisions are unchanged. The internal organization is correct generally. General discipline very good. The results of the instruction exceed very fair. Elementary algebra and the text of the first three books of Euclid are extras in the fourth class. The general efficiency of the school approaches good.

CROOKWELL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Enrolled, 41. Present, 18.

The material provisions are sufficient and complete. Internally, the school is correctly organized. The instruction produces tolerable + results. The general discipline is very fair. The numbers were low on the day of inspection in consequence of inclement weather. Only about half the school population are enrolled.

NOTE.—The numbers showed an upward tendency towards the end of the year.

CURRAWANG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th March.

Enrolled, 74. Present, 39.

Improvements have rendered the material organization and condition very fairly sufficient for present requirements. The internal organization is correct. The general discipline is very good. The first class is in a moderate, the second, third, and fourth in a very fair state of proficiency. The enrolment is little better than seven-ninths of the school population. No satisfactory reason can be ascertained for the absence of the others. At the time of inspection the prevalence of ophthalmia affected the attendance. Elementary algebra and Latin are added to the ordinary subjects.

## ELING FOREST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th September.

Enrolled, 27. Present, 21.

Material provisions unchanged. Internal organization very fair. General discipline good. Instructional results very fair +. The general efficiency exceeds very fair.

## GOULBURN (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th December.

Enrolled, 113. Present, 97.

Nothing has been done to the premises since last inspection. Several improvements are required, some of them pressingly so. The general appearance of the premises might be considerably improved. The internal organization is good. The boys are well disciplined, and are taught easy mathematics and Latin in addition to the ordinary subjects; their general proficiency approaches good. The general efficiency has been maintained.

## GOULBURN (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th, 29th, and 30th November.

Enrolled, 86. Present, 67.

The material provisions are unchanged. Internal organization correct and generally complete. General discipline very good. Instructional results very fair (full). General efficiency good.

## GOULBURN (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th and 27th November.

Enrolled, 186. Present, 144.

The material provisions are unchanged. The internal organization and the general discipline are fair. The instructional results are from fair to very fair. The general efficiency has been affected by the long absence from duty of the head of the department—it is fair.

## GULEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Enrolled, 61. Present, 42.

A good four-roomed teacher's residence has been built, and the material organization is otherwise in process of completion. The internal organization is tolerable. The general discipline is very fair. The instructional results are from moderate to tolerable. The general efficiency is much affected by the way in which the children are kept away from school. Fully one-third of the children of school age have yet to be sent to the school.

NOTE.—Towards the end of the year both the enrolment and the regularity of attendance improved.

## KANGALOOON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th February.

Enrolled, 48. Present, 41.

The material provisions are unchanged; they cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. The internal organization is very fair. The general discipline is good. The pupils' proficiency exceeds fair.

NOTE.—New and suitable vested building are now (end of year) in course of erection.

## KANGALOOON, WEST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Enrolled, 36. Present, 35.

The material provisions are sufficient for present wants. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is very fair. The proficiency of the pupils is about tolerable. The school is in a state which is a proper basis for good work and progress.

## KANGAROO RIVER (V.) :—General inspection, 16th October.

Enrolled, 31. Present, 31.

The material organization is very good; indeed, the accommodation provided is beyond both the present and the prospective wants of the place. The school has been less than three months in existence, but has been correctly organized in the main. The discipline is promising, and is already fairly satisfactory. In the instruction a basis for progress has been laid. The actual proficiency approaches tolerable. The general results, so far, exceed tolerable.

## KANGAROO VALLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection 26th July.

Enrolled, 36. Present, 34.

The material provisions have been rendered nearly complete. Internally, the school is tolerably well organized. The general discipline is about fair. The instructional results are about tolerable. The general efficiency only slightly exceeds tolerable. It is incommensurate with the teacher's classification, and I think below his capabilities.

## MARULAN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st February.

Enrolled, 29. Present, 25.

Material organization unchanged; very defective. The internal organization is moderate; general discipline, tolerable; instructional results, moderate; general efficiency, moderate.

## MERILLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th March.

Enrolled, 39. Present, 29.

The material condition is very fair, the internal organization fair, the general discipline good, and the instructional results fair. The school is in a fair state of efficiency.

## MITTAGONG, LOWER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th September.

Enrolled, 27. Present, 24.

Recent improvements have rendered the material condition satisfactory. The internal organization is tolerable, faulty classification being the chief defect. The discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are from tolerable to fair. The general efficiency approaches fair.

## MITTAGONG, UPPER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st September.

Enrolled, 44. Present, 26.

The buildings remain as last reported, but require overhauling. The internal organization is fair; the general discipline very fair. Tolerable instructional results have been produced. The efficiency is affected by interference with the attendance caused by geographical peculiarities of the locality.

MOOROOWOOLEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Enrolled, 57. Present, 40.

The material condition has been improved and is now very fair. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is tolerable. The results of instruction are from tolerable to fair. The general efficiency is something over tolerable.

MOSS VALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Enrolled, 88. Present, 67.

The material provisions are very fair. The internal organization is correct in the main. General discipline about very fair. Instructional results fair. General efficiency fair+. Since last inspection a pupil teacher has been appointed.

MUMMELL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th March.

Enrolled, 31. Present, 21.

There have been no changes of consequence in the material condition. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is very fair. The instruction produces tolerable results. The school is in a tolerable+ state of efficiency. Many of the defects arise from the indifference and carelessness of parents.

MYRTLEVILLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th December.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 21.

The material provisions meet present requirements fairly. The internal organization is defective, and only moderately satisfactory. The discipline is barely moderate at best. The state of the school in respect of instruction is moderate to tolerable. The school is in a moderate state of efficiency. It had been resuscitated only about three weeks prior to the inspection.

NEW SHEFFIELD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th September.

Enrolled, 80. Present, 64.

The material provisions are unchanged. Internally, the school is very fairly organized. The general discipline is fair. The instructional results approach tolerable. The teacher has had some drawbacks since his appointment in April last. The present general efficiency is tolerable to fair.

NORTH GOULBURN (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd November.

Enrolled, 49. Present, 32.

A few improvements will render the material organization thoroughly complete. Sufficient accommodation is provided for the school population of the locality; but owing to the school not having been allowed to supersede the Denominational School as requested, only about one-third of the school population are enrolled. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is very fair, and is likely to improve. The proficiency of the pupils is fair. The school had been only about two (2) months in existence at the time of inspection. Under all the circumstances the general efficiency is as high as could reasonably be expected. As far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general condition and results exceed very fair.

NORWOOD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Enrolled, 34. Present, 29.

The material provisions have been improved chiefly through the efforts of the teacher. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is fair. The instructional results are fully fair. General efficiency fair.

NOWRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd June.

Enrolled, 96. Present, 74.

Improvements in progress will render the material organization very fairly complete. The internal organization and general discipline are good. The instructional results are about very fair. The general efficiency is very fair to good.

NOWRA HILL (V.) :—General inspection, 13th November.

Enrolled, 28. Present, 28.

The school had been only eight (8) days in existence at the time of inspection. The material provisions are good. Internally, the school has been correctly organized. There are seven (7) children yet to be enrolled. The discipline is promising. The actual attainments of the pupils—most of whom attended school here for the first time in their lives—is from indifferent to moderate. There has not been sufficient time for progress, but the state of the school is a reasonable guarantee of satisfactory results eventually.

PARKESBOURNE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th March.

Enrolled, 39. Present, 32.

Minor repairs have made the material condition good. The internal organization and general discipline are very good. The instructional results are very fair. The school is in a good state of efficiency, and exercises a decidedly beneficial influence in the small community in whose midst it is established.

PYREE (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 22nd October.

Enrolled, 76. Present, 61.

When completed the material provisions will be very good, the only noteworthy defect being the smallness of the playground. The internal organization is very fair, the general discipline good. The attainments and proficiency of the pupils are fair. Considering that the school was opened only three (3) months prior to the inspection, after being closed for many years, its condition is as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected.

ROBERTSON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th February.

Enrolled, 68. Present, 59.

Improvements have rendered the material condition satisfactory for present wants. The school is well organized throughout. The discipline is good. The instructional results are from fair to very fair. The school exercises a salutary influence, and is deservedly popular. It is in a very fair state of efficiency.

ROSSLYN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th December.

Enrolled, 22. Present, 18.

The material provisions are sufficient for present requirements. The internal organization is generally correct. The general discipline is fair. The results of instruction exceed fair. General efficiency fair (full).

TARAGO (N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Enrolled, 34. Present, 33.

No change has yet been made in the material provisions. The internal organization is correct, the general discipline very good, and the moral tone healthy. The results of instruction approach very fair. The school is in a very fair state of efficiency, and exercises a decidedly beneficial influence in the locality.

TARALGA

TARALGA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Enrolled, 47. Present, 41.

The premises require a thorough and extensive overhaul. The school is correctly organized internally. The general discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are from very fair to good. Writing is exceptionally well taught. Sound work has been done and satisfactory progress effected. The general efficiency now exceeds very fair.

TIRRANNA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Enrolled, 37. Present, 31.

The teacher's residence has been enlarged; some improvements to the schoolhouse are required. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is also fair. The results of instruction only slightly exceed tolerable. The general efficiency has declined somewhat.

TOMERONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th June.

Enrolled, 45. Present, 37.

The material organization has been rendered reasonably complete. The internal organization is tolerable. The enrolment includes nearly nine-tenths of the school population. The general discipline is barely moderate. The instructional results approach tolerable. The general efficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

TOWRANG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled, 28. Present, 26.

The material organization has been improved in several minor matters. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are very fair. The general efficiency, as far as the teacher can be held responsible, approaches very fair.

ULLADULLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th June.

Enrolled, 51. Present, 41.

Material provisions unimproved. Internal organization fair under the circumstances. The pupils are fairly well disciplined. Their attainments and proficiency exceed fair on the average. New buildings are likely to be provided soon.

WORRAGEE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th May.

Enrolled, 45. Present, 37.

The material provisions are unchanged. Under the circumstances the internal organization may be considered fair. The general discipline is fair also. The instructional results are about fair. The general results of the teacher's work may be pronounced fair.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BARRENGARRY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th July.

Enrolled, 32. Present, 28.

The material provisions are unchanged. The school population is now sufficient for a Public School. The internal organization is generally correct; the general discipline is tolerable to fair. The instructional results are from moderate to tolerable. The general efficiency is barely tolerable.

NOTE.—The school has since been converted into a Public School.

BEAUMONT (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 18th October.

Enrolled, 19. Present, 18.

Fairly suitable temporary material provision is made. The school has been only two months in existence; it has been fairly correctly organized; the disciplinary results are very fair for the time. The attainments and proficiency of the pupils approach tolerable; the general results, so far, exceed tolerable.

BOMADERRY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Enrolled, 32. Present, 30.

Nothing has been done to the premises since last inspection. The internal organization is very fair; the general discipline good. Instructional results fair to very fair. General efficiency nearly very fair.

BUNGONIA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th February.

Enrolled, 15. Present, 12.

The material condition is unchanged; the internal organization is tolerable; general discipline fair; results of instruction, moderate to tolerable. From causes mainly beyond the teacher's control, the numbers have become so low as to render the existence of the school precarious.

BURRAGOWANG :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 25.

No change has been made in the material condition; the internal organization is fair; the general discipline very fair; the instructional results and general efficiency exceed tolerable. There has been a change of teachers since last inspection.

CONJOLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th June.

Enrolled, 28. Present, 26.

The former schoolhouse was destroyed by fire; the one now used is a make-shift; it cannot be tolerated long, even as such. The internal organization is fair; the general discipline is also fair; the instruction produces tolerable + results.

CULLARIN (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 20th March.

Enrolled, 18. Present, 15.

The material provisions meet the requirements fairly; the internal organization is defective in some minor points; the general discipline is fair; the results of instruction are below fair. As far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general condition and results approach fair. Only about three-fourths of the school population have been sent to the school. The permanent maintenance of the school is somewhat doubtful in consequence.

NOTE.—The school has since collapsed.

FRANKFIELD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st March.

Enrolled, 22. Present, 21.

The premises are unchanged; the internal organization is correct generally, and nearly complete; the general discipline is good; the instructional results approach very fair. As far as the teacher can be held accountable, the general results are very fair. The lowness of the numbers is not her fault.

NOTE.—Towards the end of the year the numbers improved.

GREENWELL POINT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th May.

Enrolled, 37. Present, 29.

Material condition and organization unchanged; internal organization correct generally; general discipline about tolerable; instructional results moderate to tolerable. General efficiency below tolerable.

GURRUNDALH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Enrolled, 45. Present, 40.

The material provisions remain as last described. The internal organization is tolerable; the general discipline about fair. Instructional results tolerable. The general efficiency slightly exceeds tolerable. The school has now reached the stage at which it should be converted into a Public School. There has been a change of teachers since last inspection.

JACQUA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th February.

Enrolled, 19. Present, 18.

The material condition is fair. The internal organization is also fair, and the discipline very fair. The instruction produces moderate to tolerable results. The general condition and results, as far as the teacher can be held responsible, are tolerable. There are eleven (11) children of school-age in the locality not enrolled, some of whom are promised.

JANNUNG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Enrolled, 27. Present, 21.

The building remains as last reported, but necessary improvements have been sanctioned. The internal organization and general discipline are good. The results of the instruction all round exceed fair. The school is in a state of efficiency from fair to very fair.

JANUGARRAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th November.

Enrolled, 22. Present, 22.

Excepting in the keeping of the records and returns, the organization is fairly satisfactory. The discipline is good. The instructional results are tolerable to fair. The school business has been seriously interrupted during the year by sickness. All things considered, the general results approach fair.

KIRKDALE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th September.

Enrolled, 27. Present, 27.

The material provisions are fairly satisfactory. The internal organization is correct. The discipline is from very fair to good. The results of instruction exceed fair. The general efficiency is from fair to very fair.

LAGGAN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled, 32. Present, 28.

The material provisions are bad. Internally, the school is tolerably well organized. The discipline is a weak point; it ranks little above moderate. The results of the instruction are about tolerable. The ordinary attendance is only about half of the school population, but this is the parents' fault. As far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general results are nearly tolerable.

MANCHESTER SQUARE :—Regular inspection, 1st August.

Enrolled, 23. Present, 22.

The material provisions have been improved and meet existing requirements fairly. The internal organization is fair. The general discipline is very fair. The instructional results are from tolerable to fair. The general efficiency approaches fair.

MAXTON (N.-V.)—Regular inspection, 29th March.

Enrolled, 30. Present, 29.

The building is a bad make-shift. The internal arrangements made by the teacher may be considered fair under the circumstances. The general discipline is fair. The teaching produces tolerable results.

MIDDLE ARM (V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th May.

Enrolled, 21. Present, 20.

Slight repairs to the building have been effected, others are required. More furniture is wanted. The internal organization by the teacher is tolerably satisfactory. The discipline is fair. The instructional results exceed tolerable. About two-thirds of the school population attend with very fair regularity. As compared with last year's, the general results indicate a slight decline. The general efficiency may be rated tolerable +.

MIMOSA PARK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 22.

The material provisions are fairly satisfactory. Tolerably suitable arrangements have been made in connection with the internal organization. The discipline is fair; the results of instruction approach, and the general efficiency reaches, moderate.

MOUNT MURRAY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th February.

Enrolled, 32. Present, 29.

Additions and improvements to the premises have been executed. The internal organization and the general discipline are very fair. The instructional results are from tolerable to fair. The school is in a fair state of efficiency.

MULLENGULENGA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th February.

Enrolled, 21. Present, 16.

Material organization unchanged; internally, the school is correctly organized; the general discipline is very good. The instruction produces very fair results; the state of the school shows good progress. The general efficiency exceeds very fair.

PEJAR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th April.

Enrolled, 23. Present, 20.

The schoolroom has been put in very fair order; the internal organization is satisfactory; the general discipline is very fair. The instructional results approach fair. Fair general progress has been effected. The school is in a healthy state, and in a fair state of efficiency.

POMEROY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 22.

Minor repairs to the premises are required. The internal organization is tolerable; the general discipline ranks very fair; the teaching produces tolerable results; the school is in a tolerable + state of efficiency.

REDGROUND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th May.

Enrolled, . Present, 19.

The building is new and generally suitable, but improvements to the furniture are required. Internally, the school is correctly organized; the general discipline is very fair; the instructional results are from tolerable to fair. The general management has been placed on a proper basis; the school is in a fair state of efficiency.

SHAW'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 28th August.

Enrolled, 30. Present, 22.

The material conditions are unchanged. The general internal organization is defective in many respects; general discipline tolerable; the results of instruction are about indifferent. The general results of the teacher's work, though indicative of a shade of improvement, are but little above indifferent.

TARLO GAP (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th August.

Enrolled, 25. Present, 20.

Tolerably suitable and sufficient material provisions are made. The internal organization is correct in the main; the general discipline is good; the instructional results are fair. General condition and results fair to very fair.

WAGGALLALAH :—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Enrolled, 26. Present, 24.

The building has been kept in satisfactory repair. Internally, the school is correctly organized; the general discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are tolerable to fair; the general efficiency approaches fair.

WATERLAND (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th August.

Enrolled, 21. Present, 15.

The material provisions are unchanged. Internal organization and general discipline fair. Instructional results about moderate; the general results are from moderate to tolerable. This is a decline; but is to be accounted for, to a considerable extent, by changes in the population of the locality.

WATTAMOLLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Enrolled, 30. Present, 30.

The material provisions are unchanged. Internally, the school is fairly well organized; the general discipline is very fair. The results of instruction are from moderate to tolerable; the school is in a tolerable state of efficiency. One-fourth of the school population of the locality are deprived by their parents of the advantages of the school.

YARRUNGA :—Regular inspection, 6th February.

Enrolled, 40. Present, 38.

Organization and discipline fair. Instructional results tolerable to fair; the general efficiency approaches fair.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

BAMARANG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Enrolled, 17. Present, 17.

The material provisions are fairly sufficient for present requirements. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is fair and promising. The instructional results are tolerable. Considering the short time the school has been in operation, the general condition and results, as far as the teacher can be held responsible, approach fair.

CARARAWELL (V.)—In conjunction with Bamarang :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Enrolled, 16. Present, 13.

The material provisions are satisfactory. The internal organization is correct generally. The general discipline is fair. The general instructional results approach tolerable. The school has had an interrupted history. All things considered, the general results may be rated at tolerable to fair.

BROKEN BRIDGE :—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Enrolled, 13. Present, 12.

The material provisions are unchanged. The internal organization is fair; the general discipline very fair. The instructional results exceed tolerable. The general efficiency approaches fair.

LONG REACH—In conjunction with Broken Bridge :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Enrolled, 18. Present, 18.

A three-roomed residence has been put up, which, together with other improvements, has rendered the material provisions sufficient for existing wants. The internal organization is correct in the main. The general discipline is very fair. The instructional results exceed tolerable. The general efficiency approaches fair.

JELLORE :—Regular inspection, 16th November.

Enrolled, 15. Present, 13.

The material condition has been improved, and is now fair. The internal organization is incomplete, and therefore only tolerably satisfactory. The general discipline is very fair. The instructional results and general efficiency approach fair.

MANDEMAR—In conjunction with Jellore :—General inspection, 16th November.

Enrolled, 21. Present, 17.

Repairs and additions to the material provisions are required. The internal organization is only tolerably satisfactory. The discipline is very fair. The teaching produces fair results. The general efficiency approaches fair.

## NEW BRISTOL (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th June.

Enrolled, 20. Present, 14.

The material provisions are fairly satisfactory. The internal organization is fair; the general discipline tolerable. The instructional results moderate. The general efficiency moderate +.

## NORTH HUSKISSON—In conjunction with New Bristol :—Regular inspection, 6th June.

Enrolled, 20. Present, 14.

The material provisions are very defective. The building is badly in want of repairs. The internal organization is tolerable. The discipline is fair. Moderate to tolerable instructional results are produced. The general efficiency is moderate to tolerable.

## RICHLANDS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Enrolled, 18. Present, 10.

The material provisions are unchanged. The internal organization is tolerable; the general discipline fair. The teaching produces tolerable results. The school is in a tolerable state of efficiency.

## YELBRAITH (N.-V.)—In conjunction with Richlands :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Enrolled, 11. Present, 8.

Repairs to the roof of the schoolhouse are badly wanted. The internal organization is tolerable. The discipline is fair. The instructional results exceed tolerable. The school is in a tolerable state of efficiency. The numbers are not as high as they ought to be, but this is not the teacher's fault.

## QUIALEGO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th March.

Enrolled, 7. Present, 7.

Material provisions unchanged. Internal organization and general discipline fair. Instructional results moderate to tolerable. General condition and results, as far as the teacher is accountable, nearly tolerable. The school population is now inadequate to the maintenance of a Half-time School.

NOTE.—The school has since been closed.

## SPRINGFIELD (N.-V.)—In conjunction with Quialego :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled, 16. Present, 15.

The material provisions meet the requirements very fairly. The internal organization and the general discipline are tolerable; and the instructional results and general efficiency moderate to tolerable.

NOTE.—The school has since been converted into a Provisional School (Mangamore).

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## GRAFTON DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1877.

DURING the year, the new Infant Department of the Grafton Public School was completed: new and commodious Public Schools were also opened at Gladstone, Lower Southgate, and South Grafton; and important improvements were effected to the Rocky Mouth Public School.

By the desire of the local authorities in each case, the Certified Denominational Wesleyan School at Carr's Creek, and the Church of England School at Frederickton, were converted into Non-vested Public Schools. In each place new vested premises are needed—especially in the latter, where the Council possesses a first-class site.

Provisional Schools were recognized in the undermentioned localities, viz. :—

Buccarrumbi.	Lismore South.
Busby's Flat.	Pimlico.
Kangaroo Creek.	

Of the thirty-two schools inspected by me, 63 per cent. met and exceeded the standard, and 37 per cent. failed to meet its requirements. Last year the percentages were 54 and 46 respectively.

There has been marked improvement in the discipline of the greater number of these schools. It is worth recording that in the Swan Creek Public School, where every pupil pays quarterly and in advance, the regularity and punctuality of attendance are really excellent.

In addition to the ordinary subjects, instruction is given in algebra and Euclid in the following schools, viz. :—

Chatworth Island, Public.
Grafton,
Ramornie,
Ulmarra,
Woodford Dale,

In the two first-mentioned schools, elementary Latin is also taught.

Nearly all the subjects of instruction have been taught more successfully than in past years. Improvement is most perceptible in dictation, geography, grammar, and reading. Arithmetic continues to be a weak subject.

Local supervision has been more active than formerly. At the inspection of nearly every school visited some Member of the Board of such school attended. In many cases all the Members were present, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

As a whole, the teachers have given satisfaction during the year, and have devoted increased attention to the preparation of their *school-work*, so important to the securing of good results at examination. I am also pleased to state their desire for study, and consequently for obtaining higher grades of classification, has not decreased. The prospects of public instruction on the Clarence River—the only portion of the district fully inspected by me—are very satisfactory. The instruction has been of an improved kind, and the teachers continue to devote their best energies to the performance of their duties.

T. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## SUMMARIES of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1877.

## ALUMNY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th June.

Enrolled :—32 boys; 19 girls; total, 51. Present :—28 boys; 14 girls; total, 42.

1. The school is adequately found in furniture and appliances. The organization is satisfactory. 2. Two-thirds of the numbers are regular, and nearly all punctual. The government is reasonably judicious; the tone of the school is tolerably healthy. 3. The course of instruction is complete, and is regulated by the usual documents. Modern methods are practised, and the teaching is reasonably effective. The average proficiency approaches fair.

BELLENGER

## BELLENGER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Enrolled :—18 boys ; 16 girls ; total, 34. Present :—15 boys ; 16 girls ; total, 31.

1. The material condition is good ; the supply of furniture and apparatus is sufficient ; the school is well organized. 2. Three-fourths of the pupils are regular—all attend punctually. The children are neat, clean, and in fair order. The government is judicious. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable. The methods are modern, and applied with a fair degree of earnestness and effect. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## BOWRA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Enrolled :—20 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 30. Present :—19 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 29.

1. The schoolroom is utterly unfit for the work of teaching, and is badly furnished and poorly supplied with apparatus. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and nearly all punctual. The majority are clean, neat, and in passable order. The tone of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects is taught. The classification is suitable. The methods are mechanical ; the average proficiency is tolerable. New and suitable vested buildings have been since completed.

## CHATSWORTH ISLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd March.

Enrolled :—66 boys ; 47 girls ; total, 113. Present :—62 boys ; 38 girls ; total, 100.

1. The accommodation for the present attendance is inadequate, and the supply of books insufficient. The organization, under existing circumstances, is satisfactory. 2. Eighteen-twenty-thirds of the numbers are regular—all punctual. The discipline is injuriously affected through want of room. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate, and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are of modern cast ; the teaching is reasonably painstaking and intelligent. The average proficiency is fair in the three lower classes, and very fair to good in the fourth. Elementary algebra, Euclid, and Latin are taught to the fourth class boys.

## COWPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Enrolled :—30 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 56. Present :—22 boys ; 19 girls ; total, 41.

1. The premises are kept more neatly than formerly, and the grounds are now securely fenced. Additional maps are needed, otherwise the stock of requisites is ample. 2. Five-eighths of the numbers are regular ; the punctuality is very fair. The government has improved ; the tone of the school is now healthy. 3. Singing excepted, the course of instruction is of full range. The classification is appropriate, and the lesson documents are carefully drawn up. The methods are modern, and the teaching is earnest and fairly successful. The average proficiency is fair to very fair.

## FERNMOUNT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Enrolled :—23 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 40. Present :—22 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 37.

1. The building is in good repair, supplied with adequate requisites, and very fairly organized. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and three-fourths punctual. Those present are clean and neat. The government is not vigorous enough. The tone of the school is tolerably satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except singing, are taught. The classification is suitable, and the lesson documents are neatly compiled. The methods are mechanical. The teaching is industrious but wanting in effectiveness. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## GRAFTON (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th, 28th, and 29th June.

Enrolled :—135 boys ; 138 girls ; total, 273. Present :—87 boys ; 89 girls ; total, 176.

1. Since the completion of the new Infant Department there is adequate accommodation in the Primary. The school is well supplied with all requisites. The organization is satisfactory. 2. Seven-elevenths of the numbers are regular, and nineteen-twentieths punctual. The order of the junior classes is faulty ; other features of the discipline are satisfactory. The tone of the school is healthy and improved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. Instruction is also given to the pupils of the higher classes in Algebra, Euclid, and Latin. The usual lesson-guides exist. Modern methods are used. The following is the proficiency of the several classes, viz. :—First, fair to very fair ; lower second, tolerable to fair ; upper second, very fair (nearly) ; third, very fair (nearly) ; fourth, good +.

## HARWOOD ISLAND (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Enrolled :—21 boys ; 28 girls ; total, 49. Present :—21 boys ; 23 girls ; total, 44.

1. The schoolroom is in very fair condition. The desk accommodation, and the stock of books, are inadequate. The organization is fair. There is no playground. 2. Four-fifths of the numbers are regular, and all punctual. The majority are neat, tolerably orderly, and fairly attentive. The tone of the school is reasonably satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is appropriate. The instruction is passably regulated. The methods are elementary. The teaching is painstaking and fairly successful. The average proficiency is tolerable to fair.

## LAWRENCE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd May.

Enrolled :—24 boys ; 25 girls ; total, 49. Present :—19 boys ; 24 girls ; total, 43.

1. The building is totally unfit for school purposes. The supply of furniture and apparatus is insufficient. The records are correct. 2. The regularity and punctuality are satisfactory. Those present are clean, neat, and in fair order. The government is judicious. The tone of the school is satisfactory. 3. Singing excepted, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is suitable ; and the lesson documents are of fair worth. The methods are of average merit. The general proficiency exceeds fair.

## NAMBUCCA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—22 boys ; 16 girls ; total, 38. Present :—19 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 34.

1. The schoolroom is a slab structure, in moderate repair, and badly supplied with school furniture and requisites. The records are correct. 2. Five-eighths of the numbers are regular, and nearly all punctual. Those present are clean, tidy, and in fair order. Other features of the discipline are tolerably satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except needlework, are taught. The classification is suitable ; and the instruction is regulated in the usual way. The methods are of tolerable merit. The teaching is earnest and painstaking. The average proficiency approaches fair.

## PALMER'S ISLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th March.

Enrolled :—30 boys ; 23 girls ; total, 53. Present :—24 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 41.

1. The material condition and organization are satisfactory. The records are correctly kept. 2. Three-fifths of the pupils are regular, and all punctual. Those present are neat and clean. The discipline is sound. The moral tone is satisfactory. 3. Singing excepted, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable. The instruction is well regulated. The methods are modern and effective. The average proficiency is from fair to very fair.

ROCKY

## ROCKY MOUTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th March.

Enrolled :—44 boys ; 38 girls ; total, 82. Present :—37 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 63.

1. Except books, there is an ample supply of educational requisites. The organization is satisfactory. The records are correct. 2. Two-thirds of the numbers are regular ; the majority are punctual. The discipline, though improved, still admits of considerable improvement. 3. The range of instruction is complete, singing excepted. The classification is suitable. The lesson documents are carefully drawn up. Modern methods are practised ; and the teaching is fairly effective. The average proficiency is fair to very fair.

## RAMORNIE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st June.

Enrolled :—40 boys ; 35 girls ; total, 75. Present :—34 boys ; 23 girls ; total, 57.

1. The desk accommodation is insufficient. There is a fair supply of apparatus. The organization is tolerably satisfactory. Lesson register not posted up, otherwise the records are correct. 2. Thirteen-sixteenths of the numbers are regular, all punctual. Those present are neat and in fair order. The tone of the school is reasonably satisfactory. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is that prescribed. The lesson documents are drawn up with care. The methods are modern and intelligently applied. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

## SOUTH ARM (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd May.

Enrolled :—36 boys ; 21 girls ; total, 57. Present :—32 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 49.

1. The building is old, badly ventilated, and in disrepair. The supply of furniture and other appliances is insufficient. The records are correct. 2. Seven-tenths of the numbers are regular ; all attend punctually. Those present are neat, subdued in demeanour, and in tolerable order. The tone of the school is passably satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects except needlework are taught. A suitable classification exists ; and the instruction is tolerably well regulated. Modern methods are practised. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## SOUTHGATE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th June.

Enrolled :—30 boys ; 31 girls ; total, 61. Present :—22 boys ; 27 girls ; total, 49.

1. There is a fair supply of furniture and school requisites. The organization is reasonably satisfactory. The records are correctly kept. 2. The regularity and punctuality are satisfactory. The pupils are neat and clean. Talking is rather prevalent ; other features of the discipline are very fair. 3. The course of instruction is of full range, singing excepted. The pupils are correctly classified, and the lesson documents are drawn up with care. The methods are intelligent and energetically applied. The average proficiency is fair to very fair.

## SOUTHGATE, LOWER (V.) :—General inspection, 30th April.

Enrolled :—26 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 43. Present :—23 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 35.

1. This is a large new building, well furnished, and supplied with conveniences for the comfort of the pupils. The organization is satisfactory. 2. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable ; and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are modern and applied with zeal. The average proficiency approaches tolerable. The school has been in operation only a few weeks.

## STRONTIAN PARK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Enrolled :—14 boys ; 30 girls ; total, 34. Present :—7 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 33.

1. The school is pleasantly situated, and is well supplied with furniture and appliances. The organization is satisfactory ; the records are correct. 2. Three-fourths of the numbers are regular, all punctual. The pupils are neat and well-behaved. The government is judicious, and the tone of the school is healthy. 3. The course of instruction is of full range. The classification is suitable, and the usual lesson documents exist. The methods are of modern cast ; the teaching is reasonably effective. The average proficiency is fair+.

## SWAN CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Enrolled :—37 boys ; 25 girls ; total, 62. Present :—37 boys ; 24 girls ; total, 61.

1. The schoolroom is a neat brick building in good repair. The accommodation is insufficient for the present attendance. There is a good supply of requisites. The organization is satisfactory. 2. The regularity and punctuality are excellent. The children are neat, respectful, and orderly. The tone of the school is satisfactory. The pupils of this school are the most regular attenders in the whole district. It is the only school in the Grafton District in which every pupil *pays quarterly* and *in advance*. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is suitable ; and the instruction is neatly and carefully regulated. The methods are modern and zealously applied. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

## TALOUMBI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—25 boys ; 20 girls ; total, 45. Present :—22 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 40.

1. Except books, there is a good supply of all requisites ; the organization is satisfactory ; and the records are correct. 2. Five-ninths of the numbers are regular, and two-thirds punctual. Those present are clean and tolerably neat ; other features of the discipline are not satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is appropriate ; the instruction is regulated by the usual guides. The methods are mechanical ; the teaching seems painstaking, but is wanting in vigour. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## ULMARRA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th, 10th, and 11th May.

Enrolled :—54 boys ; 51 girls ; total, 105. Present :—46 boys ; 46 girls ; total, 92.

1. The building is old, badly ventilated, and utterly unsuitable for present requirements. Under existing circumstances, the organization is satisfactory. 2. The punctuality and regularity are very good. Those present are clean, neat, and orderly. Other features of the discipline are satisfactory ; the tone of the school is healthy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate ; and the instruction is fully regulated. The methods are modern and applied with zeal. The following is the proficiency of the classes, viz. :—First, very fair ; second, very fair ; third, fair to v. fair ; fourth, very fair to good. Instruction is given in algebra and geometry to the fourth class. Considering the inadequate and faulty accommodation, this school is in a good state of efficiency.

## WOMBAH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th March.

Enrolled :—24 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 41. Present :—18 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 33.

1. There is a fair supply of apparatus ; the desk accommodation is inadequate. 2. The punctuality and regularity are only tolerable ; other features of the discipline are unsatisfactory. 3. Except singing and needlework, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is unsuitable, and the lesson documents are of little worth. The methods are mechanical ; the teaching is feeble and ineffective. The pupils' intelligence is scarcely developed. The average proficiency is moderate.

## WOODFORD DALE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st May.

Enrolled :—19 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 37. Present :—19 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 37.

1. There is an ample supply of all requisites. The organization is satisfactory ; the records are correctly kept. 2. Three-fourths of the numbers are regular ; all attend punctually. Those present are clean, neat, respectful, and subdued. The government is judicious ; the tone is satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate ; and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are intelligent and zealously applied. The average proficiency is fair to very fair. Instruction in algebra and geometry is given to the third class pupils.

## WOODFORD LEIGH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th April.

Enrolled :—40 boys ; 45 girls ; total, 85. Present :—23 boys ; 28 girls ; total, 51.

1. The organization is fair ; the records are correctly kept. 2. The regularity and punctuality are good. Those present are clean and neat—restless and rather talkative. The government is wanting in firmness. 3. All the prescribed subjects except singing are taught. The classification is correct ; the lesson documents are of fair worth. The methods are of average method ; the teaching is painstaking. The average proficiency is fair.

## WOODFORD PARK (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 20th April.

Enrolled :—16 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 28. Present :—9 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 15.

1. The schoolroom is a rough slab structure, in tolerable repair. The supply of furniture is barely adequate. The organization is tolerably satisfactory. 2. Five-sevenths of the numbers are regular and punctual. Those present are tolerably clean and neat ; the government is feeble ; and the tone of the school is but moderately healthy. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The pupils are suitably classified ; the lesson documents are neatly constructed. The methods are mechanical and not vigorously applied. The average proficiency is tolerable +.

T. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## CLIFDEN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd June.

Enrolled :—14 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 27. Present :—11 boys ; 11 girls ; total, 22.

1. There is a fair supply of good furniture. The stock of school requisites is inadequate. The organization is satisfactory. 2. The regularity and punctuality are very good. The children are clean and well-behaved. The government is tolerably judicious. 3. Except needlework and drawing, the course of instruction is complete. The pupils are suitably classified ; and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The teaching is intelligent, and fairly successful. The average proficiency is fair.

## COLDSTREAM, LOWER :—Regular inspection, 4th May.

Enrolled :—21 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 35. Present :—20 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 33.

1. There is no material improvement since last inspection. The school is well found in all requisites. 2. The regularity and punctuality are very fair. Other features of the discipline are satisfactory. 3. Needlework excepted, all the required subjects are taught. The classification is suitable ; the usual lesson-guides exist. The teaching is mechanical ; the average proficiency approaches tolerable.

## COLDSTREAM, UPPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Enrolled :—9 boys ; 16 girls ; total, 25. Present :—9 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 23.

1. The school has an adequate supply of educational requisites ; the organization is reasonably satisfactory ; the records are correctly kept. 2. The pupils are all regular and punctual, neat, and well-behaved. The government is judicious. 3. Except singing, the course of instruction is complete. The classification is suitable ; the lesson documents are of passable worth. The teaching is intelligent. The average proficiency is fair.

## RALEIGH :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Enrolled :—10 boys ; 9 girls ; total, 19. Present :—7 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 14.

1. The schoolroom is unsuitable, poorly furnished, and badly supplied with apparatus. 2. Two-thirds of the numbers are regular ; all attend punctually. Those present are clean and tidy. The tone of the school is tolerable. 3. Singing and drawing are omitted from the course of instruction, which is otherwise complete. The classification is passable ; the usual guides exist. The teaching is intelligent ; the average proficiency approaches tolerable.

## TYNEDALE :—Regular inspection, 25th April.

Enrolled :—8 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 23. Present :—7 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 21.

1. The material condition is the same as last year. The records are correct. 2. Five-eighths of the numbers are regular ; nearly all are punctual. Those present are clean and tidy. The government is feeble. 3. All the prescribed subjects, except singing and drawing, are taught. The classification is suitable. The methods are mechanical ; the average proficiency is moderate to tolerable.

T. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## GRAFTON DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report (of Schools in Southern part of District) for 1877.

I BEG to submit the following Report of the Schools in the Southern part of the Grafton District, inspected by me during my visit to the locality in the months of November and December last. The locality referred to—a part of the North Coast district—is bounded on the north by the Nambucca River, and on the south by the river flowing into Camden Haven. Nearly the whole of this tract of country is drained by the rivers Macleay and Hastings ; and its population is settled on or near to the banks of those rivers. There are twenty-six schools in existence in this part of the Grafton District, viz. :—Thirteen Public Schools, eleven Provisional Schools, and two Certified Denominational Schools. All the schools were visited by me ; but at the time of my visits six of them were temporarily closed ; and, hence, only twenty could be fully inspected. The following are the names of the schools not inspected :—Kinchela Creek, Public ; and Beechwood, Carangula, Huntingdon, Sherwood, and Wauchope, Provisional. Four of these schools have already been re-opened, and arrangements are now being made for re-opening the other two.

In the twenty-six schools of the locality about 1,200 children are enrolled, quarterly ; and the average attendance obtained has been a little over 800. In the twenty schools inspected there was an enrolment of 1,061 ; and the number of pupils present at examination was 754.

As the whole locality under consideration has residing in it over 1,800 children of a school-age, it will be seen (by comparing the actual enrolment, and average attendance, with this number) that fully

600 of the children of a school-age are not ordinarily enrolled for school attendance; and that the average attendance of pupils obtained in the existing schools is 1,000 less than the proper school population of the locality. As regards the distribution of the means of education throughout the locality, I have to report that about 170 of the children of a school-age do not reside within a reasonable distance of any existing schools. During the current year, however, this defect will, I think, be remedied, by opening two or three new schools, and by re-arranging a few of those now in existence. Four of the schools now in existence could with advantage be closed, if the remainder were properly distributed; and preliminary steps have already been taken towards carrying out such arrangement. One vested Public School is to be established at Ennis, in lieu of the existing schools at Ennis and Wauchope; and two small Public Schools could, with advantage, be established in lieu of the Provisional Schools at Beechwood, Huntingdon, and Brombin. The Public School at Summerland will also have to be closed, as other schools established, or about to be established, in the surrounding localities will sufficiently provide the means of education for the whole district. Two schools would also be sufficient provision for Kempsey—East, Central, and West—in lieu of the three existing schools.

During the year, new vested buildings have been provided at Gladstone, Laurieton, Seven Oaks, and West Kempsey; and while I was in the locality preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of similar buildings at Rawden Island, Ennis, Frederickton, Tacking Point, and Nambucca. The Frederickton Public School, for which a new building is needed, has been established, in lieu of the Certified C. E. School which existed there up to September last. Extensive repairs and improvements have been effected at Port Macquarie; and arrangements for carrying out improvements at other places are now in progress.

With regard to matters of this kind in other parts of the Grafton District, I have to report that the undermentioned places—at which material improvements were proposed to be or had been effected—were visited by me for special inquiry in the latter part of the month of December:—Nambucca, Bowra, Ulmarra, Rocky Mouth, Lawrence, Grafton, and South Grafton.

## II.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Twenty schools, viz.:—Twelve Public, six Provisional, and two Certified Denominational, were fully inspected. Seven of the schools inspected were below, and thirteen were fairly up to the standard; but with regard to the subjects taught, I have to report that in one school only (Port Macquarie, Pub.) were the standard requirements of a fourth class taught, that fourteen did not go beyond the requirements for a third class, and that the remaining five were all two-class schools. In nearly all the schools visited, the prescribed instructional documents are drawn up with considerable care, and the teaching is carried on with industry. Fairly suitable methods are also used in most instances, but they are applied too mechanically; and hence the results produced do not come up to the teachers' expectations. In three-fifths of the schools the discipline is fairly satisfactory; and in the remaining two-fifths it is but moderate. With a few exceptions the supply of working materials is sufficient; and the Public and Certified Denominational Schools are, on the whole, suitably furnished. In three of the Provisional Schools the furniture is tolerably suitable, and in the other three it is but indifferent. In about two-fifths of the schools visited, the local supervision exercised is undoubtedly beneficial; but in the other schools it appears to be merely nominal. The teachers as a body are very respectable, earnest, and industrious. They appear to be very ready to receive such advice as will enable them to improve their professional qualifications; and from what I observed of the school-work of the district during my visit, I am of opinion that satisfactory progress is being made by them. Summaries of the reports of the twenty schools inspected, have been already forwarded.

J. HUFFER.  
Inspector.

### SUMMARIES of Reports of Schools inspected in 1877.

#### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

##### ALDAVILLA (V.):—Regular inspection, 28th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 24; girls, 18; total, 42. Numbers present:—Boys 17; girls, 14; total, 31.

1. Painting and other improvements are needed to render the material condition satisfactory. The whole property is well kept by the teacher. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The pupils are but moderately regular; in other respects the discipline is satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed; the classification is appropriate; and the lesson documents are properly drawn up. The methods are very suitable, but the teacher's manner and language are somewhat wanting in dignity and precision. The average proficiency is above fair.

##### BELMORE RIVER (V.):—Regular inspection, 13th December.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 25; girls, 22; total, 47. Numbers present:—Boys, 20; girls, 12; total, 32.

1. A verandah, fencing, and other improvements are needed. The supply of requisites is fairly satisfactory. 2. The enrolment and attendance are much too small considering the school population of the district; the general tone of the school is healthy. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing excepted. The classification is fairly appropriate; and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

##### ENNIS (N.-V.):—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 20; girls, 16; total, 36. Numbers present:—Boys, 18; girls, 12; total, 30.

1. The material condition is very unsatisfactory, but arrangements are being made for the erection of vested buildings. (The children of Ennis and Wauchope should be gathered to one school.) The supply of working materials is sufficient. 2. The discipline is in all respects fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing and needlework excepted. The classification is appropriate; the usual lesson documents are carefully drawn up; and the methods are suitable and fairly well applied. The average proficiency is above tolerable.

##### EUROKA (V.):—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled:—Boys, 25; girls, 25; total, 50. Numbers present:—Boys, 23; girls, 19; total, 42.

1. The residence is too small; and both it and the schoolroom are in a very unfinished state. Arrangements are being made to carry out the necessary improvements. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. The discipline is excellent; and the prevailing spirit of the school is very pleasing. 3. Singing is the only subject omitted from the course of instruction. The classification is correct; the lesson documents are drawn up with great neatness and care; the methods are intelligent; and the whole school-work is conducted with praiseworthy zeal and industry. The average proficiency ranges from fair to very fair. The site of this school is much too small, being only half an acre. The owner of the adjoining land (unimproved) will not, however, consent to sell more than a quarter of an acre; and for that he asks more than four times its value.

FREDERICKTON

## FREDERICKTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 38 ; total, 87. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 20 ; total, 48.

1. The erection of suitable vested buildings is being arranged for ; and in the meantime the school is carried on in the C. E. school premises. The supply of requisites is sufficient. 2. Except as regards regularity the discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is tolerably correct. The lesson documents are carefully drawn up, the methods are fairly suitable, and the teaching is carried on with zeal and painstaking. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## GLADSTONE (V.) :—General inspection, 13th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 20 ; total, 42. Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.

1. Additional verandahs to school and residence are needed ; otherwise, the material condition and organization are satisfactory. 2. The discipline is very satisfactory, and the school has a healthy tone. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught—singing and needlework excepted. The classification is moderately appropriate. The lesson documents are very carefully drawn up, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is conducted with intelligence and industry. The average proficiency is above fair.

## KEMPSEY, WEST (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 54 ; total, 86. Numbers present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 44 ; total, 72.

1. New and suitable buildings have been occupied *since* the date of inspection. Additional working materials are required for the new buildings. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory, but the enrolment of pupils ought to be double what it was at the date of inspection. It is expected that greatly increased numbers will attend in the new buildings. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is fairly appropriate, but it is not creditable to the persons concerned that pupils do not remain long enough for this school to have a fourth class. The lesson documents are carefully drawn up, and the teaching is carried on with industry and painstaking. The average proficiency is about fair.

## LAURIETON (V.) :—General inspection, 6th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 15 ; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 15 ; total, 22.

1. Fencing is needed, and the windows in one side of the school building should be enlarged. The school has sufficient working materials. 2. The discipline is very fairly satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is fairly appropriate. The lesson documents are carefully drawn up. The methods are fairly suitable, but greater energy is needed in applying them. The average proficiency is above tolerable.

## PORT MACQUARIE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th and 8th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 73 ; girls, 71 ; total, 144. Numbers present :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 47 ; total, 100.

1. Extensive improvements have recently been carried out, but some additional work is still needed to render the material condition and organization satisfactory. The school is well supplied with requisites. The records are well kept. 2. The discipline is very fair, but there are still about fifty children in the locality not enrolled for school attendance. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught in the school. The classification is appropriate. The lesson documents are judiciously arranged, and suitable methods are applied with intelligence and industry. The average proficiency in each class is as follows :—First class, tolerable to fair ; second class, fair + ; third class, very fair ; fourth class, very fair to good.

## RAINBOW REACH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 30 ; total, 57. Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.

1. The material condition is only moderate. The site of the buildings is not central to the population of the whole locality, and it is also liable to be flooded. The supply of working materials is fairly sufficient. The records are properly kept. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, the classification is fairly appropriate, and the lesson documents are carefully drawn up. The teaching is carried on with industry and tolerable skill. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## SEVEN OAKS (V.) :—General inspection, 12th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 32 ; total, 66. Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 13 ; total, 35.

1. A verandah to the schoolroom and some improvements to the playground are needed to render the material condition satisfactory. A few additional requisites are also needed. The records are correct. 2. Except as regards regularity, the discipline is very fair. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is fairly appropriate. The instruction is regulated by the usual lesson documents. The methods are suitable, and they are tolerably well applied. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

## SUMMERLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 34 ; total, 52. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 24 ; total, 36.

1. The buildings are old and dilapidated. The supply of requisites is suitable and sufficient, and the records are well kept. 2. The discipline is very fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is fairly appropriate ; the lesson documents are judiciously drawn up ; and the methods, which are fairly suitable, are applied with zeal and industry. The average proficiency is fair.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BLACKMAN'S POINT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 13 ; total, 18. Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 9 ; total, 14.

1. The material condition and organization are tolerable. The records are correctly kept. 2. The discipline is in all respects fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing and drawing excepted. The classification is moderately appropriate ; the lesson documents are drawn up with care ; and the teaching is conducted with industry and painstaking. The proficiency is tolerable.

## BROMBIN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 17 ; total, 30.

1. The material condition and organization are fairly satisfactory. The school requires a few additional requisites. The records are correct. 2. The discipline is in all respects fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing and drawing excepted. The classification is fairly appropriate. The instruction is suitably regulated ; the methods are intelligent ; and the whole school work is attended to with energy and care. The average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

CAMDEN HAVEN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 16 ; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 9 ; total, 15.

1. The material condition and organization are but indifferent. The *school population* of the locality is sufficient to warrant the establishment of a Public School ; but hitherto the attendance has not been satisfactory. The school is tolerably well supplied with requisites. The classification is moderate. The usual lesson documents have been drawn up ; but the teaching is unskilful, and but indifferently effective. The proficiency is moderate.

CORNBURY PARK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

1. The material condition and organization are indifferent. An additional supply of working materials is needed. 2. The discipline is in all respects indifferent. 3. The course of instruction includes reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic. The methods are unskilful, and the results produced are altogether unsatisfactory. A *suitable teacher* has been appointed to the school since the date of this inspection.

RAWDEN ISLAND (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. The buildings are but moderately suitable for school purposes ; but arrangements are now being made for the establishment of a Public School, and the erection of vested buildings. The locality has a school population of over seventy. The supply of school materials is tolerably sufficient for present requirements. 2. The pupils are irregular in their attendance ; and in other respects the discipline is but moderately satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the instruction is not properly regulated, and it is but moderately affective.

TURNER'S FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

1. There are no out-offices, and the schoolroom is badly lighted. The Local Board has, however, promised to have these defects at once remedied. The supply of requisites is fairly sufficient. The records are correctly kept. 2. Except as regards regularity, the discipline is very satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing excepted. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The school-work is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are fairly suitable, and they are intelligently applied. The proficiency is tolerable.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report upon Schools inspected in 1877.

As regards the number and distribution of schools, the adequacy of the means of education in the Maitland district, though not quite complete is highly satisfactory, for there are now extremely few centres of population where schools have not been or are not about to be established. There are, however, about 700 children living beyond the reach of schools, but they are so widely distributed as to preclude the possibility of gathering them together in groups of ten for Half-time School instruction. The plan of publicly inviting parents and others to apply for the establishment of schools has been continued and fraught with pleasing results ; but it has also had the unwelcome effect of inducing inconsiderate people, regardless of public economy, to apply for schools that would if established interfere with the interests of neighbouring ones by reducing their attendances, and thus causing the removal of efficient teachers and the consequent falling off in the tone and quality of the discipline and instruction.

The following tables present a view of what has been done during the year, and is still to be done in the way of school extensions :—

I.—Schools brought into operation :—

Giant's Creek, P.  
Four-mile Creek, P.  
Carrow Brook, Prov.

Murray's Run, Prov.  
Bowman's Creek, Prov.  
Oakhampton, Prov.

II.—Applications granted but not consummated for schools at :—

Iona, P.  
Broke, B.  
Jerry's Plains, P.  
Gundy, P.  
Glendon, P.  
Eldersleigh, P.  
Rainbow Creek, P.

Lewinsbrook Creek, Prov.  
Martin's Creek, Prov.  
Castle Rock, Prov.  
Whelan's Creek (Box-tree), Prov.  
Gungal, Prov.  
Stockyard Creek, Prov.  
Watagon Creek, Prov.

III.—Applications received but not finally considered for schools at :—

Pokolbin, P.  
Rothbury, P.  
Mount View, Prov.

Mooby, Prov.  
Sweetman's Creek, Prov.  
Falbrook (Upper), P.

IV.—Applications that have lapsed or been declined :—

Sandy Creek, Prov.  
Glen Dhu, Prov.  
Limestone Creek, Prov.  
Nulla Nulla, P.

Back Creek, Prov.  
Quarry Reserve, Prov.  
Buttai, Prov.  
Congewoi, Prov.

V.—Places from which applications may be expected to be received in 1878 :—

Elliston.

Upper Dartbrook.

With reference to these tables it is necessary to observe as follows :—

*Table I.*—That Oakhampton Prov. will eventually lapse in favour of Aberglasslyn P.

*Table II.*—That Iona P., Broke P., Whelan's Creek Prov., and Castle Rock Prov. are now (January, 1878) in operation ; that the rest are awaiting the erection of the necessary premises ; that the Public Schools of Iona, Broke, Jerry's Plains, Gundy, Glendon Brook, will eventually supersede the existing schools at such places ; and that Martin's Creek proposed small school will lapse in favour of Paterson P., for want of suitable buildings and appointments.

*Table III.*—That the proposed schools for Pokolbin, Rothbury, and Upper Falbrook will supersede the small schools in their vicinity ; and that those for Mount View and Sweetman's Creek must lapse in favour of Pokolbin P. and Millfield P., respectively.

The

The number of schools in operation at the close of last year was 95, viz. :—Public, 37; Provisional, 32; Half-time, 8; Church of England, 9; Roman Catholic, 9. Since then, the following additions and reductions have occurred—Giant's Creek P., Murray's Run Prov., Bowman's Creek Prov., Oakhampton Prov., and Carrow Brook Prov. have been newly opened; Kayuga Prov. and Goorangoola Prov. have become Public Schools; Four-mile Creek P. has been re-opened in consequence of the re-establishment of the Meat Preserving Works at Shamrock Hill; and Sedgfield Prov. and Watagon Prov. have lapsed, the one in favour of Rought P. and the other for want of school premises and appointments. During the year 100 schools have been in operation :—Public, 41; Provisional, 32; Half-time, 9; Church of England, 9; Roman Catholic, 9; and but for unavoidable delays in completing their organization four other schools now (January, 1878) in operation would have been added to the list. A few schools, Provisional and Half-time, have been closed short periods for want of teachers, and Cuan Prov. has apparently lapsed for want of scholars.

The work of inspection has been more extensive this year than last, notwithstanding the increase of clerical work appertaining to special inquiries and the examination of teachers. With the exception of Cuan Prov., Benvenue H.-T., Spark's Creek and Junction Creek H.-T., which were closed when I visited their respective neighbourhoods, all the schools have received regular inspections, in addition to which incidental inspections have been paid to numerous schools (59), lying either in and about Maitland or in the Wollombi, Paterson, Singleton, Jerry's Plains, Goorangoola, and Muswellbrook sections of the district. The regular inspections have been of the usual character, embracing as they do full and particular inquiries into the material condition and organization of the schools, the tone and quality of their government, and the efficiency of the instruction given in them. The examinations have also been of the usual mixed character—individual, collective, and written. All the scholars have been individually examined in reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, and collectively in object lessons and singing, and the examination of the upper classes in grammar, geography, composition, drawing, and scripture lessons have on most occasions been of an individual written character. The incidental inspections have been made as often as practicable with the view of testing the normal condition of the schools as regards neatness and cleanliness of appearance, the condition of the school records, the regular observance of the lesson-guides, and the maintenance of quietness, order, and industry. The results of these inspections have, with very few exceptions, been of a satisfactory character, such as to render special reports unnecessary, and to strengthen that confidence which most of the teachers merit for their earnest and regular attention to duty.

As regards the material condition and organization of the schools, the educational aspect of the district is reasonably satisfactory, and is steadily becoming of an efficient respectable character, highly creditable to the Colony, and clearly indicative of its prosperity and progress. During the year the Public Schools at Cessnock, Aberdeen, Gosforth, Broke, and Murrurundi have been provided with new and well-appointed buildings, those of the last two-named places being brick and stone structures of very superior merit. Public School buildings are also in course of erection at Stanhope, Elderslie, Paterson, and Goorangoola; and action has been taken for the erection of buildings more or less substantial and superior at Greta, Hinton, Lochinvar, Jerry's Plains, Iona, Muswellbrook, Gundy, and Kayuga. Important additions and repairs have also been made to the Public Schools at Morpeth, Rought, Singleton, West Maitland, Warkworth, Sugarloaf, Wallalong, Brokenback, Dunmore, Ellalong, and Fishery Creek—to the Denominational Schools at West Maitland and Buchanan—and to the Provisional Schools at Bulga, Belltrees, Eccleston, Lower Goorangoola, and Moonan Flat. With very few exceptions the Public Schools and Denominational Schools are well found in furniture and other requisites, the condition and arrangement of which are on the whole satisfactory; and the condition of the small country schools—Provisional and Half-time—is in such particulars reasonably satisfactory. But the playgrounds of most of the schools are not as well appointed as they should be, with such requisites as lavatories, weathersheds, gymnasia, and bells; in very few instances have flower gardens been formed, and the aspect of most of the school properties is rendered bare and cheerless by the absence of shady and ornamental trees.

The condition of the schools has improved in point of attendance, evidence of which is afforded by the following tabular statement :—

	1876	1877
I. (a) Numbers enrolled on the days of inspection . . . . .	5,415	5,642
(b) Average quarterly enrolments . . . . .	5,500	5,801
II. (a) Numbers presented for examination . . . . .	3,879	4,437
(b) Average weekly attendance . . . . .	3,677	4,038
III. Approximate numbers within reach of but not enrolled in existing schools . . . . .	1,813	1,600
IV. Numbers living beyond the reach of schools . . . . .	850	700
V. Numbers presented for examination :—		
1st Class . . . . .	1,742	1,967
2nd Class . . . . .	1,191	1,392
3rd and 4th Classes . . . . .	946	1,078
VI. (a) Numbers presented for examination in 1st and 2nd Classes, the ages of whom exceeded 9 years . . . . .	751	707
(b) Numbers presented for examination in 3rd and 4th Classes, the ages of whom exceeded 12 years . . . . .	329	357

The increase in the gross attendance for the district is due partly to the opening of a few small schools, partly to an increase of population in and about the principal townships, and in some degree to an improvement in the minds of parents as to the importance of schooling their children. The rate of regular attendance has been 3 per cent. higher this year than it was last, notwithstanding the prevalence of ophthalmia and the drought; and as far as could be ascertained the punctuality of attendance has in most cases been reasonably satisfactory. It appears, however, that there is still too large a proportion of children of school-age in non-attendance, many of whom within reach of schools are known to be spending their time in idleness, and the rest in such pursuits as herding, tilling, shoe-making, tobacco making, and others of minor character. It is clear, also, that the bulk of the children enrolled cease their attendance at the age of 12, or two years earlier than the time prescribed for the completion of our Public School course of instruction under favourable circumstances of regular attendance and effective teaching. When it is borne in mind, however, that one half at least of such children are practically but half-time scholars, that the small schools, Provisional and Half-time, are managed by uncertificated teachers, that in some of the larger schools the teaching is not as vigorous and as profitable as it should be, and that in consequence of the operation of such causes the efficiency of the instruction in fifty-four out of ninety-six schools is below the standard requirements,—the conclusion is obvious that very many children leave the schools with an inadequate amount of learning and mental culture, and to no small degree thus thwart the intentions embodied in the Public Schools Act of 1866.

The disciplinary condition of the schools in general still continues to be their best feature. In several instances it is of superior merit, as regards the tone and quality of the government, the attention paid to neatness and cleanliness of appearances, the maintenance of quietness, order, and attention to work, and the zeal and vigour that characterize the operations in general. In two-thirds of the schools it is in reasonable accordance with the standards expected of teachers in terms of their respective grades of classification; whilst in the rest it is more or less feeble and faulty, in point of energy and attention to small but significant details of routine and government.

With regard to the character of the instruction in point of tone, intelligence, and completeness, the condition of the schools is a little better than it was last year, evidence of which is afforded by the increases of the percentages of passes in the various subjects of examination. With comparatively few exceptions,

exceptions, the prescribed subjects are taught; and in the larger schools in which fourth classes have been formed, instruction is given in one or more of the following subjects—Geometry, algebra, mensuration, and Latin. It should be remarked, also, that the teaching of singing, drawing, object lessons, sewing, and Scripture lessons is more widely distributed among the schools than it was last year. In all but two schools, of recent establishment, the instruction is regulated by the usual kind of Time-tables and Programmes of Lessons, the general character of which in point of finish and intelligence of construction is of average (fair) merit, and the observance of which in about three-fourths of the schools is faithful and regular. In several instances teachers of limited experience in the construction of such documents have been furnished with printed ones for their guidance, and in order to impress upon them the necessity of systematizing their teaching. The classification of the pupils according to their intelligence and average proficiency in the more important subjects of instruction has somewhat improved, and is in most schools reasonably satisfactory, except as regards the average ages of the lower classes, which in several instances are too high, partly owing to irregularity in the attendance and partly to feebleness in the teaching. The methods of instruction are of a mixed analytical and synthetical character, less formal than empirical, and of widely different degrees of merit, but somewhat improved in point of intelligence and efficiency. Considering, however, that more than half of the schools, chiefly Provisional and Half-time, failed to reach the standard requirements with regard to the average proficiency of the pupils, much further improvement will have to be effected before they can be pronounced satisfactory. Moreover, the educational aspect of the district will always appear to more or less disadvantage unless these small country schools are officered by young persons thoroughly trained for the purpose; and it is to be hoped that the increased salaries attached to such schools will be the means of remedying the defect. The teaching in general is earnest, diligent, and painstaking, but requires in most of the schools to be more equally distributed, and to be marked by greater zeal, vigour, and impressiveness, and by a greater appreciation of the importance of always testing the results of the lessons, silent and oral, by patient and searching examinations. In several schools it ranks high in such particulars, and in most cases it is in tolerable accordance with what is expected of the teachers in terms of their grades of classification; whilst in a few small schools it has been so feeble and inferior as to necessitate the dismissal of the teachers. The efficiency of the teaching as disclosed by the results of the examinations, is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which presents a view of the centesimal ratio of scholars who succeeded in teaching or passing beyond the prescribed standards of proficiency both this year and last.

Reading	1876. 65	1877 70	Drawing	1876 86	1877 82
Writing	80	85	Scripture Lessons	70	60
Dictation	37	46	Sewing	84	88
Arithmetic	25	33	Geometry	71	64
Grammar	36	45	Algebra	27·5	100
Geography	25·5	37	Mensuration	100	100
Object Lessons	47	50	Latin	—	100
Singing	60	63			

The following statement also presents a comparative view of the condition of the schools inspected, as to whether they were below, up to, or above the standard requirements—

	Below	Up to	Above
Public	14	12	15
Provisional	28	3	—
Half-time	4	2	—
Church of England	4	3	2
Roman Catholic	4	3	2
Totals	54	23	19

Each school is adequately supplied with one or more teachers according as its average weekly attendance is permanently below or above fifty; and in six schools—Public (5) and Denominational (1)—the teaching staffs have been increased in accordance with the increases in the attendances. All the Public Schools but three small ones are conducted by trained teachers of average fair ability; in the Denominational Schools the ratio of trained to untrained teachers is as 11 to 7; whilst all the Provisional and Half-time Schools are in the hands of untrained teachers, a few of whom however have attended certain superior Public Schools short periods to improve themselves in matters of school routine; and most of whom are steady respectable and tolerably intelligent. Several teachers, of Public Schools chiefly, have gained promotion by examination; one has had his former grade of classification restored to him for improved industry and attention to duty, and one has been reduced in classification for continued defects in his work. Viewed as a whole, the teachers are earnest and attentive to their duties, and are in most instances entitled to the confidence of the Council and the parents. The pupil teachers in general are earnest, dutiful, and useful; and all but three of them have succeeded in securing promotions by examination.

The character of the local supervision is the least satisfactory feature of the schools, and appears to be getting worse rather than better—except in the case of Denominational Schools, the supervision of which is almost solely confined to the clergy, who continue to manifest a pleasing interest in their schools.

Summary remarks. During the year, the material condition and organization of the schools have been more or less improved; the opening of new schools and the provisions made for the opening of others have left very little scope for the further extension of the means of education; and the condition of the schools in point of discipline, instruction, and attendance is a little better than it was last year, and is in most instances reasonably satisfactory and promising.

Sydney, February 5th, 1878

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector of Schools, Maitland District.

#### SUMMARY of Reports upon Public Schools inspected in 1877.

##### ABERDEEN (N.-V) —Regular inspection, 20th August.

Numbers enrolled —Boys, 20, girls, 21; total, 41. Numbers present —Boys, 20; girls, 17, total, 37.

1. Material organization defective; school held in a church; accommodation inadequate; supply of working materials reasonably sufficient.
2. Regularity of attendance,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; punctuality very fair; government improved, healthy, and fairly effective; disciplinary condition impaired by defects in the material organization.
3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; occupation of pupils fairly well regulated; teaching zealous and fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently impressive and profitable.
4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; dictation, arithmetic, and geography moderate.

N.B.—The material organization of this school has, since the regular inspection, been very much improved by the erection of new buildings.

##### ABERGLASSLYN (V.) —Regular inspection, 17th May.

Numbers enrolled —Boys, 29; girls, 18; total, 47. Numbers present —Boys, 23; girls, 12; total, 35.

1. School buildings old and inferior; supply of furniture and other requisites tolerable.
2. Regularity of attendance,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; punctuality fair; disciplinary condition improved, healthy, and tolerable.

tolerable; additional firmness and vigour needed. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; pupils appropriately classified; lesson-guides of fair merit; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and tolerable.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 13; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 10; total, 26.

1. School premises unsatisfactory; out-offices, water-tank, lavatory, and bell needed; supply of furniture and working materials reasonably sufficient; school records in arrears. 2. Attendance low and decreasing; rate of regularity,  $\frac{30}{100}$ ; punctuality fair; government healthy and very fairly intelligent; disciplinary condition reasonably very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; lesson documents of fair merit; classification appropriate; teaching apparently earnest and fairly intelligent; youngest pupils in need of closer supervision. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; sewing and geography moderate.

BRANXTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 51; girls, 45; total, 96. Numbers present :—Boys, 40; girls, 40; total, 80.

1. Sundry repairs, lavatory, weathershed, and new kitchen needed; material organization otherwise satisfactory. 2. Attendance considerably increased by the closing of the private R.C. school; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{80}{100}$ ; punctuality good; government healthy and intelligent; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Course of instruction appropriate and of third class range; lesson documents satisfactory, and teaching earnest, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent; classification low and defective; too many scholars entrusted to the pupil teacher; examinations not sufficiently regular and critical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair, but below the required standard in consequence of the influx of new scholars.

BROKENBACK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th January.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 23; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 18; girls, 18; total, 36.

1. Material condition and organization improved and reasonably satisfactory; appearances neat and clean; supply of working materials adequate and well kept. 2. Attendance low and irregular ( $\frac{30}{100}$ ); punctuality thereof very fair; government mild and very fairly intelligent; pupils docile and orderly, but not sufficiently smart and active. 3. Course of instruction complete, except as regards singing, and of third class range; lesson documents and classification appropriate; and teaching earnest and fairly intelligent, but not uniformly regular. 4. Average proficiency fair—; geography moderate; Scripture lessons, failure.

CAMPSIE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 10; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 8; total, 27.

1. Material condition and organization satisfactory; aspect of property clean and respectable. 2. Attendance low and irregular ( $\frac{20}{100}$ ) in consequence of creeks and sparseness of population; government firm and fairly intelligent; appearances neat and clean; pupils docile, orderly, and tolerably smart and active; disciplinary condition fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; classification judicious; occupation of pupils fairly well regulated; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair—.

CESSNOCK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 29; total, 50. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 13; total, 21.

1. Accommodation inadequate; furniture unsuitable; material organization poor. 2. Present attendance low, because of sandy blight and vintage operations; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{30}{100}$ ; government healthy and fairly effective; pupils docile and well-behaved, but too placid and diffident. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; instruction in sewing and scripture lessons irregular and unsatisfactory; classification and lesson documents of fair merit; teaching of fair merit. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair—; reading very fair; arithmetic and geography tolerable.

N.B.—The teacher is now in possession of superior school premises.

DUNMORE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th and 9th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 52; girls, 57; total, 109. Numbers present :—Boys, 39; girls, 42; total, 81.

1. New teacher's residence needed; material condition and organization otherwise improved and satisfactory. 2. Increase in attendance, 40 per cent.; teaching staff increased and adequate; average rate of regularity ( $\frac{80}{100}$ ) low because of the prevalence of sandy blight; government genial, firm, and intelligent; pupils clean and respectable, docile and very well behaved; good order and attention to work maintained; disciplinary condition improved, healthy, and good. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; occupation of pupils well regulated and sustained; classification not sufficiently advanced; methods of instruction appropriate; teaching vigorous and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved, very fair +, and satisfactory.

ELLALONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 21; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 20; total, 32.

1. Material condition of school premises improved and fair; furniture inferior and inadequate; supply of working materials tolerably adequate, but inferior in condition. 2. Average rate of regular attendance,  $\frac{80}{100}$ ; punctuality fair; government mild, firm, and fairly intelligent; disciplinary condition improved and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents of tolerable merit; classification too ambitious; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency moderate; present teacher not responsible for low results of examination.

N.B.—The attendance and material organization have been much improved since the date of regular inspection.

FISHERY CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21; girls, 26; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 16; girls, 16; total, 32.

1. Material condition and organization improved and reasonably satisfactory; school records apparently well kept, and aspect of property clean and respectable. 2. Attendance slightly increased; rate of irregularity  $\frac{20}{100}$ ; very fair punctuality maintained; tone and quality of discipline healthy and fair. 3. Singing not taught; course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and well regulated; teaching earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair and satisfactory; writing and drawing good; arithmetic tolerable.

FOUR-MILE CREEK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 4th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 15; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 12; total, 25.

1. Material condition and organization of moderate merit; repairs and additions needed; aspect of property unsatisfactory; supply of working materials tolerable. 2. Attendance fairly punctual and well maintained; rate of regularity,  $\frac{80}{100}$ ; government mild and tolerably intelligent, but stiff and feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents and classification of fair merit; methods empirical; teaching earnest and diligent, but not satisfactorily vigorous and profitable. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate—; writing fair; geography and grammar small; arithmetic failure.

FALBROOK

## FALBROOK (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 13 ; total, 20.

1. Material condition improved and fair ; supply of furniture and other requisites tolerable. 2. Attendance low ; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{7}$  ; tenant farmers leaving the district ; government mild and tolerably intelligent—not satisfactorily stimulating and exacting. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; classification tolerably judicious ; lesson documents of tolerable merit, but not strictly observed ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but not uniformly diligent and vigorous ; younger pupils somewhat neglected. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

## GIANT'S CREEK (V.) :—General inspection, 23rd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 15 ; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 14 ; total, 33.

1. School premises new ; material organization satisfactory. 2. Attendance tolerably punctual and regular ( $\frac{3}{7}$ ), but comparatively low ; government mild and fairly intelligent ; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved—greatly wanting in animation and self-reliance ; school work performed with insufficient zeal and industry. 3. Prescribed subjects taught except sewing ; lesson documents appropriate but laxly observed ; classification low but reasonably satisfactory ; teaching not satisfactorily painstaking and diligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate — ; singing and drawing fair ; dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography indifferent.

## GOORANGOOLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

1. Material condition and organization very inferior ; supply of working materials tolerably sufficient. 2. Attendance comparatively low in consequence of sickness and scarcity of grass ; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; government mild, healthy, and intelligent ; disciplinary condition fair and promising. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and sewing ; occupation of pupils very well regulated ; teaching earnest, diligent, and fairly intelligent ; progress of pupils retarded because of irregular attendance. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate + ; writing, fair + ; grammar, small.

## GOSFORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 28 ; total, 61. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 25 ; total, 55.

1. Material condition and organization highly satisfactory. 2. Attendance well maintained ; rate of regularity  $\frac{3}{4}$  ; government healthy and intelligent ; good order and attention to work maintained ; pupils clean, cheerful, and well-behaved ; disciplinary good. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; lesson documents and classification of very fair merit ; teaching zealous, painstaking, and very fairly effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, very fair — ; writing, good + ; arithmetic and geography, tolerable +.

## HINTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 53 ; total, 113. Numbers present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 47 ; total, 94.

1. Accommodation inadequate ; ventilation defective ; supply of furniture and other requisites very fair ; new and superior premises about to be erected. 2. Attendance well maintained and punctual ; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ; government healthy and intelligent, but not uniformly exacting and vigilant ; appearances neat and clean ; pupils docile and well behaved, earnest, diligent, and respectable in appearance ; drill somewhat lax ; disciplinary condition otherwise good. 3. Course of instruction of fourth-class range ; occupation of pupils very fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, very fair — ; writing, good ; Scripture lessons, tolerable +.

## GRETA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st and 22nd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 85 ; girls, 86 ; total, 171. Numbers present :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 69 ; total, 128.

1. Teacher's residence and schoolroom far too small ; material condition and organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory ; new and superior premises are about to be erected. 2. Attendance equal to accommodation afforded ; non-attendants of school-age numerous ; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{8}$  ; punctuality good ; tone and quality of discipline in Primary Department sound and good, in Infant Department feeble and tolerable. 3. Course of instruction complete but of only third-class range, notwithstanding the completeness of the teaching staff ; lesson documents appropriate ; occupation of pupils in Infants' Department not satisfactory ; teaching earnest, painstaking, and intelligent in Primary Department, but not satisfactorily impressive, definite, and profitable in the Infant Department. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils : Primary Department, very fair + and satisfactory ; Infant Department, tolerable — and partial.

## KAYUGA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 22 ; total, 41. Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34.

1. New school premises and appointments needed, and about to be provided. Material organization otherwise tolerable ; condition of school records unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance fairly punctual, but low and irregular ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ) ; non-attendants of school-age fifteen. Government mild and tolerably intelligent ; fair order and quietness maintained ; pupils clean and docile, not satisfactorily cheerful, diligent and self-reliant. 3. Prescribed subjects taught with apparent earnestness and tolerable intelligence ; classification low, and lesson documents inferior and not faithfully followed ; teaching feeble ; progress of pupils slow. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate — ; writing fair ; arithmetic, grammar, geography, small.

## LAGUNA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 23 ; total, 54. Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 22 ; total, 51.

1. Material condition and organization satisfactory in general ; general aspect pleasing. 2. Attendance fairly punctual and regular ( $\frac{3}{7}$ ) ; government healthy and very fairly effective ; appearances remarkably neat and clean ; pupils clean, orderly, and cheerful. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and fairly well regulated ; classification tolerable, teaching zealous and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, tolerable + ; writing very fair ; singing and Scripture lessons moderate.

## LOCHINVAR (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 24 ; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 16 ; total, 34.

1. Accommodation and ventilation defective ; new school premises about to be erected ; supply of furniture and other requisites fair and improved ; appearances not uniformly neat and clean. 2. Attendance very fairly punctual, but rather irregular ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ) ; government mild and very fairly intelligent ; pupils clean and very fairly well-behaved, but not sufficiently smart and active ; disciplinary condition much improved, fair and promising. 3. Course of instruction complete, of third-class range, and very fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest and fairly intelligent—additional vigour needed ; answering of pupils not satisfactorily earnest, thoughtful, and expressive. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable + ; general condition much improved ; present teacher but recently appointed.

## EAST MAITLAND (V.) :—Regular inspection, 3rd, 4th, 7th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 113; girls, 106; total, 219. Numbers present :—Boys, 91; girls, 77; total, 168.

1. Material condition and organization improved and highly satisfactory. 2. Increase in attendance 30 per cent.; punctuality good; regularity tolerable ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government mild, healthy, and intelligent; disciplinary condition improved and very good. 3. Course of instruction complete of fourth-class range, and well regulated; teaching zealous, painstaking, and intelligent; progress of pupils satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and good; writing, v. good; arithmetic and sewing very fair.

## WEST MAITLAND (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th to 17th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 132. Numbers present :—Boys, 107.

1. Material organization highly satisfactory; appearances not satisfactorily neat and clean; supervision as to the protection of the school property from injury not satisfactory; school records not fully satisfactory. 2. Decrease in attendance since 30th June, 1876, 40 per cent.; punctuality of attendance unsatisfactory; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; tone and quality of the government below the required standards; general demeanour and conduct of pupils partially satisfactory; disciplinary condition fair, but two degrees below the standard. 3. Course of instruction complete, and of fourth-class range, but not regularly followed; lesson documents and classification appropriate; teaching zealous and painstaking, but not satisfactorily intelligent, impressive, and effective; progress of pupils but partially satisfactory, considering the completeness of the teaching staff. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, tolerable +; lower second, moderate to tolerable; upper second, fair +.

## WEST MAITLAND (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th, 11th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Girls, 117. Numbers present :—Girls, 88.

1. Material condition and organization highly satisfactory; appearances neat and clean. 2. Decrease in attendance 18 per cent.; punctuality partially satisfactory; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; government not sufficiently genial and vigorous, otherwise sound and intelligent; general appearance and demeanour of pupils respectable. 3. Course of instruction complete for four classes, and very fairly well regulated; teaching earnest and diligent, but not satisfactorily impressive and thorough in the lower second, third, and fourth classes; examination of the classes not sufficiently regular and thorough. 4. Average proficiency of pupils below the prescribed standard. Object lesson and Scripture lesson, very fair; arithmetic, fair.

## WEST MAITLAND (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 11th, 12th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 96; girls, 57; total, 153. Numbers present :—Boys, 69; girls, 40; total, 109.

1. Material organization highly satisfactory; premises new, detached, and of superior merit. 2. Attendance steadily maintained, but somewhat unpunctual; rate of regularity  $\frac{3}{4}$  for the whole year, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  for last half-year; government mild, sound, and intelligent; appearance and demeanour of pupils highly satisfactory. 3. Instruction appropriate, and as prescribed, well-regulated, zealous, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair +, and satisfactory.

## MILLFIED (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 26; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 22; total, 39.

1. Out-offices and detached kitchen, inferior slab structures; material condition and organization otherwise satisfactory; general aspect pleasing. 2. Punctuality of attendance reasonably very fair; average rate of regularity low ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government healthy and intelligent; appearances remarkably neat and clean; pupils clean and well-behaved, but not particularly active and lively; disciplinary condition sound and satisfactory. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; occupation of pupils, fairly well regulated; teaching earnest and fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair—and reasonably satisfactory.

## MORPETH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th, 6th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 114; girls, 95; total, 209. Numbers present :—Boys, 82; girls, 61; total, 143.

1. Material condition and organization improved and highly satisfactory. 2. Attendance steady, punctual, and fairly regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); tone and quality of the government sound and very good; appearances neat and clean; appearance and demeanour of pupils highly satisfactory. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, classification intelligent and of fourth class range; occupation of pupils well regulated and sustained; teaching zealous, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good; writing, very good; Scripture lessons, fair +.

## MUSWELLBROOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 38; girls, 38; total, 76. Numbers present :—Boys, 35; girls, 35; total, 70.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably satisfactory; new premises of superior merit about to be erected. 2. Increase of attendance, 77 per cent.; punctuality good; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; teaching staff improved and adequate; government mild, sound, and intelligent; disciplinary condition good. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except sewing; sewing mistress to be soon appointed; lesson documents and classification appropriate; teaching zealous, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair and satisfactory. Writing, good; arithmetic, tolerable.

## MURRURUNDI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th, 7th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 101; girls, 74; total, 175. Numbers present :—Boys, 70; girls, 51; total, 121.

1. Material condition and organization highly satisfactory; premises new and well designed; aspect pleasing. 2. Increase in attendance, 50 per cent.; punctuality improved; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; teaching staff increased and adequate; government improved and very fairly intelligent; appearance and demeanour of pupils improved and very fair; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents appropriate; classification low; too many children in lower classes; teaching not sufficiently vigorous, otherwise earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; writing, good; arithmetic, moderate.

## MUSWELL CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24; girls, 11; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 18; girls, 8; total, 26.

1. School buildings old and draughty; aspect inferior; supply of furniture and other requisites adequate; out-offices and water-tank greatly needed. 2. Attendance irregular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and unpunctual; appearances reasonably neat and clean; government mild and tolerably intelligent; pupils docile and fairly well behaved, but not satisfactorily smart and active; class work feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught;

taught; classification and lesson documents of tolerable merit; teaching feeble and empirical. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate and unsatisfactory; writing, fair; grammar, geography, arithmetic, and Scripture lessons, indifferent.

OSWALD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 17; total, 39. Numbers present :—Boys, 19; girls, 14; total, 33.

1. Schoolhouse old, small, ill-ventilated; exterior appointments unsuitable; desks unsuitable; supply of working materials very fair; appearances reasonably neat and clean. 2. Decrease in attendance, 20 per cent.; rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; government mild, intelligent, and tolerably vigorous; pupils docile and fairly well behaved—not satisfactorily diligent, painstaking, and active. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, but with moderate diligence, painstaking, and thoroughness; answering of pupils feeble and partial. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils unsatisfactory; drawing, very fair; arithmetic, geography, singing, and Scripture lessons, moderate.

PATERSON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th, 17th, 26th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 46; girls, 42; total, 88. Numbers present :—Boys, 41; girls, 34; total, 75.

1. School buildings rented; schoolroom small and ill-ventilated; furniture adequate but inferior; new and superior buildings in course of erection. 2. Attendance steady, punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government sound and intelligent; appearances clean and respectable; order, good; class work steady and diligent; appearance and demeanour of pupils clean, wholesome, and respectable; disciplinary condition good. 3. Course of instruction complete and well regulated; classification somewhat low, otherwise appropriate; teaching earnest, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair and satisfactory; writing, good; singing tolerable.

ROUGHIT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 47; girls, 36; total, 83. Numbers present :—Boys, 37; girls, 34; total, 71.

1. Material condition, organization, and aspect: improved, satisfactory, and respectable. 2. Increase in attendance 50 per cent.; punctuality very fair; rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; discipline healthy and very fair in general. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents and classification appropriate; teaching zealous and fairly intelligent; direct instruction of youngest pupils insufficient and feeble; examination of classes somewhat irregular. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils tolerable; sewing, good; arithmetic and Scripture lesson moderate.

SCONE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 72; girls, 50; total, 122. Numbers present :—Boys, 61; girls, 43; total, 104.

1. Material condition and organization of superior merit; additions in course of erection. 2. Attendance steady, very fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); tone and quality of the discipline sound and good; class movements in need of additional precision. 3. Course of instruction complete, of fourth class range, and well regulated; teaching zealous, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent—additional precision needed. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair; reading, object lesson, drawing, very fair +; geometry and algebra, moderate.

SINGLETON (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th, 14th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 62; girls, 65; total, 127. Numbers present :—Boys, 50; girls, 56; total, 106.

1. The material condition, aspect, and organization are highly satisfactory. 2. Increase in attendance (December), 33 per cent.; punctuality good; average rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; teaching staff increased and adequate; government sound, active, and intelligent; appearance neat and clean; pupils docile, cheerful, and well-behaved; disciplinary condition good. 3. Instruction appropriate, well regulated, and of fourth-class range, zealous, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent; additional precision, patience, and thoroughness needed. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very fair—; sewing very good; geometry, nil; musical notation moderate.

SINGLETON (Infant—V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 67; girls, 45; total, 112. Numbers present :—Boys, 54; girls, 35; total, 89.

1. Material condition, aspect, and organization superior. 2. Increase in attendance, 20 per cent.; punctuality good; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; government mild, sound, and intelligent; appearance and general behaviour of pupils highly satisfactory; disciplinary condition healthy and good. 3. Instruction appropriate and well regulated, animated, painstaking, and intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils good; progress of pupils pleasing.

STANHOPE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34; girls, 24; total, 56. Numbers present :—Boys, 34; girls, 19; total, 53.

1. Material condition of premises bad; supply of furniture and other requisites adequate; new buildings in course of erection. 2. Attendance very fairly punctual and tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government mild and intelligent; appearances reasonably neat and clean; conduct and demeanour of pupils pleasing; disciplinary condition healthy and good. 3. Course of instruction appropriate and well regulated; teaching zealous, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very fair—; writing and drawing good; Scripture lesson tolerable.

SUGARLOAF (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st January.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36; girls, 26; total, 62. Numbers present :—Boys, 32; girls, 21; total, 53.

1. Material defects noted last year remedied; organization of very fair merit; aspect neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady and very fairly punctual but irregular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government healthy and intelligent; pupils orderly and well-behaved, but not sufficiently painstaking, smart, and active; disciplinary condition reasonably very fair. 3. Instruction complete, well-regulated, earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent, but not spirited and impressive enough; answering of pupils feeble and rather thoughtless. 4. Average proficiency of pupils unsatisfactory; present teacher not responsible.

VACY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 19; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 13; total, 24.

1. School premises inferior and unsuitable, new buildings needed; supply of furniture inadequate, of working materials tolerable; exterior appointments unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance 25 per cent. less than that of last year; rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; government tolerably intelligent, not vigorous and exacting enough in regard to class-work; appearances not uniformly neat and clean. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; classification appropriate; lesson documents of tolerable merit, but not strictly followed; teaching tolerably intelligent, but not satisfactorily vigorous and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable.

WALLALONG

## WALLALONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 28 ; total, 60. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 28 ; total, 58.

1. Material condition and organization improved and satisfactory. 2. Attendance punctual and fairly regular ( $\frac{4}{5}$ ); government healthy and intelligent ; appearances clean and respectable ; very fair order and attention to work maintained ; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved ; disciplinary condition sound and very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; lesson documents and classification appropriate ; teaching earnest, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair + ; writing, good ; Scripture lessons, tolerable.

## WARKWORTH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd and 3rd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 25 ; total, 46. Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 20 ; total, 39.

1. Material condition and organization much improved and highly satisfactory. 2. Attendance punctual and fairly regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government sound and intelligent ; appearances clean and respectable ; pupils well-behaved and orderly ; disciplinary condition improved and good. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, lesson documents and classification appropriate ; teaching animated, diligent, and very fairly intelligent ; examinations not sufficiently patient and regular. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair + ; writing, very good ; arithmetic, moderate.

## WOLLOMBI (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 30 ; total, 64. Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 24 ; total, 54.

1. School premises, old weatherboard structure, in reasonably fair condition ; ventilation inadequate ; supply of furniture and other requisites adequate ; appearances remarkably neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady, punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government sound and intelligent, and disciplinary condition in most respects very good ; appearance and demeanour of pupils pleasing. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; lesson documents appropriate ; classification good ; teaching earnest, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils very fair and satisfactory ; writing, very good ; arithmetic, fair —.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

## BAERAMIE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 8 ; total, 23. Numbers present :—Boys, 14, girls, 7 ; total, 21.

1. Material condition and appointments reasonably fair ; appearances clean and comfortable. 2. Attendance on the increase ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; pupils not sufficiently smart, active, and self-reliant ; disciplinary condition otherwise sound and very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; lesson documents and classification of fair merit ; teaching tolerably intelligent, and improved in point of diligence and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and tolerable ; writing and singing, very fair ; Scripture lessons, moderate.

## BALLINGTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 8 ; total, 19.

1. Material condition and appointments tolerable. 2. Attendance low but fairly punctual and regular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); appearances fairly neat and clean ; disciplinary condition healthy and tolerable ; payment of school fees very irregular. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; lesson documents of tolerable merit ; classification appropriate ; teaching earnest and diligent, but elementary and empirical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

## BELLEVUE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 20 ; total, 34. Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 7 ; total, 11.

1. School held in a church ; appointments inferior and insufficient ; new premises about to be erected. 2. Attendance comparatively low, unpunctual, and irregular ; disciplinary condition very unsatisfactory ; teacher since dismissed. 3. Instruction very elementary, ill-regulated, and very unsatisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, small.

## BELLTREES (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 12 ; total, 33. Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; total, 29.

1. Material organization improved and tolerably satisfactory ; teacher's residence since accidentally destroyed by fire ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance increased, punctual, and regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government healthy and fairly intelligent ; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved, but awkward, diffident, and dull. 3. Course of instruction of second-class range and fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest, animated, and tolerably intelligent ; examinations not sufficiently patient and regular. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and tolerable—.

## BULGA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 17 ; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 15 ; total, 27.

1. Material condition and organization improved and fair ; arrangement of desks irregular. 2. Increase in attendance, 25 per cent. ; punctuality tolerable ; rate of regularity low ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); government mild and tolerably intelligent but feeble ; pupils clean and respectable but not sufficiently diligent and subdued in demeanour. 3. Instruction earnest and diligent, but feeble and moderately intelligent ; resignation of teacher since accepted. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate +.

## BOWMAN'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 9 ; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18.

1. Material condition and appointments tolerable ; arrangement of desks irregular. 2. Attendance regular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); government fairly punctual ; government mild and tolerably effective ; pupils clean and docile but dull and diffident ; school but one month in operation. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; occupation of pupils tolerably well regulated ; teaching painstaking and diligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils reasonably satisfactory.

## CAERGURLE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 15 ; total, 30.

1. Arrangement and style of desks unsuitable ; clock and sundry repairs needed ; material condition and appointments otherwise tolerable. 2. Attendance increasing, fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); government fairly intelligent, but not uniformly strict and regular ; disciplinary condition tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except sewing ; classification appropriate ; lesson documents of tolerable merit but not regularly followed ; teaching apparently earnest and energetic, tolerably intelligent, but not uniformly painstaking and diligent ; answering of pupils feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate + and unsatisfactory.

CARROWBROOK

CARROWBROOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 10; total, 21. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 8; total, 16.

1. School premises and appointments tolerably satisfactory; arrangement of desks irregular. 2. Average attendance,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; government mild and tolerably intelligent; tolerable order and attention to work maintained; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved, but awkward and diffident; school but one month in operation. 3. Instruction elementary and moderately well regulated; teaching earnest and diligent, but too mechanical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils very low.

DOYLE'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 16; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 11; total, 20.

1. Additional furniture needed; ventilation defective, nine windows broken; schoolhouse otherwise suitable and tolerably well appointed, appearance somewhat untidy. 2. Attendance comparatively low and irregular ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ); non-attendants of school-age twelve; government mild and tolerably intelligent, but somewhat stiff and feeble; class-work performed with but moderate enthusiasm. 3. Course of instruction complete and of third-class range, but defectively regulated; programmes of lessons wanting; classification appropriate; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but wanting in thoroughness and vigour. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +; writing very fair; geography and Scripture lessons indifferent.

ECCLESTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15; girls, 15; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 11; total, 26.

1. Material condition and appointments improved and fairly satisfactory; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady, fairly punctual and regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government healthy and intelligent; order and industry very fair; pupils docile and well-behaved, tolerably smart, and active; disciplinary condition sound and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught to two classes; lesson documents of fair merit; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. Average proficiency and progress of pupils tolerable and promising.

LOWER GOORANGOOLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 12; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 11; total, 21.

1. Material organization improved and reasonably satisfactory; arrangement of desks irregular; site of school uncentral. 2. Attendance fairly punctual and regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) but comparatively low; government empirical and healthy; pupils clean and subdued in demeanour, but greatly deficient in spirit and vigour; class work feeble and somewhat desultory. 3. Singing, drawing, and geography not taught; instruction elementary, mechanical, and ill-regulated, but apparently earnest; mental training of pupils indifferent; progress of pupils unsatisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent; teacher since dismissed.

GRESFORD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 16; total, 27. Numbers present :—Boys, 11; girls, 16; total, 27.

1. Arrangement of desks unsuitable; material organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory; appearances remarkably neat and clean. 2. Attendance somewhat low at present, in consequence of the drought; punctuality fair; rate of regularity,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; government healthy and fairly intelligent—greater precision and vigour needed; appearance and demeanour of pupils respectable; class-work somewhat feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; classification judicious; observance of lesson documents somewhat irregular; teaching of tolerable merit; examinations not sufficiently patient and regular. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing very fair; geography and object lessons moderate.

HOWE'S VALLEY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13; girls, 17; total, 30. Numbers present :—Boys, 10; girls, 14; total, 24.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably satisfactory; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance fairly punctual but irregular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ); six non-attendant children of school-age; government mild and fairly intelligent and effective. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except sewing; classification appropriate; lesson documents defective; teaching earnest, diligent, and tolerably intelligent; progress of pupils promising. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable—and much improved.

KNOCKFIN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 9; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 12; girls, 4; total, 16.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably fair; entries in class roll and lesson register not trustworthy. 2. Attendance unsatisfactory—numerous non-attendants of school-age; disciplinary condition feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; classification appropriate; observance of lesson documents irregular; teaching earnest and tolerably painstaking, but feeble and mechanical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +, teacher since dismissed.

MIDDLE CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14; girls, 11; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 8; girls, 8; total, 16.

1. Material condition and organization fair; water-tank and book-press needed; appearances particularly neat and clean. 2. Attendance partial, punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government sound and intelligent; appearance and behaviour of pupils respectable; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; lesson documents and classification appropriate; teaching earnest, painstaking, and fairly effective; progress of pupils satisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; writing good; Scripture lessons tolerable.

MOONAN BROOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 18; girls, 14; total, 32. Numbers present :—Boys, 15; girls, 15; total, 30.

1. Clock and book-press needed—material organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady, and fairly regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) and punctual—non-attendants, six; government sound and tolerably intelligent; class operations tolerably orderly; appearance and conduct of pupils respectable. 3. Instruction elementary and ill-regulated; classification low and slowly progressive; lesson documents inferior and little used; teaching earnest, persevering, and painstaking, but stiff and empirical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +; writing very good; grammar and geography failure.

MOONAN FLAT (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12; girls, 8; total, 20. Numbers present :—Boys, 9; girls, 8; total, 17.

1. Material condition improved and fair; out-offices and clock needed—material organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory. 2. Attendance steady and tolerably punctual; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; disciplinary condition moderate +. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and sewing; classification too minute; lesson guides defective and laxly observed; teaching apparently earnest, but feeble, irregular, and moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate; writing very fair; arithmetic, grammar, geography, indifferent.

MOUNT

## MOUNT RIVERS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 21 ; total, 32.

1. Out-offices and water-tank needed ; material organization otherwise satisfactory ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady, fairly punctual, but irregular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) ; travelling sometimes impracticable to children having to cross the river ; government sound and fairly intelligent ; appearances neat and clean ; order and attention to work fair ; disciplinary condition improved, healthy, and fair. 3. Singing not taught ; instruction otherwise appropriate, fairly well regulated, earnest, diligent, and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils improved and tolerable. Writing, very fair ; arithmetic, moderate.

## MOUNT THORLEY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 11 ; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total 19.

1. Exterior appointments defective ; material organization otherwise fair ; appearances untidy ; school records unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance irregular and unpunctual ; government feeble and unsatisfactory ; observance of time-table irregular. 3. Instruction elementary, empirical, and feeble ; progress of pupils unsatisfactory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate— ; drawing, tolerable ; grammar, Scripture lesson, small.

## MOUNT WILLS (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 11 ; total, 20.

1. Material condition, aspect, and appointments, of fair merit ; book-press needed. 2. Attendance inadequate and irregular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ; several non-attendants of school-age ; government healthy and fairly intelligent ; appearance and demeanour of pupils of fair merit. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; lesson documents and classification, of fair merit ; teaching earnest, animated, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils tolerable ; writing, very fair ; arithmetic, moderate.

## MURRAY'S RUN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 10 ; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 10 ; total, 24.

1. Outer appointments needed ; material organization otherwise tolerable. 2. Attendance complete, tolerably punctual, and fairly regular,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; discipline healthy and tolerable ; pupils earnest and docile, but dull and diffident ; school not long in operation. 3. Instruction as prescribed, and tolerably well regulated, apparently earnest and diligent, but feeble and empirical. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate ; writing, fair ; singing, indifferent.

## OAKHAMPTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th December.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 18 ; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 18 ; total, 28.

1. Furniture inferior and inadequate ; material organization otherwise tolerable. 2. Attendance complete, and fairly regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ), and punctual ; disciplinary condition healthy, tolerable, and promising. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; classification judicious ; lesson guides incomplete and laxly observed ; teaching earnest, animated, and moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

## PARK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 15 ; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 14 ; total, 24.

1. Clock, repairs to floor, and better arrangement of desks needed ; material organization otherwise of fair merit. 2. Attendance steady and tolerably — punctual rate of regularity,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ; government mild and tolerably intelligent ; appearance and behaviour of pupils respectable ; quietness and order fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; lesson documents and classification of tolerable merit ; teaching earnest and diligent, but feeble and empirical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

## QUORROBOLONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 11 ; total, 26. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

1. Material condition and organization improved and tolerably satisfactory ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady and fairly regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ), but not satisfactorily punctual ; government mild and tolerably intelligent ; school routine not uniformly regular ; appearance and behaviour of pupils tolerable. 3. Instruction elementary and moderately skilful ; lesson documents of moderate merit ; classification low ; teaching apparently earnest. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils moderate.

## ROUCHELL BROOK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 14 ; total, 22. Numbers present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 9 ; total, 16.

1. Material condition and appointments satisfactory, appearances somewhat untidy. 2. Attendance 20 per cent., decreased ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; government tolerably active and intelligent ; appearance and demeanour of pupils of fair merit ; class movements not sufficiently regular. 3. Instruction as prescribed except singing, tolerably well regulated, earnest and diligent, but only moderately skilful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate +.

## SUMMERHILL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably satisfactory ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady, and fairly punctual and regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) ; government sound and fairly intelligent ; disciplinary condition fair in general. 3. Instruction appropriate and fairly well regulated, zealous, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils fair — and satisfactory.

## VERE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 10 ; total, 20.

A few repairs and two additional desks needed ; material condition and organization otherwise tolerable ; school records not fully satisfactory. 2. Instruction professedly as prescribed, but practically limited to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic ; lesson documents not regularly followed ; teaching not satisfactorily diligent, painstaking, and skilful ; progress of pupils unsatisfactory. 3. Discipline feeble and moderately intelligent ; attendance irregular,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent.

## WAVERLEY (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 5 ; total, 15. Numbers present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 0 ; total, 3.

1. Material condition and appointments of fair merit ; supply of water greatly needed. 2. Attendance low, unpunctual, and very irregular—numerous non-attendants ; government feeble and empirical ; appearances, untidy. Resignation of teacher since accepted. 3. Instruction elementary, empirical, and desultory. 4. Average proficiency of pupils indifferent.

WEBBER'S

WEBBER'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 14 ; total, 29. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

1. Material condition and appointments tolerably satisfactory ; school records in arrears. 2. Attendance partial and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) ; government mild and fairly intelligent ; appearances somewhat untidy ; appearance and demeanour of pupils tolerable. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except sewing ; lesson documents and classification, of fair merit ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent and vigorous. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable. Writing, good ; Scripture lesson, moderate.

WINGEN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th and 18th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 18 ; total, 35. Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

1. Water-tank and two additional desks needed, material condition and organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance steady and fairly punctual, but irregular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) ; government sound and intelligent ; appearance and behaviour of pupils pleasing ; disciplinary condition fair in general. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; lesson documents and classification fair ; teaching earnest, painstaking, and tolerably intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, tolerable. Writing, good ; geography, moderate.

WYBONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

1. Material condition and organization satisfactory ; appearances neat and clean. 2. Attendance tolerably regular ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and punctual ; non-attendants of school-age, ten ; government healthy and intelligent, but not adequately effective ; pupils not satisfactorily smart, active, and painstaking ; routine somewhat feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and sewing ; occupation of pupils tolerably well regulated ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but somewhat stiff and feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate + ; writing and drawing, very fair ; Scripture lessons, indifferent.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

CHILCOTT PLAIN AND RAVENSWORTH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 11 ; total, 25. Numbers present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 7 ; total, 18.

1. Material condition and organization tolerable. 2. Attendance decreasing ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{2}{3}$  ; government healthy and tolerably intelligent ; appearances neat and clean ; pupils clean and docile, but only moderately smart and active. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing and sewing ; home lessons feebly enforced ; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent, but wanting in vigour. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils, moderate.

JUNCTION CREEK AND SPARKES CREEK :—Regular inspection.

These schools have not been visited, because when I was in their neighbourhood they were closed to enable the teacher to attend the University examination.

MIRANNIE AND WOODBURN :—Regular inspection, 27th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 24 ; total, 44. Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 18 ; total, 32.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably tolerable ; book-presses needed. 2. Attendance steady, fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ) ; several scholars are full-timers ; government mild and fairly intelligent ; appearances tolerably neat and clean ; appearance and conduct of the pupils, fair in general. 3. Course of instruction as prescribed, and fairly well regulated ; teaching earnest and fairly skilful ; home lessons partially satisfactory—parents careless about the matter. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair — ; writing, very fair ; geography, moderate +.

STONY CREEK AND TANILBAH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 26th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 9 ; total, 13. Numbers present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

1. Material condition and organization reasonably tolerable. 2. Attendance low and unpunctual ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; government tolerably intelligent, but not firm and exacting enough ; appearance and demeanour of pupils fair ; class-work too feeble. 3. Instruction elementary and desultory, feeble and empirical. 4. Average proficiency and progress of pupils, indifferent and unsatisfactory.

BENVENUE :—Incidental inspection, 26th July.

This school is now worked in connection with the united Half-time Schools of Stony Creek and Tanilbah, and in a tolerably suitable and adequately furnished schoolroom ; but for want of opportunity the scholars have not been examined.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector of Schools, Maitland District.

#### MUDGEES DISTRICT.

INSPECTOR'S General Report on the condition of the Schools for the year 1877.

DURING the year 1877 considerable progress was made in extending the means of education in this district. Much more satisfactory results would have to be reported, were it not for the very severe drought which has been so long continued in the North-west. Through this cause, the onward course of settlement has been retarded, and in many places driven back. In several places where Provisional Schools might have been established, the people have been so disheartened by failure of crops and losses of cattle that the necessary union of action to provide school accommodation seemed out of the question. Notwithstanding these retarding influences, it is gratifying to be able to report such substantial advancement as has been made.

Arrangements were completed for opening thirteen new schools during the year : of these, three were Public, namely,—Baker's Swamp, Cooyal, and Round Swamp ; ten were Provisional Schools, namely,—Denisontown, Farnham, Gilgandra, Garra Creek, Kellick, Minore, Mitchell's Creek, Mundooran, Mullamuddy, and Stockyard Creek or Burrandong.

The Provisional Schools at Cannonbar, Eurunderee, and Gongolgon were transferred to the list of Public Schools.

Applications, which are still under consideration, were received for aid to Provisional Schools at the following places, viz. :—Ben Bullen, Crown Ridge, Jew's Creek, Stable Creek, Louth, Binnaway, Munghorn, Collie, and Eulamogo.

An application for a certificate for a R.C. Denominational School was received from Dubbo. The certificate was declined.

The number of schools, therefore, in the Mudgee District at the beginning of the year 1878, is eighty-two. Of these, seventy-nine were in operation for the whole or part of the previous year. These are made up of forty-seven Public, twenty-four Provisional, two Half-time, two Church of England, and four Roman Catholic Schools. All the schools, excepting that at Bourke, were visited in the year, and seventy-five

seventy-five of them were fully inspected. The four not regularly examined were temporarily closed when I was in their respective neighbourhoods, and I had not time to make a second visit.

As indicating how far the Council is supplying schools in this part of the Colony, it may be stated that six years ago there were only forty-five schools in the district, and now there are eighty-two, exclusive of six schools that were transferred to Armidale District two years ago. That is, the increase in the number of schools in the area originally embraced in the Mudgee District has been nearly 100 per cent. during the past six years.

New and commodious buildings have been erected at Mudgee, Merriwa, Ilford, Rylstone, and Bourke; and at several other places substantial improvements have been made to the material organization. In the construction of these new buildings, special attention is given to the question of light and ventilation, and a steady advance in the fitness of the buildings is taking place. However, it is right to warn the Council against a growing tendency on part of the people to ask for the performance of works that are not absolutely necessary. I often hear such remarks as, "Oh, the Council spent so much at Jingeldoon, we ought to have at least £600 spent at Bungiedoon." This tendency requires careful watching.

With regard to the building of Provisional Schools, I think a more liberal policy might be followed with advantage. This class of school is generally wanted where the people can least afford to build them. I think that each case ought to be dealt with on its own special merits, and if there is evidence that the school will be permanent, or that it will form the nucleus of a Public School, then some aid ought to be given towards building. From fifty to eighty pounds go a long way in providing a bush school.

The total number of children examined during the year was 3,019. Of these—

62·9	per cent.	were found from fair to good in reading
64·9	"	" " " writing
50·6	"	" " " arithmetic
57·0	"	" " " grammar
58·5	"	" " " geography.

In writing and arithmetic very satisfactory advancement has been made on last year's results. Improvement is also noticeable in oral spelling and in grammar. In other subjects the attainments are pretty much the same as in former years, excepting in object lessons, where a falling off is noticeable. These lessons do not seem to have the same care bestowed on their preparation that they had a few years ago, and I am led to believe that they are in many cases wholly or partly neglected until a short time before the examination is expected. Then a system of cramming goes on for a few weeks to brush the pupils up for a respectable "pass." If lessons given in a previous quarter are selected, it is often found that the knowledge possessed is very meagre indeed. It is only fair to say that in a good many of the leading schools this work is done with commendable thoroughness, and that these lessons receive a fair share of attention throughout the year.

In six schools, besides the ordinary branches of an English education, instruction is given in the rudiments of algebra, geometry, and Latin.

The discipline is one of the most pleasing features in the schools of the district. Sensible and judicious government is the rule. Only one case of alleged harshness came up for investigation during the year. Striking an average, I estimate the discipline throughout the schools as from fair to good.

I cannot report any improvement in the efficiency of the local supervision. In some cases the Board's action is beneficial, but in the majority of cases they confine themselves to signing returns, giving free admissions, and occasionally worrying the teachers.

Few interruptions were caused during the year through the resignation of teachers. This is owing to the fact that the position of Provisional School teachers has been made more comfortable by the well-merited increase of salaries. Eleven teachers were examined at their own request, and ten of these succeeded in gaining promotion. The pupil teachers have done equally well. The Council has very fair reason to be pleased with the conduct and work of the teachers during the year.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector.

Mudgee, 2 February, 1878.

#### DETAILED Statement of the condition of Schools in the Mudgee District examined during the year 1877.

##### I.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

###### BARADINE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 24th April.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 25. Numbers present :—11 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 23.

The school is conducted in a rented building, which is about as wretched a habitation as can well be imagined. The furniture matches the schoolhouse in squalidness. Steps have been taken to provide a new vested school. Seven-eighths of the pupils enrolled are regular and punctual. Cleanliness is satisfactory, and the whole tone of the school is pleasing. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is painstaking. The proficiency on three standards exceeds tolerable.

###### BAKER'S SWAMP (V.) :—General inspection, 31st July.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 30. Numbers present :—9 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 23.

This is a newly established school. The premises were built by the inhabitants ; the building is very inferior. The supply of furniture is very small. All the school materials ordered were not supplied by the agent. There are several children in the locality who have not yet attended school. The discipline secures fair order and attention. The methods are tolerably skilful, and they appear to be applied with care. The average proficiency is indifferent. The schoolroom should be kept cleaner.

###### BREWARRINA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th and 6th November.

Numbers enrolled :—32 boys ; 29 girls ; total, 61. Numbers present :—30 boys ; 25 girls ; total, 55.

Some additions have been made to the residence since last inspection. Owing to the increased attendance, the schoolroom must now be enlarged. The furniture falls far short of what is needed to accommodate the pupils in attendance. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very satisfactory ; and the whole tone of the school is pleasing. The full range of subjects is taught with spirit, intelligence, and effect. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

###### BURRUNDULLA (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—14 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 27. Numbers present :—6 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 12.

The schoolroom is beginning to show considerable signs of decay. It may now be regarded as in tolerable condition ; it is fairly supplied with furniture and working materials. The attendance is not so good as in former years, and some of the children in the locality attend the Mudgee schools. The ordinary attendance ought to be about twenty-five, but it is considerably below that number. The school records should receive more attention. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. There are only two classes in the school, and this classification suits the present low attendance and attainments. The instruction is poorly regulated. The teacher is intelligent but inexperienced, and lacks vigour in the performance of her work. The proficiency is moderate.

CASSILIS

## CASSILIS (V.) :—General inspection, 21st August.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 33. Numbers present :—16 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 29.

New premises have been provided since last inspection. The organization is complete and suitable. The school is fairly supplied with working materials. The attendance has fallen off considerably, owing to a movement to have a school established at the village of Borambil, about 2 miles distant. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is appropriate ; the methods are of fair merit, and they are industriously applied. The proficiency is fair.

## COOLAH (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st June.

Numbers enrolled :—22 boys ; 11 girls ; total, 33. Numbers present :—11 boys ; 5 girls ; total, 16.

The material condition and organization remain the same as previously reported—they are only moderate. The school is fairly supplied with working materials. At the time of examination the attendance was unusually low. The ordinary average is about twenty-four. There are eight or ten children within a radius of 3 miles who have not yet attended the school. Cleanliness is fair, and the whole discipline may be regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is fairly regulated. The methods and results are tolerable.

## COONABARRABRAN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd and 25th April.

Numbers enrolled :—28 boys ; 30 girls ; total, 58. Numbers present :—23 boys ; 25 girls ; total, 48.

Materially considered, the school is in good condition. Four-fifths of the pupils are regular. Punctuality is not satisfactory. Cleanliness is passable. The school records and lesson documents are very carelessly kept. The methods are skilful, but they have not been applied with care, and hence the school has retrograded during the year. The average proficiency is scarcely moderate.

## COONAMBLE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th April.

Numbers enrolled :—41 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 59. Numbers present :—35 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 47.

The premises are old, and considerably out of repair. No steps have been taken to improve the material condition as tenders have been invited for the erection of new buildings. The accommodation is fair. About four-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very satisfactory. The school routine is well regulated, and the methods are intelligent. There are three classes, and the average proficiency exceeds fair.

## COOYAL (V.) :—General inspection, 30th November.

Numbers enrolled :—23 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 49. Numbers present :—4 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 11.

This is a newly-established school. The material condition and organization are good. The premises require painting to preserve the wood work. The teacher has expended a great deal of labour, care, and skill, in improving the school grounds, by planting fruit-trees, flowers, and various kinds of grasses. The farmers are thus benefiting by the establishment of the school. The attendance was very small on the day of examination, owing to harvesting. Judging from the few pupils examined, very fair progress is being made.

## CRUDINE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th February.

Numbers enrolled :—20 boys ; 11 girls ; total, 31. Numbers present :—13 boys ; 9 girls ; total, 22.

The material condition and organization are good. The school is fairly supplied with all necessary working materials. The attendance is low and irregular. Cleanliness is fair, and the general discipline is very fair. All the prescribed subjects except singing are taught. The methods are of moderate merit, but they are applied with considerable care and industry. The average proficiency is fair.

## CUDGEGONG (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 13 ; total, 40. Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 13 ; total, 38.

A new vested school is about to be erected at this place. The school is now conducted in the church. The material condition and organization are very fair. Cleanliness is satisfactory, and the whole discipline secures very fair order. The prescribed subjects are taught with fair skill. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

## CULLENBONE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 29 ; total, 58. Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.

The material condition remains the same as formerly reported—it is bad. The working materials are sufficient. The records are not well kept. There are several children in the locality who do not attend school. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. The pupils are indifferently classified. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are inferior, but they appear to be applied with fair diligence. The proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

## DUBBO (V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 102 ; girls, 65 ; total, 167. Numbers present :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 50 ; total, 144.

The material condition and organization are very good. The school is well found in all necessary working appliances. More than two-thirds of the enrolled number attend regularly. Punctuality and cleanliness are well attended to. The general discipline is very fair, but the government is somewhat harsh. The full range of subjects for four classes is taught. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are suitable. The average proficiency lies between fair and very fair.

## DUNGAREE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 18 ; total, 38. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 14 ; total, 26.

A new schoolhouse has been provided since last inspection. It is very fairly adapted to the wants of the locality, and is in good material condition. The organization is objectionable in the construction and the arrangement of the furniture. The supply of working materials is sufficient. The discipline secures very fair order and attention. About five-eighths of the pupils are regular. Punctuality is not satisfactory. The classification is appropriate. The methods are only of average merit, but they are applied with much zeal and care. The proficiency is between fair and very fair.

## EURUNDEREE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 22 ; total, 51. Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47.

The walls and roof of the schoolhouse have been built of very perishable material ; hence it is rapidly falling into decay. A new school is urgently needed. The attendance has increased considerably during the year. About four-fifths of the enrolled number attend regularly. Punctuality needs to be enforced with a firmer hand. Cleanliness, order, and attention, are very fair. The instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are of fair intelligence and they are applied with commendable diligence. The proficiency is tolerable.

GOODRICH

## GOODRICH (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 16 ; total, 36. Numbers present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

The schoolroom is falling into disrepair ; it needs replastering and whitewashing. The material condition may be regarded as tolerable. The furniture is insufficient. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The government is mild but not very effective. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the methods used are such as to develop the thinking powers of the pupils ; they require, however, to be used with more thoroughness. The average proficiency measured by the two lower standards is tolerable.

## GONGOLGON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Numbers present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 9 ; total, 18.

The school is conducted in an old store ; it suits tolerably well, and would look much better if proper attention were paid to cleanliness. The furniture is of very inferior description. The supply of books is sufficient. All the children in the locality excepting four are entered as pupils. They attend with fair regularity and punctuality. The subjects prescribed for two classes are taught. The instruction is poorly regulated. The methods are not skilful, but they are industriously applied. The proficiency is tolerable.

## GULGONG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th and 17th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 49 ; girls, 36 ; total, 85. Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 27 ; total, 70.

The condition and organization are very good. The school is well equipped with all necessary working materials. Four-fifths of the pupils enrolled are regular and fairly punctual ; however, there are many children in the locality who do not attend school. The ordinary attendance is about eighty. The discipline is very fair. The prescribed subjects are intelligently taught ; and the instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## GULGONG (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 45 ; total, 88. Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 24 ; total, 46.

The material condition and organization are good. The school is well found in all necessary working appliances. There are many children in the neighbourhood who do not attend school. Cleanliness is reasonably satisfactory. The discipline secures good order. The instruction embraces the usual subjects for an infant school. The programmes are meagre, and afford little guide for teaching. The methods are tolerable, and the proficiency measured by the two lower standards lies between tolerable and fair.

## GUNTAWANG (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 24 ; total, 48. Numbers present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 21 ; total, 38.

The repairs pointed out as necessary in last year's report have been made. The material condition and organization are good. The school is supplied with all necessary appliances for successful teaching. Regularity has improved, but still there are many children who do not attend school. Punctuality needs to be more firmly enforced. Very fair order and attention are maintained. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is very carefully regulated. The teaching is industrious, but it lacks thoroughness. The average proficiency is tolerable.

## HARGRAVES (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd May.

Numbers enrolled :—27 boys ; 32 girls ; total, 59. Numbers present :—16 boys ; 28 girls ; total, 44.

Some repairs are required to the premises, and a permanent supply of water ought to be provided. In other respects the material condition and organization are good. The whole discipline is intelligent and effective. The school premises and children present a clean and tidy appearance. The prescribed subjects are taught with intelligence and care. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair.

## HILL END (Boys—V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th, 30th, and 31st May.

Number enrolled :—106 boys. Number present :—72 boys.

The school is in good repair, and well organized. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, orderly, and attentive. The discipline is very fair. A vigorous animated tone pervades the whole school. The full range of subjects for five classes is taught. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are very good. The average proficiency approaches good.

## HILL END (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th and 31st May.

Number enrolled :—103 girls. Number present :—74 girls.

The organization of this school is good. Three-fourths of the number enrolled attend regularly. All are clean, orderly, and attentive. The government is gentle and at the same time thoroughly effective. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are intelligent, but more animation is needed in their application. The average proficiency is fair.

## HILL END (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Numbers enrolled :—89 boys ; 82 girls ; total, 171. Numbers present :—64 boys ; 56 girls ; total, 120.

The school is very much over-crowded, and efficient work is almost impossible. The overcrowding could be avoided to a large extent by prohibiting the attendance of mere babies, and by more frequent promotions from the Infant Department. Under the circumstances the discipline may be regarded as fair. The full range of subjects prescribed for an infant school is taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the methods are appropriate. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

## ILFORD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 5th June.

Numbers enrolled :—34 boys ; 22 girls ; total, 56. Numbers present :—26 boys ; 16 girls ; total, 42.

The school is now conducted in rented premises. The accommodation is better than it was in former years, yet the accommodation is by no means satisfactory. Three-fourths of the pupils enrolled attend regularly. Cleanliness is satisfactory. Good order is maintained. The instruction is well regulated ; the classification is appropriate. The teaching is industrious and well sustained. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable. The school was in a low state when the present teacher took charge.

## IRONBARKS (V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th October.

Numbers enrolled :—50 boys ; 44 girls ; total, 94. Numbers present :—38 boys ; 31 girls ; total, 69.

The grounds have been securely fenced since last inspection. The residence and the schoolroom are too small. In other respects the material condition is very fair. The school is well furnished, and fairly supplied with working materials. The attendance has increased very much of late owing to a temporary influx of people to the railway works. Punctuality and cleanliness are well attended to. The discipline is very fair. Except singing the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is properly regulated, and the methods are fair. The work is conducted with care and industry. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

LAWSON'S

**LAWSON'S CREEK (V.)** :—General inspection, 25th November.

Numbers enrolled :—20 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 35. Numbers present :—15 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 27.

New premises have been built since last year. The grounds are still unfenced, but in other respects the material condition and organization are very good. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very satisfactory. There are three classes in the school, and the attention of the teacher has been evenly and judiciously divided amongst them. Fair, and improving skill is shown in the management of the school. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

**MERRIWA (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—25 boys ; 32 girls ; total, 57. Numbers present :—24 boys ; 27 girls ; total, 51.

The material condition and organization are extremely bad. The supply of working materials is low, but it is useless to equip the school well until the new premises are ready. Nearly all the children in the township are enrolled as pupils. They are reasonably clean and attentive. The order might be better, but the inferior furniture and crowded state of the school operate against effective government. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is well arranged, the methods are of very fair merit and are carefully applied. The average proficiency is fair.

**MOBELLAH (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th May.

Numbers enrolled :—56 boys ; 49 girls ; total, 105. Numbers present :—39 boys ; 35 girls ; total, 74.

More suitable premises have been provided since last year. The material condition and organization are very fair. The school is well supplied with working materials. As at most "diggings" the attendance is marked by great irregularity. Only about three-fifths of the enrolled number attend regularly. The discipline is tolerably effective. The prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction and routine of work are well regulated. The methods are good, and the results may be regarded as fair.

**MOLONG (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 9th March.

Numbers enrolled :—52 boys ; 32 girls ; total, 84. Numbers present :—34 boys ; 22 girls ; total, 56.

The material condition and organization are fair for the present requirements. The school is well supplied with all necessary working materials. More than four-fifths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are good. The prescribed subjects are taught with very fair skill and commendable industry. The average proficiency is between fair and very fair. The results are slightly lower than they were last year.

**MUDGE (Boys—N.V.)** :—Regular inspection, 26th, 27th, and 28th August.

Number enrolled :—71 boys. Number present :—55 boys.

The school was conducted in the large hall of the Mechanics' Institute during the whole of the year. The accommodation is good, but frequent interruptions occur through the room being required for meetings of various kinds. About eleven-fourteenths of the pupils are regular. Punctuality, cleanliness, order, and attention are good. The subjects prescribed for four classes are taught. The classification is sound and the instruction is well regulated. The work of the school is conducted with zeal and energy. The average proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

**MUDGE (Girls—N.V.)** :—Regular inspection, 30th and 31st August.

Number enrolled :—65 girls. Number present :—55 girls.

The school was carried on during the whole year in the Wesleyan Sunday School. The accommodation is suitable in every respect. The school is properly supplied with all necessary working appliances. Cleanliness is very good, and the tone of the school is pleasing. The instruction embraces all the subjects prescribed for four classes, and it is well regulated. The methods are suitable, and they are applied with commendable industry. The average proficiency exceeds very fair.

**MUDGE (Infants—N.V.)** :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th July.

Numbers enrolled :—86 boys ; 68 girls ; total, 154. Numbers present :—68 boys ; 48 girls ; total, 116.

A new school is in course of erection, and hence this department is conducted in rented premises. They are fairly suitable, excepting that the pupils have to be located in three different rooms, which circumstance renders efficient supervision by the head of the department difficult. The supply of working materials is ample. More than two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly. Punctuality and cleanliness are well attended to. The general discipline may be regarded as very fair. All the subjects prescribed for an infant school are taught. The instruction is well regulated, and the classification is suitable. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with a fair amount of zeal. The average proficiency approaches very fair.

**PIPECLAY (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—19 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 45. Numbers present :—6 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 23.

The slabs forming the walls have shrunk considerably, and the strips of zinc have given way. It would be well if the interior of the room were lined. The residence has been repaired by the inhabitants. The material condition is very fair. The school is well found in furniture and working appliances. There are six children in the locality who never attend school. The ordinary attendance is about thirty. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is well arranged ; the methods are of fair merit and industriously applied. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**PONTO (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 26. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 23.

The material condition and organization are unsatisfactory. A new schoolroom is needed and the residence wants repairing. The attendance is better than formerly—about five-sixths of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. The instruction is regulated by the usual documents. The methods are of fair merit, but they need to be applied with greater thoroughness. Only the two lower standards were applied and the proficiency on these is tolerable.

**PYRAMUL (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 22nd May.

Numbers enrolled :—23 boys ; 28 girls ; total, 51. Numbers present :—14 boys ; 21 girls ; total, 35.

The material condition and organization are extremely bad, but a new school is now nearly completed. A little more than three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair, and the whole discipline has greatly improved since last inspection. Except singing and sewing the prescribed subjects are taught with fair skill and industry. The average proficiency is fair. Marked improvement has taken place in the whole aspect of the school since last examination.

RYLSTONE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th and 14th February.

Numbers enrolled :—43 boys ; 35 girls ; total, 78. Numbers present :—33 boys ; 28 girls ; total, 61.

The material condition and organization are unchanged. The school buildings and residence are too small. A new school has since the examination been erected, and the organization is now good. The pupils attend with fair regularity and punctuality. Cleanliness is passable. The instruction is pretty well regulated and the methods are of average merit. The proficiency is between fair and very fair.

ROUND SWAMP (V.) :—Regular and general inspection, 4th October.

Numbers enrolled :—15 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 30. Numbers present :—14 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 29.

This is a new school ; the organization is complete. The supply of working materials is sufficient. With two or three exceptions all the children residing in the locality are entered as pupils. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The pupils are divided into two classes, and this classification suits the present attainments. The instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are of fair merit, and they are industriously applied. The average proficiency on the two lower standards exceeds tolerable.

SPRING FLAT (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd November.

Numbers enrolled :—23 boys ; 19 girls ; total, 42. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 9 girls ; total, 19.

A new residence has been built by the Council, and the schoolroom has been repaired by the inhabitants. The material condition and organization are good. The furniture is insufficient ; the working materials are adequate. The ordinary attendance is about two-thirds of the enrolment ; but the number was small at time of examination owing to harvesting. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the work of the school is well arranged. The proficiency exceeds fair.

TAMBAROORA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th May.

Numbers enrolled :—43 boys ; 36 girls ; total, 79. Numbers present :—21 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 39.

The material organization of the school is passable. The attendance is not nearly so large as might be expected ; fully one-half the children in the district do not attend the school. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The instructional documents are compiled with fair intelligence. The teacher appears to work earnestly, but satisfactory results are not produced. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

TURON, UPPER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th December.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 22 girls ; total, 40. Numbers present :—6 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 23.

The material condition and organization of this school are fair ; it is well supplied with furniture and working materials. The attendance is low and irregular. Owing to the failing of the "diggings" and to the dry seasons all the children able to work are often kept from school. For the same reason the school fees have fallen to an extremely small amount. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The instruction is well regulated, and the work is done with industry and care. The average proficiency is nearly fair. Satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

UARBRY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 19th June.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 31. Numbers present :—7 boys ; 5 girls ; total, 12.

The material condition and organization of this school are very good. The school is well furnished, and amply supplied with working materials. The records are well kept. The attendance is low and irregular ; not even one-half the pupils in the district attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. Object lessons and singing are not taught ; the other prescribed subjects are. The instruction is fairly regulated, and the teaching is industrious, but not skilful. There are only two classes and the proficiency of these is only moderate.

WARREN (V.) :—Regular inspection, 1st November.

Numbers enrolled :—30 boys ; 31 girls ; total, 61. Numbers present :—18 boys ; 21 girls ; total, 39.

The schoolroom is very narrow ; in other respects the material condition is pretty good. The furniture is of an inferior construction, and some additional articles such as a book-press are wanted. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular and punctual. The interior of the school does not present a neat appearance. The pupils are fairly clean, orderly, and attentive. The prescribed subjects, excepting singing, are taught. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, but more attention is required to the mode of registering the lessons. The teaching is painstaking, but the results produced are not satisfactory. The average proficiency exceeds moderate.

WELLINGTON (V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th, 7th, and 13th March.

Numbers enrolled :—39 boys ; 76 girls ; total, 165. Numbers present :—65 boys ; 62 girls ; total, 127.

The whole of the premises need a thorough repairing. The school is now sufficiently large to have an infant department. The pupils attend with very fair regularity and punctuality. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very good, and the whole government is of a most pleasing character. The subjects for four classes are intelligently and effectively taught. The average proficiency ranges from very fair to good.

WILBERTREE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th April.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 30. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 23.

The residence has been enlarged and repaired since last year. The material condition and organization are very fair. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The general discipline is fair. The classification unobjectionable, but the methods are inferior and applied with little spirit. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable.

WINDEYER (V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st May.

Numbers enrolled :—11 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 25. Numbers present :—4 boys ; 3 girls ; total, 7.

The material condition of the school is very fair. The school premises are neatly kept. The instructional documents are not well understood, and little care has been bestowed on their construction. The attendance has fallen very low, and the teacher does not possess the confidence of the people. The methods are very indifferent, and have not even the merit of industry. The proficiency on the two lower standards is scarcely moderate. The teacher has since been removed.

## II.—PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

BELARBIGILL (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 29th October.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 36. Numbers present :—15 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 30.

The schoolroom is too small. The slabs forming the walls have shrunk considerably and need attention. The furniture is not sufficient for the number now attending. The school is fairly found in working materials. Nearly all the children in the neighbourhood are enrolled as pupils. The attendance is fairly regular and punctual. Except singing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is moderately well regulated. The methods are rather inferior, and the results scarcely average tolerable.

CAMBOON

**CAMBOON (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Numbers enrolled :—20 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 30. Numbers present :—12 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 25.

The material condition and organization are very bad. It is expected that a new schoolhouse will be erected early next year. As a rule the pupils are tolerably regular, but the attendance falls very low during harvest time. Cleanliness, order, and attention are passable. The instructional documents are not well understood, and they are very meagre. The methods are not skilful, but they appear to be earnestly applied. There are only two classes in the school, and the average proficiency of these is scarcely moderate.

**CANNONBAR (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 2nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—17 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 27. Numbers present :—14 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 24.

The school is conducted in rented premises which are only tolerably suitable. A new Public School is needed in this town. The furniture is scant in supply and badly constructed. All the children in the locality are entered as pupils, and they attend regularly and punctually. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught with energy, zeal, and fair skill. The proficiency exceeds tolerable. Marked improvement has been made in this school since the appointment of the present teacher.

**COOMBER (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 13th February.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 26. Numbers present :—9 boys ; 10 girls ; total, 19.

The schoolhouse is an inferior slab building, covered with bark ; it is not in good repair. The furniture is scant and inferior. The book supply is sufficient. Nearly all the children within a reasonable distance of the school attend with more or less regularity. Singing is not taught. The instruction is fairly regulated. The methods are only tolerable, but they are applied with care. The average proficiency on the two lower standards is nearly fair.

**DENISONTOWN (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 23rd June.

Numbers enrolled :—7 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 21. Numbers present :—7 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 21.

The school is conducted in a bark hut, with an earthen floor. The material condition and organization are simply wretched. Since the examination the inhabitants have supplied suitable furniture. All the children within a reasonable distance of the school were present on the day of examination. The teacher was quite new to the Council's service, and consequently no attention had been paid to the usual methods by which the school routine should be regulated. These matters have since received proper attention. The average proficiency is small.

**FARNHAM (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 14th December.

Numbers enrolled :—28 boys ; 26 girls ; total, 54. Numbers present :—16 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 34.

This is only a temporary school established to meet the requirements of the people engaged on a large railway cutting. The building is of bark throughout ; it will answer fairly during the time it will be wanted. The scantiness of the furniture is the greatest defect in the organization. The records and the documents for regulating the course of instruction are neither kept nor understood by the teacher. The general discipline is bad. The methods are very inferior and the attainments are small.

**GOOLMA (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th October.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 25. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 4 girls ; total, 14.

This school is in fair condition and tolerably well organized. The supply of working materials is sufficient. There are about five or six children in the locality who do not attend. About two-thirds of those enrolled attend regularly. Cleanliness is passable. The instruction is poorly regulated and the methods are indifferent. The average proficiency is about moderate.

**GUNDY (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 27. Numbers present :—12 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 25.

The material condition and organization are reasonably good. The necessary working materials are in sufficient quantity. The classification is appropriate, and the methods are fairly intelligent ; but the tendency to discursive teaching still remains. The discipline secures fair order and attention. There are three classes in the school, the average proficiency of which is between moderate and tolerable.

**LIME-STONE FLAT (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 5th October.

Numbers enrolled :—10 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 16. Numbers present :—7 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 13.

The material condition and organization of this school are indifferent. It is fairly supplied with working materials. The attendance is low and irregular. Not half the children in the locality attend school. The premises were in rather a dirty condition. The instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the teaching is moderately industrious, but it wants skill and thoroughness. There are two classes, the average proficiency of which is scarcely moderate.

**MERRENDEE (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 9th July.

Numbers enrolled :—15 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 21. Numbers present :—5 boys ; 1 girl ; total, 6.

In material condition and organization, this school ranks as indifferent. The attendance is low and irregular. Cleanliness is satisfactory, and the general discipline is tolerably effective. The instruction is poorly regulated, and the methods are inferior. The average proficiency is moderate.

**MOUNT MORRIS (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Numbers enrolled :—10 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 17. Numbers present :—9 boys ; 4 girls ; total, 13.

The material condition and organization are about the same as last year. The working appliances are sufficient. Nearly all the children within a reasonable distance of the school are entered as pupils, but they are not regular and punctual. Cleanliness is fair, and the discipline in other respects is very fair. The instruction is properly regulated, and the methods are of average intelligence. The proficiency on the two lower standards is between fair and very fair.

**MUNDOORAN (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 21st December.

Numbers enrolled :—14 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 31. Numbers present :—9 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 21.

For the present the school is conducted in the Church of England. This site is unsuitable, and it is proposed to erect a new Public School in the township. The school is tolerably well furnished, but it is not well supplied with working materials. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The instruction is moderately well regulated, and the teaching is conducted with care and attention. The average results exceed moderate on the two lower standards.

MITCHELL'S

**MITCHELL'S CREEK (N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 24th July.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 19 girls ; total, 31. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 18 girls ; total, 28.

This school has been recently established ; it is constructed of bark throughout, and is well lighted and ventilated. Although the building is of a perishable nature, yet it suits the present requirements very well. There is enough furniture to accommodate the number attending, but it is badly made. The school is very fairly supplied with working materials. Not more than one half the children who ought are to be found in attendance. Those enrolled are fairly regular and punctual. Cleanliness is fair and tolerably good order is maintained. The instruction is not well regulated and the methods are inferior. The proficiency is indifferent.

**NARRANGO (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Numbers enrolled :—11 boys ; 9 girls ; total, 20. Numbers present :—8 boys ; 5 girls ; total, 13.

The material condition and organization are pretty good of the kind. The supply of working materials is sufficient. The attendance is low but fairly regular. There are only two or three children in the locality who are not enrolled as pupils. Cleanliness, order, and attention are fair. There are two classes in the school, and this classification is suitable. The instruction is regulated in the prescribed way. The methods are of moderate value and the average attainments approach tolerable.

**NEWREA (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 8th March.

Numbers enrolled :—11 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 26. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 22.

The schoolhouse is in very fair condition. There is no residence. The furniture is sufficient and the working materials are adequate. Nearly all the children residing within reasonable distance are enrolled as pupils. About four-fifths of the enrolled number attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are reasonably satisfactory. The instruction is not well regulated, the programmes being extremely meagre. The prescribed subjects are taught and the proficiency is about tolerable.

**OBLEY (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 17th December.

Numbers enrolled :—11 boys ; 9 girls ; total, 20. Numbers present :—11 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 17.

The schoolroom is commodious and fairly suited for the purpose. The furniture is not in sufficient supply. Both premises and pupils are clean and tidy. The discipline is fair. The methods are tolerable and the results are fair on two standards.

**SPRINGFIELD (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Numbers enrolled :—18 boys ; 14 girls ; total, 32. Numbers present :—13 boys ; 13 girls ; total, 26.

The material condition has been improved by the erection of a residence. The whole organization may be regarded as fair. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; punctuality is not satisfactory. Singing and drawing are not taught. The instruction is tolerably well regulated. The teaching is reasonably industrious, but it lacks thoroughness and spirit. The average proficiency on the three lower standards is nearly tolerable.

**TIMBRIBUNGIE (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 19. Numbers present :—11 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 17.

The slabs forming the walls have shrunk considerably, and they need looking to before the approach of winter. The school is poorly furnished, but the book supply is sufficient. The pupils are regular and punctual, and nearly all the children in the neighbourhood are entered as pupils. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The classification suits the present attainments, and the course of instruction is properly regulated. The teaching is industrious, but the attainments are only indifferent. The teacher was only a few weeks in charge.

**UPPER PIPECLAY (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 7 girls ; total, 19. Numbers present :—3 boys ; 0 girls ; total, 3.

The material condition of the school is the same as previously reported. The premises are kept with neatness and care. Owing to local squabbles in which the teacher had foolishly interfered the attendance had dwindled down so low that the school had to be closed.

**WOLLAR (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 1st December.

Numbers enrolled :—16 boys ; 12 girls ; total, 28. Numbers present :—13 boys ; 6 girls ; total, 19.

The schoolroom is commodious and well adapted for the purpose. The furniture is badly made and not sufficient in quantity. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular and punctual. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The instruction is well regulated, and the methods are of fair merit. The average proficiency is between tolerable and fair.

**TARA (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 21st September.

Numbers enrolled :—12 boys ; 17 girls ; total, 29. Numbers present :—10 boys ; 15 girls ; total, 25.

The residence is too small, and repairs are needed to building. The furniture is badly constructed. The supply of working materials is sufficient. All the children within a reasonable distance of the school are enrolled as pupils, and about five-sixths of them attend regularly. Cleanliness, order, and attention are very fair. The prescribed subjects are taught and the instruction is tolerably well regulated. The average proficiency exceeds fair.

**III.—HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.****BERI CREEK (V.)** :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Enrolled :—7 boys ; 11 girls ; total, 18. Present :—6 boys ; 8 girls ; total, 14.

The material condition remains much the same as in previous years, but the premises are not nearly so well kept. The school is tolerably well furnished with working appliances. The children are clean, orderly, and attentive. The prescribed subjects are taught, but the instruction is not properly regulated, nor is the teaching industrious. The average proficiency is about tolerable.

**NUBRYGYN (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 8 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.

In material condition and organization the school remains in about the same state it was last year. Cleanliness, order, and attention may be regarded as fair. The instruction is carelessly regulated. The methods possess fair skill, but they are not industriously applied. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

Mudgee, 8 January, 1878.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector of Schools.

NEWCASTLE

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

## GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1877.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your memo. No. 77-19,133, dated 5th December instant, I have duly-forwarded the returns required, showing the estimated proficiency of the pupils examined in the several classes of schools, and also as a whole, together with the number of schools in operation and inspected during the year. The information thus furnished, being the substance of what a general Report might be naturally expected to contain, the remarks which here follow are necessarily brief, and confined, as much as possible, within the limits prescribed in your previous directions.

The number of schools or departments in operation at the close of last year was 110; 10 have since been opened, of which 6 are Public, 3 Provisional, and 1 Denominational; 1 Provisional School and 2 Half-Time Schools have been converted into Public Schools; 1 Provisional School has been converted into a Half-Time School; and 3 schools have been closed with no immediate prospect of being revived.

The total number of schools now open is 116, which are classified as follows:—Public 67, Provisional 21, Half-time 10, Church of England 9, Roman Catholic 9. There is reason to expect that 5 or 6 new schools will come into existence during the next year, and that 1 or 2 will be finally closed for want of numbers, so that the district, henceforward, is very likely to number upwards of 120 schools—a considerable increase within the last few years.

I am now pretty well acquainted with this portion of the coast region, and therefore feel tolerably confident that, as far as the bulk of the children of school age is concerned, there is no very urgent want of primary schools, and that whatever defects may be still observed, are either in course of being supplied, or have not been brought sufficiently under the Council's notice. They are however very few. Hence, as regards the amount and distribution of the means of education in this district, there is no glaring case of hardship; while, under existing circumstances, there is every facility for meeting unforeseen contingencies as they arise.

Under the second and third heads of your instructions respecting the actual condition of the schools as elicited by inspection, and their improvement or retrogression as regards efficiency since the previous year, it is a source of satisfaction to me to be able to report that the results of this year's examinations show a slight increase on those of last year, which exhibited the schools as making reasonable progress, and conferring very important advantages upon the rising generation. The numbers present at examination are also proportionably in excess of last year's attendance; and the steady regularity and punctuality of the children, in nearly every part of the district, are features worthy of commendation in the general discipline and management of the schools. Regarding their future prospects, the foregoing facts afford very hopeful anticipations. In support of this opinion, it may be asserted that the teachers are in general conscientious and painstaking, fairly qualified for their respective duties, assiduous in their attention, earnest in their efforts, and, as far as can be judged, doing their utmost to render their services beneficial to the country and acceptable to the Council.

The usual detailed statements of the condition of the schools inspected are herewith enclosed.

Newcastle, 28th December, 1877.

WM. DWYER,  
Inspector.

DETAILED statement showing the condition of the Public, Provisional, and Half-time Schools inspected in 1877, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BARRINGTON:—General inspection, 2nd August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 16; total, 35.

1. The room is small and unsuitable, and the premises generally are of a poor and unsubstantial character; but the school is passably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects accord with the standard, are suitably regulated, and taught with fair intelligence, skill, and effect. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are fair.

BLUE GUM FLAT:—Regular inspection, 23rd March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 29; girls, 11; total, 40.

1. The condition of the premises and the general organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, fairly intelligent, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair.

BOOLAMBAYTE:—General inspection, 3rd May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 18; total, 29.

1. The material condition of the school is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and fairly regulated; the methods passably intelligent and earnest. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school exceed tolerable.

BUNGWALL:—General inspection, 3rd May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 16; total, 29.

1. The condition of the premises and the general organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate and well arranged; the methods tolerably skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are tolerable.

BROOKFIELD:—General inspection, 12th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 18; girls, 11; total, 29.

1. The site is low and unsuitable; the buildings are old, in bad condition, and scarcely fit for occupation. Under the circumstances, the organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils approaches fair.

CUNDLETOWN:—Regular inspection, 21st August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 26; girls, 31; total, 57.

1. The premises are in very good condition, and the school is well supplied with furniture and appliances, and otherwise effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable and fairly arranged; the instruction passably skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is nearly fair, and the general character of the school nearly very fair.

CROKI:—

## CROKI:—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 37; girls, 27; total, 64.

1. Some slight repairs and another room for the teacher are needed; but the premises are in very good condition, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly arranged; the instruction is intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are very fair.

## COOPERNOOK:—General inspection, 24th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 21; total, 36.

1. The premises are unsuitable, but only temporary, pending the erection of new ones. Under the circumstances the organization is unsatisfactory. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, the methods fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency approaches very fair, but the classification is low.

## COORANBONG:—Regular inspection, 13th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 24; total, 43.

1. The schoolroom is in good condition, suitable, and tolerably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not skilfully regulated; the methods are feeble and of small value. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and general character of the school are only moderate.

## DINGO CREEK:—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 13; total, 28.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the school is carefully and effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged; the methods intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are very fair.

## DUMARESQ ISLAND:—Regular inspection, 29th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 23; girls, 28; total, 51.

1. Except the fences, the premises are in good condition, and the schoolroom is suitable and very fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly regulated; the instruction careful, reasonably judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are fair.

## GOSFORD:—Regular inspection, 19th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 30; girls, 23; total, 53.

1. The schoolroom is inadequate and out of repair, but cleanly kept, and moderately well furnished. New premises have been since completed and occupied. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, fairly regulated, and imparted with fair intelligence, skill, and effect. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are fair.

## GHINNI GHINNI:—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 9; total, 22.

1. Some repairs and improvements are needed, but the premises are essentially in a sound condition, and the school is well appointed and effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, fairly arranged, and imparted with fair intelligence, judgment, and effect. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable.

## HANBURY (Primary):—General inspection, 28th and 29th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 50; girls, 41; total, 91.

1. The premises are, as a whole, in very good condition, and the schoolroom is suitable and well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate and suitably regulated; the methods reasonably intelligent, earnest, and judicious. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the general character of the school fair to very fair.

## HANBURY (Infant):—General inspection, 29th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 44; girls, 27; total, 71.

1. The room is rather inconveniently situated with regard to the Primary Department, but otherwise fairly suitable and pretty effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly regulated; the instruction, fairly intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

## HAMILTON (Primary):—Regular inspection, 7th and 8th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 58; girls, 42; total, 100.

1. The premises are in very good condition, and the schoolroom is suitable and well found in all necessary appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly regulated; the instruction is, under the circumstances, painstaking, and to some extent judicious and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school is, as a whole, nearly good.

## HAMILTON (Infant):—General inspection, 7th November.

Present at examination:—Boys, 60; girls, 46; total, 106.

1. The school is new and suitable, well furnished, and effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly arranged; the instruction intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from fair to very fair, and the general character of the school is nearly good.

## HEXHAM:—General inspection, 25th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 18; total, 37.

1. The premises, which are only temporary, are passably suitable, and the school is fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is nearly fair; and the general character of the school fair.

KINCUMBEE:—

**KINCUMBER** :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 9 ; total, 25.

1. The premises are in fair condition, and the school is well furnished and otherwise effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, properly regulated, and imparted with tolerable skill and effect. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils exceeds moderate, and the general character of the school is tolerable.

**KIMBRIKI** :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

1. The building is unsuitable, in poor condition, and badly organized. The erection of new premises has been authorized. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, but unskilfully arranged ; the methods are of small value. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are very moderate.

**LAMPTON (Infant)** :—Regular inspection, 14th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 82 ; total, 176.

1. Considerable repairs and improvements are needed, but in essential respects the school is fairly substantial, and reasonably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate and well regulated ; the methods intelligent and skilfully applied. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils exceeds fair ; and the general character of the school is good.

**LAMPTON (Girls)** :—General inspection, 16th November.

Present at examination :—Girls, 90.

1. The building is in good condition, but needs a little renovation. The school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable, and properly arranged ; the methods intelligent, and fairly judicious. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

**LAMPTON (Boys)** :—General inspection, 19th and 20th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 172.

1. The building is suitable, in excellent condition, and fully provided with all requisite appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The occupation is suitable and well regulated ; the instruction judicious, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils exceeds very fair ; and the general character of the school is above good.

**MOSQUITO ISLAND** :—General inspection, 1st June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the general organization of the school is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are suitable and well arranged ; the methods intelligent, reasonably judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

**MITCHELL'S ISLAND** :—Regular inspection, 4th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 30 ; total, 49.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is mechanical in character, but fairly painstaking and passably intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly tolerable, and the general character of the school about tolerable.

**MARLEE** :—Regular inspection, 14th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28.

1. The fencing is a little dilapidated, but otherwise the premises are in very fair condition ; and the school is well provided with furniture and other requisites. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and, for the most part, passably regulated ; the methods are moderately intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency and the general character of the school are about tolerable.

**MANGROVE CREEK** :—Regular inspection, 17th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 6 ; total, 15.

1. The building is in good condition and fairly organized ; but the number of school-going children in the locality is now very small. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly regulated ; the methods reasonably intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is above tolerable ; and the general character of the school tolerable to fair.

**NEWCASTLE (Infant)** :—General inspection, 11th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 118 ; girls, 115 ; total, 233.

1. The schoolroom is in good condition, but inadequate ; the playground is very small, and insufficiently provided with the necessary accommodation ; the organization is effective, but not in proportion to the numbers in attendance. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly arranged ; the instruction appropriate, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very good, and the general character of the school very good.

**NEWCASTLE (Primary)** :—Regular inspection, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 10th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 159 ; girls, 114 ; total, 273.

1. The premises are inadequate, but in good condition ; and the school, as a whole, is effectively organized ; sufficient additional temporary accommodation has been since provided, pending the erection of the contemplated new schools. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The subjects are suitable and beyond the range of the prescribed standard, properly arranged, and effectively taught. 4. The average proficiency is good, and the general character of the school may be considered as from very good to excellent.

**NEWCASTLE, SOUTH** :—Regular inspection, 31st October and 1st November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 173 ; girls, 120 ; total, 293.

1. The premises are in excellent condition, suitable, and well appointed, and the schoolroom is fully provided with requisites. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly regulated ; the instruction fairly intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school may be estimated as from good to very good.

**OXLEY ISLAND** :—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.

1. The schoolroom is in bad repair and very uncomfortable ; but, under the circumstances, the organization is fairly effective ; the small attendance was caused by wet weather. 2. The moral tone of the

the school is good. 3. The instruction is suitable, properly arranged, intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils varies from fair to very fair.

ONYBIGAMBAH :—Regular inspection, 30th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 45 ; girls, 23 ; total, 68.

1. Owing to increasing numbers the accommodation is inadequate, but the premises are in good condition and fairly suitable, and the school is tolerably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The occupation is suitable and fairly arranged ; the instruction intelligent, but not applied with satisfactory results. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable and the general character of the school tolerable to fair.

PLATTSBURG (Infant) :—General inspection, 23rd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 58 ; total, 115.

1. The room is very inadequate and poorly organized, but a new one is in course of erection. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and well arranged ; the methods intelligent, earnest, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils varies from tolerable to fair ; and the general character of the school is fair.

PLATTSBURG (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 22nd and 23rd November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 40 ; total, 101.

1. The fencing is incomplete ; but the premises are otherwise in very good condition, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly regulated ; the instruction intelligent, reasonably skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from fair to very fair ; and the general character of the school is very fair.

RAYMOND TERRACE :—Regular inspection, 27th April.

Present at examination :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 20 ; total, 42.

1. The premises are new and suitable, and the organization of the school is fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and skilfully arranged ; but the methods, judged by results, are rather weak and ineffective. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable ; and the general character of the school tolerable to fair.

REDBANK :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 20 ; total, 40.

1. The schoolroom is old, unsuitable, in bad repair, and defectively organized. Better premises have been since provided. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate and fairly regulated, imparted with tolerable intelligence, judgment, and effect. 4. The average proficiency is tolerable, and the general character of the school fair.

STOCKTON :—Regular inspection, 27th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 55 ; girls, 54 ; total, 109.

1. The accommodation is fairly suitable, and the school reasonably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable, and properly regulated ; the instruction fairly intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

TINONEE :—Regular inspection, 7th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 32 ; total, 57.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the schoolroom is well furnished in furniture and other appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is appropriate, and suitably regulated ; the instruction is skilful, and fairly effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

TELEGHERY :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 22 ; total, 57.

1. The premises are in very fair condition ; and the school is reasonably suitable, and fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are fairly appropriate, and suitably regulated ; the methods want energy and skill, but are, as a whole, earnest and of tolerable value. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable, and the general character of the school is nearly very fair.

WALLSEND (Primary) :—General inspection, 5th to 7th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 79 ; girls, 80 ; total, 159.

1. The premises are in very good condition, and the school is effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The subjects are suitable ; the methods appropriate, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair ; and the general character of the school good.

WALLSEND (Infant) :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 64 ; total, 125.

1. The building is suitable, and well appointed. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and suitably arranged ; the methods intelligent, skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from fair to very fair, and the general character of the school is good.

WINGHAM :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 10 ; total, 26.

1. The site and premises are unsuitable, but the organization of the school is fairly effective. The establishment has been since removed to a more eligible position. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, intelligent, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the general character of the school exceeds fair.

WARATAH :—General inspection, 12th June.

Present at examination :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 58 ; total, 124.

1. The condition of the premises and the organization of the school are good, but the accommodation is insufficient for present attendance. 2. The moral tone of the school is very good. 3. The subjects are suitable, and properly regulated ; the methods intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

WOOLLA WOOLLA :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 16 ; total, 35.

1. The schoolroom is new, suitable, and effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and general character of the school are very fair.

YAYPO :—

YAYPO:—General inspection, 10th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 13; girls, 18; total, 31.

1. The premises are old, and in need of considerable repairs, but in very fair condition as a whole; the school is suitably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, intelligently imparted, and with fair judgment and effect. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about fair.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

ASH ISLAND:—General inspection, 30th May.

Present at examination:—Boys, 22; girls, 22; total, 44.

1. The condition of the building and the general organization are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is suitable, fairly intelligent, and effective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are about tolerable.

BELMONT:—General inspection, 8th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 10; total, 25.

1. The condition of the premises and the general organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are appropriate, and the methods tolerably intelligent and effective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are tolerable.

BLACKWALL:—General inspection, 21st March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 22; girls, 9; total, 31.

1. The accommodation is rather inadequate and awkward, and the furniture is not of a suitable description; but, viewed as a whole, the material condition is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and the methods fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are fair.

BUNGAY:—Regular inspection, 8th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 15; total, 27.

1. The condition of the building and its general organization are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not satisfactorily regulated. The methods are reasonably intelligent and effective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

DINGO CREEK:—General inspection, 9th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 7; girls, 13; total, 20.

1. The schoolroom is clean, in tolerable condition, and passably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and fairly regulated; the methods reasonably intelligent and skilful, but the classification is low. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about fair.

ERINA:—Regular inspection, 20th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 16; girls, 11; total, 27.

1. The building is in fair condition and passably suitable, but poorly furnished. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and fairly arranged; the methods reasonably intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency exceeds tolerable.

GALGABBA:—General inspection, 9th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 9; total, 20.

1. The condition and organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not well arranged; the methods passably intelligent, and of moderate effect. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are moderate.

GLENTHORNE:—General inspection, 28th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 12; girls, 13; total, 25.

1. The building is suitable, in good condition, comfortable, and well appointed. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, intelligent, fairly skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are fair.

HILLSBOROUGH:—General inspection, 20th July.

Present at examination:—Boys, 8; girls, 12; total, 20.

1. The building is suitable, but very poorly provided with furniture and appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is indifferent. 3. Only a few of the prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is unmethodical and very ineffective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and general character of the school are only indifferent.

HARRINGTON:—Regular inspection, 5th September.

Present at examination:—Boys, 5; girls, 10; total, 15.

1. The building is suitable, in good condition, and fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is appropriate, tolerably intelligent, and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are about tolerable.

KELVIN GROVE:—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 19; girls, 11; total, 30.

1. The building is fairly suitable, and passably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The classification is injudicious, but the occupation is appropriate, and the instruction passably intelligent. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are about moderate.

MANGROVE, LOWER:—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Present at examination:—Boys, 15; girls, 12; total, 27.

1. The building, though slightly improved since last inspection, is in poor condition; its general organization is moderate. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The subjects are suitable, but not well regulated; the methods evince little knowledge of principle and small effect. 4. The average proficiency is only indifferent.

MOUNT GEORGE:—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Present at examination:—Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26.

1. The premises are fair in all respects, and the organization of the school is tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and fairly arranged; the methods moderately skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

NEWPORT:—

NEWPORT :—Regular inspection, 12th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 7; total, 17.

1. The material condition and organization of the school are tolerable. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The instruction is suitable and fairly regulated, passably intelligent, earnest, and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are tolerable.

WYONG CREEK :—General inspection, 14th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 11; girls, 5; total, 16.

1. The material condition and organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is fairly appropriate, passably arranged, and tolerably effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is tolerable.

#### HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.

HANGING ROCK :—General inspection, 24th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 6; girls, 9; total, 15.

1. The condition and organization of the school are fair. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and properly regulated; the methods intelligent and skilful. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are fair.

ISLAND FLAT :—General inspection, 15th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5; girls, 10; total, 15.

1. The material condition of the premises and the organization of the school are moderate. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is passably appropriate, skilful, and effective. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are moderate.

JOHNSON'S CREEK :—Regular inspection, 31st July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 5; girls, 2; total, 7.

1. The condition of the premises and the general organization of the school are tolerable. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged; the methods fairly intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair.

LANDSDOWN :—General inspection, 25th August.

Present at examination :—Boys, 8; girls, 7; total, 15.

1. The premises are in good condition, and passably suitable; and the school is fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly arranged, and taught with reasonable intelligence, care, and skill. 4. The proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are fair.

REDBANK :—General inspection, 15th March.

Present at examination :—Boys, 3; girls, 8; total, 11.

1. The building is of a rude and temporary character, but under the circumstances of the place, moderately suitable, and passably furnished. 2. The moral tone of the school is tolerable. 3. The instruction is passably appropriate and intelligent. 4. The proficiency of the pupils is only indifferent, but the general character of the school may be considered moderate.

WARD'S RIVER :—Regular inspection, 31st July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 10; girls, 8; total, 18.

1. The school is in fair condition and passably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable; the methods intelligent, and reasonably effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair.

#### SYDNEY DISTRICT.

INSPECTORS' Report on the condition of Public, Provisional, and Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1877.

At the beginning of the present year, the number of schools or departments in operation in this district was 112. This number has been increased by the opening of new premises at Balmain and Newtown, and by the granting of aid to a Public School of three departments at Randwick Asylum. During the same period the Public School in Pitt-street, composed of two departments, and the Non-vested Public School in Sussex-street, have been closed. The number of school departments now in existence is 114. They consist of 44 Public, 3 Provisional, and 67 Denominational Schools.

New Public School buildings have been completed at Watson's Bay, North Sydney, Balmain, and Newtown. Others are in course of erection at St. Leonards, Balmain West, Pyrmont, Surry Hills, Woollahra, Waterloo, Darlington, and Waverley.

121 school departments have been inspected during the year. These include, besides those properly belonging to the district, the Burwood Public School, the Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and the Industrial School, Biloela.

The organization of schools is fast improving, and in view of the large number of handsome structures in course of erection, this improvement is likely to be even more marked in the future.

Substantial improvements or repairs have been made to the following schools within the year :—Fort-street, Balmain, Camperdown, North Sydney, Chippendale (Wes.), Waterloo (C.E.), Redfern (C.E.), Parramatta-street (C.E.)

The present year has been favourable to regularity of attendance; the percentage of pupils however who attend regularly has not in any quarter exceeded 65 per cent. This cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Still it should be stated that the mode of estimating the average attendance, adopted by the Council may, in the opinion of some, be regarded as somewhat vigorous. Under ordinarily favourable circumstances the average will be found to exceed 70 per cent. In point of fact, 79 per cent. of the pupils enrolled were present at inspection.

The character of the punctuality may be estimated as fair. The number of schools in which remissness is exhibited in this feature of discipline is comparatively small; nevertheless the evil is sufficiently great to lower the standard of excellence to the extent indicated. In the large majority of schools, teachers not only send inquiries to the parents of absentees, but in cases of lateness they habitually subject the pupils to a rigid examination as to the cause. In such schools, the attendance is found to be most constant and punctual. Military drill is not taught with the same attention and success as it was two or three years ago. The same drill instructors are employed, who appear to labour with the same zeal as heretofore, but their efforts are not in some cases duly seconded by the teachers. The looseness of the drill that characterises the schools under such teachers detracts from the order, and tends to lower

lower the discipline and moral tone. Speaking generally, however, it may be said that the order of the schools is good. The government is mild, and applied with reasonable tact and firmness.

With two or three exceptions, very fair judgment is shown in the classification of the pupils. The ordinary faults met with are a tendency to an unnecessary multiplication of classes and the admission of unfit pupils to the lower classes in schools to which infants' departments are attached. It is pleasing to observe that the establishment of fourth classes is becoming more frequent than formerly, and that many teachers are in this respect evincing a laudable desire to raise the educational standards of their schools.

Some improvement is discernible in the compilation of the lesson documents. The time-tables are more neatly arranged, the programmes more skilfully compiled, and the entries in the lesson registers fuller and more explicit than in previous years.

The methods in common use are for the most part modern, and are generally appropriate. With few exceptions they are applied with zeal, painstaking, and a discriminating intelligence. Where their application is accompanied by the exercise of good disciplinary power, the best results are produced.

The number of pupils enrolled at inspection was 20,626, and the number present at examination was 16,278. These numbers do not include the pupils attending Burwood Public, Biloela, and the "Vernon."

The examinations were minute and searching, and the tests applied as high as those of previous years. Without going into unnecessary details, the results of these examinations may be briefly summarized thus:—An improvement is discernible in the teaching of Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, Scripture, and Needlework, while a falling off is noticeable in the teaching of Geography, Object Lessons, Singing, Drawing, Euclid, Mensuration, Algebra, Latin, and Trigonometry. All branches are taught well, except English Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, Latin, and Trigonometry.

With regard to the condition of the schools inspected, eleven public schools are below, eleven up to, and twenty-five above the standard. Of Provisional Schools, one is below, one up to, and one above the standard. Compared with similar statistics given in the report of last year, those for the present year are less satisfactory. The falling off as it affects Public Schools applies only to the number of schools below the standard, and is largely to be accounted for by the opening of new departments at Newtown and Randwick Asylum. The number of Public Schools above the standard has actually increased from twenty-one to twenty-five. In the case of Denominational Schools the opposite result has taken place, that is to say, the number of schools above the standard has fallen from twenty-six to twenty-two. This declension has mainly been caused by changes necessitated in the teaching staffs of certain schools.

117 teachers, 81 assistant teachers, and 171 pupil teachers are employed in the schools of the district. Under ordinary circumstances, each teacher has on an average to teach forty-four pupils. We are pleased to be able to report favourably of the teachers. They are earnest, intelligent, and hard-working. The number of pupil teachers is yearly increasing; it is, however, a matter for regret that the number of male applicants for the office is still insufficient to meet existing wants. With few exceptions they are well qualified for the work, evince a laudable anxiety to please, and afford good promise of future usefulness.

Local supervision remains unchanged. In general, it simply means the occasional visitation of the school by one member of the Board, and nothing more; but there are cases in which the Board, as such, display a great, an intelligent, and an abiding interest in the school.

Briefly to sum up. The means of education are reasonably well provided in the district, the schools are very fairly organized, the discipline is good, and the teaching is being prosecuted with zeal, very fair skill, and satisfactory results.

E. JOHNSON, } Inspectors.  
F. BRIDGES, }

Inspectors' Office, Sydney,  
29th December, 1877.

#### SYDNEY DISTRICT.

##### SUMMARIES of Reports on Public and Provisional Schools, 1877.

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools; under 2, to their moral character; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

##### BALMAIN (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 27th, 28th, and 29th November.

Number present, 237.

1. Extensive improvements and repairs are about being made to the school premises. The school is well organized. 2. A very good attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, punctual, neat and becoming in appearance, and extremely well-behaved. The government is firm and effective. Excellent order is enforced, and the moral aspect of the school is healthy and pleasing. 3. The instruction includes all branches up to the requirements of a fifth class. It is skilfully arranged, and imparted with vigour, earnestness, and ability. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair to good; second, very good; third, good (nearly); fourth, good (nearly); fifth, very good to excellent.

##### BALMAIN (Girls—V.) :—General inspection, 26th and 27th November.

Number present, 196.

1. The schoolroom is an excellent structure, remarkably well lighted and ventilated. The playground is much exposed to the weather, and the buildings are so placed that little shade is afforded. 2. A very respectable attendance is maintained. The pupils are neat and clean; they are regular, fairly punctual, and well-behaved. The government is firm and effective, and the discipline as a whole is good. 3. The instruction is well regulated, and is imparted vigorously and intelligently. 4. The proficiency is :—First class, fair; second, very fair (nearly); third, fair +; fourth, fair to very fair; fifth, very fair.

##### BALMAIN (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 21st and 22nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 156; girls, 117; total, 273.

1. The schoolroom is in all respects well adapted for teaching purposes. Except that some additional diagrams are needed, the school is very fairly supplied with educational appliances. 2. A good attendance is secured, and the numbers are gradually increasing. Rainy weather reduced the attendance on the days of examination. The pupils are regular, fairly punctual, clean and neat in appearance, and well-behaved. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught. The instruction is properly arranged, and the methods are suitable, and applied with zeal and earnestness. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair to very fair; second, fair to very fair; third, good; fourth, fair; fifth, good.

##### BOTANY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 21; total, 47.

1. The schoolhouse, teacher's residence, lavatories, play-sheds, &c., are all of a superior kind, and are in excellent condition. Except that some new maps are required, there is a good supply of suitable furniture

furniture and apparatus. The school records are badly kept. 2. As a rule the pupils are neither regular nor punctual; for this both parents and teacher are to blame. The attendance was unusually low on the day of inspection. The pupils are clean and tidy, and in very fair order. The discipline has improved. 3. The course of instruction prescribed for a school of three classes is followed. Suitable methods are employed, but the teaching wants earnestness and vigour. There is still an undue proportion of pupils in the lowest class, and promotions seem to be rarely made. 4. The average proficiency is fair.

**BOTANY ROAD (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 16th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 69 ; total, 145.

1. The material condition of the school-buildings is passable in the circumstances. 2. The combined attractions of the Agricultural Exhibition and the "Wild beast" procession reduced the attendance fully one-third on the day of examination. Ordinarily about three-fourths of the pupils attend with regularity. They are also punctual, clean, and well conducted. Good order is maintained. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is judiciously regulated. The methods are modern, and are diligently applied. 4. The attainments of the classes are as follows :—First, fair ; upper first, fair to very fair ; second, fair ; third, fair to very fair.

**BOURKE-STREET (Boys—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th and 20th March.

Number present, 152.

1. All things considered, the school is very fairly organized. 2. About seven-ninths of the pupils attend regularly. Little exception can be taken to the punctuality, which has improved. With few exceptions, the pupils present a neat and clean appearance. The government is feeble, and the operations of teaching are attended with noise and disorder. 3. A fairly judicious classification obtains; the instruction accords with the prescribed course, and is arranged with very fair judgment. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with zeal and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the respective classes is as follows :—First, fair ; second, good ; third, tolerable to fair ; fourth, very fair.

**BOURKE-STREET (Girls—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 20th March.

Number present, 142.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, but too small for the number of pupils in attendance. The furniture is of an inferior and make-shift character. In the circumstances the organization may be regarded as very fair. 2. The pupils are tidily dressed ; they manifest a becoming demeanour, and are well-behaved. The government is healthy and effective, and the order good. 3. The standard course is followed up to the range of a fourth class. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, but needs vigour. The proficiency has been reduced by an injudicious attempt to promote the various classes as a whole, and by changes of teachers. 4. The proficiency of the classes is :—Second, tolerable ; third, moderate to tolerable ; fourth, very fair to good.

**BOURKE-STREET (Infants—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 146 ; girls, 110 ; total, 256.

1. The schoolroom is much too small for the number of pupils in attendance ; it is badly lighted and ventilated. Those features of the organization for which the teacher is responsible are very good. 2. About five-sevenths of the pupils are regular in attendance ; their punctuality is good. The government is firm without being severe, and produces very good order and a very healthy moral tone. 3. The full infants' school course is followed. Good judgment is shown in the classification and in the arrangement of the lessons ; the methods employed are skilful and educative, and are applied with zeal and effect. The pupils are very attentive under examination, and manifest a laudable desire to acquit themselves well. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First, good ; second, very fair to good ; third, very fair to good ; fourth, good.

**CAMPERDOWN (Primary—V.)** :—Regular inspection, 8th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 40 ; total, 77.

1. A partition has been erected between this and the infants department, and additional furniture supplied ; lavatories and play-sheds are still needed. 2. The pupils are clean and tidy, fairly regular, but unpunctual. The government errs on the side of leniency ; the school operations need to be conducted with greater decorum ; the marching is very loosely conducted, the elder boys are not sufficiently subdued in demeanour, and require to be made more attentive to their work. 3. The instruction accords with the standard as far as that for a fourth class ; the lessons are well regulated and are given with much care and earnestness. There is too great a proportion of pupils in the lower classes ; promotions from class to class should be made more frequently. 4. The proficiency is :—First and second classes, tolerable ; third and fourth, fair.

**CAMPERDOWN (Infants—V.)** :—Regular inspection, 8th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 42 ; total, 92.

1. The schoolroom has been partitioned off from the primary schoolroom since last inspection. It is now fairly adapted for teaching purposes. 2. The attendance has largely increased. The pupils are tolerably regular, but rather unpunctual ; they are passably clean in person, and in very fair order. The government is mild and otherwise judicious. 3. The usual infants school course is followed. The methods are appropriate, and are diligently and energetically applied. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes :—First, very fair ; second, very fair +.

**CLEVELAND-STREET (Boys—V.)** :—Regular inspection, 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, and 11th October.

Number present, 303.

1. The school buildings are in good repair ; the school is well provided with working materials, and is excellently organized. 2. Rainy weather and Sunday-school pic-nics have combined to reduce the attendance below the usual average. Ordinarily the pupils attend with very fair regularity. The government is judicious, and secures excellent order. The discipline, as a whole, is particularly good. Marked proficiency has been achieved in military drill. 3. All the subjects are taught up to the requirements of a fifth class. The instruction is skilfully arranged, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; lower second, very good + ; upper second, fair to very fair ; lower third, good (nearly) ; upper third, good + ; fourth, very fair to good ; fifth, very good.

**CLEVELAND-STREET (Girls—V.)** :—Regular inspection, 3rd, 9th, 10th, and 11th October.

Number present, 312.

1. In all essential points the material condition of the school is very good. 2. On the days of examination wet weather and Sunday-school picnics reduced the attendance. Under ordinary circumstances the regularity and punctuality are satisfactory. Excellent order is maintained ; the appearance and demeanour of the pupils and the moral tone of the school are all that can be desired. 3. The instruction is of high range and is well regulated ; the methods are educative in a high degree ; the teaching is throughout painstaking, vigorous, and successful. A good spirit pervades the school ; in all the classes the pupils put forth their best efforts and strive to excel. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, very fair to good ; second, very fair + ; upper second, very fair to good ; third, very fair ; upper third, very good ; fourth, good ; fifth, very good +.

CLEVELAND-STREET

CLEVELAND-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 27th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 270 ; girls, 144 ; total, 414.

1. The organization of this school is very good. 2. An excellent attendance is maintained. The pupils are punctual, tidy in appearance, and extremely well-behaved. The government is mild, judicious, and effective. The order is excellent. 3. The arrangements for carrying on the instruction in a systematic and progressive manner are tolerably complete. The methods are appropriate, and applied with earnestness, zeal, and ability. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is :—First, good ; second, very fair to good ; lower third, good + ; upper third, good to very good ; fourth, good to very good ; fifth, very good to excellent.

COOGEE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 16 ; total, 58.

1. The schoolroom is an excellent building and is well furnished. Since last inspection a hat-room has been added, and the grounds have been drained. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. From the demands upon the children's time by the parents the regularity is not more than fair, but all other points of school discipline are good. The government is suitable and effective, and the appearance and conduct of the pupils all that can be desired. 3. The instruction is in accordance with the prescribed standard up to the range for the third class. The lesson guides are judiciously compiled ; the methods are appropriate, and are zealously and painstakingly applied. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, fair + ; second, very fair ; third, very fair.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 12th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 122 ; girls, 64 ; total, 186.

1. The school is reasonably well organized. 2. The pupils attend regularly and punctually ; they are clean and tidy, and in very fair order. The moral tone is healthy. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the standard of a third class. The teaching arrangements are complicated by the very large number of mere infants in attendance. The lessons are well regulated, and given with zeal and very fair ability. 4. The proficiency of the classes is :—Lower first, very fair + ; first, good + ; lower second, very fair ; second, very fair ; third, fair to very fair.

FORT-STREET (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, and 19th September.  
Number present, 426.

The report upon this school is held over pending the Council's decision upon certain points as yet undetermined.

FORT-STREET (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 30th and 31st August, and 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th September.

Number present, 396.

1. The schoolroom is in very good material condition, and is excellently organized. 2. The attendance, which is well kept up, is marked by very fair regularity. The pupils are punctual, becoming in appearance, and extremely well conducted. The government is mild, judicious, and effective. Excellent order is maintained. 3. Good judgment is shown in the classification : the instruction is of full range, intelligently regulated, and imparted by appropriate methods. The teaching is carried on with energy, zeal, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable to fair ; second, very fair to good ; lower third, very fair + ; upper third, very fair ; lower fourth, very fair to good ; upper fourth, very good + ; fifth, very good.

FORT-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th, 30th, and 31st August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 226 ; girls, 170 ; total, 396.

1. Generally speaking, it may be said that this school is in good material condition and very fairly organized. 2. Of late the attendance has largely increased ; it is marked by very fair regularity. The pupils are also punctual, clean, and tidy in appearance, and quietly behaved. The government is judicious, and effects good order. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The range of instruction, which may be regarded as tolerably high for an infants' school, has been slightly raised in reading and arithmetic. The lesson documents are judiciously compiled. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with painstaking and very fair skill. 4. The proficiency of the classes is as follows :—First, very fair ; upper first, very fair to good ; second, very fair + ; third, tolerable to fair ; fourth, fair + ; fifth, very fair +.

GLEBE (Primary—V.) :—General inspection, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 128 ; girls, 111 ; total, 239.

1. The school is on the whole well organized. 2. The attendance has increased ; the pupils are regular and punctual, clean in person, and neatly attired. The government is mild to a fault, and fails to effect prompt and thorough obedience and attention to instruction. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught up to the standard of a fourth class. The instruction is careful, but superficial. The least satisfactory results are obtained in grammar, geography, and arithmetic. 4. The proficiency is :—First class, moderate to tolerable ; second, tolerable + ; upper second, very fair ; third, fair ; fourth, fair.

GLEBE (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 21st and 22nd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 97 ; girls, 84 ; total, 181.

1. Except that it does not afford sufficient accommodation, the schoolroom is well adapted for teaching purposes ; it is suitably furnished, in good repair, and well kept. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are tolerably regular, fairly punctual, neat in appearance, and fairly behaved. They are however inclined to be restless and troublesome, and the various school movements need to be more quietly and more orderly conducted. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification ; the lesson documents are fairly compiled ; the methods are appropriate, and are applied with reasonable earnestness and diligence. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; second, fair ; third, fair to very fair.

MANLY (V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 21 ; total, 62.

1. The schoolroom is in very good condition, and is well supplied with educational appliances. The school records are badly kept. 2. The pupils attend with fair regularity and punctuality ; they are tolerably clean and tidy, and in fair order. 3. The prescribed course of instruction is observed as far as the standard for a third class. The methods employed indicate fair ability on the part of the teacher, but he manifests only tolerable interest in his work, and does not improve in efficiency. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is :—First, tolerable ; second, fair ; third, fair.

MARRICKVILLE (Primary—V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 47 ; total, 123.

1. The schoolroom is in very fair condition, but is too small for the attendance. 2. The pupils are neat and clean ; they are well conducted, and attend regularly and punctually. The government is judicious ; taking in all points, the discipline is good. 3. The instruction is of high range ; it is well regulated and effectively imparted. The pupils are attentive, thoughtful, and self-reliant. 4. The following is the proficiency :—Second class, very fair ; upper second, very fair ; third, very fair + ; fourth, good +.

MARRICKVILLE

**MARRICKVILLE (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th August.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 72 ; girls, 74 ; total, 146.

1. The school is in good material condition and fairly organized. 2. A numerous and increasing attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, punctual, becoming in appearance, and well-behaved. The government is appropriate, and productive of very fair order. 3. The ordinary infants' school course is followed. The instruction embraces all essential branches, is judiciously regulated, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; second, very fair (nearly) ; third, very fair +.

**NEWTOWN (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 17th and 18th October.**

Number present, 138.

1. The buildings are handsome and commodious, and make excellent schoolrooms. 2. The attendance is rapidly increasing ; some difficulty has been experienced in bringing the school into order, but the firm and judicious government has succeeded in enforcing quietness and decorum. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The lesson guides are carefully drawn up, the teaching is vigorous and painstaking, and will probably produce good results. Latin, algebra, and geometry have been added to the school course. 4. The proficiency of the classes is :—First, tolerable to fair ; second, tolerable ; third, moderate ; fourth, fair.

**NEWTOWN (Girls—V.) :—General inspection, 16th and 17th October.**

Number present, 120.

1. The school building, an excellent structure, affords sufficient accommodation ; it is reasonably well provided with teaching appliances. 2. The attendance is good for the short time the school has been in operation. The pupils are regular, punctual, clean, and in very good order. The government is mild, but firm and effective ; the moral tone of the school is healthy and pleasing. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except needlework ; the instruction is carefully regulated, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable ; second, tolerable ; third, tolerable ; fourth, tolerable to fair.

**NEWTOWN (Infants—V.) :—General inspection, 16th October.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 132 ; girls, 105 ; total, 237.

1. The schoolroom, though an excellent building, is not large enough to accommodate the number of pupils that will probably attend—in fact it is now crowded. 2. The discipline, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the influx of new children, is very fair. 3. The subjects prescribed for infants' schools are taught, though at present the range is necessarily low. The methods are suitable, and are painstakingly applied. 4. The proficiency is :—First class, tolerable ; upper first, fair ; second, tolerable to fair ; third, fair.

**NORTH SYDNEY (V.) :—General inspection, 6th August.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 28 ; total, 70.

1. The schoolhouse is a handsome stone building, well lighted and ventilated, and admirably adapted for educational purposes ; it is well furnished and has a good supply of apparatus, except play-sheds ; all the usual out-buildings have been provided. 2. The pupils attend with satisfactory regularity and punctuality ; they are clean and tidy and well-conducted. The government though genial is effective ; the moral tone of the school is healthy, and the order good. 3. Up to third class range the full course is followed. The teaching is carried on with great earnestness and care. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is :—First, fair to very fair ; second, fair ; third, fair to very fair.

**PADDINGTON (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 26th and 27th February.**

Number present, 180.

1. The school is an excellent building, admirably adapted for teaching purposes, and amply supplied with educational appliances. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing ; the pupils attend regularly and punctually ; they are clean and tidy, quiet, and orderly. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed standard ; it is regulated by the usual lesson guides. Good methods are followed, but hitherto the teaching has been deficient in earnestness and thoroughness. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First class, fair ; second, fair to very fair ; upper second, fair ; third, fair to very fair ; fourth, fair to very fair.

**PADDINGTON (Girls—V.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd February.**

Number present, 111.

1. The schoolroom is sufficiently commodious, airy, and well lighted ; it is liberally furnished in furniture and apparatus. All necessary out-buildings are provided. The organization is very good. 2. The attendance has declined—from what cause it is not absolutely known. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly ; they are also punctual, clean, and neat in appearance, and in very fair order. The general discipline may be estimated as very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; the instruction is very fairly arranged. The methods are modern, and are painstakingly applied. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, tolerable ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair to very fair ; fourth, tolerable.

**PADDINGTON (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 20th and 22nd February.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 156 ; girls, 108 ; total, 264.

1. The schoolroom is large and well equipped, but indifferently lighted and ventilated. There is a good supply of school requisites. 2. A very good attendance is maintained ; the pupils are clean and tidy ; they attend with satisfactory punctuality and regularity, and are well-behaved. 3. The ordinary infants' school course is followed ; the teaching is intelligent and painstaking, but deficient in energy. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First class, very fair ; second, very fair to good ; upper second, fair ; third, fair to very fair ; fourth, very fair to good.

**PITT-STREET (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th May.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 11 ; total, 38.

1. The school, a good building, is badly situated, and is imperfectly lighted and ventilated ; its walls require whitewashing. 2. From various causes the attendance has been declining for some months. The government is reasonably effective ; very fair order is maintained. 3. The instruction is of the ordinary range for a school whose highest class is a third. Noises from workshops in the neighbourhood increase the difficulty of teaching. The lesson guides are carefully drawn up, the methods pursued are suitable and are earnestly applied. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, fair ; second, very fair ; third, fair +.

**PITT-STREET (Infants—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th May.**

Numbers present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 21 ; total, 45.

1. The school is conducted in the primary schoolroom ; the arrangement is a bad one, but the only one possible in the circumstances ; there is a fair amount of the necessary apparatus. 2. The attendance

attendance has declined; the pupils are tolerably regular and fairly punctual; they are moderately neat in appearance, and fairly behaved; the discipline as a whole may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the instruction is tolerably well arranged, and the methods of teaching are of fair merit. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, fair; second, fair (nearly).

**PLYMOUTH (Primary—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 66; girls, 36; total, 102.

1. The material condition of this school is as bad as possible, but new buildings are in course of erection. 2. In all points the school discipline is very good; the government is judicious and effective; the pupils are orderly, diligent, and attentive. 3. The instruction, which is of high range, embraces all the prescribed subjects; it is regulated with good judgment and ability, and is imparted with well sustained zeal, and by appropriate methods. 4. The following is the proficiency:—First-class, fair; second, good (nearly); third, very fair; fourth, good.

**PLYMOUTH (Infants—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15 August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47; girls, 44; total, 91.

1. The schoolroom is a small, old, ill-conditioned, wooden building, imperfectly furnished, but reasonably well found in educational appliances; existing accommodation is quite insufficient for the pupils in attendance, and teaching is carried on in the face of exceptionally great difficulties. 2. A numerous attendance is kept up; it is distinguished by very fair regularity; the pupils are also punctual, neat in appearance, and quietly behaved; the government is characterized by tact and judgment; good order is maintained. 3. A sound classification obtains; the instruction embraces all essential branches, and is intelligently arranged; the methods are appropriate, and are applied with earnestness, zeal, and ability. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, very fair; second, very fair to good; third, good.

**RANDWICK ASYLUM (Boys—N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 12th and 13th February.

Number present, 164.

1. The schoolroom is large, suitable, and in very fair repair; the furniture is badly arranged, and additional desks are urgently required; most of the maps and diagrams are old and worn; there is no hat-room, and the class-room in which the boys place their hats is not furnished with hat-pegs; the playground is large and level, but there is no protection from the sun; those features of the organization for which the teachers now in charge are responsible are correct. 2. The pupils are not kept away from school except in cases of sickness, and the teachers report that the Superintendent of the Institution co-operates with them in endeavouring to secure punctual and regular attendance; the government is vigorous and effective; though the boys were at first inclined to be troublesome and defiant, the teachers have succeeded in gaining full control over them, and in rendering them obedient. 3. The instruction takes a low range—not exceeding the standard prescribed for a second class; this is rendered necessary by the meagre attainments and low mental culture of the pupils, whose education hitherto has been much neglected; grammar, geography, object lessons, singing, &c., have been introduced by the present teachers, who are working so zealously and ably that a better state of things must soon be produced. 4. The average proficiency is between moderate and tolerable up to the standard of a second class.

**RANDWICK ASYLUM (Girls—N.-V.)** :—General Inspection, 13th February.

Number present, 116.

1. The schoolroom is commodious, well-lighted and well ventilated; it is fairly supplied with furniture, very old, and of bad construction; there is a reasonable amount of apparatus of passable quality and in fair order; a supply of hat-pegs is required, and the water-closets are in need of repairs; the playground, which is that used by the infants, would be all the better for a few trees. 2. The pupils are with some exceptions fairly clean in person; they are subdued and respectful in demeanour, in good order, and under kind but firm government; much trouble has been experienced by the teacher in placing the discipline on its present healthy footing. 3. The instruction, which is of low range, accords with the prescribed course; it is arranged with very fair judgment, and imparted by appropriate methods. 4. The proficiency of the classes may be estimated thus:—First, indifferent; second, very moderate; the pupils are attentive under examination and make a fair effort to answer, but their intelligence is low, and their attainments are deplorably small; there is abundant evidence to show that their education has been sadly neglected.

**RANDWICK ASYLUM (Infants—N.-V.)** :—General inspection, 12th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 116; girls, 57; total, 173.

1. The schoolroom is tolerably airy, and fairly, though unsuitably furnished; there is an insufficiency of the usual educational appliances; a hat-room is needed, the water-closets are in disrepair, and the lavatory is badly provided; that part of the organization for which the teacher is responsible may be rated as very moderate. 2. The pupils are but indifferently clean in person; the school operations are noisily conducted—the pupils are extremely restless, sullen, and disobedient; the government is feeble and the order bad. The course of instruction approximates closely to that prescribed—it is arranged with poor judgment; the methods of teaching are largely mechanical and unskilful. 4. The attainments of the pupils are barely indifferent.

**ST. LEONARDS (N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 15th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 123; girls, 73; total, 196.

1. The schoolhouse is a stone building, in very fair repair, but it does not afford sufficient accommodation for the present attendance of pupils; it is very fairly provided with furniture and apparatus. 2. The attendance continues to improve; it is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are also punctual, becoming in appearance, and well-behaved. Very fair order is maintained. The government is mild but tolerably firm and effective. 3. A fourth class has been formed since last inspection. The classification of the lower part of the school is injudicious, there being too many divisions. The instruction is of full range, and is regulated by the usual lesson documents. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with zeal, painstaking, and very fair vigour. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—Lower first, fair; upper first, very fair (nearly); second, very fair +; third, fair to very fair; fourth, fair +.

**SUSSEX-STREET (Boys, V.)** :—Regular inspection, 31st July and 1st August.

Number present, 105.

1. The organization is complete in all respects. 2. The attendance is steadily increasing; the pupils are regular and punctual—they are clean and in very fair order. The government wants vigour; though the school operations are quietly conducted the pupils do not apply themselves to their studies with sufficient diligence. Taking all points into consideration the school discipline may be rated as good. 3. The instruction is well arranged and earnestly imparted; making due allowance for the special difficulties encountered, the results cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. 4. The proficiency is as follows:—First class, tolerable; second, tolerable to fair; third, fair; fourth, very fair.

## SUSSEX-STREET (Girls V.) : Regular inspection, 13th June.

Number present, 96.

1. The school is in excellent material condition and well organized. 2. The attendance is gradually increasing. About nine-thirteenths of the pupils attend regularly. They are punctual, fairly neat in appearance, respectful in demeanour, and well behaved. The government is mild and otherwise judicious, and secures very good order. 3. An appropriate classification obtains; all the required subjects are taught; the instruction is well arranged and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be described thus:—First, fair; second, fair +; upper second, very fair +; third, very fair +.

## SUSSEX-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 31st July.

Numbers present:—Boys, 103; girls, 78; total, 181.

1. Except that certain of the school records are imperfectly kept, the organization of this school may be regarded as satisfactory. 2. The attendance continues to increase, and is tolerably numerous. The pupils are moderately regular, fairly punctual, passably clean, and in fair order. The government is suitable, and fairly effective. 3. The usual infants school course is adopted; the instruction is properly regulated, the methods are appropriate but are only partially effective. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is as follows:—First, tolerable; second, tolerable; third, tolerable +.

## SUSSEX-STREET (N.-V.) Regular inspection, 7th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 28; girls, 16; total, 44.

1. The organization of this school remains unchanged. 2. The attendance has been reduced by the superior attractions of the new school in the same street. The pupils attend very irregularly, and are only tolerably punctual. With few exceptions they are clean in person and becomingly dressed. Good order is maintained, the government is firm and effective, and the moral tone is healthy. 3. Very fair judgment is shown in the classification; all the prescribed branches are taught; the instruction is well regulated, and the methods are appropriate. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be set forth thus:—First, very fair; second, fair +; third, fair to very fair.

## TEMPE (V.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Numbers present:—Boys, 59; girls, 34; total, 93.

1. The schoolhouse is a good building, in very fair condition, and suitably furnished. 2. The attendance is gradually increasing and it is probable that in a short time the accommodation will be found insufficient. The pupils are regular and punctual, they are clean in person and neatly attired. The government is mild but firm, and maintains very good order and close attention and application. 3. For a school whose highest class is a third the range of instruction is high. The lessons are judiciously arranged and are given with zeal and painstaking. The pupils enter into the work of examination with much spirit, and manifest a laudable desire to acquit themselves well. 4. The proficiency of the classes is:—First, fair; second, very fair to good; third, good +.

## WATSON'S BAY (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 24th April.

Numbers present:—Boys, 44; girls, 32; total, 76.

1. The schoolroom, a make-shift building, is fairly suitable, and is supplied with the usual appliances. The new rooms will soon be ready for occupation. 2. The attendance has increased since the appointment of the present teacher. All features of school discipline are eminently satisfactory; the government is judicious and effects very good order and a healthy moral tone. 3. The teaching is earnest, painstaking, and thorough. The pupils are attentive and appear anxious to learn. 4. The proficiency is as follows:—First class, fair to very fair; second fair; third, fair to very fair.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Boys—V.) :—General inspection, 19th and 20th November.

Number present, 229.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, and is well supplied with the ordinary appliances. 2. Wet weather on the days of examination militated against the attendance which has declined, and the present pupils are younger than those of former years. The regularity and punctuality are very fair and the cleanliness very satisfactory. The government is firm and judicious, and secures good order and attention to work. 3. An appropriate classification obtains. The matter and methods of instruction are suited to the ages and capacities of the pupils; the teaching is marked by earnestness and is very fairly effective. 4. The proficiency is:—First class, fair; second, very fair; lower third, very good +; upper third, very fair to good; fourth, very fair to good.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Girls—V.) :—General inspection, 14th and 15th November.

Number present, 310.

1. Except that the interior of the schoolroom needs re-whitewashing, the school buildings are in good order; there is a sufficiency of furniture and apparatus. 2. A large increase has been made to the attendance. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, modest and respectful in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is appropriate, and effects very good order. 3. The instruction is of full range, judiciously regulated, and imparted with earnestness, energy, and ability. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, fair; second, very fair (nearly); upper second, fair to very fair; lower third, very fair; upper third, good to very good; fourth, very good.

## WILLIAM-STREET (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th November.

Numbers present:—Boys, 231; girls, 165; total, 396.

1. The accommodation is severely taxed by the number of pupils attending. The light of the babies' room is bad. In other respects the organization is satisfactory. 2. A large attendance is maintained; the pupils are regular and punctual, and present a neat, clean, and cheerful appearance. The government is judicious, and the tone of the school is healthy and pleasing. 3. All essential branches are taught; the instruction is well regulated, and is imparted with earnestness, vigour, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, good; second, good; third, good; fourth, very good; fifth, very good.

## BILOELA (Prov.) :—Regular inspection, 14th March.

Numbers present:—Boys, 10; girls, 9; total, 19.

1. The room used for a school is well suited for the purpose. Except as regards reading books, there is a sufficiency of working materials. 2. The pupils attend regularly and punctually; they are clean and tidy, and well-conducted; fair discipline is maintained. 3. The pupils are arranged in two classes, two divisions in each; the instruction is in accordance with the standard prescribed; it is industriously prosecuted, but with only moderate ability. 4. The proficiency is fair.

BOTANY

## BOTANY HEADS (Prov.) :—General inspection, 9th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 3 ; total, 17.

1. The schoolroom is too small ; it is reasonably well found in educational appliances. 2. A very large proportion of the pupils attend very regularly ; they are also punctual, clean, and in very fair order. 3. All the usual branches are taught. The instruction is arranged with tolerable judgment ; it is imparted with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The attainments of the classes are :—First, fair to very fair ; second, very fair to good ; third, very fair.

## GREENWICH (Prov.) :—Regular inspection, 31st October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.

1. The schoolroom, although small, is sufficiently large for the number attending ; it is in tolerable repair, but very poorly found in educational appliances. 2. The small attendance on the day of examination was due to exceptional causes ; ordinarily, the pupils would appear to attend very regularly ; they are also punctual, tolerably clean in person, and fairly well-conducted. The government is mild but rather feeble. 3. Poor judgment is shown in the classification ; the lesson documents are passably arranged ; the methods are largely mechanical but partially effective. 4. The following are the attainments of the classes :—First, tolerable + ; second, tolerable.

## YASS DISTRICT.

## INSPECTOR'S General Report for 1877.

SEVENTY-FIVE (75) schools were in operation during the year. Of these, all were inspected except two. One had been closed before my visit to the locality, and the other was opened as a new school on the 26th November. Three Half-time Schools were closed through paucity of attendance. One Public School and three Provisional Schools were opened, and seven Provisional Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools. Steps are being taken for the establishment of two (2) Half-time, two (2) Provisional, and two (2) Public Schools. When these are in operation all in the District, except isolated families, will be fairly supplied with the means of education.

Excellent Public School buildings have been erected at Cootamundra and Queanbeyan. The material condition of several schools throughout the District has been improved by additions, repairs, and supplies of new furniture of the best kind. New school buildings are in course of erection at Jindalee, Binda, and Yass ; and it is expected that during 1878 new schools will be built at Wallendbeen, Harden, Mitten's Creek, and Murrumburrah.

After the most careful inquiries it is estimated that above 25 per cent. of the educable children residing within the radius of two (2) miles of schools in operation are not enrolled, and that of those who are enrolled the ordinary attendance—*i.e.*, the attendance under favourable circumstances—is only 79 per cent. The average attendance is lower than this. Thus it appears that a large number of the youthful population of the district is deriving no benefit from the liberality of the State and the efforts of the Council to disseminate the blessings of education, and that 21 per cent. of the enrolment receives but little benefit. This non-attendance and irregular attendance are subjects of deep complaint by teachers and Local Boards with hardly an exception. These evils are capable of very great diminution, if not eradication ; and their removal would greatly advance the general education of the country, for the increased attendance would require larger and better school buildings, and maintain a better teaching staff in the different schools. The natural outcome of this would be better teaching and higher results.

The material organization of 14 Public and 2 Denominational Schools may be considered good ; that of 9 Public, 11 Provisional, 2 Half-time, and 2 Denominational Schools, may be taken as fairly satisfactory ; while in the case of 10 Public, 8 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 6 Denominational Schools, it is unsatisfactory.

Discipline, as a general rule, is mild and firm throughout the District. There are, however, a few schools which cannot be thus spoken of, and in these the attainments are no higher than the discipline.

Contrasting the condition of all schools in 1876 with that of 1877, considerable improvement is apparent. There were in 1876—Below the standard, 50 schools ; up to the standard, 6 schools ; above the standard, 21 schools.

There were in 1877—Below the standard, 21 schools ; up to the standard, 7 schools ; above the standard, 45 schools.

The most marked improvement is apparent in the Provisional Schools. While the teachers of this class of schools were provided and appointed by Local Committees, who generally considered the most needy applicant for office as having the highest claim to it, improvement was hopeless ; but since the Council charged itself with the selection, training, and appointment of teachers of these schools, satisfactory progress has been made in raising their character. In proof of this it need only be stated that during 1877 there were seven Provisional Schools converted into Public Schools. To effect the desired improvement in this class of schools some teachers were relieved from duty for a while, and sent for training to the best schools in the District ; the services of others were dispensed with, and no vacancies were filled, or fresh appointments made, till the candidates for office had shown by training and examination that they were fairly competent for it.

The teachers, as a body, are persevering, industrious, and self-denying in their labours. Many of them are studious and anxious to rise in the service. In their efforts to do so they receive every encouragement from the Council, and it is a gratifying fact that of the number who applied for examination, with a view to a higher classification, 77 per cent. were successful. There is a small number, however, that appears to be quite satisfied with the low position they occupy. They seem not to be aware that while they and their schools are at a standstill, or in a declining state, others are advancing and the distance between them and their deserving brethren is increasing to their disadvantage. Such teachers have little pride in their office, or pleasure in their work, and are always surrounded with difficulties and full of excuses. They attribute the success of their brethren to external circumstances, or fortuitous arrangements, and not to the exercise of moral qualities, which they themselves fail to exhibit. The E.C. school at Yass has been maintained in a high degree of efficiency, notwithstanding its miserable material condition ; and the Public School at Queanbeyan, under similar disadvantages, has made much improvement. The present satisfactory condition of these two schools show that where teachers honestly determine to succeed they will do so.

In all the good schools in the District, due attention is paid to home preparation. It is strange that there are a few trained teachers who are remiss in this matter. This is the more remarkable, as they must know that it is impossible to produce satisfactory results in any school where the home lessons are neglected. The quantity and quality of the work given in the different classes as home lessons, and the arrangements made for thorough examination of the same, indicate as clearly, perhaps, as anything else can do the amount of skill the teacher brings to his work and his devotion to it. Wherever the home lessons are neglected the teaching is perfunctory and apathetic. The home lessons for the first, second, and third classes should consist chiefly of memory work and arithmetical exercises a degree simpler than the school-work for the time being in the respective classes. Such home exercises would allow more time in school for deductive teaching and careful composition. Not only does careful attention to and judicious management of the home lessons secure a higher degree of mental development in the school, but also ensures

ensures what is of far higher value—moral culture. Work and play, wisely apportioned, prevent evil thoughts and the practice of bad habits. Prompt obedience to lawful authority, respectful behaviour, appreciation of the value of truth, a higher degree of personal cleanliness, punctuality, and regularity, are found to exist in the home lesson schools. And a practised observer can easily gauge the extent and value of the home lesson arrangements of a school by its moral tone, and to the extent its pupils are being prepared for the great battle of life.

Local supervision is inactive as a general rule. There are but few instances of established schools in which it is regular and systematic. The abolition of the requirement of the local contribution of one-third of the cost of school-buildings and repairs, has changed the character of the local influence previously exerted. With the extinction of the necessity for economy on the part of school promoters there arose a desire for grand expensive buildings. The importance, present and prospective, of the District, it was often affirmed, should decide in favour of a larger and more expensive building than the educational requirements of the people demanded. In several cases applications were made for the establishment of schools, without cost to the locality, where the number of children in the District gave no hope that a school could be maintained. In some cases Local Boards asked for additions and repairs not needed. These applications caused the expenditure of much time. In some cases, too, through the dormancy of local supervision, the school property became dilapidated. It frequently happens that the local influence energetically displayed in obtaining a school languishes with its opening, and dies shortly after; and the teacher in vain complains that not half the children guaranteed to attend are enrolled in his books, and that in his efforts to maintain a good attendance he receives neither aid nor sympathy from his Local Board. In the few places that the Local Boards attend to their duties, and in proportion as they do so, commensurate good results follow.

Brief summaries of the condition of schools inspected are appended.

J. H. MURRAY,  
Inspector.

#### PUBLIC.

**BETHUNGRA** :—Regular inspection. Visited, 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 26 ; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 20 ; total, 39.  
Ordinary attendance, 40. In district not enrolled, 20.

There is no residence for a teacher. The schoolroom is a slab building roofed with bark ; the desks and forms are of very rude construction, and as yet there is no black-board. This school has been erected to meet the wants of the railway workers, and most probably will be closed in about two years time. The discipline produces fair order and attention. The attainments are between tolerable and fair.

**BINALONG (V.)** :—Regular inspection. Visited, 13th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 21 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 6 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 34. In district not enrolled, 70.

The material condition is worse, through natural deterioration, than it was at last inspection. The discipline is rather lax. The instruction is regulated with tolerable care. The attainments are low. The entire work of the school is characterized by a want of life and spirit. Of local supervision there is virtually none.

**BOWNING (V.)** :—General inspection. Visited, 6th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 19 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 11 ; total, 18.  
Ordinary attendance, 9. In district not enrolled, 70.

A new schoolroom, closets, and furniture have been provided during the year, also a good supply of water. The material organization is now good. The discipline is effective ; the classification is correct. The attainments are low ; but the present teacher, who has lately been appointed, is not responsible for the attainments. The future of the school is promising.

**BUNGENDORE (Public—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 11th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 7 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 6 ; total, 18.  
Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 50.

The material condition is reasonably good. The discipline is weak. The instruction is regulated with but little skill. The attainments are between moderate and tolerable. The local supervision has lately become more active, and an earnest appeal has been made for the establishment of a good Public School in lieu of the present unsatisfactory arrangement. This application has been granted.

**BURROWA (Public—V.)** :—General inspection, 6th and 7th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 18 ; total, 40.  
Ordinary attendance, 36. In district not enrolled, 20.

The few repairs and additions now contemplated will render the material condition excellent. The discipline is effective ; the instruction is skilfully regulated ; the attainments are a little under fair.

**CARWOOLA (Public—N.-V.)** :—Regular inspection, 27th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 24. In district not enrolled, 0.

The material condition is bad. The discipline is weak. The instruction is unmethodical. The attainments are nearly tolerable.

**COOTAMUNDRA (Public)** :—General inspection, 16th and 21st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 21 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 16 ; total, 48.  
Ordinary attendance, 40. In district not enrolled, 60.

The material condition is excellent ; the discipline is weak ; the instruction is carefully distributed ; the methods are modern, but the teaching is desultory and non-penetrative, and the attainments are only slightly in advance of tolerable. But all the supposed obstacles to sound progress having been removed by the erection of excellent school buildings, and the supply of the very best furniture, satisfactory results may now be reasonably looked for.

**CUNNINGHAM (Public—V.)** :—Regular inspection, 23rd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 11 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12.  
Ordinary attendance, 15. In district not enrolled, 12.

A few slight repairs to fencing and buildings will make the material condition very good. The discipline is good ; the attainments are between tolerable and fair.

DALTON

DALTON (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 4th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 16 ; total 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 26. In district not enrolled, 60.

The material condition is reasonably good ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is carefully regulated ; the attainments are higher than at last inspection. The attendance is lower now than it was seventeen years ago.

ELIZABETH FIELD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 26th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 19 ; total 27. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 14 ; total, 21.  
Ordinary attendance, 16. In district not enrolled, 21.

The school is well supplied with necessary working appliances, but in all other respects the material organization is inferior. The school, too, is non-central, and this injuriously affects the attendance. The government is feeble, and the order is unsatisfactory. The classification is incorrect, the methods are didactic, and the teaching is spiritless. The pupils are unaccustomed to thoughtful exertion, and it is difficult to obtain answers from them of any value. The school has been in operation two years, and yet there are only two classes, and the attainments of these are below indifferent.

FROGMOOR (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 14th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 28 ; total, 57. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.  
Ordinary attendance, 45. In district not enrolled, 20.

The schoolroom is unsuitable, the furniture supplied by the Council, also the books and appliances, are good. The discipline is fairly effective ; the instruction is carefully regulated. The attainments are nearly fair. Arrangements are in progress for the erection of suitable school buildings.

GININDERRA (Public—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 14th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 25 ; total, 40. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 22 ; total, 34.  
Ordinary attendance, 32. In district not enrolled, 12.

Except that there is no residence for the teacher, the material condition is good. The instruction is carefully distributed. The attainments are nearly fair. The school exhibits a healthy spirit of work, and satisfactory improvement has been made during the year.

GRENFELL (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 13 and 14th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 38 ; total, 97. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 30 ; total, 74.  
Ordinary attendance, 77. In district not enrolled, 250.

When the teacher's residence, now in the course of erection, is completed, and the necessary repairs to the school buildings effected, the material condition will be excellent. The discipline is good ; the instruction is well regulated ; the attainments are between tolerable and fair.

GRENFELL (Infants—V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 8th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 35 ; total, 76. Present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 27 ; total, 52.  
Ordinary attendance, 50. In district not enrolled, 250 (estimated).

The material condition is very good ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction, as far as the documents are concerned, is distributed with care. The attainments are between fair and very fair. An increase of animation would make the spirit of the school pleasing.

GUNDAROO (Public—N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 11th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.  
Ordinary attendance, 27. In district not enrolled, 25.

When the contemplated improvements are effected, the material condition will be good. The discipline is sound and healthy, and the instruction is carefully distributed. The attainments are, for the short time the present teacher has been in office, and the low condition of the school when he assumed charge, satisfactory. Since the school was examined the attendance has increased much, and is now between 40 and 50.

GUNNING (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, January 31st.

Enrolled :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 44 ; total, 98. Present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 40 ; total, 87.  
Ordinary attendance, 86. In district not enrolled, 30.

The material condition is good, the discipline is sound and healthy, the instruction is well regulated, and the attainments are high. The local supervision during the year has improved in energy and usefulness. Two members (Messrs. M'Kay and Saxby) were present during the inspection.

JINDALEE (Public—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 21st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 25 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.  
Ordinary attendance, 30. In district not enrolled, 30.

The material condition is good, so also is the discipline. The attainments are only moderate.

MARENGO (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 31st October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 23 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 36. In district not enrolled, 15.

The teacher's residence is too small, and the ground is unfenced ; otherwise, the material condition is very good ; the discipline is sound ; the instructional documents are compiled with a fair degree of care and skill ; the teaching is penetrative and honestly continued, and the attainments are between very fair and good.

MURRUMBATEMAN (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 27th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 14 ; total, 28.  
Ordinary attendance, 26. In district not enrolled, 10.

The material organization is very good ; the discipline is fairly effective ; the instruction is well regulated. The attainments are a little lower than last year, owing to the irregularity caused by juvenile sickness.

MURRUMBURRAH (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 29th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 28 ; total, 67. Present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 17 ; total, 50.  
Ordinary attendance, 50. In district not enrolled, 100.

The material condition is upon the whole fair ; the discipline is sound and healthy ; the instruction is well regulated ; the attainments are, for the short time the school has been open, satisfactory ; the local supervision is intelligent, and, as in the case of most new schools, it is active.

PEELWOOD

PEELWOOD (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 1st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 20 ; total, 47. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 12 ; total, 25.  
Ordinary attendance, 25. In district not enrolled, 35.

There is no teacher's residence, otherwise the material condition is good ; the discipline is lax ; the instruction is unskillfully regulated ; the teaching is lacking in necessary vigour ; the attainments are below moderate ; the local supervision is confined to the signing of the teacher's monthly abstracts and quarterly returns. The teacher has resigned, and there is hope of a more healthy supervision.

QUEANBEYAN (Public—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 20th and 21st August,

Enrolled :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 68 ; total, 134. Present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 67 ; total, 131.  
Ordinary attendance, 125. In district not enrolled, 100.

The material condition is just now bad, but in a few weeks the new premises will be ready, and then it will be excellent. The discipline is sound. The instruction is distributed with judgment and care ; the classification is correct. The attainments are over fair ; and this standard is very satisfactory, considering the large influx of new pupils, and the very low condition of the school nine months ago when the present teacher assumed charge of it.

RYE PARK (Public—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 20th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 14 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 13 ; total, 32.  
Ordinary attendance, 30. In district not enrolled, 20.

The teacher's residence to be provided will make the material condition suitable and good. The discipline is sound. The instruction is carefully regulated. The attainments are above fair.

SMITHTOWN (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 7th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 14 ; total, 32. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 13 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 24. In district not enrolled, 12.

The material condition is tolerable ; the discipline is effective ; the instruction is carefully regulated ; the attainments are fair ; and the spirit of the school is, under the circumstances, satisfactory.

SPRING CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 21st March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 22 ; total, 42. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 25. In district not enrolled, 9.

The material condition is now reasonably good ; the discipline is fairly effective ; the instruction is now carefully distributed ; the attainments are low, but the present teacher is newly appointed, and is not responsible for this ; the local supervision is healthy and active, and the future of the school is encouraging.

TALLAGANDRA (Public—N.-V.) :—General inspection, 8th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 12 ; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21.  
Ordinary attendance, 19. In district not enrolled, 18.

The material condition is fair for a Provisional School ; the discipline too is fair, and the instruction is regulated with fair skill and care. The attainments are a little over tolerable, and the school has improved during the year.

TIPPERARY GULLY (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 10th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 19 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 16 ; total, 26.  
Ordinary attendance, 30. In district not enrolled, 20.

The material condition is bad ; the discipline is mild and firm ; the instruction is, for two classes, carefully distributed ; the attainments are nearly fair, but the third class has now disappeared from the school, which, in attainments, has retrograded during the year.

TWO-MILE CREEK (Public—V.) :—Regular inspection, 14th and 22nd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 17 ; total, 35.  
Ordinary attendance, 25. In district not enrolled, 40.

Except the want of a teacher's residence, suitable closets and fencing, the material condition is very fair. The discipline is healthy ; the instruction is distributed with fair care and skill ; the attainments are fair. The school is rising in public estimation.

WALLENDREEN (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 15th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 14 ; total, 31.  
Ordinary attendance, 30. In district not enrolled, 34.

The condition of the schoolroom and teacher's residence (both temporary) is very bad. The discipline is sound ; the instruction is properly regulated ; the attainments are, under the circumstances, satisfactory ; the local supervision is beneficial, and the school is estimated highly by the public. The authorized scale of fees obtains ; there are no free pupils nor bad debts. The site so long applied for is at last granted, and the new school buildings will now be proceeded with.

WEETANGERRA (Public—V.) :—Regular inspection, 15th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 28. In district not enrolled, 12.

When the teacher's residence, now in course of erection is finished, and water supply provided, the material condition of this school will be good. The instruction is regulated with a fair degree of care and skill. The attainments are nearly fair, and the spirit of the school is, upon the whole, fairly satisfactory.

WOMBAT (V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 29th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 41 ; total, 81. Present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 36 ; total, 74.  
Ordinary attendance, 64. In district not enrolled, 50.

The material organization is excellent ; the discipline is not sufficiently firm ; the attainments, considering the classification, and the influx of new pupils never before at any school, may be taken as fairly satisfactory.

YOUNG (V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 5th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 22 ; total, 48. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.  
Ordinary attendance, 40. In district not enrolled, 100.

Except in a few small matters the material condition is excellent ; the discipline is sound and healthy ; the instruction is regulated with due care and skill ; the attainments are upon the whole satisfactory, and higher than at last inspection, but this improvement is counterbalanced by a decrease in the attendance.

YOUNG

YOUNG (Infants) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 2nd November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 38 ; total, 71. Present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 35 ; total, 65.

Ordinary attendance, 57. In district not enrolled, 100.

The material organization is good ; the discipline is firm ; the instruction is distributed skilfully and with care ; the attainments are satisfactory under the circumstances of the school.

#### PROVISIONAL.

BARWANG (N.-V.) :—General inspection, 31st May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19.

Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 12.

The material condition is improved by the erection of new closets ; in all other respects it remains as at last inspection. The discipline is sound. The instruction is well regulated ; the attainments are below moderate, but the present teacher is newly appointed, and not responsible for the low attainments.

BEREBANGELO (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 26th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 8 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 8 ; total, 21.

Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 0.

The material condition is reasonably satisfactory ; the discipline is fair ; the instruction is regulated with moderate skill and fair care ; the attainments, all things considered, are satisfactory, and the school is now in a hopeful state.

BURROWA FLATS (Provisional) :—General inspection, 5th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 20 ; total, 37. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 19 ; total, 35.

Ordinary attendance, 29. In district not enrolled, 12.

The material condition of this school is the same as that of most Provisional Schools, consisting of a small slab and bark hut, with a portion, 8 x 13 feet, partitioned off as residence for a teacher, with the books and appliances furnished by the Council. There is no necessity for the continuance of this miserable state of things, as there are sufficient children to support a Public School. The teacher has not been long in charge ; she maintains good discipline, regulates the instruction carefully, and teaches honestly. The attainments are tolerable.

CUNGGONG (Prov.—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 17th and 18th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 9 ; total, 22. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 7 ; total, 17.

Ordinary attendance, 18. In district not enrolled, 15.

The material condition is very fair ; the discipline is sound ; the attainments are very fair nearly ; and the school, although having only two classes, is doing thorough work, and is a blessing to the district around.

CHAIN OF PONDS (V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 14th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 12 ; total, 20.

Ordinary attendance, 22. In district not enrolled, 22.

The material condition of the schoolroom is fair ; the discipline is sound ; the attainments are nearly tolerable. The teacher has been but lately appointed, and is an efficient, earnest, and honest worker.

CUTTUCUTTUGANG (V.)—General inspection. Visited, 27th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 5 ; total, 9. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 5 ; total, 9.

This school was closed for ten months, and was only re-opened on the day of my visit. The re-opening of the school was not known to many of the people ; hence the small attendance. The attainments of those present may be taken as a fair estimate of the educational condition of the district, and the starting point of the teacher. These were found to be restricted to the merest elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The people manifest much interest in the school, and the teacher is earnest ; so that fair results may be reasonably expected at next inspection.

FISHER'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 11th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 19 ; total, 38. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 15 ; total, 31.

Ordinary attendance, 28. In district not enrolled, 12.

The material condition is the same as in most Provisional Schools—a miserable slab and bark hut, with a few rudely made forms and desks. There is no reason for the teacher and pupils being obliged to pursue their labours under such heavy drawbacks as this schoolroom entails upon them, for there are sufficient children to support a Public School, were the people to apply for the erection of such ; indeed, the attendance now is above the number required for a Public School. The discipline is sound, the instruction is carefully regulated, the attainments are above fair, and good progress has been made during the year.

GOOD HOPE (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 7 ; total, 23. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 4 ; total, 16.

Ordinary attendance, 21. In district not enrolled, 15.

This school, like many others of its class, was built by subscription upon private land, and the right of occupation is now in dispute between the Local Board and the owner of the land. The discipline is sound. The instruction is carefully distributed, and the attainments, all things considered, may be taken as tolerably satisfactory. Under all the circumstances of this school the teacher may be said to have performed her duties in a tolerably satisfactory manner.

HOSKINGTON (Prov.—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th and 29th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 14 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 15.

There is no teacher's residence ; in all other respects, as a whole, the material condition is fair. The instruction is regulated with tolerable care. The classification is correct. The attainments are nearly fair.

KOHAN (Provisional—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 10th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 10 ; total, 17.

Ordinary attendance, 16. In district not enrolled, 0.

The material condition is fairly satisfactory. The discipline is the same. The instruction is regulated with reasonable care. The attainments, considering the ages and classification, are satisfactory. The pupils are distinguished for their good manners.

MAJURA

MAJURA (Prov.—V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 13 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 11 ; total, 19.

Ordinary attendance, 18. In district not enrolled, 12.

The conveyance of the site to the Council has been long delayed, and the material condition is in consequence unsatisfactory. The discipline is judicious. The instruction is regulated with tolerable skill and care. The attainments are tolerable.

MICHELAGO (Prov.—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 7th September,

Enrolled :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 13 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 12 ; total, 22.

Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 10.

The material condition is only tolerable. The discipline is now fair. The instruction is regulated with tolerable skill. The attainments are above tolerable ; and the school has improved during the year.

MARKDALE (V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 7th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 6 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 6 ; total, 19.

Ordinary attendance, 22. In district not enrolled, 24.

The schoolroom is suitable, and well supplied with all necessary working appliances. The classification is appropriate. The instruction is suitably distributed, and the teaching is earnest. The attainments are low, but the school has been only a short time re-opened under a new teacher, who appears to be earnest in his work, and the future of the school is hopeful.

MERRILL CREEK (Provisional N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 25th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 8 ; total, 18. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 7 ; total, 16.

Ordinary attendance, 18. In district not enrolled, 4.

The material condition is reasonably good ; the discipline is effective ; the instruction is distributed with reasonable skill and care ; the attainments, for a new school of about three months standing, are fairly satisfactory ; the local supervision is active and every effort is made to maintain a good attendance. The Local Board make up the fees to £25 ; hence there are no free pupils nor bad debts. The people are well satisfied with the school.

NEW LINE (Provisional—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 13 ; total, 24. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

Ordinary attendance, 18. In district not enrolled, 25.

There is no teacher's residence, and the schoolroom needs repair ; the working material is sufficient. The instruction is regulated, but with little skill or care. The attainments are only moderate, and the spirit of the school is unsatisfactory.

PEARSE'S HILL (Vested) :—General inspection. Visited, 20th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 11 ; total, 27. Present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 11 ; total, 24.

Ordinary attendance, 15. In district not enrolled, 12.

Except in the want of a teacher's residence and closets, the material condition is good. The instructional documents are not complete ; the attainments are very low, and school-work and training are new exercises to nearly all the scholars.

STONE HUT (Provisional—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 16 ; total, 28. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21.

Ordinary attendance, 19. In district not enrolled, 10.

The schoolroom is too small ; so much so, that it is impossible to arrange the furniture properly. The school appliances furnished by the Council are sufficient ; in all other respects the material condition is bad. The discipline is fairly effective. Few branches are taught, and all things considered, the attainments in these are tolerably satisfactory.

WALNER (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection. Visited, 2nd March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 17 ; total, 36. Present :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 8 ; total, 20.

Ordinary attendance, 24. In district not enrolled, 15.

The working appliances are sufficient ; the discipline is mild but suitable ; the instruction is regulated with fair carefulness. The attainments are higher than at last inspection, and the school has risen.

#### HALF-TIME.

BURRA (Half-time—V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 5 ; total, 13.

Ordinary attendance, 12. In District not enrolled, 0.

The schoolroom, which also serves in part as a dwelling for the teacher and his wife, is unfloored, and needing repair. The discipline is sound ; the instruction is well regulated. The attainments are between good and very good.

MCDONALD'S FLAT (Half-time—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 7 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.

Ordinary attendance, 11. In district not enrolled, 2.

There is no first class in this school ; the pupils are younger than those at the Burra school, and hence the standard is not so high ; but considering the ages of the pupils it is equally satisfactory. These are the two best Half-time Schools I have met with anywhere, and give evidence that, when skilfully and vigorously worked, the Half-time School results will exceed those usually produced in Provisional Schools.

CURRAN'S CREEK (N.-V.) :—General inspection. Visited, 24th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 10 ; total, 19. Present :—Boys, 2 ; girls, 9 ; total, 11.

Ordinary attendance, 15. In district not enrolled, 0.

Three-fourths of the pupils are in attendance, and the attainments are fair ; all else said in the report of the Lost River Half-time School applies to this school, and need not be repeated here. Both these schools are in a hopeful condition and giving satisfaction to the people for whose benefit they were established.

LOST

LOST RIVER (N.-V.) :—General inspection, visited 24th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 10 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 7 ; total, 15.  
Ordinary attendance, 15. In district not enrolled, 10.

The material condition is satisfactory ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is carefully distributed ; and the attainments, all things considered, may be pronounced satisfactory.

GUNDAROO, UPPER (Half-time—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 9th August, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 7 ; girls, 6 ; total, 13. Present :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 6 ; total, 11.  
Ordinary attendance, 8. In district not enrolled, 8.

This school is conducted in a building belonging to the Church of England. The attendance is small, irregular, and unpunctual ; and even this small attendance is maintained partly by a few children belonging to the Gundaroo Public School attending this school to their own disadvantage on the days when it is in operation. The government is feeble ; the classification is faulty ; the methods are didactic, and the results are indifferent. Everything in connection with this school is unsatisfactory.

SUTTON (Half-time—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 18th September, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 10 ; total, 16. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 8 ; total, 12.  
Ordinary attendance, 7. In district not enrolled, 0.

This school is conducted in a small building used as a Wesleyan church ; this building is in a bad state of repair, and there is no means of heating it. The attendance since last January has averaged only 7.3. In all other respects this school is in an equally unsatisfactory condition with the other Half-time School, at Upper Gundaroo, with which it is worked.

MULLOON :—(Half-time—N.V.) :—Regular inspection, 12th September, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 13 ; total, 25. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 12 ; total, 23.  
Ordinary attendance, 20. In district not enrolled, 1.

The material condition is fairly suitable ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is graduated with fair skill and care. The attainments, considering the low condition of the school nine months ago, when the present teacher assumed charge, are satisfactory.

INGLEWOOD FOREST :—(Half-time—V.) :—General inspection, 12th September, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 12 ; girls, 9 ; total, 21. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 6 ; total, 14.  
Ordinary attendance, 18. In district not enrolled, 12.

This school requires to be enlarged. The attainments are tolerable ; and the standard of attainments may be taken as satisfactory, considering its very low condition nine months ago, when the present teacher assumed charge. In all else, what was said in respect to the Mulloon School applies to this one, with which it is worked.

ROSSI :—(Half-time—V.) :—Regular inspection, 28th August, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 3, girls, 8 ; total, 11. Present :—Boys, 3 ; girls, 8 ; total, 11.  
Ordinary attendance, 8. In district not enrolled, 10.

Except that there are no closets, and that the school-land is unfenced, the material condition of this school is suited to the wants of the locality. This school was closed in June, 1876, through paucity of attendance, and re-opened as a Half-time School in November of the same year. This school is worked in connection with the Half-time School at Foxlowe, and all else in the report of that school may be taken as applicable to this one.

FOXLOWE :—(Half-time—N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 27th August, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 5 ; girls, 3 ; total, 8. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 3 ; total, 7.  
Ordinary attendance, 8. In district not enrolled, 1.

There is no suitable residence nor lodging for the teacher. The room used as a schoolroom is suitable for the purpose, and the furniture and appliances are sufficient for the teaching of so small a number of pupils. The discipline is good. The instruction is properly distributed. The attainments are above tolerable.

WHEEO (N.-V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 2 ; total, 11. Present :—Boys, 8 ; girls, 1 ; total, 9.  
Ordinary attendance, 8. In district not enrolled, 18.

The material condition is fair ; the discipline is satisfactory ; the instruction is suitably distributed ; The attainments, although higher than last year, are low ; and only eleven out of twenty-nine children in the neighbourhood are upon the school books.

WINDUELLA (V.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 6 ; girls, 6 ; total, 12. Present :—Boys, 4 ; girls, 5 ; total, 9.  
Ordinary attendance, 8. In district not enrolled, 2.

The material condition of this school is fairly suitable. The attainments are lower than those of the Wheeo Half-time School ; in all other respects the condition of the schools is similar.

## APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Council of Education, from 1st January to 31st December, 1877.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1876 . . . . .	38,903 7 8	By GENERAL MANAGEMENT.	
„ Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1877 . . . . .	280,000 0 0	Salaries and Allowances . . . . .	6,579 18 4
„ Church and School Estates Revenue . . . . .	1,644 5 5	„ Repairs, rent, and furniture . . . . .	506 1 0
„ Interest . . . . .	1,098 15 5	„ Books, binding, printing, and stationery . . . . .	1,252 2 9
		„ Miscellaneous expenses.—	
		Cost of collecting census . . . . .	£207 9 0
		Clerical aid and labour . . . . .	732 10 8
		Furniture, fuel, and light . . . . .	29 9 4
		Travelling expenses . . . . .	33 15 3
		Sundry small expenses . . . . .	71 12 2
			1,074 16 5
			9,412 18 6
		INSPECTION.	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	8,720 2 7
		„ Rent and furniture . . . . .	412 15 7
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	250 0 8
		„ Forage allowance . . . . .	260 0 0
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	2,419 9 9
		„ Miscellaneous expenses.—	
		Sundry small expenses . . . . .	88 17 5
			12,146 6 0
		TRAINING DEPARTMENT.	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	4,691 7 1
		„ Land . . . . .	5,250 0 0
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	54 9 8
			9,995 16 9
		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	73,863 1 11
		„ Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture . . . . .	113,027 13 11
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	3,183 5 4
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	1,341 13 0
		„ Miscellaneous expenses.—	
		Advertising . . . . .	£310 10 6
		Architects' commission . . . . .	2,114 5 4
		Forage allowance . . . . .	10 0 0
		Legal expenses . . . . .	523 19 3
		Sundry small expenses . . . . .	64 4 6
			3,022 19 7
			194,438 13 9
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	14,661 14 7
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	314 19 4
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	606 0 9
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	18 15 0
			15,601 9 8
		HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	4,267 12 11
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	54 0 6
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	106 7 1
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	23 0 10
		„ Forage allowances . . . . .	441 12 2
			4,892 13 6
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	13,411 16 9
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	370 16 6
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	400 12 7
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	19 8 0
			14,202 13 10
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	12,728 16 1
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	320 18 0
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	434 13 2
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	19 5 3
			13,503 12 6
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	943 7 10
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	89 8 11
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	23 15 9
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	1 15 6
			1,058 8 0
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL WESLEYAN SCHOOLS	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	1,385 17 7
		„ Repairs and furniture . . . . .	93 11 7
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	40 6 6
		„ Travelling expenses . . . . .	1 2 0
			1,520 17 8
		CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL HEBREW SCHOOL	
		Salaries and allowances . . . . .	163 13 11
		„ Books, printing, and stationery . . . . .	3 7 7
			167 1 6
		„ Balance . . . . .	44,705 16 10
			£ 321,646 8 6

Council of Education Office,  
28 March, 1878.JOHN M. GIBSON,  
Accountant.

## APPENDIX J.

COPY of Circular as to Absentees, and Extracts from Replies thereto by certain teachers.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 187

THE Council of Education has had under consideration the fact, reported by the Inspectors, that in many places throughout the Colony there are children not in attendance at any school. In some instances this neglect of education is stated to exist even where parents have a choice of schools. It is possible that, of those represented as not attending school, some may be over, or under, the usual ages, while others may have obtained all the education which their parents deem necessary. But after making allowance for these two classes, there will still remain a considerable number of children who ought to be under instruction and are not. If there be any children in your district not attending school, the Council considers it very desirable that you should endeavour to ascertain the reasons of their non-attendance. I am accordingly to suggest that you will, by personal interviews with the parents, or by any other means in your power, inquire into the cause of such non-attendance, and use every possible exertion to bring absentees to school. It may be found in the course of your inquiries that absence from school is sometimes caused by the inability of parents to pay fees at the authorized rates. In all such cases you are empowered, pending reference to the Local Board, to receive children either as free pupils, or on payment of a reduced rate of school-fee, according as you may find it desirable on the merits of each case.

By energetically carrying out these suggestions, and by a judicious exercise of the discretion now conferred, it is hoped that a considerable augmentation may take place in the number of pupils attending your school. The result of your inquiries and efforts should be reported to the Council in due course; and the Council will regard your success in this matter as deserving of commendation.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

To the Teacher of the School, at

To the Secretary of Council of Education.

Sir,

Public School, 5 December, 1877.

I have the honor to report, in response to your circular of the 15th November last, that after a thorough personal inquiry, I have ascertained that within a radius of about 1 mile from this school there are 142 children between 4 and 14 years of age not attending any school whatever.

Reasons for their non-attendance:—

- (1.) The majority are wanted at home, or are put to work in the "pits."
- (2.) Indifference of parents.
- (3.) Truancy. This I believe is closely connected with reason No. 2. Schooling is abandoned.
- (4.) A few cases of sickness and physical incapacity.
- (5.) Poverty. Here I beg to remark, that in every instance I offered to take the children free, according to the terms of your circular; but most of the parents declined even this, when they understood that their cases would be referred to the Local Board.

I beg to remark that I fear the absence of so many is mostly due to the drinking habits of many parents, and to the indifference and cupidity of others. I see that the demoralizing influence of the "pits" is terrible upon young boys—even drinking, smoking, swearing, and the vilest language and conduct are common among them. I believe nothing but the Christian firm and judicious discipline of our schools will ever reclaim such. But it is my opinion that only a compulsory law will ever bring these 142 absentees or any considerable portion of them to school. It is not the moral and intellectual life of these alone that is imperilled, their contact with the 500 between the ages of 3 and 16 who ordinarily attend this school is very injurious, especially with regard to truancy.

It is pleasing to be able to state in contradistinction, that twelve or thirteen walk regularly a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and pay the usual fees.

In conclusion, my success has not been commensurate with my expectation or my labour to win them as advised by your circular. I have had the promise of 35 additional scholars in all, but only 16 of these have attended. The average will probably not show any increase, being so near Christmas, when it usually falls off.

I have, &amp;c.

Sir,

Public School, 11th February, 1878.

With reference to your circular, date of November 5th, 1877, which requires me to call upon defaulting parents and try to induce them to send their children to school, I have the honour to furnish the following report.

As soon as possible after receiving the abovenamed document, I waited upon the parents in question, placing it in the hands of such as could read, and explaining its purport to such as could not. From all I received excuses more or less valid, intended to palliate their neglect, with fair promises of amendment, qualified however, in one or two instances by the condition that the children could not be spared till after the Christmas holidays. This will account for my delay in forwarding the present report, for I wished to give ample scope to prove the sincerity of their professions.

I regret to say, that up to the present time the addition of one pupil to the roll represents the result of my efforts, and it is doubtful whether he will remain long or attend regularly as he is of an age to be very useful to his parents. I am not at all surprised at the results, for the same persons have been spoken to repeatedly both by the Local Board and myself but without effect.

And here, since the circular virtually laments the smallness and irregularity of the attendance, it may not be out of place to offer some considerations calculated to throw light on this state of things.

It appears to me, that in estimating the capabilities of an outlying place like this for maintaining even the low average of 25, the disadvantages accruing from climate and geographical position should not be lost sight of. The most remote township in the Colony, the very Timbuctoo of New South Wales, situated on the confines of a desert, and subject to periodical droughts of a long duration with the district of which it is the centre, offers no inducement to population but rather frowns upon its advance. The pursuit of agriculture is prohibited by the nature of the climate, while the occupation of the selector, the embryo squatter, is precarious and full of risks, as one drought might suffice to ruin him. It is true the township has the advantage of being situated on a navigable river, which has been unnavigable for the last eight months, and is so sometimes for a longer period; and it is worthy of remark that when communication is thus cut off with the depôt our only remaining source of supply, viz., the road, is liable to be closed by the drought, which renders it impossible for teams to travel. When this is the case, as at present, it implies the total privation of many necessaries and the exorbitant price of all. Among other causes which go to retard the prosperity of the place and keep it in a state of stagnation, may be mentioned the absence of a resident Police Magistrate and of a legally qualified Medical Practitioner, while the absolute impossibility of getting a house to live in compels visitors and intending residents either to improvise a dwelling of some sort, or to go to the public-house, an undesirable and expensive place to stop at anywhere, but especially here, where drunkenness and gambling reign supreme. Then there is the sandy blight, the scourge of the district, the terror of the new arrival, and the plague of young and old. None need expect to escape, all must pass through the ordeal; from the little child to the grey headed adult, all must, at one time or other, exhibit the outward and visible sign of this district's acclimatization.

From a consideration of the foregoing statements, it might be freely confessed that labour is high-priced and difficult to be got—nor would the inference be erroneous. Labour, particularly that required for domestic purposes, is difficult to be obtained, high-priced, and frequently unreliable, so that people with

with families are forced, from the very necessity of the case, to put their own children to work which under less exceptional conditions would fall to the lot of a hired servant. Boys from 11 to 15 command from 5s. to 10s a week with board—for such work as looking after the mail horses, and the stock belonging to the residents, keeping the butcher's sheep, &c.; and girls from 9 to 15 are eagerly sought after for taking charge of the younger children of a family, and to assist in the work of the house, for which they will receive from 4s. to 10s. per week with board. This acts as an inducement with them who have children of a suitable age and who are not well off; but then the absence of one useful member of a family makes the work come all the heavier on those who are left.

It is obvious that the state of things above described must tell unfavourably on the average attendance; but it is not so obvious to an outsider that it has an injurious effect on the organization of the school, that it increases the difficulty of classification, lowers the standard of attainments for the pupils, and has a direct tendency to drive the teacher upon the rocks and shoals of individual instruction.

The facts above stated, tending to show the great difficulty in securing a regular and constant attendance, apply more or less to all; but after every allowance has been made, there is still room for the application of the proverb "Where there is a will, there is a way," and I fear that in some instances the will is wanting. Actions speak louder than words. Neither the reduction nor the total remission of the school fees appears to touch the real difficulty; for putting these entirely out of the question, the sending the children regularly to school would involve some extra labour and some expense *not now incurred*—I mean the expense of keeping the children decently clothed; yet even out of this difficulty the willing heart would find a way, but with the persons I am contemplating the way lies through the sacrifice of expensive and pernicious luxuries, and that sacrifice they are unwilling to make.

I have the honor, &c.,

To the Secretary, Education Office, Sydney.

Sir,

Public School, 15 December, 1877.

With reference to your circular letter bearing date 15th November last, I have the honor, in compliance therewith, to furnish the following particulars:—

1. There are about forty (40) children in the neighbourhood who are not in attendance at any school.
2. The causes assigned for non-attendance are poverty, truancy, and indifference.
3. Only two (2) cases of poverty came under my notice, which I think can be met; but of the others there is nothing in my opinion will meet their case but compulsion.

I have, &c.,

W. Wilkins, Esq., Secretary, Council of Education Office, Sydney.

Teacher.

Sir,

Public School, 1st December, 1877.

I have the honor, in compliance with the terms of the Council's circular of the 6th ultimo, to submit the following report, bearing upon the suggestions contained therein.

I find, by reference to the class-roll, that only 52 pupils have been enrolled during the present quarter; of these eight are not residents. The parents of six reside at 5 miles off; of one, 10 miles off; and of one, some 4 miles distant from school. Forty-four of the number live within a radius of 2 miles. From inquiries lately made, I find there are forty-four absentees, or in other words, 50 per cent. are enrolled and 50 per cent. are not. Of these, twenty-six have been enrolled at some time or other since I took charge of the school, leaving eighteen who have never yet been to school. I enclose a statement of the respective attendances of the twenty-six, and it will be seen that in the majority of cases the attendance has been but nominal.

I have also the honor to enclose another statement, comprising names of parents, number of children in attendance and non-attendance, with the reasons assigned for withdrawal or non-enrolment.

I have attached a mark to the names of those who are almost sure to be enrolled during the ensuing year. Promises made in other cases have been so repeatedly broken that but little reliance can be placed on them.

In no case has impecuniosity been advanced as a plea for either withdrawal or non-enrolment; and if the wish of the parents to have their children educated were commensurate with their ability to pay the school fees, a far more pleasant duty would devolve upon me than obtains under existing circumstances.

I now proceed to the statement of my efforts, and the results of those efforts, in regard of bringing more children under the influence of education.

Since my first arrival in the district my visitation of the parents has been continuous and systematic, and I have omitted no opportunity of urging them to have their children educated, pointing out the benefits which education confers upon its possessors, the advantages likely to accrue to their children through its medium in a young and rising country like N.S.W. It is a matter of great regret to myself that my efforts in this direction have been so barren of results. I may be permitted to state that the tact and management required to keep up even the present moderate attendance have not been the least arduous of my duties in connection with the school. But for the hope of being able, by energy, perseverance, and educational results, to raise myself above my present status, I should—in the face of the indifference manifested by many parents in the district in supporting me as a teacher—long ere this have sought relief in an application for removal or resignation.

The indiscriminate withdrawal which has taken place within the past three weeks of both old and young, on the plea of wanted at home to assist in harvesting operations, with notices given me daily of further decrease, renders my position here anything but a pleasant one.

Owing to the want of space in the schoolroom, a room 20 x 15, with a brick chimney built inwardly, and the unsuitability of the school furniture restricting that space, I have been compelled to make use of the sitting-room as a class room for the first class, under Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ supervision. This arrangement necessitates the employment of a servant, which means an expenditure of £40 per annum over and above what it would be were Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ able to perform her own household duties. When it is taken into consideration that this has been done so as to leave no loophole for complaints on the part of the residents of insufficiency of accommodation, and consequent withdrawal or non-enrolment, it seems to me very hard that my efforts for their benefit should be repaid by such indiscriminate withdrawal as has taken place of late, and consequent reduction of fees. The pecuniary loss to me is a secondary consideration, but being rather jealous of my professional reputation the withdrawal of twenty or thirty children from school for a period of ten or twelve weeks must necessarily affect my success at the regular annual inspection.

To three of the gentleman composing the Local Board, viz., Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, my thanks are due for their support, and the interest they manifest in the well-being of the school; and if their example were followed by a majority of the parents, the enrolment and average attendance would be such as to be worthy of commendation.

So far as my own knowledge extends in the matter, I believe none of the residents bear me any ill-will, nor am I aware that any children have been withdrawn from the school through personal ill-feeling either to myself or wife.

Summing up, it may be said that there are about 30 per cent. of the school population receiving the full benefit of the instruction provided by the Council, their attendance being both regular and punctual. The remaining 20 per cent. of the number enrolled may be said to be receiving instruction

ranking

ranging in amount from indifferent to tolerable, according to their respective attendances, leaving 50 per cent. who are receiving at present no instruction at all. To me, this position of affairs is painful in the extreme.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the reward already received by myself at the hands of the Council, and here or elsewhere every possible effort shall be used by myself to give satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

W. Wilkins, Esq., Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.

Teacher.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

STATEMENT showing names of Parents, Children in attendance and non-attendance, and reasons assigned for non-enrolment.

Names of Parents or Guardians.	Number of Children in attendance.	Number of Children not in attendance.	Reasons assigned for non-attendance. Probabilities for the future.	Remarks.
.....	.....	3	Eldest girl required at home to assist mother. Two boys required for shepherding; expresses regret, and states he will be able to make arrangements to send them again next year. (Doubtful.)	
.....	.....	4	Will not allow their children to associate with others, preferring rather to see them grow up in ignorance. (Hopeless; Church influence.)	
.....	.....	3		
.....	.....	4	States his children were subjected to annoyance, and withdrew them. (Local jealousies.)	
.....	.....	2	Expresses regret that, owing to action of neighbours, he has been deprived of the chance of sending them to school. (Doubtful.)	
.....	.....	2	To be sent at the commencement of next year.*	
.....	.....	4	Long-continued illness of mother. Expresses regret, and hopes circumstances will alter and allow him to send them. (Doubtful.)	
.....	.....	1	Considered too young.	
.....	.....	1	Will be sent next year.*	
.....	2	1	Do. do.*	
.....	1	2	Do. do.*	
.....	4	1	Withdrawn to assist mother in household duties. (Fair, Third Class.)	
.....	2	3	Girl, when removed, aged 13. Two boys, wanted to assist in farm work. (Hopeless.)	
.....	2	3	One little girl to come next year.*	
.....	3	1	To be sent as soon as practicable. (Doubtful.)	
.....	1	1	Will be sent next year.*	
.....	2	2	Do. do.*	
.....	1	1	Do. do.*	
.....	3	1	Removed from school to assist mother. (At the time of withdrawal best scholar in school.)	
.....	.....	1	Wanted to assist at home.	
.....	.....	1	Considered too young.	
.....	7	.....		
.....	6	.....		
.....	3	.....		
.....	3	.....		
.....	1	.....		
.....	3	.....		
.....	3	.....		
.....	1	.....		
.....	3	.....		
.....	1	.....		
.....	52	44		

The pupils promised to be sent next year, marked thus \*, may be considered sure of enrolment during the ensuing year.

Teacher.

STATEMENT showing respective attendance of 26 Scholars while enrolled.

Pupil.	Number of days in attendance.	Pupil.	Number of days in attendance.
1	332	1	72
1	303	1	55
1	279	1	25
1	267	3	21
1	242	2	9
1	220	3	5
1	186	1	4
1	166	2	3
1	132	1	60
1	140	1	18

Teacher.

Sir,

Provisional School, December 12th, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of circular suggesting a personal inquiry into causes of non-attendance of the children at the school, and herewith submit the result of my investigations.

*Choice of School.*—There is no other school nearer than ———, distant 15 miles.

*Age of Absentees.*—There are twelve children, aged from ten to thirteen years, who are not on the roll this quarter. Some of them attended intermittingly during the past two years, but having attained a proficiency of second class, fourth quarter, were considered by their parents to have received as much education as was necessary.

The remainder have not attained that standard, and are engaged in various minor occupations—shepherding, domestic helps, &c.

Six

Six children, averaging six years of age, are considered too young by their parents to attend school. Three of this latter class, and two of the former, promise attendance after Christmas vacation.

I am not too sanguine that these promises will be fulfilled, as notwithstanding I urged a sense of public duty and the welfare of the children as the only inducements, I could not avoid the impression that the promises were granted rather as personal concessions.

*Fees.*—In the matter of fees, since my appointment to this school, care has been taken (invariably) to remit them where it was even surmised there was an inability to pay, and in some instances, where they had fallen into arrears, have not been solicited.

In securing the attendance of many absentees a grave difficulty arises, from the nominal amount of authority exercised by the parents. From infancy the inclinations of the children are deferred to, and in the matter of school attendance there is no exception.

Unaccustomed to any wholesome restraint at home, it too often happens the children find the discipline and application of the schoolroom uncongenial, and they absent themselves, when, if mild rebuke or persuasion fails, coercive measures cannot be attempted without incurring the displeasure of the parents, who withdraw them.

It is apparent that while parents consider the age of seven or eight years sufficiently early for children to commence the rudiments of education, and they will be (as a rule) withdrawn at ten or eleven, but a short time remains for instruction.

Much more might be effected, even in this limited period, were the teacher's efforts seconded by the parents', in enforcing a regular attendance, and some attention to home work. All efforts to promote this last-named object have hitherto been abortive in this district.

I have, &c.,

The Secretary, Council of Education Office, Sydney.

Public School, 7 December, 1877.

Sir,

With reference to Council's circular dated 14th November, I have the honor to inform you that in four several instances where I have waited on parents requesting them to send their children to the above school, the answer is invariably the same,—that they will send their children as soon as more suitable buildings are provided, but that they cannot think of sending them to a building so thoroughly unfit.

Several of the parents now sending their children were speaking of withdrawing them, during the hot weather, in consequence of the children complaining of sickness, and also on account of the disagreeable smell from the slaughter yard, which is adjacent to the schoolroom.

Many days lately, the heat and smell in the schoolroom has been unbearable, and were it not for my family, I should certainly apply for a removal.

Children usually attending school have stayed away, and on making inquiries as to the cause, I find they have been sick. I reported several cases to the Local Board, and also complained of the unsuitableness of the premises for a school.

The Secretary, informed me that he had written to the Council and had received no reply, and that until such reply was received, the Local Board could do nothing.

I am afraid that unless some steps are taken to provide new school buildings, the attendance will be less than it now is, but I fear that we shall have some severe sickness break out among the children.

I have, &c.,

W. Wilkins, Esq., Secretary, Council of Education.

Teacher.

Public School, 29 November, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor, in reference to the Council's circular dated \_\_\_\_\_, to reply as follows:—

1. My experience proves that parents whose income is sufficient to enable them to purchase at the store, *luxuries* which are beyond *my* reach, plead poverty as a reason either for neglecting to pay the school fees, or for detaining their children at home.

In cases like these, I have never failed to exert all my power of suasion, in order either that the children should be continued at school, or sent to school. Thus, I have foregone my claim upon them, wholly or in part, or I have urged that no fee would be demanded. It appears to me that the more earnest I become in trying to secure the attendance of such children at school, the more convinced do the people become that my aim is in some way to secure my personal aggrandisement. The rule is for such parents to agree with me that it is wrong to keep the children at home and to promise to send, but experience proves that they find it an easy way to get rid of a disagreeable topic. The school fee is a bugbear that I would modestly suggest were better removed; it becomes a scapegoat for those who value the earnings, however trifling, of their little ones more than their intellectual advancement.

2. There are parents of what I must denominate commendable pride, who, not being able to afford the fee, are yet unwilling that their children should be free scholars while others are paying. These send their children while there is the shadow of a prospect of being able to pay the accumulated amount at some future time, refusing to accept the idea that they shall not be able to meet their liabilities some day; or else, the pride of their nature conquers, to the detaining of their children at home.

Some of my scholars are of parents who seem to work for the purpose of raising sufficient cash for "a spree," during which revelling the places of the children are vacant, they even being unprovided with food.

3. I firmly believe that, could I tell the parents that the law requires them, on pain of fine, to send their children regularly to school, and the school fees had been abolished, my average attendance would be nearly doubled.

In some cases, the school fee operates, so that where three or four children would otherwise be sent continuously, I have them in attendance in rotation.

In conclusion, I may iterate, that I have even offered free education to parents for their children, where I knew that such parents had the means to pay the fee, but without avail. They wish, either to have the little earnings of their offspring, or while they grudge the fee sufficiently to operate to the keeping of the children from school, they are afraid that it shall be known that they do not pay. The compulsory enactment would only operate upon such parents whose mental constitution is such as to require that force should be used to make them attend to the welfare of their offspring. The removal of the fee would be welcomed by the honest poor.

I have, &c.,

W. Wilkins, Esq., Secretary, Council of Education.

Teacher.

Public School, 5th December, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor, in accordance to your circular of the 5th ultimo, to give the required information, as far as I have ascertained by personal interviews with the parents of the children in this district. On an average I should think there are about 100 children of the usual school ages. Out of that number I have 62 at present on the roll; about 20 to 25 attending a Private School, and the remainder, say 15 to 13, at service. On my rounds I found all the parents, with the exception of two cases, able and willing to pay the fees; the exceptional cases being one of wife desertion; and the other of a poor widow. Both cases I find by the records to have been on the gratuitous list.

I

I must say that during my scholastic experience I have found parents, on the whole, desirous in schooling their children, and will often straiten themselves to pay the fees. And a teacher with his mind in his work will always command a full share of the juvenile population, though there may be some prejudiced people in the district.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney.

Sir,

Public School, 14th December, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that, in reference to the Council's circular of the 14th November, 1877, I have always acted up to the spirit of the suggestions contained in the circular. At any time, while I have had the honor to serve under the Council of Education, if A., B., or C. could satisfy me that they were unable to pay, I have taken children free, the parents promising me to pay if ever they were able.

My experience is that parents will never apply *in formâ pauperis*, they prefer to profess to pay and never pay. I have always had to press for these children, and promise the parents not to tell other people that their children were free. Further, I have never pressed for school fees in one instance; and where the people have been willing, I have taken butter, bacon, &c., in payment of school fees.

Many cases occur in which the father spends nearly all his earnings in the public-house, and the family may starve for anything he cares; the mother, anxious to educate her children, can only manage to find food and clothing for them. These are deserving cases; we must not punish the children for the father's negligence and cruelty.

There are other cases in which avaricious parents argue that it is better for them to save labouring men's hire, make their children do the work, and husband all the money they can, to select farms for their children. These people say that a good farm for their children is better than a good education. Thus they compare education with the market value of their maize.

It is a common thing for boys to live by themselves in miserable huts on the selections.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public School, 12th January, 1878.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your circular, dated 5th November, 1877, I have made diligent inquiry as to children of school age living within a radius of 2 to 3 miles from not attending any school.

As the result of such inquiry, I have the honor to report, for the information of the Council of Education, that the children of British parents living within that distance of the school are all enrolled and in attendance.

Within the same radius there are also about 40 children, but of German descent, who attend a private German Lutheran Denominational School, established in about six years. Most of the children—at least those I have come in contact with—can neither speak nor understand the English language. I have on many occasions, even before the receipt of your circular letter, interviewed the parents of these children, endeavouring to explain the benefits their children would derive from an English education in an English country. The objections urged by the parents are that:—

1. The German language is not taught in the Public Schools, and that
2. The children must learn the Lutheran Catechism.

In trying to meet these objections, I have in vain sought the co-operation of the two German gentlemen, members of the School Board, Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Both these gentlemen have children under their care who attend the above-named German School. I omitted to state that although English is nominally taught in that school, it can but be very indifferently, as the teacher cannot speak the language himself.

I have, &c.

Sir,

Public School, 19th January, 1878.

In compliance with the directions of your circular of November last, I have the honor to report the results of special interviews which I have had with the parents of children in this district who do not attend school.

When the Inspector, some time since, requested me to report upon the number of children of a school-age not attending school, I found that there were about forty-five. This led me to wait upon the parents of such absentees, and personally to advocate the claims of education, and my efforts then were followed by a considerable increase in the number of pupils attending the school under my charge. Subsequently your circular came to hand, but as I had previously employed every conceivable argument with such parents excepting a reduction of school fees, it is clear my success will fall short of your reasonable expectations. When I first took the matter up I added 19 fresh scholars to the number enrolled in a very short time; but since receiving your instructions relating to this subject, I have only added *six* new pupils by canvassing.

Still there are 14 or 15 children that attend no school, and there are parents who turn a deaf ear to every appeal. Nor is poverty the cause of such desperate negligence, for there are poorer families paying according to our *scale of fees* than the poorest of those who do not attend. In most cases, however, those neglected ones are the offspring of drunken parents, and the principal causes which deprive them of tuition are,—1st. Gain, pecuniary or otherwise, derived from the labours of the children. 2nd. Want of sufficient parental control to enforce school attendance. 3rd. Ignorance of parents, which often leads them to infer that since they have got through the world without education themselves, their progeny should be able to do the same.

During visitation I called at two homes, where live 6 and 5 children respectively, not one of whom was able to decipher a letter of the alphabet. In the first case the father drinks excessively, and comforts himself with the thought that his children's opportunities compare favourably with those that his parents granted him, and, as his father and mother were addicted to the same habit, and as he forms *one* of a family of *four*, who are too ignorant to write their names, it seems that there is a fair share of truth in his assertion.

In the second instance the father seemed concerned about the schooling of his daughters. He stated that with his horses he earned £4 a week, that he was able and willing to pay for the instruction of his children, urged me to call when his wife came home, and cautioned me against being provoked if she became abusive. Accordingly I saw her soon after, and having met with a fair reception, used my utmost efforts, but to no purpose. I have seen her again and again, and I am now convinced that unless early legislation comes to the rescue, all her children will mature with no more wholesome training than that which is derivable from an untaught foolish father, and a drunken, quarrelsome, and heartless mother.

Hoping you will excuse the liberty which I have taken with your valuable time,—

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

To the Secretary of the Council of Education.

Public

Sir,

Public School, 1 February, 1878.

Acting on your suggestion, as expressed in the Council's circular of 5th November, 1877. I have on every suitable occasion used my utmost endeavour to ascertain the causes for the decrease in the average attendance at this school; and in like manner to bring absentees under the pale of instruction.

I now respectfully beg leave to report the result of my inquiries and efforts to accomplish the object aimed at by the Council:—

Among others, the following causes will sufficiently account for the decrease in the attendance. The fact that there have been for the past six months or so six schools in operation here, and two private teachers.

The cause of this I believe to be, the fact that owing to the great influx of population teachers have thought there was a fair opening for private enterprise—what every one in the district sincerely desires to succeed; consequently teachers of private schools are in some cases patronised, because of that feeling and that only.

A large influx of people, who for want of perseverance and other industrious and economical habits have been squeezed out of other towns, and are of too eminently careless and degraded habits to send their children to school, unless compelled to do so.

About the beginning of the last quarter, five families of twelve children were withdrawn from this school, and sent to a private seminary. By personal interviews with the parents I obtained the following reasons for this course, which reasons I quote, *verb. et lit.*:—

- (1) "You are by far too hard, and keep them too close at work, and give too many home lessons, and make too much fuss about nothing, if they do not prepare them, or if they happen to be late in the morning."
- (2) "I have a decided, an insuperable objection, to my children, who have noble blood in their veins, mixing with the common throng. I was never *taught* at a Public School, and I will not allow my children to be so, if I can help it."
- (3) "Well, you see, <sup>owes me an acco</sup> never get it unless I take it out in this way."
- (4) "The poor <sup>asked me to give him a turn,</sup> and my children are so young that it does not much matter where they go for a year or two."
- (5) "My children were getting too impudent at the Public School; they came home and bounced me about not having the house clean, and I could not stand it."

Four of the five families referred to, including nine children, are again enrolled in the Public School; and though the attendance was not so good during the last month as might have been expected, the intense heat, ophthalmia, and blight, are sufficient causes for the fact.

On visiting those who have not been in attendance at my school, I found that many of them having lately come from Victoria object to paying any school fees whatever. While striving to inculcate the duty of paying for education, I, in one case that I think deserving, admitted one pupil free; in another, two at a half-fee each; and in another, three for two and a half fees. In every instance, I advised them to apply to the Public School Board, *per* the Secretary, for free admission; but though most parents are too proud to do so, few think it below their dignity to ask the teacher to do it.

Trusting my endeavours to act on your suggestions will meet with the approbation of the Council,—  
The Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney. I have, &c.

Sir,

Public School, 8 March, 1878.

In accordance with the terms of the Council's circular of the 16th November last, urging upon teachers the desirability of increased effort to bring absentees to school, I have the honor to tender my report, which has been delayed awaiting the fulfilment of promises made by several parents to send children to school who were previously considered too young. These promises have now been fulfilled; and I have the pleasure to state that, except those who are by their parents considered too young for school, and those who have received all the education considered necessary for their position and circumstances, there are no children living within a reasonable distance not attending school, while some travel a distance of nearly 5 miles.

There are many children, however, residing from about 4 to 7 miles from this school, receiving no education whatever, and who are so scattered as to render it entirely impracticable to take schools to them. I have made several attempts to get these children to school, and in some cases I have succeeded, but the attendance in these cases has been very irregular. The distances which these children must travel to reach the school form a general and reasonable excuse for their non-attendance. To obviate this as much as possible, several attempts have been made to obtain a paddock for the children's horses during school hours, and thus gratify a wish that many have expressed, "that children may be enabled to ride to school"; but although a large quantity of Government land is lying about the school unused except for wandering stock, it still appears that every effort in this direction is futile.

If the Council, therefore, would endeavour to obtain a sufficient quantity of land in connection with this school for the purposes above mentioned, it would at least deprive the parents of a common excuse, and, no doubt, would confer a great boon on the children of the district. I trust these remarks may not be considered out of place, as my only object for them is to promote the cause in which I am engaged.

I would like to say, that for my own part, I quite concur with the terms of the above circular, as inculcating a duty which I have endeavoured to fulfil ever since I have been in the Service; and I have found the facilities for the work to be considerably augmented by the additional authority contained in the circular. I have, &c.,

Sir,

Public School, 8 December, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 15th ultimo, instructing me to inquire into the causes of the non-attendance of children of school-age in my school district. In reply thereto, I beg to submit the following as the result of my inquiries:—

1st. There are about 34 children (the majority of whom live within a fair distance of this school) whose names do not appear on the class roll for this quarter.

2nd. Of these, 15 have been entered on the roll during previous quarters; there are 19 therefore who have never attended school.

3rd. Most of the parents consider that four years is too young an age for the beginning of a country child's school life. This objection is urged chiefly on account of the bad state of the roads and paths by which the children reach school. Having frequently to come through long grass, they arrive with the lower part of their dress quite wet through; this, it must be admitted, is a serious obstacle to the attendance of young children.

4th. I have reason to hope that the greater number of the absentees will attend school after the Christmas vacation. The remaining part of this year being so short, the parents were not willing to send their children before the new year.

5th. There is a disinclination among the poorest class of people to avail themselves of the provision for admitting their children to the school free, on account of the idea of making themselves "paupers." There are, however, very few in this district who have any necessity to require their children to be taught free.

6th. It has been remarked to me that the present school building is neither fit nor adequate for a larger attendance than I have at present.

7th. The invariable excuse for non-attendance, when age was not mentioned, was the requiring of the children's labour for farming operations.

8th. On the whole, I found that *irregularity* of attendance, not non-attendance, is the chief educational evil in this district. I have, &c.

[One plan.]

1877-8.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# COUNCIL OF EDUCATION

UPON THE CONDITION

OF THE

# CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

FOR

# 1877.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament, in pursuance of the Act 30 Vic. No. 22, sec. 27.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1878.



THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

SUBMITTING

REPORT UPON DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR 1877.

To His Excellency SIR HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

May it please your Excellency,

We have the honor to submit to your Excellency our Report upon the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools for the year 1877.

There were in operation during the year 178 Certified Denominational Schools, including a new Certified Denominational Roman Catholic School at Newcastle South, to which a Certificate was granted on 19th February.

One application for a Certificate was received. In this case, the Roman Catholic School at Wolongong, the Certificate had been withdrawn on 31st March, and the application was declined. Appendix B.

In conformity with the usual practice, our remarks upon the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools are included in the Report upon Public Schools. We append the customary detailed statements and returns. Appendix A.  
Appendix C.  
Appendix D.

From the Church and Schools Estates Revenue the following sums were paid :—

				£	s.	d.
To Church of England Schools	...	...	...	370	16	6
Roman Catholic	„	...	...	320	18	0
Presbyterian	„	...	...	89	8	11
Wesleyan	„	...	...	93	11	7
				£874	15	0

We submit this as our Report upon the Certified Denominational Schools for the year ending 31st December, 1877; and in testimony thereof we have caused our corporate seal to be affixed hereto, this first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.)

W. WILKINS, Secretary.

J. SMITH, President.  
W. A. DUNCAN.  
ALFRED STEPHEN.  
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.  
JOHN ROBERTSON.

APPENDIX A.

CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total											
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c												
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.</b>																							
							£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.					
Ashfield	42	22	64	31	14	45	69	8	4	140	8	2	3	0	5			212	16	11			
Balmam	129	99	228	102	2	170	3	227	19	3	263	12	7	8	14	10			500	6	8		
Bathurst	146	121	267	94	3	173	9	253	6	11	263	4	3	13	0	1	27	10	0	557	1	3	
Bendolba, Upper	22	26	48	13	0	29	4	30	6	3	105	5	0	4	5	4				139	16	7	
Braidwood	13	16	29	8	3	20	0	45	4	3	116	17	10	3	17	6				165	19	7	
Broke	14	15	29	10	2	19	7	21	17	9	105	2	6	4	3	1				131	3	4	
Buchanan	27	30	57	15	1	33	2	32	2	6	105	5	0	3	4	7				140	12	1	
Burrawang	9	6	15	8	3	13	6	15	2	0	62	8	4	1	12	7	10	0	0	89	2	11	
Burwood	54	45	99	33	8	60	9	98	10	8	106	14	2	3	5	7				208	10	5	
Cabramatta	11	22	33	6	1	21	4	6	15	9	34	12	0	0	17	11			3	1	9		
Camden	52	36	88	40	6	66	0	90	18	0	142	16	11	2	1	4	1	15	6	7	10	0	
Canberra	17	17	34	11	7	23	8	30	9	10	104	19	0							135	8	10	
Canterbury	24	15	39	14	6	24	0	8	6	6	27	0	0							35	6	6	
Castle Hill	51	50	101	25	3	56	3	65	9	3	121	14	5	3	19	8				191	3	4	
Christ Church	298	216	514	193	6	315	0	418	4	2½	400	9	7	11	9	8				830	3	5½	
Cobbity	23	18	41	13	4	24	8	24	14	9	97	3	0	1	4	3	0	15	5		123	17	5
Corowa	39	36	75	27	0	49	6	69	6	0	112	6	6	1	5	3				182	17	9	
Dapto	30	29	59	16	9	35	3	41	11	3	111	2	0	1	2	3			10	0	0		
Darlinghurst	199	137	336	138	6	221	4	327	13	4	286	3	6	8	8	10				622	5	8	
Denman	26	39	65	22	4	51	0	47	9	2	96	0	0	1	0	4			20	0	0		
Double Bay	149	124	273	103	3	182	0	278	19	7½	294	10	8	7	15	7				581	5	10½	
Dungog	34	30	64	24	5	45	0	27	4	8½	111	7	0	2	12	3				141	3	11½	
Emu	19	17	36	11	5	22	0	22	1	9	65	10	7	2	2	7			7	10	0		
Enfield	36	31	67	24	8	43	7	62	19	10	102	0	0	1	8	8			10	0	0		
Fox Ground	22	15	37	12	2	26	4	32	12	8	87	10	0	1	15	3	1	1	0				
Glebe	78	62	140	52	9	92	6	88	16	3	149	17	2	5	0	0				243	13	5	
Goulburn	82	65	147	55	6	43	0	126	3	8	201	0	0	0	19	0			25	0	0		
Goulburn, North	53	49	104	33	8	36	4	71	1	3	102	0	0	2	11	5			20	0	0		
Hexham	42	28	70	30	4	17	9	39	0	2	96	0	0	3	10	1							
Jamberoo	33	31	64	19	7	20	7	61	10	6	108	0	0						10	0	0		
Jerry's Plains	45	47	92	28	8	29	5	62	12	8	102	0	0	1	14	4			14	13	3		
Kempsey	33	23	56	25	0	14	1	37	12	7	104	14	0	1	11	7							
Kurralong, North	22	18	40	16	5	13	4	32	3	9	105	12	0						15	0	0		
Liverpool	61	48	109	41	4	24	0	67	1	6	158	8	2	4	16	0			10	0	0		
Macquarie River	45	40	85	31	9	26	7	43	2	6	108	0	0										
Maitland, East	55	37	92	40	1	26	1	79	14	4	160	7	7	3	13	8							
Maitland, West	91	44	135	63	8	26	3	87	16	1	136	10	7	3	16	4							
Miller's Forest	21	31	52	12	9	21	0	33	9	8	108	0	0										
Moruya	48	51	99	37	4	39	8	75	15	10	149	10	10	4	8	1			27	10	0		
Mudgee	141	126	267	96	4	180	7	247	12	2	226	19	0	10	10	2							
Muswellbrook	82	70	152	57	1	46	0	103	1	11	186	18	10	4	19	0							
Newcastle(Christ Church)	136	137	273	84	2	169	0	201	2	9	126	12	4	7	3	1							
Newcastle (St. John's)	36	29	65	22	5	17	9	40	4	6	108	0	0										
Newtown	132	108	240	91	3	159	0	188	10	10	264	3	1	5	11	8							
Paddington	41	25	66	27	0	39	9	56	8	11	99	17	10	2	9	11			8	0	0		
Parramatta	74	61	135	51	9	37	5	123	12	6	186	10	8	4	0	9			7	10	6		
Parramatta, North	113	75	188	81	3	132	6	162	9	3	210	0	0	6	19	8							
Parramatta-street	321	251	572	213	2	365	2	510	12	8½	389	9	1	15	1	7							
Pennant Hills	34	35	69	26	3	24	8	61	4	10½	99	4	11	1	3	7							
Petersham	74	61	135	50	6	41	2	120	6	1	203	3	4	5	1	8							
Pymont	145	116	261	90	3	154	7	196	19	0	248	10	10	5	8	11							
Randwick	35	43	78	22	9	27	2	50	1	6	108	0	0	2	1	7							
Raymond Terrace	30	27	57	21	0	18	8	49	12	4	108	5	9	3	14	7							
Redfern	258	241	499	161	8	293	8	376	14	3½	387	1	5	12	0	5							
Richmond	60	47	107	46	5	31	2	77	7		164	13	0	138	3	9			10	0	0		
Ryde	43	23	66	28	6	15	1	54	0	8½	121	0	1	0	18	8			7	10	0		
Seven Hills	22	26	48	12	0	29	8	33	16	0	99	7	3	1	15	5							
Singleton	55	25	80	35	4	12	3	47	7		109	2	5	1	11	8							
Sofala	30	23	53	24	6	20	9	52	18	7½	109	13	2	1	17	11			2	0	0		
St Andrew's	135	100	235	71	2	123	1	123	12	5½	367	13	3										
St James's ..	228	203	431	155	3	296	6	365	13	1½	474	11	9	15	13	6							
St Leonards	87	38	125	53	0	24	8	100	19	3	163	10	6	3	3	1							
St Peter's	103	112	215	77	5	150	5	214	2	4½	279	10	10	5	14	10			10	0	0		
St Philip's	355	314	669	241	7	443	3	595	0	10	616	9	5	9	19	10							
Stroud	34	35	69	28	4	27	7	33	5	0	85	16	8	6	7	0			6	3	8		
Surry Hills	150	121	271	100	9	182	5	237	2	1½	361	18	9	5	16	1							
Sutton Forest	40	42	82	28	7	29	8	54	8	0½	94	10	0	1	1	8			1	3	11		
Tamworth	7																						

APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			School Fees	Expenditure from Public Funds				Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	
<b>CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS—continued.</b>												
Woodville	45	40	85	32 2	28 5	60 7	55 3 0	108 0 0	2 16 6			165 19 6
Woonona	23	24	47	14 6	13 8	28 4	22 7 0	66 3 10	3 7 4			91 18 2
Yass	60	64	124	43 9	45 8	89 7	145 2 1	194 8 11	3 3 4			342 14 4
Young	96	78	174	66 6	43 9	110 5	132 16 10	119 0 0	6 8 9			258 5 7
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.</b>												
Adelong	45	32	77	34 8	22 2	57 0	97 14 6	102 0 0	1 0 10			200 15 4
Albury	132		132	95 9		95 9	129 15 0	156 0 0	1 11 2			287 6 2
Araluen	65	72	137	50 8	52 5	103 3	102 13 5	172 10 0	2 6 7			277 10 0
Armidale	51	64	115	38 0	46 1	84 1	93 13 5	143 12 1	10 1 0	181 7 6		428 14 0
Balman	92		92	67 0		67 0	93 2 0	123 0 0	5 13 0			221 15 0
Bathurst	179	276	455	133 2	221 3	354 5	297 7 8½	370 0 0	15 18 8			683 6 4½
Bega	50	26	76	32 8	20 5	53 3	64 10 9	124 8 4	3 18 7			192 17 8
Blandford	39	50	89	20 9	32 8	53 7	60 9 7	102 0 0	3 14 7			166 4 2
Braidwood	74	93	167	49 5	63 9	113 4	183 9 0	205 2 7				388 11 7
Bungendore	32	26	58	23 4	20 1	43 5	43 8 4½	102 0 0	3 9 3			148 17 7½
Burrowa	47	56	103	31 8	34 5	66 3	110 16 3	136 15 6	11 0 0	10 0 0		268 11 9
Cabramatta	17	22	39	8 7	13 0	21 7	21 10 0	72 0 0	1 19 3	1 10 0		96 19 3
Camden	20	33	53	14 3	21 1	35 4	33 11 2	90 0 0	2 14 6			126 5 8
Campbelltown	70	46	116	46 6	28 7	75 3	88 9 6	174 1 4	3 6 2			265 17 0
Camperdown	22	25	47	16 9	15 4	32 3	40 13 4½	102 0 0	0 19 5			143 12 9½
Charcoal Creek	29	28	57	16 5	17 6	34 1	32 3 6	84 0 0				116 3 6
Concord	37	27	64	25 9	17 8	43 7	66 17 6	102 0 0				168 17 6
Cook's River	20	30	50	12 2	23 7	35 9	29 16 0	96 0 0	1 9 8			127 5 8
Cooma	32	48	80	21 8	38 1	59 9	69 18 9	108 0 0	3 17 7			181 16 4
Dapto	20	23	43	16 1	17 2	33 3	11 14 10	96 0 0				107 14 10
Goulburn	122	168	290	88 0	123 0	211 0	146 2 2	365 8 4	11 15 5			523 5 11
Grafton	81	55	136	56 2	37 3	93 5	86 17 6	123 15 9	3 5 3	3 0 0		216 18 6
Grenfell	38	36	74	27 2	25 8	53 0	48 0 6	110 0 0	4 1 7	10 0 0		172 2 1
Gulgong	83	66	149	61 4	45 3	106 7	131 16 7	172 12 10	6 14 6			311 3 11
Hamilton	77	68	145	55 0	38 3	93 3	85 5 6	179 0 0	3 12 8			267 18 2
Haymarket	161		161	97 1		97 1	145 16 1	211 14 0	8 11 11			366 2 0
Hill End	31	29	60	23 9	19 5	43 5	49 15 11	104 5 1	4 6 2	2 15 0		161 2 2
Irishtown	23	11	34	14 1	7 4	21 5	15 5 0	102 0 0				117 5 0
Jamberoo	29	23	52	19 7	14 3	34 0	47 18 0	102 0 0	2 3 0			152 1 0
Jembarcumbene	37	43	80	27 4	32 1	59 5	48 13 8	96 0 0	2 4 5			146 18 1
Jugong	13	21	34	8 0	15 6	23 6	31 7 0	90 0 0				121 7 0
Kent street, North	94	125	219	61 0	87 5	148 5	172 19 10½	313 14 10	5 19 7			492 14 3½
Kent street, South	170	162	332	102 1	84 5	186 6	254 11 3	338 11 2	10 14 9			603 17 2
Kurrajong	25	21	46	19 0	16 0	35 0	45 6 6½	96 0 0	3 15 2			145 1 8½
Lambton	80	93	173	58 8	52 8	111 6	97 14 3	181 6 8	7 12 4			286 13 3
Lane Cove	27	17	44	20 8	12 2	33 0	20 15 11	72 0 0	4 0 5	1 15 0		98 11 4
Liverpool	30	38	68	22 7	28 1	50 8	62 14 0	112 0 4	2 4 2			176 18 6
Lochinvar	24	30	54	17 1	18 4	35 5	21 14 8	90 0 0	3 8 6			115 3 2
Martland, East	59	38	97	42 9	26 9	69 8	71 10 4	133 16 8	3 17 3			209 4 3
Martland, West	169	177	346	119 2	133 1	252 3	181 14 10	391 10 0	9 15 2			583 0 0
Menangle	31	22	53	16 6	15 1	31 7	36 4 0	105 9 6				141 13 6
Miller's Forest	39	32	71	26 2	19 2	45 4	49 19 11	90 0 0	2 16 2			142 16 1
Mittagong	15	5	20	11 9	4 1	16 0	22 5 0	85 1 3				107 6 3
Morpeth	89	55	144	67 1	38 8	105 9	95 0 4	183 13 6	3 12 2			282 6 0
Moruya	53	51	104	36 1	34 5	70 6	89 15 5	150 0 0	3 14 4			243 9 9
Mudgee	85	20	105	55 0	10 7	65 7	128 16 2	174 10 6	8 5 5			311 12 1
Muswellbrook	43	20	63	26 6	12 2	38 8	53 18 2	136 4 6	4 1 8	0 16 0		195 0 4
Nelson	20	27	47	12 7	17 3	30 0	23 12 1	96 0 0	1 13 5			121 5 6
Newcastle	169	211	380	119 4	146 5	265 9	234 6 0	363 1 2	12 13 7	49 16 10		709 17 7
Newcastle, South	65	39	104	36 7	23 7	60 4	47 2 2	86 12 2	8 19 0	1 7 6		144 0 10
Newtown	85	75	160	56 9	48 8	105 7	124 1 3	189 11 3	5 11 8			319 4 2
Oaks, The	20	28	48	13 5	16 7	30 2	17 6 4	75 6 10				92 13 2
Orange	151	137	288	110 4	89 6	200 0	323 13 6	252 12 6	10 6 3	4 15 3		591 7 6
Paddington	73	68	141	57 8	54 3	112 1	126 10 4	193 8 2	3 2 11			323 1 5
Parramatta-street	96	234	330	66 2	149 0	215 2	222 19 10½	271 10 6	10 0 11			504 11 3½
Penrith	36	14	50	24 4	9 6	34 0	45 1 6	99 11 5	3 0 0			147 12 11
Petersham	49	29	78	36 5	20 9	57 4	70 6 0	112 3 7	2 13 5			204 19 10
Plattsburg	61	39	100	47 5	28 0	75 5	67 19 6	145 1 0	5 6 9	0 12 6		218 19 9
Pymont	73	59	132	49 0	35 1	84 1	76 13 11½	155 6 1	2 19 11			234 19 11½
Queanbeyan	23	28	51	15 2	19 6	34 8	40 4 6	102 0 0	2 5 0	1 16 0		146 5 6
Raymond Terrace	24	19	43	19 5	14 4	33 9	21 7 3	105 2 8	2 13 1			129 3 0
Reidsdale	34	24	58	21 3	15 8	37 1	50 18 11	111 19 6	2 1 10			165 0 3
Richmond	28	34	62	20 4	22 8	43 2	55 16 6	93 7 8	3 4 9	30 0 0		182 8 11
Rocky Point	22	23	45	13 3	17 5	30 8	34 5 6	102 0 0	1 4 2			137 9 8
Ryde	56	36	92	35 9	20 3	56 2	56 0 3	123 0 0	3 1 6	0 18 0		182 19 9
Singleton	44		44	28 6		28 6	26 13 4	90 0 0	1 9 6			118 2 10
Sofala	18	29	47	12 7	19 6	32 3	57 18 0	111 18 4	4 9 3			174 5 7
Spaniard's Hill	20	14	34	12 9	10 4	23 3	24 15 6	105 5 3	1 9 1			131 9 10
St Leonards	81	61	142	54 6	35 7	90 3	109 2 9	199 15 3	4 5 2			313 3 2
St Mary's	350	289	639	246 1	217 5	463 6	512 19 7	548 6 8	13 3 4			1,074 9 7
Surry Hills	189	160	349	119 2	90 3	209 5	204 2 3	313 3 6	6 12 7			523 18 4
Taralga	39	32	71	30 4	22 5	52 9	45 17 5	84 0 0	2 2 0			141 16 3
Tumut	36	46	82	25 2	36 0	61 2	114 17 9	156 0 0	10 19 11	9 16 10		291 17 8
Ulladulla	25	27	52	16 7	19 0	35 7	40 8 5½	104 10 0	0 15 11	10 0 0		145 14 4½
Victoria street	74	151	225	50 3	105 7	156 0	163 15 8½	334 0 0	6 7 0			504 2 8½

## APPENDIX A—continued.

Name of School.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			School Fees.		Expenditure from Public Funds.				Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS—continued.</b>																
Villa Maria .....	50	43	93	33·5	31·6	65·1	75	10 6	96	0 0	2	17 3	.....	.....	174	7 9
Wagga Wagga .....	116	...	116	83·5	.....	83·5	139	0 9	108	0 0	4	6 8	.....	.....	251	7 5
Waterloo .....	132	98	230	78·1	53·2	131·3	186	2 3	232	14 7	7	16 7	.....	.....	426	13 5
Waverley .....	75	72	147	51·8	50·7	102·5	81	2 0	145	3 3	4	6 0	.....	.....	230	11 3
Wellington .....	38	53	91	29·5	36·2	65·7	78	4 3	105	0 0	5	6 6	.....	.....	188	10 9
Windsor .....	91	50	141	70·7	39·0	109·7	128	2 5	132	0 0	3	17 1	.....	.....	263	19 6
Wollongong .....	34	9	43	24·2	6·0	30·2	6	13 6	20	0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	13 6
Yass .....	52	...	52	35·5	.....	35·5	51	9 6	120	0 0	1	16 3	.....	.....	173	5 9
Young .....	74	61	135	50·3	35·3	85·6	114	9 1	172	19 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	8 7
<b>PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.</b>																
Charcoal Creek .....	21	18	39	13·4	13·2	26·6	39	8 10	85	4 2	1	2 10	.....	10 0 0	135	15 10
Erskine-street .....	29	30	59	15·2	13·0	28·2	51	10 7½	133	16 0	0	14 7	.....	.....	186	1 2½
Kempsey .....	63	56	119	46·7	37·8	84·5	82	16 2	102	0 0	0	19 10	.....	27 8 11	213	4 11
Shoalhaven .....	77	53	130	58·7	35·9	94·6	96	18 6	214	3 3	5	7 8	1 15 6	20 0 0	338	4 11
Waverley .....	84	68	152	63·9	44·5	108·4	145	0 2	179	12 7	5	3 10	.....	25 0 0	354	16 7
Woolloomooloo .....	137	95	232	82·3	59·1	141·4	180	0 0	228	11 10	4	18 4	.....	7 0 0	420	10 2
<b>WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.</b>																
Botany .....	28	27	55	22·2	17·6	39·8	46	9 6	102	0 0	2	0 1	.....	4 0 0	154	9 7
Castlereagh .....	21	29	50	11·4	14·5	25·9	34	17 6	111	12 3	3	11 8	.....	3 0 0	153	1 5
Chippendale .....	194	166	360	134·9	90·9	225·8	299	19 3½	277	6 11	5	9 6	.....	25 15 1	608	10 9½
Newtown .....	116	107	223	81·8	69·4	151·2	241	1 1	274	17 9	6	11 0	.....	25 4 10	547	14 8
Rocky Point .....	31	43	74	19·9	27·8	47·7	56	7 0	105	15 8	3	14 11	.....	9 18 2	175	15 9
Surry Hills .....	180	135	315	118·1	78·4	196·5	326	2 8	372	5 0	0	9 3	.....	20 18 6	719	15 5
Ulmarra .....	18	15	33	14·8	10·1	24·9	29	8 10	76	0 0	1	1 5	1 2 0	4 15 0	112	7 3
<b>HEBREW SCHOOL.</b>																
Sydney .....	64	41	105	38·8	20·4	59·2	61	1 6	163	13 11	2	7 1	.....	.....	227	2 6

## APPENDIX B.

APPLICATION for Certificate to a Denominational School, received during the year 1877.

Name of Place.	Number of Children residing in the locality.							Number of Children promised to attend.							Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.	Council's Decision.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.			Wes.	Others.	Total.			
Wollongong, R.C. ....	36	31	67	1	65	...	1	...	36	31	67	1	65	...	1	...	1	34	...	1	36	Under consideration.

## APPENDIX C.

## ALBURY DISTRICT.

## IV.—CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

COROWA (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, October 10th.

Enrolled :—33 boys, 27 girls; total, 60. Present :—29 boys, 23 girls; total, 52.

The material condition and organization of this school were good, and the premises were kept in very neat order. The instructional documents were properly drawn out, and appeared to be faithfully adhered to. The attainments were tolerable, and the discipline moderate. The attendance is much affected by the free schools at Wahgunyah, on the Victorian side of the Murray. The local supervision was but small.

ADELONG (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, May 22nd.

Enrolled :—36 boys, 29 girls; total, 65. Present :—29 boys, 25 girls; total, 54.

The school is conducted in a substantial stone church, and is well found in all working material. The organization is now very fair; the discipline is still weak; the general results tolerable. Tolerable interest is taken in the school by the Local Board.

ALBURY (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, June 13th, 14th, and 15th.

Enrolled :—133 boys. Present :—117 boys.

The school is held in the old church and sacristy; it is well supplied with all educational necessities; altogether the organization is satisfactory. The discipline was fair only, the defects being want of sustained order and mental effort. The teaching was earnest and of fair value; the attainments ranged up to fair +. The local supervision is satisfactory; the school is increasing in numbers.

WAGGA

WAGGA WAGGA (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, May 3rd.

Enrolled :—82 boys. Present :—74 boys.

The school is held in a well ventilated and cheerful room adjoining the church ; a larger building is now in course of erection. The organization is worthy of very fair, and the aspect was pleasing. The discipline was good, and the pupils very orderly and attentive. The teaching is modern and effective, and the attainments ranged up to very fair. The local supervision is beneficial.

#### ARMIDALE DISTRICT.

##### ANNEX B.

SUMMARIES of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools examined during the year 1877.

##### I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TAMWORTH (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 56 ; total, 132.

Numbers present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 44 ; total, 92.

The material condition and organisation of the school are in most respects good. A very fair attendance of pupils is secured, and the punctuality appears to be good. The pupils are well behaved, obedient, and in very fair order. The most marked defect in the discipline is the absence of proper mental activity on the part of the children, and this feature is most striking in the case of the upper classes. The course of instruction is complete, and the lesson documents are compiled with care and fair ability. The teaching is painstaking, but not very effective, as the teachers are contented with too passive attention to their instruction, and fail to test, by thorough examination, the efficacy or defects of their work. The average proficiency of the pupils is *moderate to tolerable*+. Local supervision is almost confined to the Chairman of the Board, who visits the school almost daily, and is very zealous in promoting its interests.

##### II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

ARMIDALE (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 57 ; total, 105.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 48 ; total, 87.

The premises now occupied are more suitable for school purposes than those formerly used ; but the accommodation is not equal to the requirements of the attendance. New buildings are in course of erection. The school stock is sufficient, and, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition. In other respects the organisation is good. The attendance is good, both as regards regularity and punctuality, and, in its other features, the discipline leaves little room for complaint. The course of instruction includes all the prescribed subjects but singing, and the various lesson guides are carefully compiled, and appear to be duly observed. The teaching is marked by very fair skill, but the attainments of the pupils do not, as a whole, meet the requirements of the standard. This result is owing largely to the crowded state of the schoolroom, and the inadequacy, of late, of the teaching staff. The average proficiency is *tolerable to fair*. Local supervision is exercised chiefly by the Chairman of the Board, who takes an active interest in the welfare of the school.

J. D. BRADLEY,  
Inspector of Schools, Armidale District.

#### BATHURST DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement of the condition of Certified Denominational Schools visited during 1877.

##### I.—CERTIFIED CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (Primary) :—General inspection, 6th, 7th, and 10th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 74 ; girls, 63 ; total, 137. Present :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 47 ; total, 103.

Ordinary attendance, 100.

In every respect these school premises are good, and well kept. The appointments are ample, and the organization is complete. The pupils are punctual, orderly, and attentive. The moral tone of the school is healthy. The course of instruction is a full one for a four-classed school. The teaching has been thorough in its designs, and the proficiency of the pupils ranges from very fair in the lowest, to good in the highest class.

BATHURST (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 6th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 66 ; girls, 62 ; total, 128. Present :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 48 ; total, 96.

Ordinary attendance, 95.

The school premises are good, and well appointed. A correct organization obtains, and the records are well kept. Whilst the children appear to be orderly, there is much room for improvement in their attention and effort. The full infants' course of instruction is observed, but it cannot be said that the methods of treatment have secured satisfactory results ; and, in the 1st class, it is difficult to believe that the teacher (assistant) has shown either skill or industry. The aggregate results in point of proficiency are about tolerable.

SOFALA :—Regular inspection, 25th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 22 ; total, 52. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 18 ; total, 41.

Ordinary attendance, 44.

The school building is properly furnished, and is in very fair condition. The site is properly enclosed, but the closets are not in a satisfactory state. The organization and discipline are alike effective, and the pupils are reasonably regular and punctual in their attendance. Instruction in the subjects prescribed by the Council is imparted in a painstaking manner, but revision is necessary in some particulars. The average proficiency reaches fair.

##### II.—CERTIFIED ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BATHURST (Boys) :—Regular inspection, 12th and 13th September.

Enrolled :—122. Present :—90. Ordinary attendance :—92.

The condition and appointments of this school are good. The several features of the organization are correct, and the records are well kept. The pupils are very fairly punctual and regular in attendance, and they are under strict discipline. The moral tone of the school is healthy. Singing is not taught, but in other respects the course of instruction is a full one for a school having a fourth class. The proficiency of the pupils averages very fair.

BATHURST

BATHURST (Girls) :—Regular inspection, 30th and 31st October.

Enrolled :—155. Present :—139. Ordinary attendance :—140.

Both as regards furniture and working appliances, the material condition of the school is good. The organisation is a sound one, a good attendance is secured, and the moral tone of the school is very pleasing. The lesson documents provide for a full treatment of all subjects prescribed by the Council for a four-classed school. The instruction has been of thorough cast, and the class proficiency ranges from very fair to good in the 2nd and 3rd classes, and good in the two divisions of the 4th class. The upper 4th class girls are proficient in singing and the pianoforte. A qualified assistant teacher is much required. Forty of the pupils are free scholars, but most of them belong to the R.C. Orphanage.

BATHURST (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 29th October, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 60; girls, 107; total, 167. Present :—Boys, 45; girls, 80; total, 125.  
Ordinary attendance, 133.

The material condition of this school is unexceptional. The organization is satisfactory, the discipline is gentle but effective, and the tone of the school is very pleasing. The day of inspection was a wet one; this will account for the attendance being smaller than usual. The full infants' course is followed, and the results, of the inspection show that the teaching has been intelligently and carefully prosecuted. The average proficiency of the classes (three) ranges from very fair to good. About fifty of the children enrolled are free scholars; they belong to the R.C. Orphanage.

ORANGE :—Regular inspection, 12th, 13th, 14th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 141; girls, 130; total, 271. Present :—Boys, 132; girls, 108; total, 240.  
Ordinary attendance, 210.

The premises are good, but far too small: the schoolroom has dimensions which afford accommodation to 120 or 130 pupils, whereas the daily average exceeds 200. A new schoolroom is in course of erection. There is a proper supply of furniture and working material; the organisation is correct, and the discipline is thoroughly effective. The highest class is a fourth, and, for such a school, the course of instruction is a full one. The results of the inspection show that the instruction has been of careful kind. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from very fair to good.

SOFALA :—Regular inspection, 24th September,

Enrolled :—Boys, 22; girls, 24; total, 46. Present :—Boys, 18; girls, 22; total, 40.  
Ordinary attendance, 32.

The schoolhouse is very small. Internal repairs and the completion of the school fence are required. The Board has for some time been endeavouring to obtain tenders for the necessary works, such as will come within their pecuniary means. The organisation is passable, and the records are properly kept. The pupils are tidy, orderly, and well behaved, but their attendance has been very fitful. The course of instruction is that prescribed for a three-classed school; the teaching has, however, not been effective, and so far as the younger children are concerned, it is difficult to conceive that they have been instructed at all. The teacher appeared to be under the impression that, as mere infants, they fell outside of the regular routine of the school—and yet it is the presence of these children that brings up the required average attendance and secures the school certificate. He has been given to understand that, if he will receive children of less than four years of age, he must accept the responsibility of their instruction. The several classes stand thus in order of proficiency—1st class (twenty pupils), barely moderate; 2nd class (thirteen pupils), tolerable; 3rd class (seven pupils), tolerable to fair.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Schools.

## BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

### ANNEX B.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished on Certified Denominational Schools, during the year 1877.

#### I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BRAIDWOOD :—Regular inspection, 2nd October, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26. Present :—Boys, 11; girls, 15; total, 26.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular; they are attentive and obedient. The attendance at this school has so greatly fallen off that the Local Board have agreed to surrender the certificate when arrangements can be made for the teacher's removal. 3. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

MORUYA :—Regular inspection, 24th April, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 47; girls, 48; total, 95. Present :—Boys, 42; girls, 41; total, 83.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. About half the pupils are regular. So far as attention and serious application to work are concerned the discipline is capable of much improvement. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but none with more than ordinary success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

#### II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ARALUEN :—Regular inspection, 17th April, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 63; girls, 73; total, 136. Present :—Boys, 56; girls, 72; total, 128.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular. The government is strict and consistent, and the general discipline good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The condition of class 1 is most creditable. In the upper classes arithmetic is a weak subject. The average proficiency is *very fair*.

BEGA :—Regular inspection, 1st August, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34; girls, 20; total, 54. Present :—Boys, 23; girls, 19; total, 42.

1. The buildings are in a good state of repair and well supplied with all necessaries. 2. Not half the pupils are regular. The discipline is fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, but in none of them are any very satisfactory results produced. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

BRAIDWOOD :—Regular inspection, 4th and 5th October, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 66; girls, 79; total, 145. Present :—Boys, 62; girls, 75; total, 137.

1. The material condition is satisfactory in all respects. 2. The discipline is good. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with more than average success. The general proficiency is *good*.

COOMA :—

## COOMA :—Regular inspection, 2nd February, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 37 ; total, 67. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 28 ; total, 46.

1. The material condition is reasonably good. 2. The discipline has improved, and is now fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but none with more than just average success. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

## JEMBAICUMBENE :—Regular inspection, 29th May, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 39 ; total, 69. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 34 ; total, 61.

1. Some slight repairs have been made since last inspection, and the schoolroom is now tolerably comfortable. There is a sufficient outfit of all necessaries. 2. The children are quiet, attentive, and well-behaved. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing. Good work has been done in this school in all subjects since last inspection. The general proficiency is *very fair*.

## MORUYA :—Regular inspection, 25th April, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 50 ; girls, 47 ; total, 97. Present :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 43 ; total, 85.

1. The material condition is satisfactory. 2. About half the pupils are regular. The government is languid, and the pupils are in consequence listless, inattentive and lazy. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The condition of the lower half is relatively superior to the upper half of the school. The general proficiency is between *tolerable* and *fair*.

## REIDSDALE :—Regular inspection, 28th May, 1877.

Enrolled :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 32 ; total, 70. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 23 ; total, 50.

1. There is no fire-place, and the schoolroom is in consequence very cold and uncomfortable in winter. There is an ample supply of furniture, apparatus, and working stock. 2. The pupils are attentive, orderly, and well under control. About half attend with ordinary regularity. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing and drawing, and all with even success. The general proficiency is *fair*.

J. C. MAYNARD,  
Inspector, Braidwood District.

## CAMDEN DISTRICT.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

## SUMMARY of Reports for 1877.

THE following remarks are abridged statements of my detailed reports upon the condition of the Denominational Schools inspected by me during the year 1877. The remarks chiefly relate to the material condition and organisation of the schools, the general discipline and moral training, the subjects and methods of instruction, and the progress of the pupils in learning.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

## ASHFIELD :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 41 ; girls, 20 ; total, 61. Present :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 15 ; total, 50.  
Ordinary attendance, 46.

A residence for the teacher, lavatories, and a weathershed are wanting, but otherwise the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The children are clean, orderly, and tolerably industrious. There are proper facilities for ventilation, and drill instruction is given to the boys. There are no free scholars, and the teacher is not aware of any C.E. children in the locality growing up without education. All the prescribed subjects are taught ; there are thirteen double enrolments, and the proficiency of the scholars is between *fair* and *very fair*.

## CAMDEN :—Regular inspection, 31st July.

Enrolled :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 28 ; total, 75. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 24 ; total, 68.  
Ordinary attendance, 62.

The material condition of this school is satisfactory. The schoolroom is clean and well-ventilated, and the children are orderly and attentive to their lessons. There are five free scholars, seven double enrolments, and the teacher is not aware of any C.E. children of the educable ages in the town not attending school. All the ordinary subjects are taught, and the attainments of the scholars are between *fair* and *very fair*.

## CANTERBURY :—Regular inspection, 24th January.

Enrolled :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 11 ; total, 29. Present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 6 ; total, 20.  
Ordinary attendance, 18.

The material condition of the school is satisfactory, and the general discipline is passable. There is only one free scholar, and no double enrolments. About sixteen children of school age in the place are not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are about *fair*. Owing to the small attendance, the Certificate was withdrawn on 31st March last.

## DAPTO :—Regular inspection, 1st November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 29 ; total, 58. Present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 23 ; total, 51.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

The buildings need painting, and a lavatory is wanting, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. The general discipline is creditable. There are twelve free scholars, and two double enrolments, but the teacher is not aware of any C.E. children in the locality not under instruction. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the attainments of the scholars are about *fair*.

## ENFIELD :—Regular inspection, 26th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 30 ; total, 66. Present :—Boys, 31 ; girls, 24 ; total, 55.  
Ordinary attendance, 45.

The school-buildings have been recently re-shingled, ceiled, and whitewashed ; and the material condition is now satisfactory. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the discipline is passable in most respects. There are six free scholars, eight double enrolments, and about fifteen children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not attending school. The attainments of the scholars are above *tolerable*.

## FOXGROUND :—Regular inspection, 16th February.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 9 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 8 ; total, 32.  
Ordinary attendance, 27.

A supply of water is much needed, but otherwise the material condition of the school is passable. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is tolerable. Singing and drawing

drawing are not taught, but the proficiency in other branches is between *tolerable* and *fair*. There are no free scholars nor double enrolments, but nine children of the educable ages in the locality are not attending school.

JAMBEROO :—Regular inspection, 14th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 35 ; total, 69. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 32 ; total, 59.  
Ordinary attendance, 52.

The material condition is tolerably satisfactory, and the general discipline is creditable. All the ordinary subjects are taught. There are six free scholars, but no double enrolments, and seven C.E. children in the place not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are *very fair*. The school is to be closed when the Public School buildings are completed.

LIVERPOOL :—Regular inspection, 3rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 59 ; girls, 37 ; total, 96. Present :—Boys, 47 ; girls, 31 ; total, 78.  
Ordinary attendance, 70.

A new residence for the teacher, playsheds, a bell, lavatories, a hat-room, and a supply of water, are still wanting. The records are not quite complete. All the ordinary subjects are taught, and the general discipline is fairly effective. There are ten free scholars, two double enrolments, and eight C.E. children of the school age in the locality not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is between *fair* and *very fair*.

MACQUARIE RIVER :—Regular inspection, 8th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 36 ; total, 80. Present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 30 ; total, 67.  
Ordinary attendance, 56.

A bell, a lavatory, out-buildings, and a weathershed, are still required, and the buildings are in much need of painting and some other repairs. All the ordinary subjects are taught, and the average proficiency of the pupils is about *fair*. There are ten free scholars, nineteen double enrolments, and ten children in the place not attending school. The establishment of a Public School at this place is now under the consideration of the inhabitants.

WOLLONGONG :—Regular inspection, 12th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 50 ; total, 106. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 30 ; total, 74.  
Ordinary attendance, 85.

The material condition of this school is satisfactory. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the pupils are orderly and attentive to their lessons. All the prescribed subjects are taught, and the average proficiency of the classes is above *very fair*. There are eleven free scholars, seven double enrolments, and four C.E. children in the town not at school.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

CAMDEN :—General inspection, 23rd May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 34 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 26 ; total, 48.  
Ordinary attendance, 43.

The schoolroom needs some small repairs, which the Local Board has promised to make. The cleanliness, order, punctuality, and attention of the scholars have been considerably improved under the present teacher. All the ordinary subjects are taught but singing, and the average proficiency is *tolerable*. There are seven free scholars, one double enrolment, and five or six R.C. children in the locality not under instruction.

CAMPBELLTOWN :—Regular inspection, 7th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 46 ; total, 107. Present :—Boys, 57 ; girls, 44 ; total, 101.  
Ordinary attendance, 65.

The school buildings are reasonably good, and the premises are neatly kept. The schoolroom is clean and well ventilated, and the general discipline is very creditable. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing. The boys are well advanced in squad drill. There is one double enrolment, but no free scholars, and the teacher is not aware of any R.C. children in the town not under instruction. The proficiency of the scholars is between *very fair* and *good*.

CHARCOAL CREEK :—Regular inspection, 30th October.

Enrolled :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 24 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 34.

A residence for the teacher, a lavatory, a bell, and a weathershed are wanting ; but the grounds are fenced, and the schoolroom is in fair repair. The school records and lesson documents are all incomplete, and the general discipline is very lax. Singing and drawing are not taught, and the attainments of the pupils are low. There are three free scholars, eleven double enrolments, and about thirty children in the locality not attending school. The proficiency of the pupils is between *moderate* and *tolerable*.

DAPTO :—General inspection, 13th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 23 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 19 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 34.

A new schoolroom of wooden slabs and shingles has been recently erected ; but the desks and forms are old and worn, and not of modern construction. The pupils are clean, orderly and industrious, and the general discipline is strict and effective. Singing and drawing are not taught. There are seven free scholars, eight double enrolments, and three R.C. children not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are above *very fair*.

IRISHTOWN :—Regular inspection, 30th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 9 ; total, 30. Present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 8 ; total, 27.  
Ordinary attendance, 24.

This school is held in the Roman Catholic chapel, and the material condition of the school is reasonably good. The discipline is not sufficiently strict. Singing is not taught. There are fourteen free scholars, and four R.C. children not attending the school, but no double enrolments. The proficiency of the scholars is about *tolerable*.

JAMBEROO :—Regular inspection, 15th March.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 28 ; total, 60. Present :—Boys, 26 ; girls, 23 ; total, 49.  
Ordinary attendance, 42.

The material condition of the school is passable, and the pupils are clean, orderly, and fairly attentive to their lessons. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but singing ; and the attainments of the scholars are about *fair*. The teacher reports that there are twelve R.C. children in the neighbourhood not under school instruction, and two free scholars, but no double enrolments.

LIVERPOOL :—

## LIVERPOOL :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 30 ; total, 52. Present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 24 ; total, 39.  
Ordinary attendance, 38.

The buildings have been recently painted, and a supply of water provided. The pupils are clean and orderly, and tolerably attentive. Singing is not taught. There are fourteen free scholars, and one double enrolment, but the teacher is not aware of any R.C. children in the town not under instruction. The attainments of the scholars are about *fair*.

## MENANGLE :—Regular inspection, 22nd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 19 ; total, 51. Present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 19 ; total, 48.  
Ordinary attendance, 35.

This school is held in the Roman Catholic chapel. The order and cleanliness of the scholars are fairly satisfactory, and they are nearly all punctual. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the proficiency of the pupils is nearly *fair*. There are seven R.C. children in the locality not under instruction, but no free scholars nor double enrolments.

## THE OAKS :—General inspection, 20th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 22 ; total, 43. Present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 21 ; total, 41.  
Ordinary attendance, 33.

A new schoolroom has been recently erected, but it needs a fire-place. The pupils are clean, orderly, and tolerably attentive to their lessons. All the prescribed subjects are taught except singing, and the proficiency of the scholars is nearly *tolerable*. There are seven children of the educable ages in the locality not at school, but there are no free pupils nor double enrolments.

## ROCKY POINT :—General inspection, 23rd April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 24 ; total, 41. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 21 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 30.

A residence for the teacher, a playshed, and a lavatory are required, but the Local Board has promised to make these improvements. The general discipline is improving under the present teacher. All the subjects of instruction prescribed by the Council are taught, and the proficiency of the pupils is between *moderate* and *tolerable*. It appears there are eight R.C. children of the educable ages in the place not at school, two free scholars, and two double enrolments.

## SPANIARD'S HILL :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 15 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 13 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 28.

A kitchen for the teacher has been recently built, and the material condition is now passable. Singing is not taught, and the general discipline is lax. There are three children of the educable ages in the neighbourhood not at school, and one double enrolment, but no free scholars. The attainments of the pupils are about *tolerable*.

## WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

## ROCKY POINT :—Regular inspection, 17th April.

Enrolled :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 41 ; total, 71. Present :—Boys, 28 ; girls, 34 ; total, 62.  
Ordinary attendance, 50.

The premises have been recently repaired, and the material condition of the school is reasonably good, but there is no residence for the teacher. About one-third of the pupils are late, and the order and attention are barely tolerable. All the prescribed subjects are taught, but the instruction gives poor results. There are five free scholars, but no double enrolments, nor children of the school age in the neighbourhood growing up without education. The attainments of the scholars are a little above *moderate*.

W. M'INTYRE,  
Inspector, Camden District.

## CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

## BURWOOD :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 32 ; total, 69.

The floor needs repair, but otherwise the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The school is fairly furnished, and supplied with necessary requisites. Two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and the order and attention rank nearly very fair. The government is mild but firm, and the prevailing tone is pleasing. The instruction is properly regulated, the teaching is industrious and painstaking, and the attainments reach an average somewhat beyond fair.

## CASTLE HILL :—Regular inspection, 31st August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 32 ; total, 65.

There is a sufficient supply of furniture and apparatus, and the buildings are in fair condition, but there is no suitable playground. The ground attached to the school is a mere yard, and it is situated close to the burial-ground. The Council has determined to establish a Public School in the locality as soon as a suitable site can be obtained for it. Less than two-thirds of the pupils are regular ; they are fairly attentive and orderly. The government is mild, but needs greater promptness and vigilance. The methods are of modern type ; the teaching is fairly intelligent, but lacks greater force and industry, and the average proficiency approaches fair.

## CASTLEREAGH (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 20th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 20 ; total, 38.

The schoolroom is large and tolerably furnished, but there is no residence. The stock of teaching requisites is fairly sufficient. Only about three-fifths of the pupils are regular, but they are very fairly punctual ; they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is mild, and the prevailing tone is tolerably healthy. The teaching is industrious, but needs greater vigour and thoroughness, and the attainments somewhat exceed tolerable. The mental culture is only moderate.

## COBBITTY :—General inspection, 14th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 19 ; girls, 18 ; total, 37.

The buildings are in good condition, and the school is fairly furnished, and supplied with necessary working materials. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and the order and attention are fair ; they manifest an interest in their work and fair self-reliance. The instruction is properly regulated, the teaching is marked by industry and considerable vigour, and the proficiency reaches an average of nearly fair.

EMU :—

EMU :—Regular inspection, 19th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 15 ; total, 28.

The general condition of the premises and their equipment for school purposes may be regarded as tolerable. The punctuality is bad, and only about three-fifths of the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is weak, and a vigorous, healthy working spirit does not prevail among the pupils. The methods are moderately intelligent ; the teaching is industrious, but defective in thoroughness and vigour, and the average proficiency somewhat exceeds moderate.

KURRAJONG :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 16 ; girls, 16 ; total, 32.

The roofing of the school building, and some other minor improvements, have been effected on the premises since last inspection. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The discipline lacks prompt, watchful vigour, and the school does not display a healthy working spirit. The teaching is deficient in animation and pointed questioning, and the average proficiency ranges from moderate to tolerable.

PARRAMATTA :—Regular inspection, 7th and 10th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 42 ; total, 96.

The material condition of the buildings and their general equipment for teaching purposes are satisfactory. The playground is not so ample as is desirable. There is a good residence attached to the school. The discipline secures good order and attention, and a healthy working spirit pervades the school. The instruction is properly regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is intelligent and vigorous. The proficiency ranges from fair to very fair, and would probably have been higher but for various circumstances affecting the school since last inspection.

PARRAMATTA NORTH :—Regular inspection, 3rd and 4th December.

Numbers present :—Boys, 81 ; girls, 54 ; total, 135.

One of the outhouses attached to the school needs replacing ; otherwise, the material condition is reasonably satisfactory. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular and punctual. The order and attention are susceptible of improvement, and the government needs greater vigilance, promptness, and sustained attention. The tone of the school is only tolerably healthy. The instruction is properly regulated, the methods seem suitable, and the teaching is industrious, but needs greater care and point. The attainments range from tolerable to fair on an average.

PENNANT HILLS :—General inspection, 4th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 31 ; total, 63.

The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and in most other respects the material aspect of the school is reasonably satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are fairly orderly and attentive. The government is mild but firm, and the prevailing tone of the school is fairly pleasing. Singing is omitted from the prescribed subjects. The teaching is careful and industrious, the methods are appropriate, and the average proficiency is tolerable+. The school has improved under the present teacher.

PETERSHAM :—Regular inspection, 13th and 14th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 53 ; total, 109.

The schoolroom needs cleaning, but otherwise the school premises are in fair material condition. The supply of First Books is scanty, but the general stock of materials is sufficient, and in fair order. About three-fourths of the pupils are regular, and the order and attention are very fair. The government is mild, and the prevailing tone is fairly healthy. The methods are suitable, the teaching is industrious, but wants force and point, and the average proficiency is about fair. An Upper Third or Fourth Class has been formed since last inspection.

RICHMOND :—Regular inspection, 22nd March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 40 ; total, 83.

A book press, with lock and key, is necessary, and some improvements are desirable to the teacher's residence ; otherwise the material condition is satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are very fairly orderly. The government is mild, and the general spirit of the school is fairly pleasing. The subjects embrace all prescribed for a Third Class. The instruction is fairly regulated, the methods are suitable, and the teaching is industrious. The average proficiency is from tolerable to fair.

RYDE :—General inspection, 22nd November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 13 ; total, 43.

The schoolroom is suitable and well situated, and the residence is a good one. The outhouses require some improvement. A large verandah to serve as a weathershed is in course of erection. The pupils are fairly orderly and attentive, and the government is fairly effective. The lessons are regulated by the necessary documents ; the methods are suitable, and the teaching is industrious. The results average from tolerable to fair.

SEVEN HILLS :—Regular inspection, 21st February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 22 ; total, 44.

The state of this school as regards the buildings and the stock of teaching appliances is fairly satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, and they are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is too slack, and the order is therefore faulty. The subjects do not embrace singing. The teaching is industrious, but wanting in vigour and point, and the average proficiency is from moderate to tolerable.

WILBERFORCE :—General inspection, 7th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22 ; girls, 16 ; total, 38.

The premises are old and need replacing, but steps have been taken for the erection of a Public School. The school is fairly supplied with necessary working materials. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are fairly orderly and attentive. The government is mild. The subjects comprise all prescribed but singing. The methods exhibit fair skill. The instruction is careful and industrious, and the attainments are somewhat beyond tolerable. The spirit of the school is promising.

WINDSOR :—General inspection, 9th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 32 ; total, 62.

The residence is small, uncomfortable, and in need of repair ; otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular. They are tolerably orderly and fairly attentive. The government is wanting in vigilance and prompt firmness. Geometry is omitted from Fourth Class subjects. The teaching is tolerably effective, and the results are nearly tolerable. The pupils need greater power of application to raise the standard of attainment in the school.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

CABRAMATTA :—General inspection, 17th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

The building, constructed of slab and bark, is in tolerable repair, except the windows of the schoolroom. The furniture is tolerably suitable. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, but they are unpunctual. The methods are of modern type. The teaching is intelligent, but needs greater animation and penetrative force, and the attainments range from moderate to tolerable.

CONCORD :—Regular inspection, 23rd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 23 ; total, 52.

The closet needs replacing, for which purpose steps are to be taken. Another room has been added to the residence, and the school is fairly supplied with teaching requisites, but the furniture is of inferior quality. The pupils are tolerably orderly and attentive. The government is too slack, and the prevailing tone is only tolerably healthy. The methods are suitable. The teaching is marked by an absence of energy and point, and the results approach tolerable.

KURRAJONG :—Regular inspection, 12th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 18 ; girls, 18 ; total, 36.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church ; it is roomy, but only moderately furnished. There is a tolerable residence for the teacher, in fair repair, and a passable stock of school materials. About three-fifths of the pupils are regular ; they are tolerably attentive and moderately orderly. The government is only moderately effective, and the prevailing spirit of the school displays little mental life. The course of instruction does not embrace singing. The methods are not of an intelligent character ; the teaching though industrious wants point and force, and the attainments reach an average of moderate—.

LANE COVE :—Regular inspection, 13th September.

Numbers present :—Boys, 15 ; girls, 10 ; total, 25.

The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church of the locality ; it is commodious, but poorly furnished. The pupils are only tolerably punctual, but the returns give a regular attendance of about three-fourths of the enrolment. The order is indifferent, and the attention only moderate. The government is slack, and the prevailing tone of the school is not healthy. The methods are not intelligent ; the teaching is desultory and mechanical, and the average proficiency is indifferent. Altogether the school is in an unsatisfactory condition.

NELSON :—Regular inspection, 25th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 24 ; total, 38.

The school buildings are of a rough but substantial description. The schoolroom is moderately suitable, and tolerably furnished and supplied with necessary teaching requisites. The discipline is weak, and the prevailing tone is only moderately healthy. The subjects embrace all but singing, and the classification is too minute. The methods are wanting in intelligence ; the teaching is mechanical, and defective in vigour ; and the average attainments rank as moderate.

PENRITH :—Regular inspection, 28th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 12 ; total, 33.

The windows and floor need repair, and there is no teacher's residence ; otherwise the material condition is tolerable. About two-thirds of the pupils are regular, but they are only moderately punctual. The government is slack, and a healthy working spirit does not pervade the school. The subjects embrace Third Class requirements. The lesson guides are moderately drawn up ; the methods are not intelligent ; and the teaching is mechanical, and productive of indifferent results.

PETERSHAM :—Regular inspection, 30th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 32 ; girls, 22 ; total, 54.

The school building is commodious and suitable, but the residence affords but poor accommodation for the teacher ; it has however been improved by the addition of another room since the date of inspection. The government is mild, and the order and attention are fair. Singing is not included in the subjects taught. The methods are suitable, the teaching is industrious, and the average proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

RICHMOND :—Regular inspection, 16th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 28 ; total, 53.

Since last inspection a neat four-roomed brick cottage has been built for the teacher, and otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are fairly orderly and attentive. The government is mild but firm, and the spirit of the school is fairly pleasing. The subjects accord with Third Class requirements. The methods are of modern character ; the teaching is careful and industrious, and the average attainments approach fair.

RYDE :—Regular inspection, 21st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 23 ; total, 62.

A new closet has been erected, and another desk added to the furniture, since last inspection. The schoolroom is too small for the attendance, and the residence is not suitable. The discipline is effective, and the prevailing tone of the school is healthy. The subjects and methods are appropriate, the teaching is systematic and energetic, and the attainments average about very fair.

VILLA MARIA :—Regular inspection, 6th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 36 ; total, 75.

The material condition of the school is on the whole satisfactory. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are orderly and attentive. The discipline is sustained and firm, and a healthy working spirit pervades the school. Suitable methods are applied with energy ; the instruction accords with Third Class requirements, and the teaching is animated and penetrative. The attainments average about very fair.

WINDSOR :—

WINDSOR :—Regular inspection, 8th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 37 ; total, 113.

The residence does not afford sufficient accommodation for the teacher, but otherwise the material condition is fairly satisfactory. There is a reasonably sufficient stock of teaching materials. About seven-tenths of the pupils are regular, and they are very fairly orderly and attentive. The government is genial, but firm and watchful, and a fairly healthy working spirit pervades the school. Suitable methods are energetically applied, the teaching is industrious and painstaking, and the average proficiency is about fair.

#### GOULBURN DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports on Denominational Schools inspected during the year 1877.

##### CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

BURRAWANG :—Regular inspection, 7th February.  
Enrolled, 36. Present, 29.

The material provisions are unsatisfactory. Internally the school is only tolerably well organized. The general discipline ranks fair. The work of instruction has been desultory and imperfectly carried on ; its results are only from moderate to tolerable. Public interest in the school is at a very low ebb. The school has declined in both numbers and efficiency.

*Note*—The school has since closed.

GOULBURN :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th July.  
Enrolled, 118. Present, 100.

A yard and garden for the teacher have been fenced in since last inspection. The internal organization, the general discipline, and the results of instruction, all rank about fair. The school is in a fair state of efficiency ; it keeps its ground in respect of numbers.

NORTH GOULBURN :—Regular inspection, 18th July.  
Enrolled, 67. Present, 64.

Internally the school is correctly organized in the main. The general discipline is fair. The results of instruction slightly exceed tolerable. The general efficiency has somewhat declined ; it is tolerable to fair.

SUTTON FOREST :—Regular inspection, 14th September.  
Enrolled, 80. Present, 50.

The material provisions are fair. The teaching power is barely sufficient, otherwise the internal organization is very fair ; the general discipline is very fair also. The results of instruction exceed fair. The results as a whole compare favourably with last year's, and show that the present teacher has laid a sound foundation for progress. The general efficiency exceeds fair.

TERRARA :—Regular inspection, 23rd May.  
Enrolled, 79. Present, 62.

Some slight repairs to the premises have been effected. The internal organization is correct generally. The discipline is tolerable ; the instructional results are little above that mark. The general efficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

GOULBURN (Boys) :—Regular inspection, 18th April.  
Enrolled, 70. Present, 64.

The material organization is unchanged. The internal organization, the discipline as a whole, the instructional results, and the general efficiency, all rank about fair.

GOULBURN (Girls and Infants) :—Regular inspection, 10th to 13th April.  
Enrolled, 137 ; present, 129.

The material provisions remain quite satisfactory. Irregularities of internal organization and routine formerly reported still exist. The general discipline is from good to very good. The instruction is carefully imparted, and produces fair to very fair results. The numbers and general efficiency are well maintained ; the latter exceeds very fair.

MITTAGONG :—Regular inspection, 18th September.  
Enrolled, 20 ; present, 14.

Material provisions as bad as ever. The internal organization and general discipline are very fair. The instructional results are tolerable to fair. The numbers are very low. As far as the teacher can be held responsible, the general results approach fair.

*Note*—The school has since closed.

TARALGA :—Regular inspection, 21st August.  
Enrolled, 57 ; present, 51.

Minor improvements have been effected in the material condition. The internal organization is correct in the main, and the general discipline reaches fair. The course of instruction is incomplete ; the general results of the instruction average tolerable+. The school is in a tolerable to fair state of efficiency.

ULLADULLA :—Regular inspection, 13th June.  
Enrolled, 48 ; present, 45.

Material provisions unchanged. Internally the school is correctly organized. The general discipline is very good. The instructional results approach good. The general results are good.

#### PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.

SHOALHAVEN :—Regular inspection, 28th and 29th May.  
Enrolled, 146 ; present, 102.

Some improvements to the premises have been effected, others are needed. Internally the school is very well organised. The general discipline is very good. The instructional results approach good. The general efficiency exceeds good. In geometry the attainments of the pupils exceed the requirements of the standard ; algebra to quadratics is added ; and elementary Latin has lately been resumed.

D. S. HICKS,  
Inspector, Goulburn District.

## GRAFTON DISTRICT.

## CERTIFIED DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

SUMMARIES of Reports on the Certified Denominational Schools examined in 1877.

CARR'S CREEK (Wes.) :—Regular inspection, 20th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 21 ; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 9 ; girls, 13 ; total, 22.

1. The schoolroom has been repaired since last inspection. There is a good supply of requisites. The records are correctly kept. 2. Five-sevenths of the numbers are regular, and nearly all punctual; those present are neat and in tolerable order. The government is feeble. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed. The classification is suitable; the programmes are carefully drawn up. The methods are modern, but the teaching is wanting in thoroughness. The average proficiency approaches tolerable.

GRAFTON (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 13th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 47 ; total, 116. Present :—Boys, 44 ; girls, 28 ; total, 72.

1. The schoolroom is old, unsuitable, and in disrepair. The furniture is insufficient, and the accommodation is inadequate. The records are correctly kept. 2. Two-thirds of the numbers are regular and punctual; those present are clean and tidy. Talking is rather prevalent. Under existing circumstances the discipline is reasonably healthy. 3. Except singing, all the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification and occupation are suitable. The methods are modern; the teaching is intelligent, but needs to be marked by increased energy. The average proficiency is fair.

EAST KEMPSEY (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 21st November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 23 ; total, 56. Numbers present :—Boys, 29 ; girls, 16 ; total, 45.

1. The material condition and organization are tolerable. The school is fairly well supplied with requisites. 2. The discipline is fairly satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught, singing excepted. The classification is fairly suitable. The lesson documents are carefully arranged. The methods are suitable, but they are not applied with sufficient energy. The school work is wanting in thoroughness. The proficiency is a little above tolerable.

KEMPSEY (Pres.) :—Regular inspection, 22nd November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 55 ; total, 116. Numbers present :—Boys, 38 ; girls, 30 ; total, 68.

1. The material condition and organization are tolerable. The supply of working materials is suitable and sufficient. The records are correct. 2. The pupils are fairly regular, and their cleanliness, order, and attention are, on the whole, satisfactory. 3. The prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is tolerably appropriate. The lesson documents are arranged with care. The teaching is conducted with intelligence and industry. The proficiency ranges from tolerable to fair.

T. DWYER,  
Inspector.

## MAITLAND DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports upon Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1877.

## I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BROKE :—Regular inspection, 2nd August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 18 ; total, 31. Numbers present :—Boys, 10 ; girls, 13 ; total, 23.

1. School held in a church; accommodation and supply of furniture adequate; supply of working materials tolerable; school property carelessly kept. 2. Attendance reduced (30 per cent.), unpunctual, and irregular,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; government tolerably intelligent, but not satisfactorily watchful, exacting, and resolute. Disciplinary condition feeble. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents and classification of fair merit; class work feeble; teaching apparently earnest and diligent, but too feeble and mechanical. 4. Average proficiency of pupils moderate; writing very fair; arithmetic and grammar indifferent.

BUCHANAN :—Regular inspection, 29th January.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 27 ; total, 52. Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 24 ; total, 44.

1. Water tank and additional desks needed; material condition and organization otherwise improved and fair; appearances fairly neat and clean. 2. Attendance tolerably punctual, but partial and irregular,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; non-attendants about twenty-five; disciplinary condition healthy and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing; lesson documents fair; classification low and slowly progressive; attention to youngest scholars lax; teaching of fair merit, but less satisfactory in point of industry and painstaking. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing very fair; geography moderate.

DENMAN :—Regular inspection, 21st August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 24 ; girls, 35 ; total, 59. Numbers present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 30 ; total, 51.

1. Schoolroom somewhat small and defectively ventilated; material condition and appointments very fair; appearances clean and respectable. 2. Attendance steady, fairly punctual, and fairly regular,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; disciplinary condition healthy and very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents very fair; classification low; teaching zealous and fairly intelligent; additional attention to youngest scholars needed; examinations inadequate. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; sewing good; arithmetic moderate.

JERRY'S PLAINS :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 37 ; total, 76. Numbers present :—Boys, 34 ; girls, 34 ; total, 68

1. School held in a church of imperfect stability; lavatory, repairs, and three additional desks needed; material organization otherwise very fair. 2. Increase in attendance 22 per cent.; rate of regularity,  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; teaching staff inadequate; government mild and fairly intelligent; appearances neat and clean; pupils clean, and fairly well behaved. Class movements not uniformly regular. Disciplinary condition fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents fair; classification rather low, and slowly progressive; teaching earnest and diligent, and tolerably effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; writing good; grammar and composition moderate.

EAST MAITLAND :—Regular inspection, 13th and 14th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 62 ; total, 150. Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 37 ; total, 101.

1. Outer appointments defective; material organization otherwise satisfactory; school books in bad condition from ill-usage; appearances clean and respectable. 2. Attendance decreasing; rates of regularity for March and December quarters  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  respectively; dismissal of pupils irregular; class-work not uniformly orderly and diligent. Disciplinary condition fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents very fair; classification low; occupation of pupils not sufficiently profitable; teaching zealous, and fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; writing and sewing very fair; arithmetic, geography, and singing, tolerable.

WEST

## WEST MAITLAND :—Regular inspection, 19th and 20th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 81; girls, 49; total, 130. Numbers present :—Boys, 61; girls, 30; total, 91.

1. Material condition and organization improved and satisfactory; cleanliness of appearances not fully satisfactory. 2. Increase in attendance 30 per cent.; rate of regularity unsatisfactory,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; government mild, and very fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently genial and stimulating; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents of very fair merit; classification tolerable; teaching earnest, diligent, and fairly intelligent, but not satisfactorily vigorous and effective; answering of pupils but tolerably earnest and thoughtful. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, tolerable +, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees below the standard requirement.

## MUSCLEBROOK :—Regular inspection, 10th, 11th and 15th October.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 71; girls, 62; total, 133. Numbers present :—Boys, 61; girls, 53; total, 114.

1. Lavatory and weathershed needed; material organization highly satisfactory. 2. Attendance increased (13 per cent.), punctual and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government healthy and intelligent; appearances neat and clean; quietness, order, and attention to lessons, fair; supervision of playground somewhat lax; disciplinary condition fair +. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents appropriate; classification of fair merit; teaching earnest, diligent, and fairly intelligent, but feeble in the lower divisions; examination not sufficiently patient and regular. 4. Average proficiency fair, and progress of pupils partially satisfactory. Sewing good; arithmetic and geometry moderate.

## SINGLETON :—Regular inspection, 12th June.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 53; girls, 24; total, 77. Numbers present :—Boys, 36; girls, 20; total, 56.

1. Lavatory needed; material condition and organization otherwise satisfactory. 2. Attendance recovering; very fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); government healthy, improved and intelligent, but wanting in vigour; appearances neat and clean; pupils fairly well behaved, but deficient in painstaking and mental vigour; disciplinary condition fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents of very fair merit; classification appropriate; teaching earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent, but wanting in spirit and energy; answering of pupils feeble. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely tolerable; progress of pupils unsatisfactory.

## WOODVILLE :—Regular inspection, 8th, 13th February.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 39; girls, 24; total, 63. Numbers present :—Boys, 27; girls, 20; total, 47.

1. Material condition and organization, very fair; lavatory and better out-offices needed; appearances not uniformly neat and clean. 2. Attendance partial, very fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); non-attendants, twenty; disciplinary condition, healthy and very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; classification and lesson documents very fair; teaching, zealous and fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, fair +; writing, drawing, dictation, and sewing, very fair; arithmetic tolerable.

## II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC.

## BLANDFORD :—Regular inspection, 20th November.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 36; girls, 50; total, 86. Numbers present :—Boys, 21; girls, 36; total, 57.

1. Water tank, bell, and lavatory needed; material condition and organization otherwise of fair merit; appearances fairly neat and clean; marking of class roll somewhat irregular. 2. Attendance steady, fairly punctual, and tolerably regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ); disciplinary condition fair. 3. Instruction complete—of 3rd class range, and very fairly well regulated; teaching earnest and tolerably intelligent; examinations not sufficiently patient and frequent; answering of pupils not sufficiently cheerful and thoughtful; 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable; sewing good; grammar and geography moderate +.

## LOCHINVAR :—Regular inspection, 16th May.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 23; girls, 24; total, 47. Numbers present :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35.

1. School held in a church—seats unsuitable; material organization otherwise reasonably satisfactory. 2. Attendance partial, fairly regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ), but not satisfactorily punctual; disciplinary condition healthy and fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, classification judicious, lesson documents of fair merit; teaching earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently vigorous. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; writing fair +; geography and arithmetic tolerable.

## EAST MAITLAND :—Regular inspection, 15th, 16th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 67; girls, 42; total, 109. Numbers present :—Boys, 49; girls, 27; total, 76.

1. Material condition and organization fair; ventilation unsatisfactory; appearances untidy. 2. Increase in attendance, 46 per cent.; rate of regularity,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; tone and quality of government healthy and much improved; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Tone and quality of instruction improved, promising, and fair; lesson documents very fair; classification low; mental training of pupils improved and promising. 4. Average proficiency and progress fair + and satisfactory.

## WEST MAITLAND (Boys) :—Regular inspection, 5th, 6th April.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 83. Numbers present :—Boys, 75.

1. Material condition and organization highly satisfactory, except in point of situation; appearances not satisfactorily neat and clean; school records in arrears. 2. Attendance partial and irregular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), but apparently very fairly punctual; government fairly intelligent in general, but not satisfactorily vigorous and exacting in lower classes; class movements not sufficiently quiet and orderly. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents of very fair merit; classification judicious; teaching of upper division earnest and very fairly intelligent—of lower division, stiff and feeble; examinations not frequent and searching enough. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; progress of younger pupils unsatisfactory; writing and drawing very fair; algebra moderate.

## WEST MAITLAND (Girls) :—Regular inspection, 19th, 20th July.

Numbers enrolled :—Girls, 88. Numbers present :—Girls, 71.

1. Material condition and organization improved and satisfactory; schoolroom remarkably neat and clean; playground and hat-room not uniformly tidy. 2. Attendance steady and fairly regular ( $\frac{2}{3}$ ), but not satisfactorily punctual; government mild and intelligent; appearance and demeanour of pupils satisfactory; class operations not uniformly quiet, regular, and diligent; disciplinary condition very fair. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents suitable; classification low; promotions slow; teaching earnest, painstaking, and fairly intelligent, but not sufficiently individual and vigorous in the lower section. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair; singing very good; arithmetic moderate.

## WEST MAITLAND (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 10th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 44; girls, 75; total, 119. Numbers present :—Boys, 27; girls, 54; total, 81.

1. Material condition and organization satisfactory; school records in arrears; entries in Lesson Register irregular. 2. Attendance (10 per cent. less) unpunctual and irregular ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) government mild and fairly intelligent, not uniformly strict and effective; supervision of playground somewhat lax; payment of school fees irregular. 3. Prescribed subjects taught; lesson documents of very fair merit, but not regularly followed; classification appropriate; teaching earnest and diligent, painstaking and fairly intelligent, but enfeebled by the irregular attendance. 4. Average proficiency of pupils barely fair; writing, singing, colour, fair +; drawing tolerable.

MORPETH :—

MORPETH :—Regular inspection, 26th, 27th March.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 76 ; girls, 53 ; total, 129. Numbers present :—Boys, 69 ; girls, 43 ; total, 112.

1. Material condition and organization very fair. 2. Increase of attendance, 25 per cent. ; punctuality very fair ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{86}{129}$  ; government sound, active, and intelligent ; appearances neat and clean ; order good ; pupils clean, docile, and well-behaved, but not sufficiently smart and active ; disciplinary condition very fair +. 3. Prescribed subjects taught ; lesson documents good ; classification fair ; teaching zealous, painstaking, and very fairly intelligent. 4. Average proficiency of pupils fair +.

MUSWELLBROOK :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled :—Boys, 35 ; girls, 18 ; total, 53. Numbers present :—Boys, 23 ; girls, 9 ; total, 32.

1. Lavatory needed ; material condition and organization otherwise satisfactory. 2. Decrease in attendance, 42 per cent. ; punctuality very fair ; rate of regularity,  $\frac{78}{53}$  ; eight have free railway passes from Aberdeen ; government sound and very fairly intelligent ; pupils not sufficiently zealous and diligent. 3. Prescribed subjects taught, except singing ; instruction very fairly well regulated ; teaching zealous and fairly intelligent ; attention to lower classes and to examinations, inadequate ; answering of pupils, too feeble in point of animation and expression. 4. Average proficiency of pupils tolerable ; writing very fair ; arithmetic and dictation moderate.

SINGLETON :—Regular inspection, 11th June.

Number enrolled :—Boys, 40. Number present :—Boys, 38.

1. Material condition and appointments satisfactory ; noise from adjoining private girls' school intolerable ; class roll entries unsatisfactory. 2. Attendance low and irregular,  $\frac{38}{40}$  ; government tolerably intelligent, but not satisfactorily exacting and resolute in regard to quietness, order, and industry. 3. Instruction tolerably intelligent and well regulated, but not satisfactorily effective. 4. Average proficiency of pupils, moderate + ; progress of pupils unsatisfactory.

J. S. JONES,  
Inspector of Schools, Maitland District.

#### MUDGEE DISTRICT.

DETAILED statement of the condition of Denominational Schools in the Mudgee District, examined in 1877.

##### I.—CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

MUDGEE (Primary) :—Regular inspection, 18th September and 6th December.

Numbers enrolled :—80 boys ; 69 girls ; 149 total. Numbers present :—56 boys ; 44 girls ; 100 total.

The material condition and organization are very good. The school is well furnished, and properly supplied with all necessary working materials. The premises are kept with neatness and care. The attendance is regular and punctual. The pupils are clean, orderly, and attentive, and the tone of the school is very pleasing. The subjects prescribed for four classes are taught. The instruction is judiciously regulated. The methods are appropriate, and they are applied with diligence and effect. The average proficiency is very fair.

MUDGEE (Infants) :—Regular inspection, 15th June.

Numbers enrolled :—69 boys ; 56 girls ; 125 total. Numbers present :—41 boys ; 38 girls ; 79 total.

The material condition and organization of this school are reasonably good. The interior of the building is dingy-looking, and lacks that cheerful look which ought to characterize an infant school. The prescribed subjects are taught with tolerable care and intelligence. The average proficiency approaches fair.

##### II.—ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

GULGONG :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers enrolled :—70 boys ; 61 girls ; 131 total. Numbers present :—53 boys ; 39 girls ; 92 total.

A new schoolhouse and teacher's residence have been built since last inspection. The material condition and organization are pretty good. The defects are—want of lavatories, and of a permanent supply of water. The school is well equipped with all necessary working materials. Four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. Punctuality and cleanliness are fairly satisfactory. The pupils are judiciously classified, and the instruction is properly regulated. The methods are good and industriously applied. There are four classes in the school, and the average proficiency exceeds fair.

HILL END (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 1st June.

Numbers enrolled :—37 boys ; 34 girls ; 71 total. Numbers present :—25 boys ; 20 girls ; 45 total.

The schoolroom is getting dingy, and needs to be whitewashed. The out-offices are badly kept ; in other respects the organization is passable. About five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly. Cleanliness needs more attention. Order and attention are very fair. Except singing and sewing, the prescribed subjects are taught. The methods are very fair, but the attainments are only moderate. The teacher was only a few weeks in charge of the school.

MUDGEE :—Regular inspection, 6th and 7th September.

Numbers enrolled :—86 boys ; 28 girls ; 114 total. Numbers present :—74 boys ; 13 girls ; 97 total.

The want of playsheds and lavatories, pointed out in previous reports, has not yet been supplied ; in other respects the material condition and organization are good. The supply of working materials is ample. Cleanliness is fair. Regularity and punctuality are very satisfactory. The whole discipline is good. The instruction embraces all the subjects prescribed for five classes. The classification is sound, and the instruction is well regulated. The methods are good, and applied with energy, zeal, and effect. The proficiency ranges from very fair in the lower classes, to good in the upper.

WELLINGTON :—Regular inspection, 12th March.

Numbers enrolled :—29 boys ; 48 girls ; 77 total. Numbers present :—22 boys ; 40 girls ; 62 total.

The material condition and organization are very good. The school is well supplied with all necessary working materials. The pupils are regular, clean, orderly, and attentive. The whole discipline is of a satisfactory character. The prescribed subjects are taught, and the instruction is well regulated. The teaching is intelligent and industrious, but it would be improved by a little more animation. The average proficiency is very fair.

Mudgee, 9th January, 1878.

G. O'BYRNE,  
Inspector of Schools.

## NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

DETAILED Statement showing the condition of the Certified Denominational Schools inspected in 1877, as regards—

1. Their material condition.
2. Their moral character.
3. The subjects and methods of instruction.
4. The proficiency of the pupils.

HAMILTON (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 6th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 60 ; girls, 45 ; total, 105.

1. The premises are in very good condition, and the school is fairly furnished and pretty effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The occupation is suitable and fairly regulated, but the classification is not judicious. The instruction is reasonably intelligent, and, as a whole, fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school nearly very fair.

HEXHAM (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 29th May.

Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 17 ; total, 44.

1. The premises are in tolerable condition, and the school is passably organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is appropriate, suitably arranged, fairly intelligent and effective. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils is fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

LAMBTON (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 13th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 56 ; girls, 55 ; total, 111.

1. The premises are in good condition and suitable, and the school is reasonably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and properly regulated ; the methods intelligent, in general well applied, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly very fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

NEWCASTLE (R.C.—Infants) :—General inspection, 19th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 59 ; total, 112.

1. The building and accommodation are excellent ; the furniture and appliances suitable and well arranged, and the general organization is effective. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The occupation is appropriate and well regulated ; the instruction judicious and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds very fair ; and the general character of the school varies from good to very good.

NEWCASTLE (C.E.) Christ Church :—General inspection, 24th and 25th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 88 ; girls, 91 ; total, 179.

1. The building is good, fairly suitable, and reasonably well furnished and organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly regulated ; the instruction intelligent, fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency is nearly fair, and the general character of the school very fair.

NEWCASTLE SOUTH (R.C.) :—General inspection, 30th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 42 ; girls, 29 ; total, 71.

1. The premises are well situated and in excellent condition, and the school is fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and fairly arranged ; the methods intelligent, fairly skilful, and effective. 4. The average proficiency exceeds fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

NEWCASTLE (R.C.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th September.

Present at examination :—Boys, 77.

1. The schoolroom is suitable and very fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The occupation is appropriate, and the instruction fairly skilful and effective. 4. The average proficiency and general character of the school are very fair.

NEWCASTLE (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 17th and 18th October.

Present at examination :—Girls, 90.

1. The school is suitable, very fairly furnished, and otherwise effectively organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is excellent. 3. The occupation is suitable and properly regulated ; the instruction judicious and effective. 4. The average proficiency is very fair, and the general character of the school very good.

NEWCASTLE (C.E.) St. John's :—Regular inspection, 26th October.

Present at examination :—Boys, 14 ; girls, 13 ; total, 27.

1. The premises are in fair condition, and the schoolroom is suitable and fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The subjects are suitable and passably regulated, but the instruction is weak and only of moderate value. 4. The average proficiency of the pupils and the general character of the school are about tolerable.

PLATTSBURG (R.C.) :—General inspection, 26th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 48 ; girls, 34 ; total, 82.

1. The building is in good condition, suitable, and fairly provided with furniture and other requisite appliances. 2. The moral tone of the school is very fair. 3. The subjects are suitable, and, in general, fairly arranged ; the methods fairly intelligent, judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency is fair, and the general character of the school may be estimated as from fair to very fair.

STROUD (C.E.) :—General inspection, 27th July.

Present at examination :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 34 ; total, 61.

1. The premises are in good condition, and the school is reasonably well furnished and fairly organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is good. 3. The instruction is suitable, well arranged, intelligently and effectively imparted. 4. The average proficiency varies from tolerable to fair, and the general character of the school is very fair.

WALLSEND (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 27th November.

Present at examination :—Boys, 71 ; girls, 46 ; total, 117.

1. The room is in fair condition, passably suitable, and reasonably well organized. 2. The moral tone of the school is fair. 3. The occupation is suitable and fairly regulated ; the instruction is earnest, fairly judicious, and effective. 4. The average proficiency varies from fair to very fair.

## SYDNEY DISTRICT.

## SUMMARIES of Reports on Certified Denominational Schools, 1877.

The remarks under head 1 relate to the material condition of schools; under 2, to their moral character; 3, to the subjects and methods of instruction; 4, to the proficiency of the pupils.

## BALMAIN (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 6th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 92; girls, 89; total, 181.

1. A supply of hat-pegs is required, and repairs to the windows are needed; otherwise the schoolroom is commodious, well ventilated, and provided with a sufficiency of educational appliances. Other features of the organization are fairly satisfactory. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, neat in appearance, and in very fair order. The government is mild, and promotive of a healthy moral tone. 3. The course of instruction is that prescribed; it is regulated by the usual guides, and imparted with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is as follows :—First, fair; second, fair; upper second, fair; third, fair; fourth, fair +.

## BALMAIN (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 21st November.

Number present :—Boys, 70.

1. There is no playground worthy of the name; there are no playsheds and no lavatories, and the closets are, owing to limited area, placed in close proximity to the schoolroom. The organization is in all other points very fair. 2. The attendance is pretty stationary; it is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are reasonably punctual, tolerably neat in appearance, and quietly behaved. The government is appropriate, and effects good order. 3. Very fair judgment is shown in the classification; the course of instruction includes Euclid, in addition to the subjects prescribed for a school of three classes; the lesson documents are carefully compiled, and the methods are suitable and effective. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair +; second, fair; third, very fair to good.

## BOTANY (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 18th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 22; girls, 23; total, 45.

1. The school is very fairly organized. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual in attendance; with two or three exceptions, they are clean and tidy. The government is feeble, but the children are reasonably well-behaved. 3. A fair attempt is made to satisfy the terms of the standard of proficiency. The teaching, though not skilful, is earnest and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the classes is—First, tolerable to fair; second, tolerable to fair; third, tolerable.

## CAMPERDOWN (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 9th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 24; girls, 17; total, 41.

1. The schoolroom is in a very dilapidated state, and is supplied with furniture and apparatus of an indifferent character. 2. With the exception of punctuality, which seems to have always been a bad feature in this school, the various points of school discipline are satisfactory. 3. The course of instruction for a three-class school is observed; the teaching is methodical and painstaking, but not skilful. 4. The average proficiency slightly exceeds tolerable.

## CHIPPENDALE (Wesleyan) :—Regular inspection, 1st November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 146; girls, 110; total, 256.

1. In its leading features the organization of this school is unchanged; the first class, numbering 142 at the inspection, is taught by the assistant and a pupil teacher in a separate room, and is really worked as an infants school. Since last inspection playsheds have been erected, and the premises enclosed by a substantial brick wall. 2. A large attendance is secured. The pupils are very fairly regular, tolerably punctual, clean and neat in appearance, and well conducted. 3. The classification is fairly appropriate. The lessons are judiciously arranged, but the teaching, though based on modern methods and careful, is, in the upper classes, ineffective from its want of vigour and skill. The attainments of the pupils are low, and their intelligence is but poorly developed. 4. The proficiency is—First class, very fair; second fair +; third, tolerable; fourth, tolerable.

## CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 24th and 25th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 120; girls, 60; total, 180.

1. The school buildings are in good repair; they are commodious, suitable, and very fairly furnished. 2. As regards attendance, the pupils are fairly regular and punctual; they are clean and tidy in appearance, respectful in manner, but are disposed to be indolent and noisy. 3. With the exception of geometry, the subjects prescribed for a school of four classes are taught. Fair judgment is shown in the classification and in the arrangement of the instruction, but the methods are only moderately suitable, and though they are painstakingly applied, there is little force in the application. Arithmetic in particular is poorly taught. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First, fair to very fair; second, fair; third, moderate to tolerable; fourth, fair.

## CHRIST CHURCH (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 24th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 91; girls, 67; total, 158.

1. Except that a few of the windows are broken, the school premises are in very fair repair. There is a full supply of the usual educational appliances. The school is fairly organized. 2. A very respectable and improved attendance is maintained. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, neat in appearance, and quietly behaved. The government is appropriate, and secures very fair order. 3. The usual infants' school routine is observed; the instruction is judiciously regulated; the methods are fairly suitable, but not skilfully handled. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair (nearly); second, moderate to tolerable; third, tolerable.

## COOK'S RIVER (C.E.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 8th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 50; girls, 38; total, 88.

1. Except that the walls need cleaning and re-colouring, and the fences repairing, the material condition of the school is very fair. 2. The attendance keeps up well. The pupils are regular and fairly punctual; they are also clean and tidy. The government is firm and judicious, and productive of very fair order. 3. All the subjects prescribed up to the standard for the third class are taught. Fair judgment is displayed in the classification, and in the arrangement of the lessons the methods are of average merit, and are vigorously applied. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair; second, fair; upper second, fair to very fair; third, good (nearly).

## COOK'S RIVER (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 8th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 36; girls, 48; total, 84.

1. The interior of the schoolroom needs re-colouring; in all other respects the material condition of the premises is fairly satisfactory. The school is fairly organized. 2. The pupils attend with fair regularity;

regularity; they are also tolerably punctual, reasonably neat in appearance, and very fairly behaved. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. All the usual branches are taught, the instruction is tolerably well regulated, and imparted with earnestness and a fair degree of skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—First, fair; second, fair (nearly); third, fair (nearly).

COOK'S RIVER (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 18th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 13; girls, 23; total, 36.

1. The school is conducted in the Roman Catholic church. There is ample accommodation, and a fair supply of the necessary educational appliances. 2. The attendance, which has declined, is marked by irregularity. The pupils are, however, fairly punctual, passably neat in appearance, and very fairly behaved. The government is mild, and promotive of very fair order. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. The course of instruction includes the usual branches; the methods of teaching are modern, and are applied with diligence. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—First, tolerable to fair; second, fair; third, fair.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 30th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64; girls, 37; total, 101.

1. The school is in good material condition, sufficiently found in educational appliances, and well organized. 2. A fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are regular, punctual, neat in appearance, and well behaved. The government is appropriate, and secures good order. 3. The instruction, which is of full range, is regulated by the usual lesson documents; these are carefully compiled. The methods are suitable, and are applied with earnestness, vigour, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, good; second, good; third, good.

DARLINGHURST (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 30th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58; girls, 36; total, 94.

1. The school-building is suitable, it is in very fair condition, and is liberally supplied with the ordinary appliances. 2. The pupils are very fairly regular and punctual. The discipline throughout is good; the children are very clean and tidy; they are respectful and subdued in manner, and are very attentive under examination. 3. The work of instruction is carefully and earnestly prosecuted. Except that geography has been omitted, the prescribed course has been followed. The lessons are judiciously arranged, the methods are appropriate and effective. 4. The following is the proficiency:—First, fair; second, very fair; third, very fair to good.

DOUBLE BAY (C.E.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 7th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 54; girls, 46; total, 100.

1. The out-offices are still in an unsatisfactory state, no eligible tenders having yet been received by the Local Board. Fresh efforts will be made to remedy existing material defects. 2. A very fair attendance is kept up; the pupils are fairly regular and punctual, neat and very clean in appearance, and very well behaved. The government is mild and otherwise judicious, and effects good order. The moral tone of the school is healthy and pleasing. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught; the instruction is well regulated, and imparted with earnestness, painstaking, and skill. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes:—First, fair to very fair; second, very fair; third, very fair.

DOUBLE BAY (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 7th November.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67; girls, 43; total, 110.

1. The material defects pointed out at last inspection still exist, as the Local Board obtained no eligible tender for effecting the projected repairs and improvements. Fresh tenders will, however, be called for. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The government is mild but firm, and the discipline as a whole very good. 3. All the subjects prescribed for infants' schools are taught. The lessons are judiciously arranged, and are skilfully and effectively imparted. 4. The proficiency is—First class, very fair to good; second, very fair to good; third, good +.

ERSKINE-STREET (Pres.) :—General inspection, 10th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 23; girls, 20; total, 43.

1. The interior of the schoolroom wants cleaning, and the windows require repairs, otherwise the material condition of the school is fairly satisfactory. 2. A moderate attendance is secured. The pupils are irregular and unpunctual, but passably clean, and in very fair order. The government is firm and effective. The discipline is being rapidly placed on a healthy basis. 3. The classification is for the present tentative. All essential branches are taught. The instruction is intelligently regulated, and imparted with zeal and painstaking. 4. The attainments of the several classes are—First, indifferent; second, indifferent; third, indifferent to moderate.

The present teacher has just been appointed, and is in no way responsible for the low condition of the school.

GLEBE (C.E.)—Regular inspection, 12th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58; girls, 43; total, 101.

1. The material condition of this school is bad, and there is little hope of improvement. The most noteworthy defects—the want of a lavatory, a playshed, and a supply of water. The building and grounds are throughout neglected, fences and windows are broken, the walls inside can only be characterized by the term filthy. There are no hat-pegs, and the furniture generally is insufficient in quantity and of the worst possible quality. 2. The attendance is fluctuating; one-half the pupils are mere infants; they are fairly clean and tidy; there is little vigour in the government; the pupils, though quiet while under instruction, move noisily, and are very boisterous in their behaviour outside. The younger children are under better control. Viewed in all its aspects the discipline may be rated at fair. 3. The lessons are in tolerable accordance with the prescribed standard; in the upper classes the teaching is mechanical, spiritless, and ineffective; in the lowest class, though not skilful, it is vigorous and fairly successful. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair; second, indifferent; third, moderate +.

HAYMARKET (R.C.) :—General inspection, 8th August.

Number present :—Boys, 111.

1. The school business is conducted in a portion of St. Francis' Hall,—a room fairly suitable, but as it is used for a variety of purposes, as concerts, &c., the teacher is put to considerable trouble nearly every morning to have the room cleaned and arranged for the day's work. The furniture is old, cumbrous, and in very bad condition. 2. About two-thirds of the pupils attend regularly, but many are unpunctual; the government is deficient in firmness and tact, and the pupils are noisy and disorderly. 3. The withdrawal of most of the elder pupils to a rival school recently established compelled the teacher to make the class promotions just before the examination. All the prescribed subjects are taught, the lessons are carefully arranged, and are imparted by suitable methods. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, but wanting in force. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is—First, moderate to tolerable; second, fair; third, tolerable; fourth, fair.

THE

## THE HEBREW SCHOOL :—Regular inspection, 24th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 23 ; total, 66.

1. The school is conducted in two rooms of the Masonic Temple, Clarence-street, which are fairly adapted for the purpose. There is a sufficiency of old and not very suitable furniture ; of other educational appliances there is also enough. 2. The attendance is marked by considerable irregularity ; the pupils are, however, fairly punctual, and passably clean in person. The remaining features of the discipline are unsatisfactory. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification ; the lesson documents are poorly compiled ; the methods are, in the main, modern, but unskillfully applied. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, good + ; second, tolerable to fair ; third, moderate.

## KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Boys) :—General inspection, 23rd October.

Number present, 73.

1. The schoolroom is large and suitable, and fairly supplied with working materials. 2. The attendance has fallen off considerably. The regularity of the pupils is satisfactory, but the punctuality is bad. The government is fairly firm and judicious, and maintains very fair order. 3. The instruction is of low range ; the lessons are regulated with fair skill ; the methods are appropriate, and are zealously applied. 4. The proficiency is—First class, tolerable ; second, tolerable to fair ; third, tolerable to fair.

## KENT-STREET NORTH (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 23rd October.

Number present, 99.

1. The schoolroom is in good repair, fairly furnished, and tolerably well supplied with other educational appliances, reading books excepted. The school is fairly organized. 2. A fair attendance is secured ; the pupils are fairly regular and punctual, clean and tolerably neat in appearance, respectful in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is mild, tolerably judicious, and secures very fair order. 3. The course of instruction is that laid down ; the lesson documents are compiled with fair judgment ; the methods are largely modern in type, and are applied with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The proficiency of the classes is as follows :—First, fair ; second, fair ; third very fair.

## KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th July.

Number present, 82.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, it is in very fair repair, and is fairly equipped. There is no playground, and the pupils have to fall in upon the street. 2. The pupils attend with reasonable regularity and punctuality, they are fairly neat and clean, and in good order. The government is strict and effective. 3. The instruction is of full range ; it is judiciously regulated, and vigorously imparted. The pupils are attentive under examination, but think sluggishly and are of low intelligence. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is—First, fair ; second, very fair ; third, moderate to tolerable ; fourth, fair to very fair.

## KENT-STREET SOUTH (R.C.—Girls and infants) :—Regular inspection, 30th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52 ; girls, 126 ; total, 178.

1. The school is held in a church. The furniture is of a make-shift character ; there is a tolerable supply of apparatus. A small side passage is a mere apology for a playground. The records are correctly kept. 2. A respectable attendance is secured ; about five-sevenths of the pupils attend regularly ; the punctuality is of a passable character. Except in a few instances, the appearance of the children in respect to cleanliness and neatness is tolerably satisfactory. The order has deteriorated, and cannot be rated higher than tolerable. The government is fitful and rather harsh ; the moral tone of the school approaches fair. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification ; the instruction embraces all essential branches ; the lesson documents are compiled with care and tolerable ability ; the methods are largely modern, and although applied with seeming painstaking are, owing chiefly to defective discipline, productive of but poor results. 4. The proficiency is as follows for the several classes :—Lower first, fair ; first, fair ; upper first, tolerable ; second, tolerable ; third, tolerable to fair.

## NEWTOWN (C.E.—Primary) :—Regular inspection, 30th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40 ; girls, 41 ; total, 81.

1. The material condition of this school is very fair, and the school is very fairly organized. 2. The attendance has been reduced by the opening of the new Public School. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, cleanly in appearance, subdued in demeanour, and well-conducted. The government is mild and fairly judicious, and secures very fair order. 3. But tolerable judgment is shown in the classification ; the instruction embraces all branches prescribed for a school of the kind, is regulated with fair intelligence, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; upper first, fair ; second, fair ; third, fair +.

## NEWTOWN (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 30th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 41 ; total, 105.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, but out of repair. The records are in some points defective. 2. The pupils are very fairly regular and punctual ; they are clean in person and attire, and are in good order ; the government is mild, and the moral tone of the school healthy. 3. The prescribed course is observed, though as most of the pupils are very young the range is low ; the lessons are arranged with fair judgment, but the teaching, though painstaking, wants force. 4. The proficiency is :—First class, tolerable ; second, fair ; third, fair to very fair.

## NEWTOWN (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 19th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 67 ; girls, 54 ; total, 121.

1. The schoolroom is large, but from its position under a church is badly lighted and ventilated ; it is very close in summer, and must be cold and damp in winter ; the furniture is moderately suitable ; the apparatus is of very fair quality. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and moderately punctual ; they are clean and tidy, and well-behaved. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the standard of a third class, the methods are fairly skilful, and are energetically applied. 4. The proficiency of the classes is—First, fair ; second, tolerable to fair ; third, very fair.

## NEWTOWN (Wes.) :—Regular inspection, 23rd August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 95 ; girls, 85 ; total, 180.

1. The interior of the schoolroom requires cleaning, and the school buildings are in need of repairs ; there is a sufficiency of educational appliances. Except that certain necessary particulars are omitted from the " Admission Register," the records are satisfactorily kept. 2. A good attendance is secured ; it is marked by fair regularity ; the pupils are also reasonably punctual, neat in appearance, and fairly well-conducted ; the government is mild, slightly deficient in vigour, but very fairly effective.

effective. 3. A fourth class has been formed since last inspection; the instruction is of full range, judiciously regulated, and imparted with earnestness and painstaking. 4. The attainments of the various classes may be estimated as follows:—First, fair to very fair; lower second, tolerable to fair; upper second, very fair; third, very fair; fourth, very fair.

PADDINGTON (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 20th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 16; total, 42.

1. Since last inspection the roof has been repaired; the material condition of the school is now tolerably satisfactory. 2. Most of the pupils are mere infants, their attendance which, as a rule, lasts for only a few months, is fairly punctual, but moderately regular; the government is fairly judicious and effective. 3. On account of the large proportion of pupils (two-thirds) in the first class, the range of instruction is low; the conditions of the standard are in the circumstances reasonably satisfied; the methods are but partially appropriate, though, as the teaching is carried on diligently, fair results are obtained. 4. The following is the proficiency:—First class, fair; second, fair; third, very fair.

PADDINGTON (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 11th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 58; girls, 65; total, 123.

1. The schoolroom is fairly suitable, and except that some additional forms and desks are required is well found; greater care needs to be taken with the school records; in other respects the organization is fair. 2. The pupils are clean and tidy, and in fair order. 3. The usual course up to the standard of a third class is followed; the methods employed are mechanical, but as the teaching is zealous and painstaking, fair results are produced. 4. The proficiency of each of the three classes is fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E.) Primary :—Regular inspection, 24th and 25th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 124; girls, 88; total, 212.

1. Lavatories and new out-offices have been erected, and the playground has been planted since last inspection; viewed materially the school is in good condition; it is also well organized. 2. A numerous attendance is maintained; the pupils attend with very fair regularity and punctuality, and present a cleanly, cheerful appearance; the government is mild, but vigorous and effective. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught; the lesson documents are carefully compiled; the methods are modern, and are applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes:—First, tolerable; second, fair; third, tolerable to fair; fourth, very fair to good.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (C.E.) Infants :—Regular inspection, 24th October.

Numbers present :—Boys, 130; girls, 85; total, 215.

1. The schoolroom is a good one, and except that additional diagrams are wanted, is well equipped. 2. The pupils attend with very fair regularity, and tolerable punctuality; the moral tone of the school is healthy, and the discipline, viewed in all its aspects, is very fair. 3. The course prescribed for infants' schools is observed; the methods are appropriate, and are applied with sufficient vigour and earnestness; in the collective lessons the answering is unsatisfactory. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair; second tolerable; third, tolerable; fourth, fair +.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.) Girls :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Number present, 73.

1. The girls' schoolroom is a portion of the room occupied by the infants; a baize curtain divides the two departments; the arrangement is objectionable, but may be regarded as passable in the circumstances; ample accommodation is afforded for the pupils attending, and there is a reasonable supply of working materials. 2. A tolerable attendance is secured, but the pupils are irregular, and only tolerably punctual; with few exceptions they are clean and tidy in appearance, and their behaviour is fairly satisfactory; the government is mild and tolerably effective; very fair order is maintained. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught; the instruction is fairly arranged, the methods are tolerably appropriate, but need to be applied with increased vigour and enthusiasm. 4. The following is the proficiency of the different classes:—First, tolerable; second, fair to very fair; third, fair to very fair.

PARRAMATTA-STREET (R.C.) Infants :—Regular inspection, 23rd July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 59; girls, 89; total, 148.

1. The room used for teaching purposes is under the same roof as two other departments, and as the separation is made by curtains only, the school work is carried on under considerable disadvantages. The school has a very fair supply of the ordinary furniture and apparatus. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and tolerably punctual. The government is judicious and firm. The discipline throughout is very fair. 3. All subjects prescribed in the Infants' school course are taught. The methods are appropriate; they are vigorously applied, and produce fairly satisfactory results. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is—First, fair +; second, fair; third, very fair +.

PYRMONT (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 10th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 90; girls, 65; total, 155.

1. The schoolroom, a substantial stone building, is in good condition and is fairly supplied with the usual appliances. The organization is peculiar. The first or infants' class is taught by the assistant in a separate room, and is practically regarded as a distinct department. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The pupils attend regularly and punctually; they are clean, tidily dressed, subdued in demeanour, and orderly. The government is suave, but of sufficient firmness. 3. All the subjects prescribed up to the standard of a fourth class are taught. The lessons are well arranged, and are given with earnestness and care. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is—First or infants', very fair; upper first, fair to very fair; second, very fair (nearly); third, very fair; fourth, very fair to good.

PYRMONT (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 7th March.

Numbers present :—Boys, 26; girls, 28; total, 54.

1. The school building is commodious, in very fair condition, and supplied with furniture and apparatus of fair quality. The playground is rather small, and the closets are badly arranged. The remaining features of the organization are of very fair worth. 2. The attendance has decreased, and nearly all the present scholars are mere infants. The discipline is healthy. The government is mild but effective. The pupils are clean and tidy, and in good order. The punctuality is good, but the regularity only fair. 3. The course of instruction prescribed for a school of three classes is followed, but more than two-thirds of the pupils examined were in the first class, and only four in the third. The teaching has been earnest and painstaking, and in accordance with approved methods. The results gained are fairly satisfactory. 4. The proficiency is as follows:—Lower first, very fair; first, very fair; second and third, very fair to good.

RANDWICK (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 6th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 30 ; total, 50.

1. This school is in good material condition. All necessary out-buildings are now provided. Except that a "Punishment Book" is not provided, the records are in a satisfactory state. 2. The establishment of the Coogee Public School has lessened the attendance. About four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. The punctuality, cleanliness, and conduct of the pupils are satisfactory. The government is mild and somewhat feeble, but fair order is maintained. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification. The instruction is of the prescribed kind, properly regulated, and imparted with painstaking and a fair degree of success. The following is the proficiency of the different classes :—First, fair ; second, fair ; third, fair.

REDFERN (C.E.—Primary) :—General inspection, 7th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 80 ; girls, 69 ; total, 149.

1. The schoolroom is superior in character, suitably furnished, and provided with the necessary apparatus. The school is properly organized. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly ; they are fairly punctual, becoming in appearance, and well-behaved. The government is mild but firm, and very fairly effective. Good order is maintained, and the moral aspect of the school much improved. 3. All essential branches are included in the course of instruction. The lesson documents are judiciously compiled, and the methods of teaching are appropriate. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes :—First, very fair ; second, fair + ; upper second, fair to very fair ; third, fair +.

REDFERN (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 7th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 94 ; girls, 79 ; total, 173.

1. The school buildings have been painted and repaired and the grounds improved since last inspection. The school is properly organized. 2. The attendance has increased. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual ; they are clean in person and neatly dressed. The government is firm and judicious ; good order is maintained. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The instruction is properly regulated ; the methods are suitable and are carefully applied. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair to very fair ; second, fair ; third, very fair.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.—Primary) :—General inspection, 17th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25 ; girls, 14 ; total, 39.

1. Materially the school is in good order and very fairly appointed. The records are in an unsatisfactory state. 2. The school has greatly declined in numbers ; the few on the rolls attend irregularly ; they are fairly punctual, and passably tidy in appearance. Fair order is maintained, but the government is feeble and but partially effective. 3. Complete provision has not been made for progressive or systematic teaching. The methods, while apparently modern in character, are not productive of satisfactory results. 4. The following are the results elicited by examination for the several classes :—First, moderate to tolerable ; second, indifferent ; third, very moderate.

ST. ANDREW'S (C.E.—Infants) :—General inspection, 17th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 30 ; girls, 31 ; total, 61.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and is fairly supplied with working materials. 2. Many of the pupils attend the school for only a short time. Both regularity and punctuality are unsatisfactory. The government is judiciously firm, and succeeds in obtaining prompt cheerful obedience and attention. As far as the teacher is responsible the discipline is good. 3. The ordinary infants' school course is followed. The teaching is earnest and painstaking, and of very fair skill. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, fair ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair to very fair.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Boys) :—General inspection, 28th February.

Number present, 92.

1. The schoolroom is suitable, and in very fair repair ; it is sufficiently found in furniture and apparatus. Excepting a weathershed, all necessary out-buildings are provided. The general organization is fairly satisfactory. 2. About three-fourths of the pupils attend regularly ; their punctuality is fair. With very few exceptions, they are cleanly in appearance and becomingly attired. Drill is loosely taught, and the order is deficient in steadiness and precision. 3. Fair judgment is exhibited in the classification ; the instruction includes all essential branches, and is tolerably well regulated ; the methods are appropriate, and are applied with zeal and painstaking. 4. The attainments are as follow :—First class, fair ; second, fair + ; third, tolerable ; fourth, fair +.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 1st March.

Number present, 85.

1. The schoolroom is well adapted for teaching purposes, and well found in all the requisite educational appliances. The school is very fairly organized. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are punctual, clean in person, regular, and in excellent order. The government is marked by much tact and judgment, and is promotive of a healthy moral tone. 3. The classification is judicious ; the instruction is of full range, properly regulated, and imparted by suitable methods. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, very fair ; second, good + ; third, very good. The pupils are attentive under examination, and answer with much spirit, intelligence, and accuracy.

ST. JAMES'S (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 28th February.

Numbers present :—Boys, 70 ; girls, 62 ; total, 132.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and airy, but the walls of the classroom are dirty, and the building, as a whole, bears traces of neglect. There is a very fair supply of the ordinary furniture and apparatus. Those features of the organization for which the teacher is responsible may be rated as good. 2. Usually the attendance is four-fifths of the enrolment ; from some unknown cause it was remarkably low on the day of inspection. Most features of the school discipline are unsatisfactory ; the pupils are unpunctual, restless, and disobedient. The inspection for cleanliness is not sufficiently strict. Taken as a whole, the discipline is but tolerable. 3. The subjects prescribed for Infants' schools are taught, but the range is low, especially in arithmetic. Suitable methods are adopted, and the teaching is painstakingly prosecuted, but the ineffective government and poor order prevent good results. 4. The average proficiency approaches fair.

ST. LEONARDS (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 9th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 61 ; girls, 28 ; total, 89.

1. The school-building is in good repair ; there is a fair supply of educational appliances ; and except that a "Punishment Book" is not kept, the records are in a satisfactory state. 2. About four-fifths of the pupils attend regularly ; the punctuality is very fair. The pupils present a cleanly appearance, and are quietly behaved. The order has, however, fallen off in precision and strictness. The discipline, as a whole, is of very fair worth. 3. A judicious classification obtains ; the instruction is properly regulated ; the methods are modern, and are applied with earnestness and industry. 4. The attainments of the different classes may be stated thus :—First, fair ; second, very fair (nearly) ; third, very fair (nearly).

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## St. LEONARDS (R.C.) Regular inspection, 5th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 62; girls, 43; total, 110.

1. The schoolroom, a weatherboard building, is much in need of painting and repairing. There is a very fair supply of working appliances. 2. A good attendance is maintained. The regularity, punctuality, and cleanliness of the pupils may be rated as good. The government is judicious and fairly effective. The discipline, as a whole, ranks very fair to good. 3. The instruction is of full range up to the standard of a third class; the lessons are regulated with very fair judgment and skill, and are given with well-sustained zeal. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First class, fair to very fair; second, fair to very fair; third, very fair; upper third, very fair to good.

## St. MARY'S (R.C.—Boys) :—Regular inspection, 30th April and 1st May.

Number present, 105.

1. The schoolroom is a good building, but in disrepair. Much of the furniture is old-fashioned and cumbersome. Except that there are a few pupils who ought to be in the Infants' school, the features of the organization for which the teacher is responsible are good. 2. The ordinary attendance is 190; on the days of inspection the weather was exceedingly inclement, and consequently but a small number of pupils attended. The boys are clean and tidy, subdued in demeanour, attentive and orderly. Viewed as a whole, the discipline is good. 3. The work of instruction is prosecuted with great care and industry. The methods are appropriate, a high standard is aimed at, and satisfactory results are gained. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair to very fair; second, fair +; third, tolerable to fair; fourth, good +.

## St. MARY'S (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 25th and 26th April.

Number present, 122.

1. The schoolroom is large, suitable, and well-equipped. 2. The attendance has increased. The pupils are very fair in punctuality and regularity; they are becomingly attired, modest and respectful in demeanour, and in very fair order. 3. The course of instruction accords with the prescribed standard; since last inspection a fourth class has been formed. The methods are skilful, and are carefully applied. 4. The proficiency is :—First class, tolerable to fair; second, fair +; third, fair; fourth, fair to very fair.

## St. MARY'S (R.C.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 26th April.

Numbers present :—Boys, 76; girls, 74; total, 150.

1. Except that additional desks are required, the school is as well organized as the building permits. 2. A very good attendance is maintained. The children are clean and tidy, and in good order. 3. All the subjects prescribed are taught; the instruction is well regulated, and is imparted by very fair methods, and with very fair zeal. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is—First, very fair; second, very fair; third, very fair.

## St. PHILIPS' (C.E.—Boys) :—General inspection, 18th and 19th July.

Number present, 95.

1. The schoolroom is in good repair and well found in all needful appliances. The school is very fairly organized. 2. A tolerable attendance is secured. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual, reasonably neat in appearance, and passably behaved. The government is tolerably firm and fairly effective. 3. Fair judgment is shown in the classification; the instruction is tolerably well regulated, and the methods of teaching are for the most part appropriate. The attainments of the several classes may be summarized thus :—First, very fair to good; second, tolerable; third, barely tolerable; fourth, barely tolerable.

## St. PHILIP'S (C.E.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 19th July.

Number present, 88.

1. The schoolroom is large, suitable, and well-furnished; all material requirements are fully satisfied. 2. A fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are reasonably regular and punctual, neatly attired, modest in demeanour, and well-behaved. The government is vigorous, and the discipline healthy. 3. The instruction embraces all the prescribed subjects; the lessons are judiciously regulated, and are imparted with industry and care. 4. The following is the proficiency of the classes :—First, tolerable to fair; second, good; third, fair to very fair; fourth, very fair.

## St. PHILIPS' (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 18th and 19th July.

Numbers present :—Boys, 153; girls, 129; total, 282.

1. Except that there is not sufficient accommodation for the "babies," the material condition of the school is satisfactory in all respects. 2. Wet weather caused a slight reduction in the attendance; ordinarily the pupils are regular and punctual; they are also clean in person, neat in dress, and well-behaved. The government is mild but vigorous, and effects very fair order and a healthy moral tone. 3. All subjects prescribed for Infants' schools are taught; the classification of the pupils is correct; the lessons are properly regulated; the teaching is marked by vigour, earnestness, and care. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair +; second, very fair to good; third, fair +; fourth, very fair to good.

## SURREY HILLS (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 40; girls, 35; total, 75.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, in good condition, and properly furnished. Since last inspection the grounds and out-offices have been improved, and new playsheds are being erected. 2. The attendance has declined. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual; they are clean and tidy. The government is mild, but fairly firm, and secures fair order. 3. All subjects prescribed up to the third class standard are taught; the instruction is systematic, and is carefully and diligently applied. The methods are appropriate and fairly effective. 4. The proficiency of the classes is—First, tolerable to fair; second, very fair; third, very fair.

## SURREY HILLS (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 16th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 47; girls, 48; total, 95.

1. The playground has been partially paved with tiles, and new playsheds are in course of erection. The material condition of the premises is good, and the school is very fairly organized. 2. The attendance is about stationary, and may be considered small for the locality. The pupils are tolerably regular, fairly punctual, clean in appearance, and in fair order. The government has a tendency to become too suave. 3. The usual infants' school course is adhered to. The instruction is regulated with very fair judgment, and is imparted by fairly suitable methods. 4. The attainments of the several classes may be estimated as follows :—First, fair; second, fair; third, fair to very fair.

## SURREY HILLS (R.C.—Boys) :—General inspection, 6th November.

Number present, 131.

1. The schoolroom occupies a low site, and is ill adapted for teaching purposes; it is but passably furnished. There is a fair supply of working materials. 2. The attendance fluctuates, and is characterized

characterized by much irregularity. The pupils are fairly punctual, and tolerably clean and neat in appearance. Drill is badly taught, but very fair order is maintained. 3. The school is divided into too many classes. Fair judgment is shown in the compilation of the lesson documents. The instruction is of full range up to the requirements of a third class, and is imparted with earnestness, industry, and skill. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, moderate to tolerable ; upper first, fair + ; lower second, very fair + ; upper second, very fair to good ; third, good to very good.

SURRY HILLS (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 6th November.  
Number present, 104.

1. The schoolroom, which is but moderately suitable, is very fairly supplied with working materials. Some of the records have been imperfectly kept. 2. A very fair attendance is maintained. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual ; they are clean and tidy, and in very fair order. 3. The instruction is in fair accordance with the standard up to the range of a third class ; the teaching, though not skilful, is earnest and painstaking. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, tolerable ; second, fair ; third, fair.

SURRY HILLS (Wes.) :—Regular inspection, 17th May.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 100 ; girls, 42 ; total, 142.

1. The school is in good material condition and well organized. 2. A fair attendance is secured. The pupils are very fairly regular, punctual, clean and tidy in person, and correctly behaved. Very fair order is maintained. 3. A fourth class has been established since last inspection ; the classification is in other respects satisfactory. The instruction is of full range, and is judiciously regulated. The methods are appropriate, and are applied with earnestness, intelligence, and painstaking. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair to very fair ; second, very fair to good ; third, fair to very fair ; fourth, very fair.

SURRY HILLS (Wes.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 17th May.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 39 ; girls, 49 ; total, 88.

1. The schoolroom is rather small, but is in good condition and fairly equipped. 2. Wet weather slightly reduced the attendance on the day of inspection. The pupils are clean and tidy, and in very fair order. 3. The ordinary infants' school course is observed. The teaching is earnest and systematic, but deficient in vigour and thoroughness. 4. The proficiency is—First class, fair ; second, fair + ; third, fair to very fair.

TRINITY (C.E.)—General inspection, 8th February.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 54 ; girls, 35 ; total, 89.

1. The schoolroom is suitable for teaching purposes, sufficiently found in furniture and apparatus, and in very fair repair. The playground is inconveniently small, and a lavatory is required ; in all other respects the organization is satisfactory. 2. The existence of small-pox in the neighbourhood, together with the change of teachers, has seriously interfered for a time with the attendance. Ordinarily much irregularity of attendance prevails ; the pupils are also unpunctual. In point of behaviour they are disposed to be restless and troublesome, but the government has the appearance of being tolerably firm, and of being calculated to improve the tone and order of the school. 3. The instruction accords with the prescribed course, is fairly well regulated, and imparted with apparent earnestness and zeal. 4. The attainments of the several classes are—First, tolerable ; second, tolerable to fair ; third, tolerable.

TRINITY (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 8th February.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 64 ; girls, 59 ; total, 123.

1. The schoolroom is large, suitable, and properly furnished. The out-door arrangements are less satisfactory, the playground is small, and has neither playshed nor lavatory. 2. The discipline as a whole is very fair, its worst feature is punctuality—many pupils are habitually late ; the blame, however, rests upon the parents. 3. All subjects prescribed for infants' schools are taught with fair skill, with the exception of arithmetic. The teaching is marked more by earnestness and painstaking than by skill. 4. The proficiency of the several classes is—First, fair ; second, fair to very fair ; third, fair +.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Girls) :—Regular inspection, 21st August.  
Number present, 71.

1. The schoolroom is commodious and suitable, and in good condition. The furniture is sufficient, but of poor quality ; of other educational appliances there is a very good supply. 2. The pupils attend with satisfactory regularity and punctuality ; they present a neat, cheerful appearance, and are in all points well conducted. Good tact and judgment are displayed in the government, which maintains very good order. 3. All the subjects prescribed up to the standard for a third class are taught ; the pupils are judiciously classified ; the methods pursued are appropriate ; the teaching, though intelligent, is wanting in energy. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—Second class, fair ; lower third, fair ; upper third, very fair.

VICTORIA-STREET (R.C.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 21st August.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 63 ; girls, 61 ; total, 124.

1. Materially the school is in very fair condition ; it is also very fairly organized. 2. The attendance is rather irregular ; only about three-fifths of the pupils attend regularly. Other features of the discipline are more satisfactory. The pupils are fairly punctual, clean and tidy in appearance, and quietly behaved. The government is mild, and effects very fair order. 3. All the prescribed branches are taught ; the instruction is properly regulated, and the methods are appropriate. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair (nearly) ; second, fair + ; third, very fair +.

WATERLOO (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 6th June.  
Numbers present :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 45 ; total, 88.

1. The fences have been renewed and the grounds levelled since last inspection. Materially the school is now in a fairly satisfactory state ; it is very fairly organized. 2. A tolerable attendance is secured ; it is marked by fair regularity. The pupils are tolerably punctual, with few exceptions, clean, and fairly well-behaved. The government, whilst somewhat deficient in decision and firmness, is reasonably effective in the circumstances. Very fair order is maintained. 3. The course of instruction embraces all the subjects prescribed for a school of three classes ; it is regulated by the usual documents, which are very fairly compiled. The methods are modern, and are applied with becoming earnestness, but they need to be marked by a more vigorous and searching examination of the classes on the lesson given. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, fair ; second, very fair ; third, fair.

WATERLOO (C.E.—Infants) :—Regular inspection, 6th June.

Numbers present :—Boys, 56; girls, 71; total, 127.

1. Since last inspection the schoolroom has been painted and repaired, the grounds have been levelled, turfed, and securely fenced. The school is now well organized. 2. The pupils attend with fair regularity and punctuality; they are neat and tidy in appearance, and very well behaved. The government is mild, but judicious and effective. The discipline as a whole is very good. 3. The course prescribed for infants' schools is observed. The teaching is intelligent, vigorous, and earnest. 4. The proficiency is—First class, good; second, very fair; third, good.

WATERLOO (R.C.)—General inspection, 8th and 9th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 97; girls, 66; total, 163.

1. The schoolroom is a substantial brick building, commodious, well-lighted and ventilated, and admirably adapted for educational purposes. The ground area is too limited—the boys have no playground, and have to fall in on the street. Hat-pegs are urgently needed—the children's hats lying about the schoolroom on forms give it an untidy appearance. The furniture is of poor quality and deficient in quantity. 2. Taking into consideration the demands upon the children's time by the parents, the attendance may be regarded as satisfactory. The children are poorly dressed, but for the most part are clean. The government is strict, but fitful, and the order fluctuating; sufficient attention is not paid to the minor points of school discipline. Making due allowance for the difficulties encountered, the order may be regarded as very fair. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught. The classification is in the main appropriate; the formation of a fourth class, though premature, is a step in the right direction. The methods are fairly suitable, the teaching is zealous and reasonably effective. 4. The proficiency of the various classes is—First, fair; upper first, fair to very fair; second, moderate to tolerable; upper second, fair to very fair; third, fair +; fourth, fair to very fair.

WAVERLEY (C.E.) :—Regular inspection, 7th May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 45; girls, 45; total, 90.

1. The school, a good stone building, is in fair condition. The furniture is tolerably suitable, the diagrams are good, but the maps are of indifferent character. 2. The pupils are passably regular and punctual, they are very clean and tidy and well-behaved. 3. The instruction is that ordinarily pursued in three-class schools; it takes fair range, and, excepting writing and arithmetic, is imparted with fair success. The teaching, though methodical, wants vigour and impressiveness. 4. The following is the proficiency :—First class, fair; second, fair to very fair; third, very fair (nearly).

WAVERLEY (R.C.) :—Regular inspection, 14th August.

Numbers present :—Boys, 52; girls, 52; total, 104.

1. The building used for school purposes is fairly suitable and in very fair repair. The furniture is sufficient in quantity, but of poor quality. With the exception of the Admission Register, the records are properly kept. 2. The pupils attend with very fair regularity and punctuality; they are clean, but not in good order. The government is rather feeble, and the school operations are rather noisily conducted. 3. The course of instruction for a three-class school is followed, but the attainments are below the standard. The methods are partially appropriate, but more vigour and force are required in the application. 4. The following is the proficiency of the several classes :—First, moderate; second, moderate; third, moderate.

WAVERLEY (Pres.) :—Regular inspection, 2nd May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 25; girls, 14; total, 39.

1. The material condition is bad; the teacher organizes the school as well as possible in the circumstances. 2. The attendance was unusually low on the day of inspection, on account of extremely inclement weather; the number generally present is nearly 100. Every point of school discipline is highly satisfactory; the government is genial but firm, and effects very good order and a high moral tone. 3. For a school of three classes the range is unusually high; the methods are good, and are applied with great earnestness and ability. The pupils are attentive, thoughtful, and self-reliant, and answer with readiness and accuracy. 4. The proficiency is as follows :—First class, good; second, good; third, good +.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO (Pres.) :—Regular inspection, 31st May.

Numbers present :—Boys, 73; girls, 58; total, 131.

1. The school-work is carried on in two rooms; the upper one is commodious and suitable, the lower one, used for the infants, is cold and damp, and in other respects objectionable. There is a very fair supply of the usual furniture and apparatus. 2. The pupils are fairly regular and punctual; they are neat and tidy in appearance, and quietly behaved. The government requires a greater degree of firmness and a more abiding influence. 3. Up to the third class standard, the range of instruction agrees with the prescribed course. The lessons are judiciously regulated, and are given with earnestness and painstaking. Many of the pupils are very young, one-half being in the first class. 4. The proficiency of the classes is—First, very fair; second, fair to very fair; upper second, very fair; third, very fair to good.

#### YASS DISTRICT.

SUMMARIES of Reports furnished during the year 1877 on Certified Denominational Schools.

##### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CANBERRA :—Regular inspection, 17th August.

Enrolled :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35. Present :—Boys, 17; girls, 18; total, 35.

Ordinary attendance, 24. In district not enrolled, 12.

The material condition is tolerably good. The discipline is wanting in firmness. The instruction is distributed with tolerable care. The attainments are tolerable. The spirit of the school is marked by a want of life and energy.

YASS :—Regular inspection. Visited, 7th December.

Enrolled :—Boys, 60; girls, 64; total, 124. Present :—Boys, 45; girls, 45; total, 90.

Ordinary attendance, 94. In district not enrolled, 100.

The books and appliances furnished by the Council are good and sufficient; in all other respects the material condition is unsatisfactory. The discipline is sound and effective. The curriculum is of full range, and includes Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, and Latin. The attainments are good.

YOUNG :—Regular inspection. Visited, 8th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 88; girls, 64; total, 152. Present :—Boys, 62; girls, 50; total, 112.

Ordinary attendance, 105. In district not enrolled, 120.

There is no residence for a teacher. A few desks and a room for the infants should be provided. As respects the present schoolroom and its appliances, the condition materially is good. The discipline in the lower section of the school is good; in the upper it is slack. The instruction is regulated with fair care and skill. The attainments are—First class, fair to very fair; second class, fair; third class, tolerable. The attendance has increased during the year, and the school, as a whole, is in better condition than it was at last inspection. The third class is still the most unsatisfactory, and requires more vigorous and effective teaching.

ROMAN

## ROMAN CATHOLIC.

BUNGENDORE :—Regular inspection, 14th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 33 ; girls, 29 ; total, 62. Present :—Boys, 21 ; girls, 16 ; total, 37.  
Ordinary attendance, 40. In district not enrolled, 24.

The material condition is reasonably good ; the discipline is fairly effective ; the instruction is distributed with only moderate skill. The attainments are a little over moderate.

BURROWA :—Regular inspection. Visited, 6th, 8th, and 11th June.

Enrolled :—Boys, 43 ; girls, 48 ; total, 91. Present :—Boys, 36 ; girls, 45 ; total, 81.  
Ordinary attendance, 60. In district not enrolled, 20.

The material condition is not good ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is carefully regulated ; the attainments are above fair.

GRENFELL :—12th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 37 ; girls, 32 ; total, 69. Present :—Boys, 27 ; girls, 26 ; total, 53.  
Ordinary attendance, 77. In district not enrolled, 250.

The material condition is good ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is regulated with due care ; the attainments are fair, and, under the circumstances of the school, may be taken as satisfactory.

JUGIONG :—Regular inspection. Visited, 27th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 13 ; girls, 21 ; total, 34. Present :—Boys, 11 ; girls, 18 ; total, 29.  
Ordinary attendance, 24. In district not enrolled, 10.

Except in the matter of the apparatus, easels, and clock, the material condition is reasonably good ; the discipline is sound ; the instruction is carefully distributed ; the attainments are nearly fair, and this measure may be taken as satisfactory, considering the irregular attendance of the pupils.

QUEANBEYAN :—Regular inspection. Visited, 5th September.

Enrolled :—Boys, 20 ; girls, 30 ; total, 50. Present :—Boys, 17 ; girls, 26 ; total, 43.  
Ordinary attendance, 40. In district not enrolled, 20.

The material condition, except in the matter of the school desks, is fair. The discipline has improved since last inspection, and is capable of still further improvement. The distribution of the instruction is marked by tolerable judgment and care. The attainments are a little over tolerable. The spirit of the work has improved during the year.

YASS :—Regular inspection. Visited, 30th November.

Enrolled :—Boys, 52. Present :—Boys, 34.  
Ordinary attendance, 38. In district not enrolled, 60.

The material condition is reasonably satisfactory. The discipline is weak ; and talking while at lessons is general among the boys. The class movements are noisily performed. The attainments are between moderate and tolerable.

YOUNG :—Regular inspection. Visited, 7th May.

Enrolled :—Boys, 58 ; girls, 38 ; total, 96. Present :—Boys, 53 ; girls, 27 ; total, 80.  
Ordinary attendance, 65. In district not enrolled, 120.

The material condition is good ; the discipline is feeble, and talking is general in the second and third classes the moment the teacher leaves them. The lesson documents are compiled with care. The attainments are between moderate and tolerable, but singing and drawing are not taught. The local supervision is confined to the Rev. the Chairman of the Local Board and his coadjutor. The authorized scale of fees is in force ; no pupils are free, and there are only £4 of bad debts. The attendance is increased, but chiefly by young children, which has occupied much of the teacher's time ; and making due allowance for this, and the irregular attendance through juvenile sickness which has prevailed since last inspection, the condition of the school is, upon the whole, somewhat improved.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Returns from Denominational Schools.

Quarter ending—	Number of Children on Rolls									Average Attendance			Amount of School Fees paid
	Boys	Girls.	Total	C E.	R C	Pres	Wes	Others	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	
MARCH, 1877.													
Church of England Schools	6,080	5,237	11,317	8,427	562	822	938	568	11,317	4,066.1	3,358.5	7,424.6	£ 2,162 3 7½
Roman Catholic do.	5,441	4,621	10,062	655	9,208	58	87	54	10,062	3,560.0	3,020.1	6,580.1	1,891 11 8½
Presbyterian do.	434	302	736	330	79	142	123	62	736	282.8	183.4	466.2	138 0 0
Wesleyan do.	627	518	1,145	315	33	80	571	146	1,145	443.4	327.5	770.9	246 17 6
Hebrew School	63	41	104	24		11	7	62	104	36.6	24.3	60.9	15 1 0
Totals	12,645	10,719	23,364	9,751	9,882	1,113	1,726	892	23,364	8,388.9	6,913.8	15,302.7	4,453 13 10¼
JUNE, 1877.													
Church of England Schools	5,960	5,046	11,006	8,175	572	790	902	567	11,006	3,925.4	3,113.0	7,038.4	2,311 17 6½
Roman Catholic do.	5,399	4,556	9,955	664	9,086	53	85	67	9,955	3,561.0	2,980.6	6,547.6	1,920 6 4¼
Presbyterian do.	429	310	739	302	85	156	121	75	739	262.2	177.0	439.2	134 6 5½
Wesleyan do.	654	568	1,222	340	41	86	591	164	1,222	429.7	340.4	770.1	263 5 6
Hebrew School	64	39	103	22	1	9	9	62	103	40.5	19.8	60.3	13 17 3
Totals	12,506	10,519	23,025	9,503	9,785	1,094	1,708	935	23,025	8,218.8	6,636.8	14,855.6	4,643 13 2
SEPTEMBER, 1877.													
Church of England Schools	6,111	5,206	11,317	8,389	586	778	979	585	11,317	4,137.7	3,312.8	7,450.5	2,393 6 4
Roman Catholic do.	5,421	4,841	10,262	657	9,360	59	106	80	10,262	3,751.3	3,228.0	6,979.3	2,016 10 0
Presbyterian do.	413	330	743	313	64	144	134	88	743	278.7	202.6	481.3	155 4 6¼
Wesleyan do.	625	543	1,168	334	41	84	580	129	1,168	421.4	328.0	749.4	264 14 5½
Hebrew School	59	35	94	22	1	12	9	50	94	38.8	20.5	59.3	16 18 3
Totals	12,629	10,955	23,584	9,715	10,052	1,077	1,808	932	23,584	8,627.9	7,091.9	15,719.8	4,846 13 7
DECEMBER, 1877.													
Church of England Schools	6,032	5,035	11,067	8,203	556	771	927	610	11,067	4,085.1	3,214.6	7,299.7	2,437 7 3¾
Roman Catholic do.	5,375	4,708	10,083	658	9,196	58	105	66	10,083	3,712.5	3,207.7	6,920.2	2,033 11 8¼
Presbyterian do.	407	317	724	313	65	134	125	87	724	260.6	192.5	453.1	158 3 3¼
Wesleyan do.	588	522	1,110	318	46	79	554	113	1,110	403.1	308.7	711.8	266 19 11¼
Hebrew School	64	41	105	26		10	9	60	105	38.8	20.4	59.2	15 15 0
Totals	12,466	10,623	23,089	9,518	9,863	1,052	1,720	936	23,089	8,500.1	6,943.9	15,444.0	4,911 17 3

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**EDUCATION.**

(NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL ROLLS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1878.*

[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 2, Votes 24, 12 February, 1878.]

RETURN showing "the number of Children under five years of age, the number between five and thirteen years of age, and the number above thirteen years of age, whose names were on the Rolls of the several Schools under the Council of Education on the 10th of October last; also, the average daily attendance during the second week in October."

Children on Rolls under five years of age, 10th October, 1877.	Children on Rolls between five and thirteen years of age, 10th October, 1877.	Children on Rolls above thirteen years of age, 10th October, 1877.
4,917	57,908	4,966

Average for the week ending 12th October, 1877     ...     ...     ...     53,848.1



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(PUBLIC SCHOOL, ESKBANK—PAPERS, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29 January, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, and tenders having reference to erection of  
“Public School, Eskbank.”

(*Mr. Coonan*, on behalf of *Mr. Hurley (Hartley)*.)

## SCHEDULE.

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## EDUCATION.

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### No. 1.

The Secretary, School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public School, Eskbank, 25 October, 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that the Local Board having examined Inspector Allpass's report upon the above school, and seeing a suggestion that it is desirable to obtain a piece of ground upon which to build a Public School (the accommodation of the present one being inadequate to the requirements of the district), the Local Board have made inquiries respecting the matter, and find that Mr. Thomas Brown is quite willing to sell the Council a suitable piece of ground for the purpose. Trusting that the Council will think favourably of the matter,

I have, &c.,

THOMAS COSTELLO,  
Secretary, School Board, Eskbank.

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### No. 2.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, School Board, Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 31 October, 1876.

With reference to your letter dated 25th October instant, notifying that Mr. T. Brown is willing to sell a suitable piece of land at Eskbank for Public School purposes, I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to state the area and price of the land in question, and also to furnish a description thereof for the Council's information.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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### No. 3.

The Secretary, School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Eskbank, 20 November, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 2nd November instant, requesting me to inform the Council of the area of ground, also the price that Mr. Brown wants for it, for the erection of a Public School at Eskbank. I beg to inform the Council that the Board has interviewed Mr. Brown on the matter, and the price that he wants is the same as he is getting from the Government for the erection of a Court-house, namely £200 (two hundred pounds) per acre. In regard to the area of ground that would be requisite for the purpose, for erection of a Public School, the Board suggests that 1 acre would be quite sufficient. With regard to the present school it is far too small for to accommodate the children that are in the district at the present time, and the rapid progress that this district is making, in the course of a few months the present school would not contain the half of the children that is coming to the district. Hoping that the Council will think favourably of the matter,

I have, &c.,

THOMAS COSTELLO,  
Secretary.

---

B.C., Inspector of Bathurst District for your report.—G.M. for Sec., 23/11/76.

I have been unable, through the absence of definite information, to deal with the Eskbank papers earlier. The price asked for the land by Mr. T. Brown (£200) is exceedingly high, but a site for vested premises is very necessary, and I beg to recommend its purchase. A map\* of the Eskbank property accompanies this report. Two sites (1 acre each) are offered, but that marked No. 3 in Mort-street is preferable to No. 4, situated at the corner of Mort and Bridge Streets.—J. W. ALLPASS, Inspector, 16/1/77. \* Appendix A

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### No. 4.

The Secretary, School Board, Eskbank, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Sir,

Eskbank, 10 January, 1877.

In reply to your letter on 30th December, stating that you would like to know if the corner of Mort-street with Bridge-street would not do as well for a site for a school as the piece close to it, I beg to inform you that the Board has been and examined both of the pieces of ground, and they find that the acre of ground in Mort-street is far before the corner of Mort and Bridge Streets; besides, there would be no playground in Bridge-street for the children, while in Mort-street there is a nice level flat all round the ground, besides a splendid view for the school. The Local Board hopes that the site in Mort-street will be preferred.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS COSTELLO,  
Hon. Secretary, School Board, Eskbank.

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### No. 5.

## No. 5.

Members of Local Board, Lithgow, to The Council of Education.

Sirs,

Cooerwull Public School, Lithgow, November 20, 1876.

We beg respectfully to draw attention to the report which has been prevalent here, that application is to be made to the Council of Education for funds to erect a Public School about one and a half mile ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) from this school to the serious injury thereof, and contrary to the usual custom of the Council of Education in country districts.

We have, &c.,

ANDREW BROWN.

F. RAYMOND.

T. M'CAY.

## No. 6.

The Acting Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. T. Brown.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 24 November, 1876.

With reference to your letter dated 20th instant, signed also by Messrs. Raymond and McCay, objecting to the establishment of a school about one and a half mile from the Public School at Cooerwull, I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to inform me of the name of the locality where you state a Public School is about to be erected.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,

For Secretary.

## No. 7.

Mr. A. Brown to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Public School, Cooerwull, 25 November, 1876.

In reply to your letter of 24th instant, desiring the name of the place where a Public School is about to be erected within a mile and a half of this school—the situation is within a few yards of the Eskbank post office in Lithgow Valley.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW BROWN,

Hon. Secretary.

B.C., Inspector of Bathurst District,—Are you aware of any such proposal as that referred to in the Board's letter of 20th instant, herewith?—W. W., 29/11/76.

The Public School Board at Cooerwull are alluding to a site which the Public School Board at Eskbank are desirous that the Council should purchase from Mr. Thomas Brown. If the Council should decide to purchase the land, they will have a site less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the school at Cooerwull. The present schools at Eskbank and Cooerwull are both non-vested properties, and are not more than 2 miles apart. I am decidedly of opinion that the establishment of a central school, with buildings capable of accommodating (say) 150 children, would be the Council's proper course. The school at Cooerwull affects the attendance at the Bowenfels Public School.—J. W. ALLPASS, Inspector, 5/12/76.

## No. 8.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Bathurst, 5 December, 1876.

Eskbank: As to Public School Board's letter respecting the offer of Mr. T. Brown to sell 2 acres of land for a school site at.

I HAVE not been able, so far, to obtain a description of the site offered, but hope to be able to do so in a few days.

J. W. ALLPASS,

Inspector.

## No. 9.

J. Hurley, Esq., M.P., to The Council of Education.

Dear Sirs,

Sydney, 4 January, 1877.

I desire to apply to you for a Public School to be erected at Lithgow Valley,—the present building, provided by Mr. Thomas Brown, at Eskbank, and the school-house, provided by Mr. A. Brown, of Bowenfels, being far too small for the requirements of the place; besides, persons have objections to place themselves under an obligation to private persons for school accommodation. Such a system suited the district when it was sparsely populated, but the place is making such strides of progress that the place is deserving of one of the best buildings you can erect. The four (4) collieries now in full work—the Copper Smelting Works, the Terra Cotta Works, and the Iron Works, engage a large number permanently, besides the probability of Mr. Mort's Meat Works engaging a large number more. The place is fast becoming a settled town. There are a number of stores and hotels and lately a branch of the Commercial Bank was established there, so that every inducement is held out to build a creditable school in the town of Lithgow, and I trust you will see fit to at once instruct everything necessary for the completion of a good building. Trusting to receive a favourable reply,

I am, &c.,

JOHN HURLEY.

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## No. 10.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to J. Hurley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 January, 1877.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that your letter dated 4th January, 1877, upon the subject mentioned below, is under consideration, and that a further communication respecting it will be addressed to you as soon as the Council has arrived at a decision in the matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

*Subject* : Requesting establishment of Public School at Lithgow Valley, in lieu of schools at Eskbank and Bowenfels.

## No. 11.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

(77-676.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 January, 1877.

Eskbank, Bowenfels : Letter from Mr. John Hurley, M.P., requesting the establishment of a Public School at Lithgow Valley.

REFERRED for your report in connection with papers relative to proposed site at Eskbank, sent to you on 24th November last; see also your memorandum of 5th ultimo on letters from Public School Board at Coerwull.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 12.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sydney, 16 January, 1877.

Lithgow Valley : Mr. John Hurley's letter respecting a Public School at Your B.C., No. 77,676.

SHOULD the Council decide to purchase the site offered by Mr. Thomas Brown, I shall be prepared to advise the erection of school premises thereon, as I am satisfied that a good school-house, centrally situated at Lithgow, will meet the requirements of Coerwull and Eskbank.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector, Bathurst District.

## No. 13.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 22 January, 1877.

Eskbank, Lithgow : Your report of 16th instant, as to purchasing site offered by Mr. T. Brown.

IF you recommend the erection of new school buildings at Eskbank will you be good enough to furnish the usual building form?

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 14.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sydney, 22 January, 1877.

Eskbank, Lithgow : Building form for Public School at Your B.C., No. 77/1,186.

I BEG to forward the necessary form anent Public School premises at the above place.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

## No. 15.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 2 February, 1877.

Eskbank : Your memò. of 22nd ultimo, forwarding building form.

IN forwarding herewith copy of the building form furnished by you, I am to point out that it is incomplete, inasmuch as you have omitted to state what is the estimated cost of the buildings per child to be in attendance.

I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to furnish another form, and also to report whether, in view of the printed memorandum to Inspectors, dated 1st December last, a two-railed paling fence is necessary. Your attention is also invited to your recommendation as to a batten fence in front of the buildings.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

## Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Lithgow, 8 March, 1877.

Eskbank: As to proposed vested buildings at. Building form herewith.

I HAVE experienced considerable delay in my endeavours to place this matter before the Council in a satisfactory manner. This has arisen from a disinclination on the part of Mr. Thomas Brown to sell the site most suitable for a central school (for Eskbank and Coerwull). He has however now consented to part with the site I have described on the building form. The price is high (£200) but not higher than the ruling rate, and I would strongly advise the Council to purchase the site.

My reasons for recommending a paling fence to the land, and one of battens in front of the buildings, are the present and growing importance of the township in which the buildings will stand, and the necessity for a fence that will exclude pigs and goats. I beg to recommend that the proposed school be denominated "Lithgow Public School."

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

## No. 17.

## Building Form.

Eskbank, 8 March, 1877.

Public School at Eskbank, to be named "Lithgow."

I ADVISE that schoolroom accommodation should be provided for 200 pupils, in two departments, the estimated average number in each department being as follows:—

Boys } Mixed ... ..	120
Girls }	
Infants... ..	80

In addition to the above a class-room will ultimately be necessary for 40 or 50 pupils.

A teacher's residence, as per lithographed plan, No. 5, consisting of four rooms and kitchen, is required.

No. of pupils in actual attendance—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
{ Coerwull ... ..	35	47	82
{ Eskbank ... ..	53	47	100
			182

Number of pupils expected to attend—120 boys, 80 girls. Total, 200.

There is reason to believe that the population of the school district will be permanent and likely to increase.

The buildings should be constructed of \*brick with stone foundations and stone dressings. The building should also be tongued for future addition of class-room.

I estimate the cost, including out-offices, water supply, fencing and furniture, at £1,800. Lithographed plan No. 4 to be used.

The cost per child of the expected attendance is £9.

Water should be supplied by means of an underground tank.

Fencing, necessary to enclose 1 acre, together with dividing fence in playgrounds, should be of the following description:—Two railed paling fence of best hardwood, batten fence in front of the buildings with necessary gates.

On the back of this memorandum I have given a rough plan\* of the school site, showing the best position for the school buildings, closets, and tank, and teacher's residence.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector of Bathurst District.

## No. 18.

## Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

(77-4,440)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 19 March, 1877.

Eskbank: Your memo. of 8th instant as to proposed site and new Public School buildings.

THE Council is of opinion that the price (£200) asked by Mr. T. Brown for the acre of land on which it is proposed to erect the new Public School buildings at the above place is exorbitant.

Will you therefore be good enough to state to whom the "Lithgow Valley Estate" (which appears to be close to the proposed site) belongs, and also whether a suitable piece of land thereon could not be obtained for school purposes at a more reasonable rate than the other site.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 19.

## Mr. T. Wilton to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Re site for Public School at Lithgow.

Dear Sir,

305, George-street, Sydney, 26 April, 1877.

Referring to our conversation on Monday last upon this subject at Lithgow, I now at your suggestion make two definite proposals to you in writing, and enclose you plan† showing the position as I believe of the site you thought would be best suited for the proposed school.

You

\* Bricks may be had on the spot for £2 2s. 6d. per 1,000.—J.W.A.

\*Appendix B.

†Appendix C.

You are aware that for the present we have only had sections A, B, C, and D surveyed and marked out, and those I have coloured in the tracing herewith. I have added sections F, G, H, and K, as they will be marked out. Sections F and G, you will remember, are in a hollow, and I believe the corner of section H, fronting Waratah and Hassan Streets, is the spot we decided upon, and you will see I have marked it as the proposed site. Of course I cannot speak with certainty; but to make matters clear let it be understood that our offer is to let you have six allotments of 24 perches each, on or near that spot, as the alignment of the streets will permit, so that the school shall be at the top of the rising ground, as you wished.

I explained to you that we could not part with the free hold of the land, but we are willing to give a lease for 99 years.

Since seeing you I have conferred with my co-directors and we have decided:—

1. That the Council of Education may have a lease of the land indicated for 99 years for the sum of £100.

2. Or, it may have the land for the same period on the payment of an annual rental of £6.

Trusting that these terms will meet the views of the Council, and that I may be favoured with an early reply,

I have, &c.,

THOMAS WILTON.

No. 20.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Bathurst, 28 April, 1877.

Eskbank: Site for Public School Buildings at.

YOUR B.C., No. 77-4,440, requesting to be informed who were the owners of the Lithgow Valley Estate, and whether a site on such estate could not be obtained at a more reasonable rate than the one offered by Mr. Thomas Brown.

Mr. Thomas Wilton's letter to myself, and also plan showing site offered to the Council by the Directors of the Lithgow Valley Coal Mining Company.

The Directors of the Lithgow Valley Coal Mining Company are Messrs. Combes (M.P. for Orange), — Higgins, T. Wilton, and another person, whose name I did not ascertain.

After two interviews with Mr. Wilton at his office in George-street, Sydney, I met him by appointment at Lithgow, on Monday, the 23rd instant. With him I inspected the estate and I came to the conclusion that the site shown on the accompanying plan would be an admirable centre for a Public School, being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Coerwull and 1 mile from the school-house at Eskbank.

Much of the land shown on the coloured portion of the plan has recently been sold, and that unsold is low and unsuited for a school. The uncoloured part of the plan shows land that has not, as yet, been surveyed and marked out. This land the directors are not prepared to sell, but they offer the Council a 99 years lease of a specified area for £100 in one sum, or at annual rental of £6.

I am not aware whether Mr. T. Brown would grant the Council a lease on more favourable terms, but I would respectfully draw the Council's attention to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Wilton's letter, requesting an early reply to his offer.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

No. 21.

Telegram from Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. J. Allpass.

3 May, 1877.

WHICH site at Lithgow Valley do you prefer, irrespective of cost?

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 22.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Cudal, 5 May, 1877.

Lithgow School Site.

YOUR telegram of the 3rd instant asking me which site at Lithgow Valley I recommend, irrespective of cost.

Both sites are good—but as the one offered by the Lithgow Valley Coal Mining Company is the more central to Eskbank and Coerwull, I beg to recommend its selection.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

No. 23.

Mr. T. Wilton to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

305, George-street, Sydney, 8 June, 1877.

Some time since, we (the Lithgow Valley Colliery Company, Limited) made an offer to your Council of some land required for a Public School at Lithgow. We are informed that the Council does not entertain our offer, but proposes to purchase a piece of land at some place called Mort-street. As no such place is publicly known in Lithgow, it was not without considerable difficulty that we discovered its whereabouts,

whereabouts, and eventually found it to be at the back of Bell's line of road, at the extreme eastern end of the plateau, which must form the boundary of any future township. With regard to the selection of such a site we are quite sure if an expression of opinion were invited from the *actual* inhabitants of Lithgow the declaration would be that it is most unsuitable.

The object of this letter is to express the hope that the Council may be pleased to reconsider the matter before giving a final decision, and to convey to you a further proposition from our Company.

It is not unlikely that representations may have been made that Mort-street occupies the most central position in the valley; but we venture to suggest that the point of consideration is not what forms the centre of a given area of land, but what is or will be the centre of population? The natural formation of the country must govern and is now rapidly deciding this question in Lithgow Valley. The town will surely occupy the site which offers the best advantages in a sanitary point of view; and these are found in an elevated plateau, which is about a mile in width from east to west, and extends backwards with a gradual rise to the mountains on the south for a much greater distance. The land thus falls on three sides; on the east it is bounded by an extensive tract of low-lying marshy and swampy ground, which if there were no other reason will certainly prevent the extension of the town in that direction. We premise the objects of the Council to be:—

1. To obtain a site in the healthiest locality.
2. To choose a position which shall be as central as possible, having regard to the settlement of population.

With all respect we desire to point out that the first condition is completely negated by the immediate proximity of the copper-smelting works to the proposed site in Mort-street, the fumes from which at the present time perceptibly vitiate the atmosphere with sulphurous and arsenical exhalations, and this evil must dangerously increase as the works extend.

The second condition will also be frustrated because, as we have pointed out, the site of the proposed school is at a point which will form the extreme end of the future township.

Our Company, simply echoing the wishes of the inhabitants, desire to see the school established in a central and healthy position, and considering that possibly a money consideration may be a source of embarrassment to the Council, we are disposed to relieve it of any such difficulty. We find that we shall ourselves require the site originally offered to the Council, but we now offer a piece of land in some other central position in our township at a peppercorn rent, the selection of which land however must be ruled by consideration of the necessities of our position and operations. Trusting that this offer may induce the Council to reconsider the matter, and that we may be favoured with an early reply,

I have, &c.,

THOMAS WILTON,

Manager of the Lithgow Valley Colliery Company (Limited).

#### No. 24.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board,  
Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 19 June, 1877.

With reference to your letter dated 20th November last, relative to Mr. T. Brown's offer of a site for the new Public School buildings at Eskbank, I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a report from the Public School Board as to whether they consider that the proximity of the copper-smelting works to the proposed site in Mort-street is objectionable on the score of health.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

#### No. 25.

The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Eskbank, 25 June, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, requesting the Public School Board at Eskbank to furnish you with a report if the proximity of the copper-smelting works to the proposed site for the Public School in Mort-street be objectionable on the score of health.

I beg to inform you that the Board do not consider the copper-smelting works in any way objectionable to the proposed site; in fact they consider the site much drier and more healthy than the site of the present school.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS COSTELLO,

Honorary Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

#### No. 26.

J. Hurley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

Sydney, 14 July, 1877.

I beg to draw your attention to the question of erecting a new building at Lithgow for a Public School, and would recommend that the site be chosen in as central a part as possible. If the site submitted by the Hartley Vale Coal Company is accepted it will not be in the most desirable place, and I would beg to suggest, on behalf of the residents of Lithgow, that the school be erected (if a site can be secured) within 200 yards of Brown's siding to the west, and in conclusion would urge that speedy action may be taken in this matter. The population is increasing rapidly, and will be of a most permanent character, and at the present time a large number of children have no suitable place to go to.

I am, &c.,

J. HURLEY.

No. 27.

## No. 27.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools,  
Bathurst District.

(77-11,266.)

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 19 July, 1877.

Lithgow: Mr. Hurley's letter, suggesting a site near Brown's siding.

FOR your report. Is the land in Mort-street (for which the Council has recently been negotiating with Mr. Brown) near the position suggested by Mr. Hurley; if not, be good enough to report on Mr. Hurley's proposal to erect the school near Brown's siding.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 28.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary,  
Council of Education.

Sydney, 24 July, 1877.

Lithgow: Mr. Hurley's letter suggesting a site near Brown's siding. Your B.C. No. 77/11,266.

THE land in Mort-street (belonging to Mr. T. Brown) is the only suitable school site near to Brown's siding.

It is however  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile west of the present school-house at Eskbank; this said school-house is exactly opposite Brown's siding.

The Mort-street site is in the centre of the Lithgow township. The Lithgow Valley Company's offered site is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further to the west and is on the verge of the township, remote from Eskbank.

Mr. Hurley is not aware, I presume, that the Council's desire is to secure a site not merely central for Lithgow but one that will be sufficiently central to supersede the present non-vested schools at Coerwull and Eskbank.

As I have stated in a previous report, the sites offered by Mr. T. Brown and the Lithgow Valley Co. respectively are both good ones, but that as a central site the one on the Lithgow Valley Estate is the better.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

## No. 29.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to J. Hurley, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

With reference to your letter of 14th ultimo, suggesting that the proposed new Public School building for Lithgow should be erected close to Brown's siding, I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has decided to purchase from Mr. T. Brown an acre of land in Mort-street, close to the western boundary of the Eskbank Estate, and about half a mile from Brown's siding, as a site for the proposed buildings.

2. I am further to state that this site is considered central to the district, the educational wants of which the school is expected to meet.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 30.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board,  
Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under consideration your letter dated 20th November last, stating that Mr. Thomas Brown is willing to sell for Public School purposes an acre of land at Eskbank for the sum of (£200) two hundred pounds; together with your letter of 25th June last, as to the eligibility of that land.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council has agreed to purchase from Mr. Brown for the price named an acre of land having a frontage of 2 chains to Mort-street on the north, with a depth of about 5 chains, and situated about 2 chains distant from the western boundary of the Eskbank Estate. Will you therefore be good enough to furnish me with a surveyor's description of the land, together with Mr. Brown's title-deeds, for the information of the Council's solicitors in the preparation of the necessary deed of conveyance. The usual form of contract of sale is enclosed herewith for signature by Mr. Brown.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 31.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. T. Wilton.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under notice your letter dated 26th April last, addressed to Mr. Inspector Allpass, stating the terms upon which a portion of the Lithgow Valley Estate can be obtained for Public School purposes; together with your letter of 8th June last, further in reference to that offer.

2. In reply, I am to state that, having made other arrangements for securing a suitable school site at Eskbank, the Council is not prepared either to purchase or to lease a portion of the Lithgow Valley Estate.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 32.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

Eskbank:—Your reports of 28th April and 5th May last, as to the purchase of a School site.

THE Council has agreed to purchase from Mr. Thomas Brown an acre of land fronting Mort-street, and situated near the boundary-line between the Eskbank and Lithgow Valley Estates, for the sum of £200, and the necessary steps will now be taken to have the land conveyed.

Mr. T. Wilton has been informed that the Council is not prepared to purchase or lease a portion of the Lithgow Estate.

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 33.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 15 August, 1877.

Eskbank (Lithgow): Proposed school buildings. Your memorandum of the 8th March (building form).

THE Council desires that you will be good enough to mark on the accompanying building form the number of the plan which you recommend should be used in this case.

The information now required should be forwarded in *all* cases. See my circular memorandum of the 1st December last, on the subject of school buildings.

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 34.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, 16 August, 1877.

I have the honor again to bring my name before your notice as an architect of long standing in the city of Sydney, and hope soon to be patronised by your support in the erection of some of your numerous school buildings.

I have, &c.,

THOS. ROWE,

Architect.

## No. 35.

The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Eskbank Public School, 20 August, 1877.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 16th instant, with the memorandum of agreement for the signature of Mr. Brown, together with surveyor's description of the land; also, Mr. Brown's title deeds, for the information of the Council. I beg to state that I have forwarded the memorandum with Mr. Brown's signature; also, the surveyor's description of the land; also, the information of title deeds along with the memorandum. As the children are increasing fast in this district, and the summer is coming on, the local Board hopes that the Council will delay as little as possible with starting with the erection of the school.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS COSTELLO,

Hon. Sec. P.S. Board, Eskbank.



## No. 38.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 25 August, 1877.

With reference to your letter of 20th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council's solicitors have been instructed to prepare a conveyance from Mr. Thomas Brown to the Council of the acre of land at Lithgow (Eskbank), intended as a site for the proposed Public School buildings at that place. When the conveyance has been completed the Board will be duly informed. The buildings cannot be proceeded with until the site is vested in the Council.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 39.

(77/13,578.) The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 28 August, 1877.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under notice your letter dated the 16th instant, further respecting the offer of your services as an architect under the Council.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Council has decided to employ you in preparing plans and specifications, and in supervising the works in connection with the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow. Will you be good enough, therefore, to inform me of the terms upon which you would be willing to undertake the duties referred to.

3. The proposed buildings are to consist of schoolrooms and teacher's residence, to be erected in accordance with the ground plan of the accompanying plans, No. 4 and No. 5, and are to be constructed of brick with stone foundations. The school building should be tongued for future addition of class-room, which should be omitted for the present.

4. The underground tank and spouting, water-closets, fencing for 1 acre of land, and school furniture will also be required.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 40.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Public School Buildings, Lithgow.

Gentlemen,

Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 29 August, 1877.

In reply to your communication of the 28th instant (No. 77/13,578), I shall be happy to undertake the works at 5 per cent. on the outlay, together with travelling expenses.

I shall require particulars of the site in order to visit the same, take the levels, note the aspect, and the facilities the neighbourhood affords for building material.

I have, &c.,

THOS. ROWE,

Architect.

## No. 41.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has decided to accept your services in preparing the plans and specifications and in supervising the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, and has agreed to pay you for such services a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of the contract for the works, together with travelling expenses for each visit of inspection.

2. Will you be good enough therefore to prepare a sketch-plan of the proposed buildings in accordance with the information contained in my communication of the 28th ultimo (No. 77/13,578), and submit it in due course for the approval of the Council, accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the works.

3. A copy of the plan and description of the proposed school site is transmitted herewith for your information as requested. The Council would be glad if you will give this matter your early attention.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 42.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Gentlemen,

Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18 September, 1877.

I herewith enclose two pencil plans for Lithgow Public School. I have visited the site, noted the levels, and obtained all particulars with reference to the building material at hand.

I am of opinion it would be wise to build of stone, there being abundance in the immediate neighbourhood of good quality.

The cost would be very little over that of brick, the effect and durability infinitely superior and better for the weather.

No. 1 sketch is in my opinion the best adapted to the site. If the class-room is not built at present the verandah might be continued. The cost, including fittings, fencing, and out-offices, £1,800.

No. 2. Cost, including fittings, fencing, and out offices, £1,700.

Be good enough to select one of the plans, and state alterations (if any) required. I will then complete the same, together with specifications, with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

THOS. ROWE,

Architect.

No. 43.

## No. 43.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1877.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding sketch plans of the school-rooms in connection with the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, I am directed by the Council of Education to point out to you that you have omitted to transmit a sketch plan of the proposed *teacher's residence*, together with an estimate of the cost of that building, in accordance with the instructions and information given you in my communications of the 23th ultimo and 4th instant respectively.

2. Will you be good enough therefore to furnish a sketch plan of the residence as soon as practicable, and an estimate of the cost of the whole of the works.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 44.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Lithgow Public School.

Gentlemen,

Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1 October, 1877.

I must apologise for not sending the enclosed sketch for teacher's residence with the plan for school on the 18th of last month; it was quite an oversight on my part. I herewith send the same.

Estimate for residence	...	...	...	£ 700	0	0
Do. for school and out-offices	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
Total	...	...	...	£ 2,500	0	0

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. ROWE,  
Architect.

## No. 45.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 3 October, 1877.

Lithgow: Plans of proposed School buildings.

SKETCH plans of the proposed Public School and teacher's residence at the above place are forwarded To be returned herewith for your approval.

If you deem any amendments desirable, be good enough to state precisely what alterations are recommended.

Are the plans submitted suitable—

1. As regards accommodation provided?
2. As regards the site and its form and dimensions?
3. As regards cost? Under this head state if you think the Council is justified in expending the amount estimated, £2,500.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 46.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sydney, 4 October, 1877.

Lithgow: Proposed School buildings—plans returned herewith.

THESE plans appear to me to be very suitable, both as regards accommodation and the position of the buildings on the site (1 acre).

The estimated cost is considerably in excess of what I had supposed would be the sum, but as building is now so expensive, I am of opinion that the Council will be justified in expending the stated estimate,—£2,500.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

## No. 47.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sydney, 15 October, 1877.

Lithgow: As to position of school buildings at.

THERE are objections to the position assigned by the architect of the school, playgrounds, and the teacher's residence. Three modes of removing these objections offer—

- (a.) To bring the teacher's residence close up to the line of Mort-street, putting the school-house farther back, and then to equally divide the land at the rear into playgrounds and erecting *detached* closets.
- (b.) Leaving the schoolhouse as placed by the architect and erecting the teacher's residence on the back part of the land.
- (c.) Purchasing, say  $\frac{1}{2}$  chain more frontage to Mort-street and building the teacher's residence on to the schoolhouse.

There is an objection to the 1st plan, *e.g.*, the residence, even if it hugged the corner of the frontage must interfere with the general appearance of the main building.

Respecting plan 2, the proximity of the school out-offices would be a constant eyesore as seen from the teacher's dwelling.

For these reasons I think that the adoption of the 3rd proposal would best meet the case.

I append a rough sketch\* to accord with this latter plan.

J. W. ALLPASS,  
Inspector.

\*Appendix D.

No. 48.

No. 48.

Mr. T. Brown to The Honorable John Smith, M.L.C.

My dear Dr. Smith,

Eskbank, 6 October, 1877.

I have much pleasure in giving you the additional half chain of land for the school residence. When the land was measured I proposed to the surveyor to take 3 chains frontage to Mort-street and leave the quantity behind, but his instructions were 2 chains. The 3 chains would have a complete site.

I have also made inquiries at the masons here about the difference of brick and stone work. They say only about 6 per cent. ; I would much prefer the stone building.

The extra half chain can be taken on either side when the building is laid out.

Ever yours, &c.,

THOMAS BROWN.

No. 49.

Memorandum from The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Lithgow, 23 October, 1877.

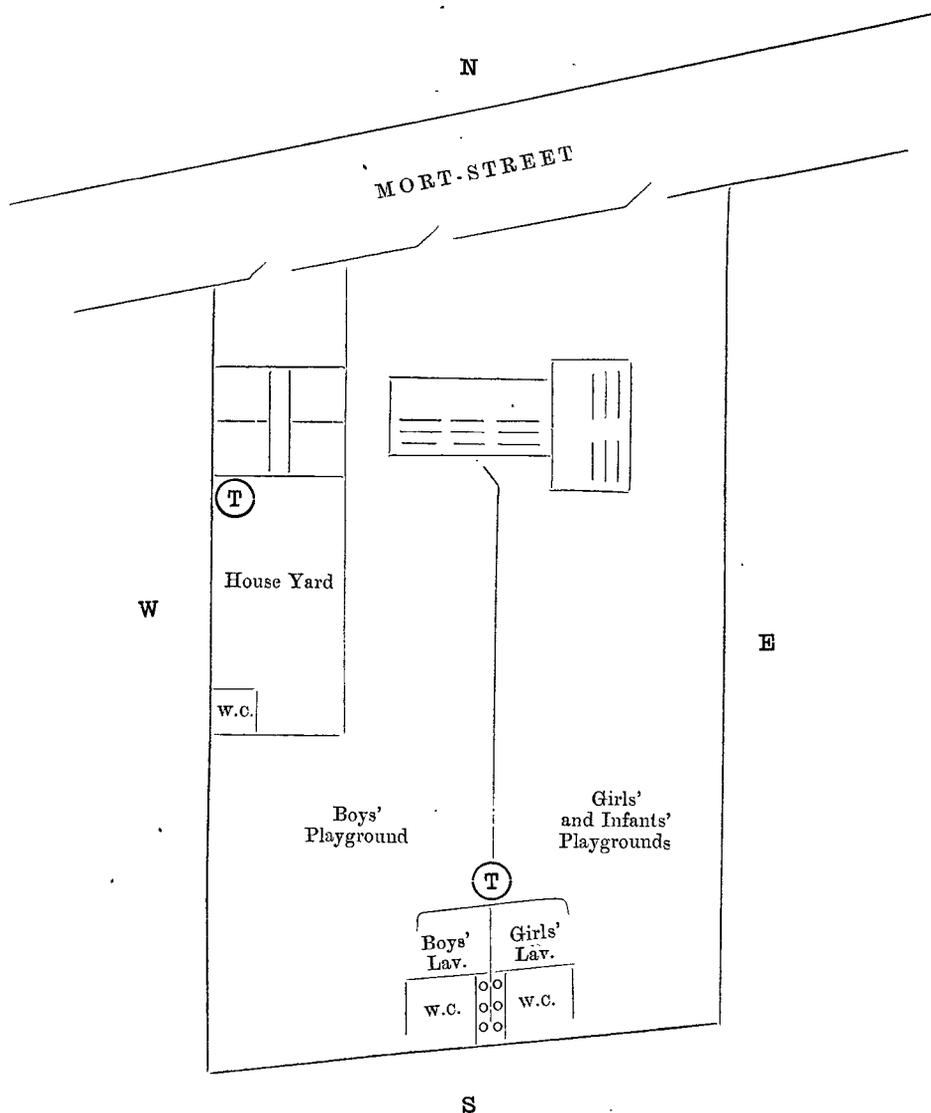
Lithgow : As to the position of the addition to the school site and of the school buildings. THE half chain additional frontage given by Mr. T. Brown should be on the western side of the school land, and as shown on the plan.

I append a rough sketch showing what I consider will be the best position for the buildings. If the schoolhouse and teacher's residence were conjoined the cost of building would be lessened, but as provision must be made for separate entrances to the playgrounds, I propose that the schoolhouse and residence shall be separate buildings.

J. W. ALLPASS.

Inspector.

LITHGOW : Position of Buildings, &c.



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No. 50.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir,

Council of Education, Sydney, 1 November, 1877.

With reference to your letters of the 18th September, and 1st ultimo, submitting sketch plans of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education having carefully considered the matter is of opinion that the sketch plans should be amended in accordance with the alterations made thereon in pencil.

2. The Council has secured an additional quarter of an acre of land adjoining the proposed site, giving an increased frontage to Mort-street of half a chain.

3. Will you be good enough therefore to amend the plans as altered, and again submit them for the approval of the Council, accompanied by a fresh ground plan, showing arrangement of buildings upon the site, and a fresh estimate of the cost of the works. I am to add that the cost of the buildings, which are to be erected of stone, must, if possible, be reduced. It is suggested that the buildings might be erected upon the site as shown on the accompanying rough sketch.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 51.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1877.

With reference to my letter of 25th August last, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that Mr. T. Brown has now agreed to give an additional rood of land at Lithgow on the western side of the acre already obtained for Public School purposes, and that the Council's solicitors have been instructed as to the necessary alterations in the deed of conveyance.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 52.

Memorandum from The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Inspector of Schools, Bathurst District.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1877.

Lithgow: Additional land.

Mr. T. Brown has agreed to give the Council an additional rood of land on the western side of the acre already obtained.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 53.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Messrs. Stephen &amp; Stephen, Solicitors.

Gentlemen,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1877.

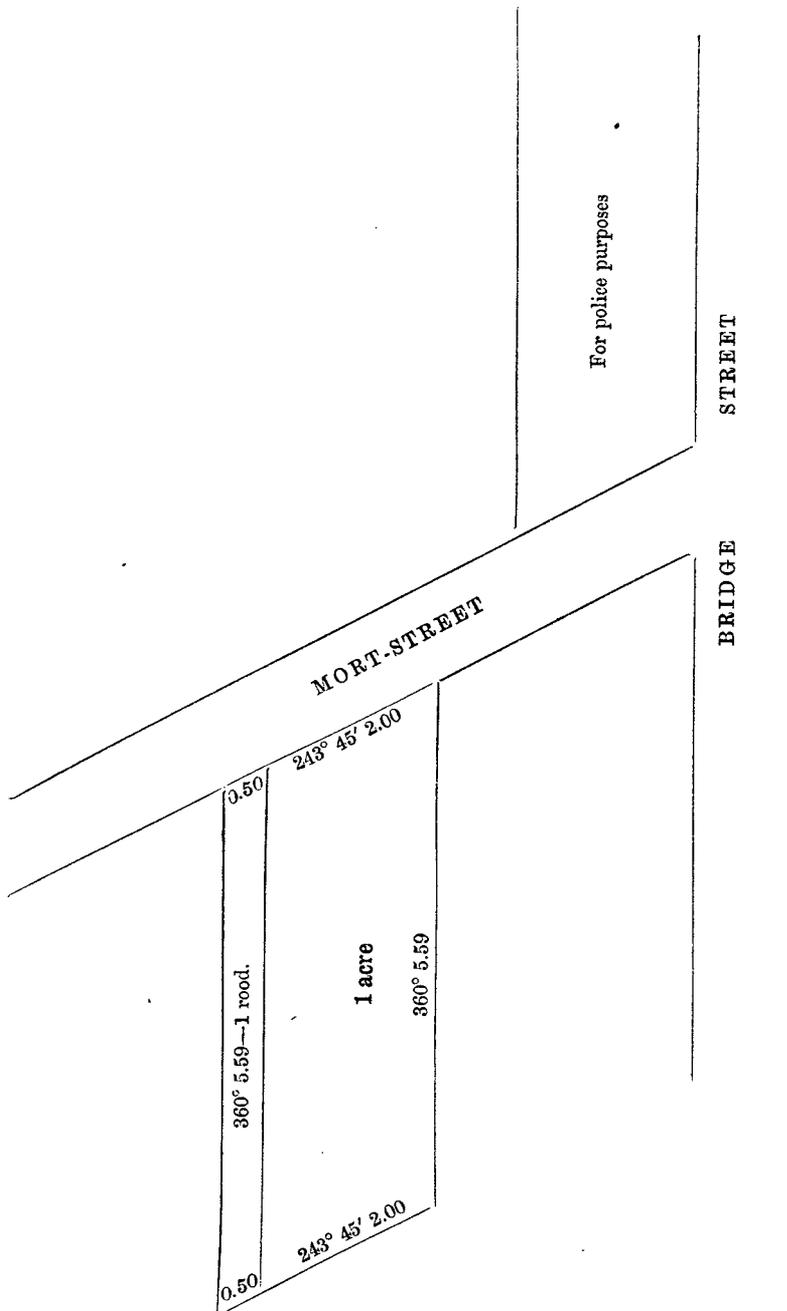
With reference to my letter of 25th August last, requesting you to prepare a conveyance from Mr. T. Brown to the Council of Education of an acre of land at Lithgow, I am directed to acquaint you that Mr. Brown has now agreed to give an additional rood on the western side of the other land. A description of the whole block is enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 54.

No. 54.  
LITHGOW.

PLAN of portion of land, parish of Lett, county of Cook, containing 1 acre 1 rood.



Scale—2 chains to an inch.

C.C., 19/10/77.

No. 55.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. T. Brown.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1877.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education has had under notice your letter, dated 16th ultimo, agreeing to give an additional half a chain of frontage to the proposed Public School site at Lithgow, thus making the whole frontage 2 chains 50 links.

2. In reply I am to state that, on the advice of the Inspector, the Council desires to take the extra frontage on the western side of the present site, and that the Council's solicitors will be requested to make the necessary alteration in the deed of conveyance.

3. The Council has further instructed me to convey to you an expression of its thanks for your gift of the additional rood of land.

I have, &c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

No. 56.

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No. 56.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1878.

I have the honor, by direction of the Council of Education, to invite your attention to the letter which was addressed to you from this office on the 1st November instant, on the subject mentioned below, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish an early reply.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

*Subject:* Requesting you to amend the plans of the proposed Public School at Lithgow.

No. 57.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Lithgow.—Public School Teacher's Residence.

Gentlemen, Vickery's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, 26 November, 1877.

I herewith forward amended plans, together with original sketches with notes thereon, for proposed school and teacher's residence, in accordance with your letters of instructions of 1st and 23rd November.

The teacher's residence has been reversed in consequence of the suggestion to build the same up to the western side line.

The estimate of cost will be slightly reduced, the work being out of Sydney.

Competition alone must determine the exact cost.

	£	s.	d.
Residence ... ..	650	0	0
School and out-offices ... ..	1,725	0	0
Total ... ..	£2,375	0	0

I have, &c.,  
THOS. ROWE,  
Architect.

No. 58.

Messrs. Stephen and Laurence to The Council of Education.

Brown to the Council—Lithgow.

Sir, Pitt-street, Sydney, 28 November, 1877.

Please let us have the vouchers necessary to get signed in this matter.

We are, &c.,  
STEPHEN & LAURENCE,  
per J. C. FRANKLIN.

No. 59.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Messrs. Stephen &amp; Laurence.

Gentlemen, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 29 November, 1877.

With reference to your letter of 28th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith vouchers for the sum of £200, the amount due to Mr. Thomas Brown on the completion of the conveyance from him to the Council of certain land at Lithgow.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 60.

Messrs. Stephen &amp; Laurence to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Brown to Council—Lithgow.

Sir, Pitt-street, Sydney, 4 December, 1877.

Mr. Brown has signed the transfer in this matter.  
Will you be good enough to forward us cheque for purchase money to hand to him.

We have, &c.,  
STEPHEN & LAURENCE,  
Per H. AYLWARD.

No. 61.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Messrs. Stephen &amp; Laurence.

Gentlemen, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 7 December, 1877.

With reference to your letter of 4th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that Mr. T. Brown has already received a cheque for the sum of £200, on account of the purchase by the Council from him of certain land at Lithgow.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 62.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 7 December, 1877.

Is a second tank  
necessary?

With reference to your letter of 26th ultimo, submitting amended sketch plans of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, I am directed to acquaint you that the Council of Education, having carefully considered the matter, has caused the position of certain doors and of the lavatories and one of the tanks to be altered *in pencil* on the plans.

2. Will you be good enough to prepare the full plans and specifications as soon as practicable, adopting the alterations indicated *in pencil* on the sketch plans. When completed, the plans and specification should be submitted to the Council for approval.

3. A few blank forms of plans and specifications of school furniture are transmitted herewith, one of which should be filled up with a list of the articles required for the use of the school, and be attached to the specifications for the buildings.

4. I am to add that the fencing should consist of two-rail paling fence in front of the buildings and the necessary gates.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 63.

T. Rowe, Esq., to The Council of Education.

Lithgow Public School and Teacher's Residence.

Gentlemen,

22 December, 1877.

I herewith forward plans and specification of teacher's residence and Public School, Lithgow. I beg to state the necessary alterations have taken place, as requested in your last correspondence, dated 7th of December.

After your perusal of plans and specifications of the above I will immediately call for tenders through the papers.

I remain, &amp;c.,

THOS. ROWE,  
Architect.

## No. 64.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 3 January, 1878.

With reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that advertisements, inviting tenders for the works in connection with the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, have been forwarded for insertion in the newspapers published in Bathurst, and in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The tenders should be addressed to you on or before the 26th January instant. When received by you will you be good enough to submit them to the Council for approval, accompanied by the plan and specification, and by a recommendation from the Public School Committee as to which tender is most eligible.

2. The plan and specification, together with a few tender forms, are transmitted herewith.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

## No. 65.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. C. Austin.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 3 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to have the accompanying advertisement, in connection with the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, inserted in the undermentioned newspapers, and to charge the cost thereof to the Council's account:—*Bathurst Times, Bathurst Free Press, Bathurst Western Independent, Sydney Morning Herald.*

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

To Builders.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 3 January, 1878.  
TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of Public School buildings at Lithgow. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. Thomas Rowe, architect, of Pitt-street, Sydney, or to Mr. Thomas Costello, Honorary Secretary to Public School Board at Lithgow. Tenders must be addressed, on or before 26th instant, to Mr. Costello.

Forms of tender may be obtained from either Mr. Rowe or Mr. Costello.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 66.

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No. 66.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 3 January, 1878.  
 With reference to your letter, dated 22nd ultimo, submitting plans and specifications of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that advertisements inviting tenders for the works have been sent for insertion in the newspapers published in Bathurst, and in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Plans and specifications are to be seen by intending tenderers on application at your office, or to the Public School Committee.

I have, &c.,  
 W. WILKINS,  
 Secretary.

No. 67.

J. Hurley, Esq., M.P., to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Parliament, New South Wales, Sydney, 3 January, 1878.  
 I would urge for tenders to be called immediately for erection of Public School, Lithgow. The plans, I am informed, are long since prepared, and if the matter could now be gone on with I should, on behalf of the inhabitants, feel grateful. A reply, when convenient, will oblige

Yours,  
 J. HURLEY.

No. 68.

The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Eskbank, 7 January, 1878.  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the plans and specifications on the 5th instant, for the Public School and teacher's residence at Eskbank. Although waiting so long, when it is finished it will be a credit to the Council of Education, likewise to the district of Eskbank.

Sir, I see by the *Sydney Morning Herald* that the tenders are called for Lithgow instead of Eskbank.

I have, &c.,  
 THOMAS COSTELLO,  
 Secretary, School Board, Eskbank.

No. 69.

Mr. T. Brown to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Eskbank, 7 January, 1878.  
 I beg most respectfully to draw your attention to an error in the name of the place where the tenders are called for in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 5th instant, for building a "Public School at Lithgow" instead of at Eskbank. The village of Lithgow is nearly half a mile west of the village of "Eskbank," where you have purchased the land from me for the school.

To save confusion with contractors will you kindly alter advertisement to "Eskbank" instead of "Lithgow"?

I have, &c.,  
 THOMAS BROWN.

No. 70.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to J. Hurley, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 8 January, 1878.  
 With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, requesting that tenders be called immediately for the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the necessary action has been taken to procure such tenders.

2. I am further to state that when a satisfactory tender has been received and accepted by the Council, the buildings will be at once commenced. The tenders are to be in on the 26th instant.

I have, &c.,  
 W. WILKINS,  
 Secretary.

No. 71.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1878.  
 With reference to your letter, dated 7th January instant, pointing out that in the advertisements inviting tenders for the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Eskbank, the locality is designated Lithgow, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the advertisements have now been altered. The question of the designation of the school will, however, be finally settled when a tender has been accepted.

I have, &c.,  
 W. WILKINS.

No. 72.

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No. 72.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. T. Brown.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1878.

With reference to your letter, dated 7th January instant, pointing out that in the advertisements inviting tenders for the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Eskbank, the locality is designated Lithgow, I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the advertisements have now been altered, as requested in your letter. The question of the designation of the school will be finally settled when a tender has been accepted.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 73.

Mr. T. Lonergan to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Dear Sir,

Lithgow Valley, 25 January, 1878.

Several persons desiring to contract for Public School at Lithgow Valley have called on me, as a member of Local Board, respecting plans and specifications, and on referring them to Mr. T. Costello I have been informed that the plans, &c., are not there, and that they have been sent to Mount Victoria or Wallerawang (the informant cannot say which), and Mr. Costello is away from home. I cannot understand this, as the plans, &c., should not leave Mr. Costello's house, so that contractors coming from a distance should not be disappointed. I would therefore ask you to postpone the acceptance of any tenders that may be in, and give a fortnight's extension of time; and I shall see that plans, &c., are kept at Mr. Costello's, so that they may be inspected by intending contractors.

I remain, &c.,  
T. LONERGAN,  
Member of Local Board, Lithgow.

No. 74.

Mr. W. Ralston to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Bathurst, 26 January, 1878.

I have called three days in succession at Mr. Costello's, Secretary of Public School Board, Lithgow, to see the plans of Public School about to be built at that place, but have failed to see them on the plea they were either at One-tree Hill or Wallerawang, which I think scarcely fair, as they were advertised to be seen at Mr. Costello's, Lithgow. On these grounds I would respectfully ask for an extension of time, for plans to be seen.

I remain, &c.,  
WM. RALSTON.

No. 75.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 28 January, 1878.

I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith copies of communications received at this office from Mr. T. Lonergan and Mr. W. Ralston, complaining of arrangements made as to the inspection of the plans and specifications of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow, Eskbank, whereby some intending tenderers have been unable to see those documents. I am further to request that you will be good enough to furnish any remarks that you may have to offer in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 76.

The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank, to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir,

Eskbank, 30 January, 1878.

In reference to communications received from you in respect to intending contractors for Public School buildings at Lithgow, I beg to state, through the Local Board, in answer, that the plans and specifications were not sent to Mount Victoria or any way else. A contractor living in the Valley at Lithgow received the plans from me about four days after I received them, and soon after doing so the machinery of which I am looking after broke down, and I had to go to Sydney with it to get it repaired, and during that time two other tenderers got them from him and returned them to him. The only reason that the Board can give as to the report that the plans were sent to Mount Victoria is, that I received a letter from a party asking me to send them to him, which I refused; and my children heard me read the letter; told the parties who called for them that they thought they were there; but, as stated before, they were not out of Lithgow. The Board hopes that the Council will grant the extension of time that is asked for, so as to give those parties a chance to tender.

I have received seven (7) tenders, and the Board requested me to hold them for information from the Council.

I have, &c.,  
THOMAS COSTELLO,  
Hon. Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

No. 77.

No. 77.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Secretary, Public School Board, Eskbank.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1878.

With reference to your letter, dated 30th ultimo, requesting the extension of time for receiving tenders for the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Eskbank, I am now directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you that the Council has sanctioned the extension desired until the 18th instant. Tenders must therefore be addressed to you on or before that date.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 78.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. C. R. Austin.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Council of Education to request that you will be good enough to have the accompanying advertisement, in connection with the proposed Public School buildings at Eskbank, inserted in the undermentioned newspapers, and to charge the cost thereof to the Council's account.

<i>Times</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	} Bathurst.
<i>Free Press</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Western Independent</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Sydney Morning Herald.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

To Builders.

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 1 February, 1878.

TENDERS are invited for erection and completion of Public School buildings at Eskbank. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. Thomas Rowe, architect, of Pitt-street, Sydney, or to Mr. Thomas Costello, honorary secretary to Public School Board at Eskbank. Tenders must be addressed, on or before 18th February instant, to Mr. Costello.

Forms of tender may be obtained from either Mr. Rowe or Mr. Costello.

W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

No. 79.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to T. Rowe, Esq.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 5 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acquaint you, that in consideration of a request from the Public School Board, the Council has sanctioned the extension of the time for receiving tenders for the erection of the proposed Public School buildings at Lithgow until the 18th February instant.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

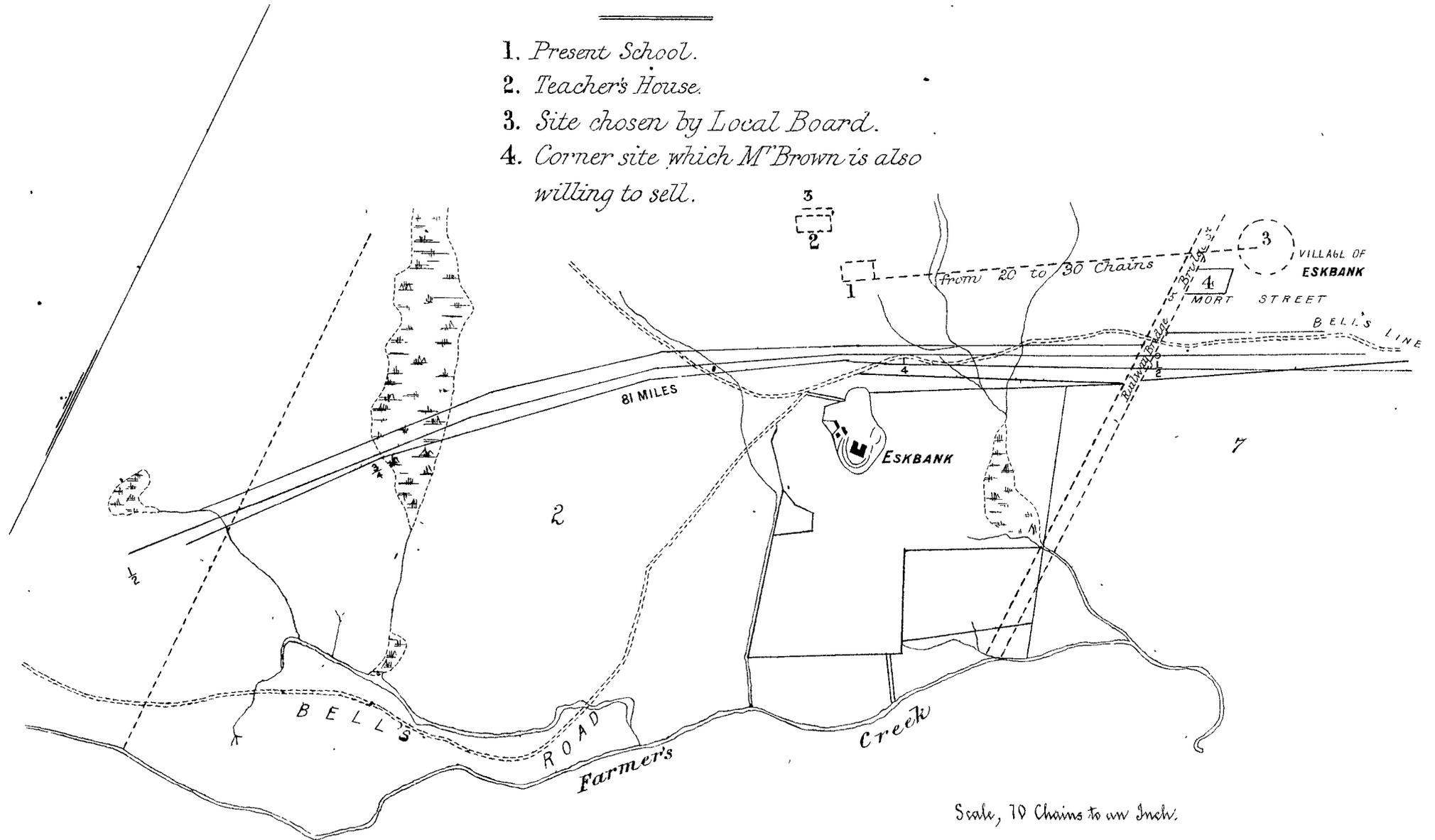
[Plans.]

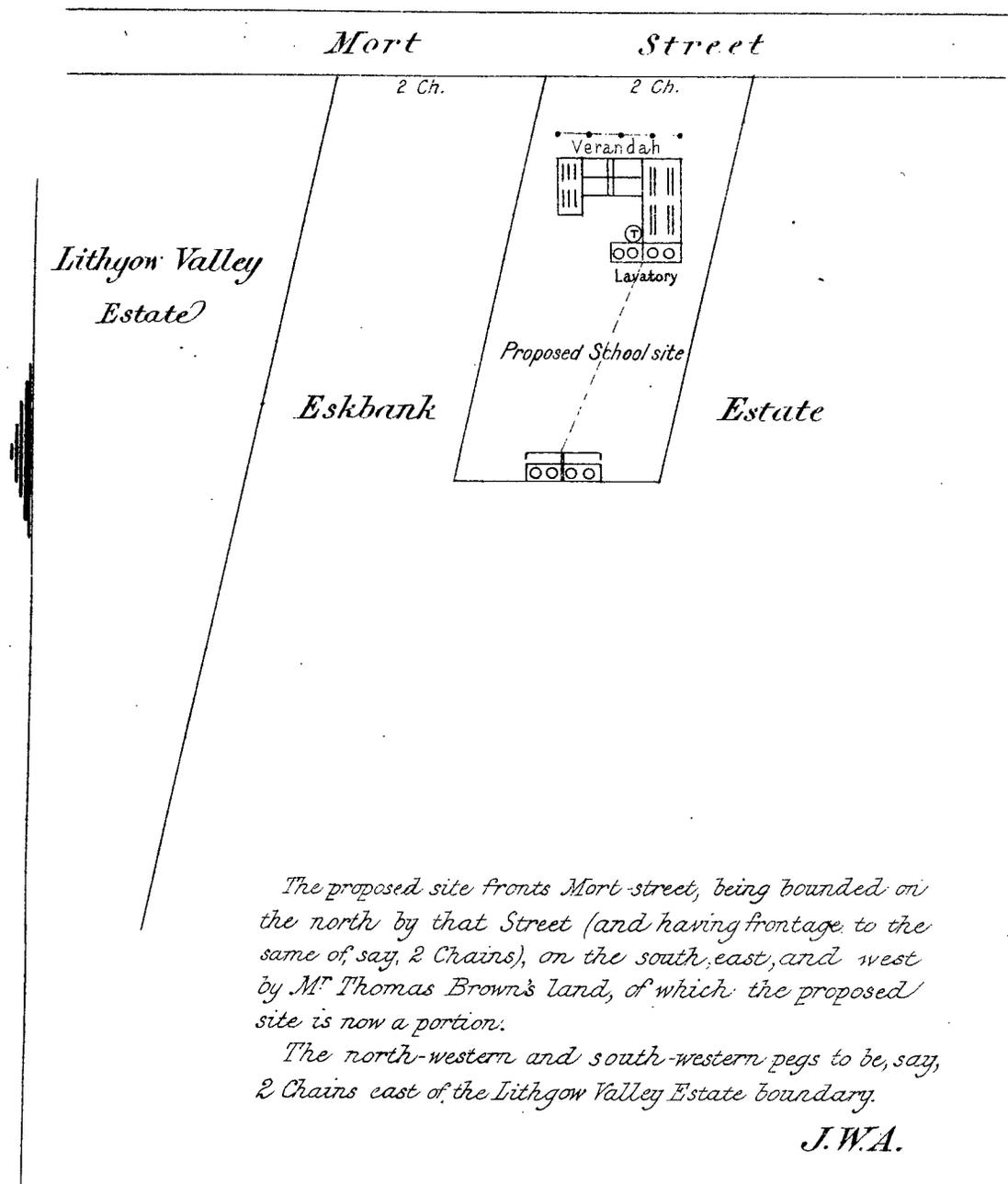


# Great Western Railway, Penrith to Bathurst.

*Thomas Brown, owner*

1. Present School.
2. Teacher's House.
3. Site chosen by Local Board.
4. Corner site which M<sup>r</sup> Brown is also willing to sell.





The proposed site fronts Mort-street, being bounded on the north by that Street (and having frontage to the same of, say, 2 Chains), on the south, east, and west by Mr Thomas Brown's land, of which the proposed site is now a portion.

The north-western and south-western pegs to be, say, 2 Chains east of the Lithgow Valley Estate boundary.

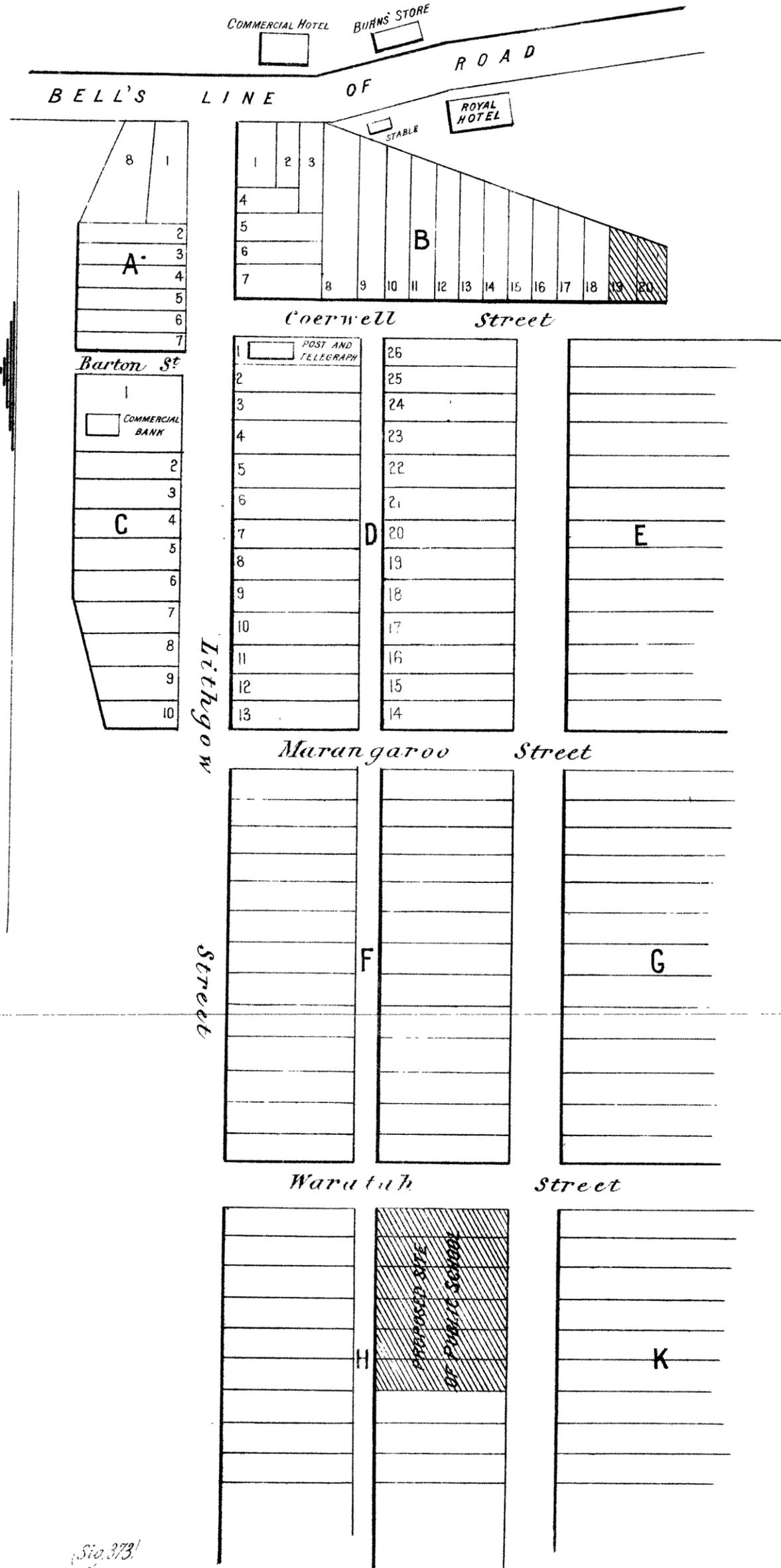
J.W.A.

(Sig. 373)

# TOWNSHIP OF LITHGOW

Appendix C

The Property of the Lithgow Valley Colliery Co.  
(Limited)



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RESERVE FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL PADDOCK, BOMBALA.  
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 12th February, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence relating to the fencing of the Reserve for  
“National School Paddock, Bombala.”

(*Mr. Murphy.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Under Secretary of Justice to Secretary. 18 February, 1878 .....	2
2.	Secretary to Under Secretary of Justice. 28 February, 1878.....	2
3.	Mr. H. M. Joseph, Honorary Secretary and Chairman, Public School Board, Bombala, to Secretary, Council of Education, Sydney. 12 January, 1877 .....	2
4.	Mr. Joseph to Secretary. 7 February, 1877 .....	2
5.	Secretary to Mr. Joseph. 16 February, 1877.....	2
6.	Mr. Joseph to Secretary. 13 October, 1877 .....	2
7.	Secretary to Mr. Joseph. 18 October, 1877 .....	3

## RESERVE FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL, BOMBALA.

## No. 1.

Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 18 February, 1878.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to transmit herewith an order of the Legislative Assembly for certain information respecting Reserve for National School paddock at Bombala, and to request that you will bring the matter under the notice of the Council of Education, with a view to the information asked for being furnished to this Department as early as convenient.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 2.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Council of Education, Sydney, 28 February, 1878.

With reference to your letter, dated 18th instant, I am directed by the Council of Education to transmit herewith, for the information of the Honorable the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, copies of all correspondence relating to the fencing of the Reserve for Public School paddock, Bombala, in accordance with the order of the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 3.

Mr. H. Joseph to The Secretary, Council of Education.

*Extract from letter of 12th January, 1877.*

"I am instructed by the Board to ask you for the sum of £50 towards fencing in the new piece of land given for the use of the school children, viz., 4 acres 30 perches."

## No. 4.

Mr. H. Joseph to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Public School Board, Bombala, 7 February, 1877.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to inquire when we may expect the £50 for fencing in the two allotments recently granted? I may mention that this amount was asked for in letter of 12th December, 1876.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. M. JOSEPH,

Hon. Sec. and Chairman.

## No. 5.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. H. Joseph.

Sir, Council of Education Office, Sydney, 16 February, 1877.

With reference to your letters, dated 12th ultimo and 7th instant, requesting the sum of £50 for the purpose of fencing the land recently reserved by the Government for the use of the Public School at Bombala, I am directed by the Council of Education to state that, inasmuch as the land has only been reserved from sale for the use of the school, the Council cannot undertake to defray the cost of fencing it in. No money can be expended from the public funds in fencing land which has not been absolutely granted or promised to the Council. This is clearly implied by the 23rd section of the Public Schools Act.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. WILKINS,

Secretary.

## No. 6.

Mr. H. Joseph to The Secretary, Council of Education.

Sir, Public School Board, Bombala, 13 October, 1877.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board, to request that you will grant us the sum of £50, which we estimate will be about the cost of the fencing in the ground recently reserved for the above school. The quantity to be fenced will be 85 rods, but the ground is very hard and stony to dig. If our application meets with the approval of the Council the Board will at once call for tenders.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. M. JOSEPH,

Secretary and Chairman.

## No. 7.

No. 7.

The Secretary, Council of Education, to Mr. H. Joseph.

Sir,

Council of Education Office, Sydney, 18 October, 1877.

I am directed by the Council of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 13th instant, applying for a grant of £50 towards fencing in the land at Bombala, recently reserved from sale for the use of the Public School.

2. In reply I am to remind you that the land in question has not been absolutely granted to the Council, but only *reserved from sale* by the Government for the use of the teacher and pupils attending the school. The Council is therefore precluded from expending money on it by section 23 of the Public Schools Act, which provides that the public funds shall not be spent on premises which are not vested. Under the circumstances your request cannot be acceded to.

I have, &c.,  
W. WILKINS,  
Secretary.

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878.

[3d.]



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND FREE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY.

(NUMBER OF MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCES OF TRUSTEES.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 May, 1878.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2 April, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of Meetings of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School which have taken place from March, 1877, to March, 1878.  
“(2.) The number of times each of the said Trustees has attended such Meetings, and a similar Return with respect to the Trustees of the Sydney Free Public Library.”

(*Mr. Eckford.*)

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SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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No. 1.

The Secretary, Sydney Grammar School, to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 11 April, 1878.

I have the honor herewith to forward you the Return of the attendances of the Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School, from March, 1877, to March, 1878.

I am, &c.,  
W. H. CATLETT,  
Secretary.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1. Number of Meetings	... ..	12
2. The number of times each of the said Trustees has attended, viz. :—		
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary	... ..	0
The Hon. the Attorney General	... ..	3
The Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly	... ..	8
The Chancellor of the Sydney University	... ..	0
The Senior Professor of Classics	... ..	4
The Senior Professor of Mathematics	... ..	9
The Hon. George Allen, M.L.C.	... ..	8
A. J. Cape, Esq.	... ..	9
E. G. Ellis, Esq.	... ..	6
Arthur H. C. Macafee, Esq.	... ..	4
R. A. A. Morehead, Esq.	... ..	4
M. H. Stephen, Esq.	... ..	9
Professor Pell*	... ..	2

Fifteen Meetings were convened by circular, but three lapsed for want of a quorum.

\* Professor Pell was elected a Trustee on the 3rd December, 1877.

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No. 2.

The Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Free Public Library, Sydney, 11 May, 1878.

Referring to your letter of the 8th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Trustees, to transmit herewith a Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, showing the number of Meetings of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, from March, 1877, to March, 1878, and the number of times each of the said Trustees has attended.

I have, &c.,  
E. C. WALKER,  
Principal Librarian.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY.

1. Number of Meetings	... ..	12
2. The number of times each of the said Trustees has attended, viz. :—		
The Rev. Charles Badham, D.D., Chairman	... ..	6
The Rev. Wm. Branwhite Clarke, M.A., F.R.S.	... ..	4
William Augustine Duncan, Esq.	... ..	3
The Rev. John Dunmore Lang, D.D.	... ..	4
The Hon. William Macleay, M.P., F.L.S.	... ..	6
The Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C.	... ..	6
W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.A.	... ..	2
John Stewart, Esq.	... ..	12

1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC CHARITIES.**

(REPORT FROM INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

## The Inspector of Public Charities to The Colonial Secretary.

Office of Inspector of Public Charities.

Sydney, 1 March, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor, in accordance with the Act 30 Vic. No. 19, to submit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor and Executive Council, my Annual Report on the Charitable Institutions of the Colony which come within this department.

In so doing, I have to express a feeling of disappointment that, notwithstanding my great desire to be really serviceable, I have as yet failed in making my office beneficial in the exercise of such control as would induce a wise economy in the expenditure, or improve the system of existing Charities so as to render them more efficient, and at the same time lessen the danger of spreading and perpetuating pauperism.

The office of Inspector of Public Charities, as at present constituted, is so isolated, and so utterly devoid of administrative power or control, that unless a more liberal interpretation be given of its duties and powers, I must repeat that which I stated in my Report of last year, viz., that to do any real good, I have in general to travel beyond the limits which have heretofore been recognized as bounding my office.

It has been the custom to view these duties as limited under the Act to visitations of existing Charitable Institutions, and to the pointing out or investigation of evils in their internal economy, but without any power to remedy them, and even without its being considered necessary that the Inspector be informed whether his Reports are recognized, or whether any improvements which he may have ventured to suggest are to be entertained or acted upon.

The Inspector has no power to make his views or opinions felt directly by the persons in charge of the Institutions, but his ideas have to pass through the channel of the Colonial Secretary's Office without his knowing in what manner they have been communicated to such persons, or whether in fact they have been communicated at all.

I cannot think that this was the intention of Parliament when it created the office, but rather that it sought through such office to exercise a reforming influence and an active controlling supervision over the Charities which it so liberally supports, and this indeed was the view taken and strongly urged by the Royal Commission in its valuable Report in 1874.

These Charities have now assumed colossal proportions, for setting aside that branch which treats of insanity, and which is exempted from my cognizance, there yet remains sufficient to absorb above one hundred thousand pounds a year of the Public Revenue; and I feel that it would be a mistake to leave them longer in their present chaotic condition without drawing attention to that which appears to me to be imperatively required for the object which I believe to have been intended.

In disbursing this large sum no recognized principles have been aimed at, nor has any organization been attempted, on the one hand, to save the Government liberality from imposition by those whose relatives are able to support them (wholly or in part)—or, on the other, to prevent the importation from adjoining Colonies of persons who ought to be maintained in the time of their incapacity by the Colonies in which they have been previously residing.

The influence of most of our Charitable Institutions is, to my mind, calculated to foster or encourage a pauperizing spirit to an extent which even tends to the corrupting of the industrious and frugal portion of the community.

In making this remark, I do not for a moment undervalue the necessity for these Institutions, or the benevolence which has called them forth,—nor do I wish to see them administered in a niggardly spirit, which would be a discredit to the Government,—nor do I forget that in a new country, where the population is so nomadic, and where the risk of accidental incapacity is greater than in older and more settled countries, there naturally falls to be a larger proportion of workers liable to become helpless and thus burdensome to the State; but these Institutions should not be regarded beforehand as secure and attractive havens for the sensual and improvident who have earned no right to such provision; nor should they be made means by which persons who wish to avoid parental obligations or the claims of consanguinity can shift their burdens on to the shoulders of the public.

As regards the former abuse, some degree of work (however light it may be in character) should be apportioned to each inmate when practicable, for the double purpose of preventing idleness and of instilling a feeling that he is doing something towards self-maintenance; while as regards the latter, prompt search after and punishment of all who desert those legally dependent on them should be made the rule.

I would suggest that a strict inquiry be made before admissions are granted, and that in the office of the Inspector of Public Charities a record be kept of all persons, especially deserted women and children, admitted into any of the Asylums belonging to or receiving aid from the Government; that such record, so far as practicable, contain a history of each case, which could be made available in tracing out by the aid of the Inspector General of Police and Benches of Magistrates the parties who ought in some degree or other to be liable to contribute towards the maintenance of such inmates, and that power be given to the Inspector of Charities to follow up these cases. At the present time there is no one directly interested in prosecuting such search, and therefore the Government is continually imposed upon and the public benevolence wasted, to the detriment of persons who are really worthy of assistance.

To intemperance, self-indulgence, and self-neglect, may in large measure be traced the sources whence flow the streams of our pauperism. To lessen the supply at its higher level—that is, before it enters actually the Charities area—improvement is necessary in our licensing regulations; also more stringent legislation, with a view to abolishing the unwholesome tenements, back yards, and filthy lanes where our lowest classes shelter, and where, poisoned by the foul atmosphere around, they are almost driven to seek a temporary relief in stimulants, and thus acquire habits which result in pauperism.

Within the sphere of the Charities themselves, further legislation and regulation is I believe also necessary—

- 1st. To compel the reluctant parent or relative (within certain degrees) to support wholly or in part the dependent members of his family, and to punish him for neglect.
- 2nd. To prevent such as are evidently or likely to become paupers being brought into the Colony. At present we support many persons who strictly should not be chargeable to New South Wales, but to the Colony where they have been dwelling during their active life.
- 3rd. Joint action should be entered upon with the neighbouring Colonies, by which warrants for desertion or evasion of Orders by our Courts could be made to reach defaulters beyond our own borders. Offences of this character are numerous, and frequently deliberately planned.
- 4th. The Inspector of Public Charities should be empowered to take special cognizance of such cases, and follow them up to conviction, through the assistance of the Inspector General of Police and Benches of Magistrates, with whom he should be allowed direct communication.

All complaints connected with the Charitable Institutions should be forwarded from the various Departments to the Inspector of Charities, for investigation; and he should be furnished with particulars of all orders made for maintenance of children in Industrial or other Asylums, in order that a better control and uniformity of action be preserved.

I would recommend also, for greater simplicity of working, that the Orphanages be restored to the Colonial Secretary's Department. These Institutions stand isolated in the Department of Justice and Education, to which they were removed some years ago, in consequence of their designation as Schools; maintenance however seems to me to be the primal idea of their existence, and the education only incidental thereto, as in the other Juvenile Asylums, all of which are under the Colonial Secretary. The effect of their being detached involves complications in communication.

I would also urge that economy and a lessened expenditure be insisted on within the Institutions, especially those subsidized by Government; and that some acknowledged rule of subsidy, as of moieties, be made beyond which the Government should not be expected to travel. Taking the rates of expenditure within the Government Institutions as standards for comparison, subsidized Institutions should not receive the Government contribution on a higher scale.

It would take some time to make such ruling everywhere practicable, but if the Government be firm in carrying out its determination, I believe that private contributions would be more diligently sought for and would increase.

I find in many instances much trouble is experienced by the Managers of Institutions, in respect of the way in which the contracts for provisions are carried out. The terms of the contract are stringent enough, but it has become a habit not to maintain them to the insistence of the penalties, and the result is too often a persistent endeavour to supply inferior quality. In perishable articles, such as meat, this occasions great inconvenience to the inmates. The remedy is simply that the Government should not allow itself to be swayed from the letter of its agreement, but that it should support the action of its officers. The Inspector of Public Charities should be a member of the Board for examining and reporting on the annual or other tenders for contracts in all cases within his department, and might with advantage be consulted as to the requisitions themselves.

The subject of Hospitals, as well in Sydney as in the inland towns, and also the Country Benevolent Asylums, has been engaging my attention.

The Sydney Infirmary I shall have to treat of separately; the following remarks are more applicable to the Country Institutions.

The Government, in January, 1874, stated to the Committee of the Prince Alfred Hospital, "that it had then under consideration the establishment of a principle upon which Hospitals should be assisted by the Government." So far as I am aware, no such principle has yet been enunciated; but I would venture to throw out for the consideration of the Government the following, which I think would be found an improvement on the want of system at present in vogue:—

- 1st. Gradually disassociate the Hospital proper, where only acute cases are eligible for treatment, from the Benevolent Asylum, where general debility and chronic forms of disease are, in the absence of more special Institutions, fitting subjects for care.
- 2nd. Aim at making the Hospitals, as far as possible, self-supporting.

Assuming the cost of maintenance to be about two shillings per diem on the average of an occupied Hospital of 250 beds, the patients seeking admission should from their own savings, or through the assistance

assistance of friends, be called on to contribute one-half thereof, or a shilling a day, during their stay in Hospital; and this sum of one shilling forms as fitting a subject for Government equal assistance as does the guinea of the outside subscriber.

The advantage of this plan would be the inculcation of feelings of self-reliance and self-respect, by paying at all events in part for the benefits received; instead of, as at present, inducing a wide-spread pauperizing influence, the result of entirely eleemosynary aid; or it may be, raising a feeling of jealousy and discontent in the mind of the patient who is solicited for payment, on the ground that those around him in the wards have escaped that which under the circumstances he looks upon as an extortion.

As a matter of fact, many persons, artisans, farmers, &c., do actually decline to enter, or contribute to the Hospitals, on account of the pauper association derived from their being merely Charitable Institutions. By the admission of the principle of partial self-support, the sphere of operations would I believe be considerably enlarged, to the benefit of the community generally, and lead in many places in course of time to a material diminution of the necessity for Government aid.

Another advantage would be, that Benevolent Asylums could send their acute cases to the Hospitals, retaining only such as are proper subjects for these Institutions; for there is at present a debatable ground which frequently brings the two classes of Institutions into antagonism.

Of course it should be distinctly laid down that no person be refused admittance into a Hospital by reason of his inability to pay the shilling; but this is quite compatible with the principle that where ability to pay exists, there it should be enforced; the free cases being the exceptions.

The Benevolent Asylums would gain in yet another form, inasmuch as they would be able to remodel their internal administration,—get rid of or reduce the number of paid servants, introduce a system of self-help, by an easy distribution of the housework among the inmates themselves, and thus materially reduce their expenditure, and so widen, if occasion require, the sphere of their benevolence.

By reference to the books and reports of these Country Asylums, I find that as a rule the average cost per head is about three times that in the Government Asylums—equal in fact to forty or forty-five pounds per annum, and that this excess arises chiefly from the item of wages; paid persons doing all the scrubbing, washing, cooking, and even the light work, while the inmates themselves lead lives of listless idleness. A reform is urgently required here.

My visitations were interrupted in October last by illness; but I have during the year inspected the Hospitals and Asylums at the under-mentioned places:—Bathurst, Carcoar, Orange, Wellington, Dubbo, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Scone, Armidale, Tamworth, Murrurundi, Maitland, Morpeth, Newcastle, Mudgee, and Guldong.

I believe that these inspections will bear good fruit, and they appear to be well appreciated by the local Committees; discords *inter se* have been healed—defects in administration, in accommodation, and in drainage, have been brought to notice and immediate efforts made to provide suitable remedies, while the benefits of working on a homogeneous system throughout the Colony by similarity of rules have been pointed out and recognized. I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the urbanity with which the gentlemen forming these Committees have accepted my observations, even when they were the reverse of commendatory.

Hitherto I have refrained from sending in special Reports on these Hospitals, as in most instances it has been the first time they have been visited by a Government Inspector, and their condition and management were found to vary greatly. I left with each a record of my observations, for guidance of the Committee; and before my next annual Report, I will by a second visit be able to ascertain what errors have been remedied and what improvements made. They will then be fairly open to the criticism of the Government.

In my journeys to the before-mentioned towns, I also inspected their Schools of Art and Municipal Free Libraries.

The condition of the former class of Institutions I found to vary much, as regards the support they received from local subscribers; but in one respect they are all alike, inasmuch as at present they are lamentably deficient in carrying out the intentions of the Government, or of those who first originated them, as aids to adult education; although possessing news-rooms and circulating libraries, they have become in the main mere places of popular amusements, the halls having chiefly been let on hire for holding concerts or theatrical representations.

In answer to my inquiries, the Committees of several stated their efforts to improve this condition of things had grown languid from repeated failures; classes for study under a popular form had been opened, but they had withered away; lectures on subjects which should have proved interesting had been delivered, but with attendance which had disheartened both the lecturer and the Committee. In fact the impression was general, that a greater desire for knowledge and a taste for its acquisition would have to be created or grow up in the community before Schools of Art would assume their legitimate character. Even in their present form, however, they possess a certain value—the news-room is much used and a taste for quiet reading acquired, while the entertainments given in their halls are in great measure beyond the influences of the drinking-bar and public-house.

As to the Free Libraries, they are too few to furnish much room for report; but I think in answering all applications, the requirements of the Act should be strictly enforced, and care should be taken that in our smaller towns the Free Libraries do not come into active competition with the Schools of Art Libraries, to the damage of both. They should rather aim at providing books of reference and standard literature than the light reading which is far too frequently met with in the Circulating Libraries attached to the Schools of Art.

I am desirous of drawing the attention of Government to the avoidance of what has been sometimes insisted on, viz., that Government should be represented on the Boards of Management of subsidized Institutions. I cannot see any good likely to result from such policy, for already, as the chief contributor of funds, and with a proper system of inspection, it holds a controlling power. To nominate to the Board of any Society, where its representatives very likely would be in a minority, would not really increase the power of Government, but rather weaken it, by bringing its officer, the Inspector of Public Charities, into possible antagonism with its own nominees, while at the same time Government becomes directly responsible to the public for an administration which it might not approve and had not created.

Before

Before passing to my Report on the individual Institutions, I would remark that a general review of the operations of the past year presents two aspects:—

1st. An increase of applications for admission to the adult Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

2nd. That, with exception of the Industrial Schools and the Benevolent Society, there has been a small reduction in the general average cost per head in the Institutions generally.

The former of these may in some degree be accounted for by the centralizing influences of railway extension, and in part also, as a consequent on the late drought; while the latter furnishes pleasing evidence of more vigour in the internal management.

Before closing my Report, I would again draw the attention of the Government to the desirability of commencing the boarding-out system for children. The concurrent testimony from all quarters bears out the great advantage gained by the children themselves, both in physical strength and moral force. It has been a subject of surprise and disappointment to me that so little interest is taken by the Legislature, as to the best modes (as indicated by modern experiences) of training the children of the State for their duties in after-life.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

### Class I.

#### GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

THE general management of these Asylums is very efficient, and their several internal administrations active and satisfactory. The food is sufficient, well cooked, and of good quality. Nowhere else do I meet with Institutions so clean or in which economy is better carried out.

Their weak point lies in the fact that the inmates possess the power of self-discharge, without being at the same time required to show evidence they no longer are dependent on the Government. As they exert this power generally when resisting authority or to evade some duty, it tends to relax discipline, the more so as they generally immediately afterwards are admitted into some Asylum of their own selection other than the one they left.

During the year past it has been found, in consequence of the large numbers requiring aid, to increase the Asylums from three to four. This has been done by enlarging the Erysipelas Hospital and isolating the cases of that form of disease within special wards.

The following tables give some idea of the working of these Institutions, but the Manager's Report shortly to be published will go into fuller details.

#### HYDE PARK FEMALE ASYLUM, INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

31 December, 1877.—Number of inmates, 260.

1 March, 1878.—Number of inmates, 276.

THIS Asylum is the only one of its class for the admission of women, and has long been over-crowded. It possesses proper accommodation for only 230 inmates, and it is due to the vigilant care of those in charge that the consequences of such excessive numbers have hitherto been avoided. The evil is aggravated by the want of more space for exercise and fresh air—also by the presence in the same building of the offices and barracks of the Immigration Department. In few words, there is not sufficient accommodation for the double purpose to which the building is devoted. No proper classification is possible in the Asylum; and to add to the troubles of the management, cases have sometimes to be admitted not properly coming within its range, till the Institution at Newcastle is able to receive them. Some minor repairs and improvements have added much to the comfort of the inmates during the past year, and also brightened the exterior aspect of the Institution.

#### LIVERPOOL ASYLUM, INFIRM AND DESTITUTE—MALES.

31 December, 1877.—Number of inmates, 713.

1 March, 1878.—Number of inmates, 733.

THIS, our largest pauper Asylum, since the completion of repairs and improvements last year, is now in a very perfect and satisfactory condition. It contains within it a complete hospital of 230 beds. Here are received, in addition to a sufficient number of ordinary admissions to constitute a working staff, all the very aged and infirm who require constant medical care and attendance—chronic forms of disease and convalescents discharged from the Infirmary, who need time to complete their cure or restore their strength.

The management and whole surroundings of this Asylum are very creditable to the Government and the Colony.

PARRAMATTA

## PARRAMATTA ASYLUM FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

31 December, 1877.—Number of inmates, 233.

1 March, 1878.—Number of inmates, 263.

DURING the past year the yard and sheds have been thoroughly repaired and the supply of water increased. Further outlay in improving the kitchen is still urgently requisite. To this Asylum are sent such persons as are not in need of hospital treatment, also those who suffer from rheumatic pains and are desirous of using salt water baths. The Asylum is at present somewhat crowded, but this is the less felt as permission is given to the inmates to wander along the banks of the river during the day, an indulgence often abused—but almost unavoidable under the circumstances.

## ERYSIPELAS HOSPITAL AND MACQUARIE-STREET ASYLUM FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

31 December, 1877.—Number of inmates, 70.

1 March, 1878.—Number of inmates, 93.

THE Erysipelas Hospital has considerably changed its character during the last six or nine months. Founded originally about the end of 1875, for the treatment of erysipelas cases only,—the disease has since been so thoroughly got under, that it became necessary to enlarge the sphere of work and find additional employment for the premises and staff. At the same time a demand for further accommodation in the Asylums for Infirm and Destitute was urgent, which the Government have here met. An isolated ward (male and female) of the Erysipelas Hospital is devoted to its original purpose; the building otherwise has been thoroughly cleaned, the services of the Medical Officer retained, and the accommodation greatly extended. To it are sent erysipelas and cancer cases, sores, &c., and generally all ailments requiring medical treatment and attendance or supervision of a trained hospital nurse. Only ninety-two cases of erysipelas were admitted during the year 1877, all of which were treated successfully. Some of the patients continued in the Asylum and have since died from senile decay or other causes.

## RETURNS, Government Asylums, Infirm and Destitute.

	Hyde Park Asylum.	Parramatta Asylum.	Liverpool Asylum.	Erysipelas Hospital, and Macquarie-street Asylum.	Total.
Admitted.....	284	380	927	*222	1,813
Discharged.....	220	328	705	147	1,400
Died.....	75	59	170	†15	329
In house, Jan., 1877.	272	240	663	10	1,185
31 Dec., 1877.....	261	233	715	70	1,279

\* Erysipelas cases, 92; of these 13 were females.

† 3 of the 15 deaths were women in erysipelas wards.

Average numbers maintained throughout year, 1,295. Average cost in three older Asylums, £14-17 per head, exclusive of repairs and improvements to buildings. Average cost in Erysipelas Hospital Asylum not yet correctly ascertained, but will shortly appear in Manager's Report.

## Class II.

## COMPARISON of Expenditure at various Juvenile Institutions, year ending 31 December, 1877.

	No.	Salaries.		Maintenance.		Clothing.		Extras.		Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d. Per head.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. Per head.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. Per head.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Protestant Orphan School..	252	1,149 0 0	4 11 3	1,604 5 5	6 7 6	424 7 10	1 13 8	713 8 3	2 16 7	*15 8 10
Roman Catholic Orphan School ..	322	1,171 0 0	3 10 10	2,169 18 2	6 14 9½	796 1 9	2 9 5½	530 19 10	1 12 11	14 7 11½
Female Industrial School, Biloela	82	690 0 0	8 8 3½	1,190 8 6	14 10 4	402 7 5	4 18 1½	194 2 8	2 7 4½	30 4 1½
Nautical School Ship "Vernon" ..	99	1,819 11 2	18 3 11	1,152 15 4	11 10 7	273 5 6	2 14 8	524 2 0	5 6 9	†37 15 11
Randwick .. .. .	563	2,222 13 10	3 18 5	3,172 13 8	5 11 9	1,425 13 0	2 10 2	2,073 7 2	3 13 0	‡15 13 2

\* Item clothing shows stock run down and will increase next year. Salary item high, owing to small numbers as compared with Nos. 2 and 5.

† About £2 may be deducted from this as for repairs, leaving cost £35 15s 7d

‡ Education forms an item £319 3s. 4d. not being included in salaries. Medical offices included in salaries. Maintenance too low in character.

## ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

ALTHOUGH I am aware that it is considered by many persons that the existence of sectarian Institutions wholly supported by Government is at variance with its declared intention and rule, I would yet venture to suggest that our two Orphanages have been so economically managed as to have founded for themselves a claim on the sympathy of the State, and that in amalgamating them with a view to remove the alleged inconsistency nothing would be gained in economy, while by massing in too great numbers positive evil would result to the children they contain.

It should further be remembered these children have become *protégés* of the Government, not from the neglect or wrong-doing of their parents; they occupy altogether a peculiar position, and I think should be retained as nearly as possible amid surrounding influences akin to those they would have met with had their parents been spared to them.

Should

Should the system known as the "boarding-out" come to be adopted in the Colony and prove successful, a day may arrive when the whole of the juvenile Institutions will have to be remodelled; but till such period arrives I would deprecate any amalgamation of our Orphanages.

In two matters it seems to me both Institutions are capable of improvement,—

- 1st. Their educational system should be brought into closer agreement with the other Denominational Schools of the Colony, which may be done without interfering with or infringing upon the special religious training which the children could obtain as members of a household.
- 2nd. During the last year of the child's life in the Institution, its attention should be carefully directed to acquiring such habits and knowledge as will best assist it for entering on its apprenticeship. I mean the boys should be taught the rudiments of a technical education, and the girls be trained properly for domestic service, including principles of cookery, &c. The transition at present is too violent; the child becomes disheartened or disgusted and irritable, while the employer, despairing of moulding such unpromising material, perhaps loses temper, and mutual antipathy is the result.

#### PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE average numbers in the Institution are not quite equal to last year, being 252 against 255. The actual number of children within the Orphanage taxes its capacity to the utmost. There are about thirty children now in the Benevolent Asylum, and ineligible for Randwick, who have been for months awaiting admission.

During my visits of inspection I have had every reason to feel satisfied with the cleanliness and good order maintained, while the bright and cheerful appearance of the children admirably illustrate the care bestowed upon them.

With the exception of a few cases of ophthalmia, imported from Sydney, the general health of the children has been uniformly good throughout the year past; nor are there any deaths to report.

The yearly average cost has been reduced from £17 Os. 4d. to £15 8s. 10d., but this advantage disappears on examination, as it is due to one item only—clothing,—so that it points rather to the using up of stock in hand than to any real reduction of expense in management.

The introduction of gas has evidently had the effect of raising the cost of lighting from 1s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per head—gas in Parramatta costing 14s. per 1,000 cubic feet.

Subjoined are Tables setting forth changes and estimates of the year 1877.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent neglect this Institution has experienced at the hands of the Government, and its long over-crowded condition, I would state I have formed a very favourable opinion of the administrative ability of its local management.

The clean, healthy appearance of the children, their liveliness, and the good understanding which exists between them and their guardians, furnish abundant evidence of kindly sympathetic care.

On 31st December, 1877, the number in Institution was 331.

The average numbers throughout the year was equal to 322.

The average cost per head, £14 7s. 11.

The general health of the children has been excellent, no epidemic disease having shown itself during the year.

Four deaths took place:—One cholera; two decline; one hip disease.

#### PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

##### CHANGES DURING 1877.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of children in Institution, 31st December, 1876.....	165	90
Admitted—34 boys, 13 girls; re-admitted, 1 boy	35	13
	200	103
Apprenticed—11 boys, 8 girls; re-apprenticed, 1 boy; discharged, 12 boys, 11 girls; died, nil.....	24	19
Remaining in Institution 31st December, 1877...	176	84

##### REVENUE DURING 1877.

	£	s.	d.
From parents, for maintenance of children .....	36	5	2
Sale of pigs.....	6	12	0
	42	17	2

1,239 articles of clothing, &c., made during 1877.  
12,089 do. repaired do.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL.

##### CHANGES DURING 1877.

	Boys.	Girls.
Number of children in Institution, 31st December, 1876.....	186	145
Admitted.....	47	39
	233	184
Apprenticed—15 boys, 9 girls; discharged, 32 boys, 24 girls; died, 2 boys, 2 girls.....	49	35
Remaining in school, 31 December, 1877 .....	184	149
Average daily number .....	183	140

##### REVENUE DURING 1877.

From parents .....	} No returns made.
farm .....	

PROTESTANT

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

AVERAGE cost in detail for the year 1877.

Year.	Average number of children.	Salaries.		Maintenance.		Clothing.		Furniture.		Crockery, Hardware, &c.		Fuel.		Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowance to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.		School Books.		Medicine.		Total. Average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.		
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
1876	255	1,188 19 4	4 10 0	1,623 6 5	6 8 4	852 8 10	3 7 5	....	....	88 14 4	5 5	99 1 2	7 9	21 5 2	1 8	25 2 7	1 11	263 11 9	1 0 10	125 11 5	9 11	48 12 0	3 10	15 14 0	1 3	17 0 4		
1877	252	1,149 0 0	4 11 3	1,804 5 5	6 7 6	424 7 10	1 13 8	....	....	83 11 6	6 7	103 19 6	8 3	71 3 3	5 8	22 6 9	1 9	211 10 3	0 16 9	150 0 0	11 10	48 16 6	3 11	22 0 6	1 9	15 8 10		

Master allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters. Schoolmaster allowed £35 per annum in lieu of quarters and £45 per annum in lieu of rations. First teacher allowed £35 per annum in lieu of rations and quarters.

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE, PARRAMATTA.

STATEMENT showing average cost per head in detail for the year 1877, not including expenses incurred through Colonial Architect's Department for buildings and repairs.

Salaries.		Maintenance.		Clothing.		Household Utensils and Furniture.		Crockery.		Fuel.		Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowances to Officers in lieu of Ration.		School Books.		Medicines.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of buildings, repairs, and improvements.
At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.	At per head.								
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
1,171 0 0	3 10 10	2,169 18 2	6 14 9½	796 1 9	2 9 5½	61 14 4	0 3 10	21 13 9	0 1 4	104 8 7	0 6 5½	54 16 0	0 3 4½	24 14 3½	0 1 6½	129 0 7	0 8 0	.....	.....	80 0 0	0 4 11½	54 12 3½	0 3 4½	14 7 11

1 girl died of cholera. 1 boy had been ailing for years; he had hip disease. 1 girl died from decline. 1 boy died from decline.

## BILOELA FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THIS Institution has slightly increased in numbers during the past year, and presents a daily average throughout the twelve months of 82.

The health of the inmates has been exceedingly good, and their conduct with a few trifling exceptions has been most satisfactory.

Certain long-required improvements in the repairs of the officers' quarters have been recently made, but the cottage occupied by the Matron remains as before, and is in a very neglected state.

I would take this opportunity respectfully to urge on the Government a decision of the question whether the school be moved or remain *in situ*; if the latter, the character of the building should be entirely changed. There can be no difference of opinion as to the impropriety of rearing children, themselves innocent of crime, amid all the surroundings of a prison.

A small sum should also be expended on the play-ground. At present there is no shelter from high winds, sun, or rain—no swings or other means of amusement.

I would particularly call attention to what seems to me the excessive cost of maintaining this Institution, the more so as I deem it in large measure uncalled for, and have certain remedies to suggest whereby a material reduction could be made.

Comparing this Institution with others, such as the Randwick Asylum and Parramatta Orphanages, two items of cost stand out in disagreeable contrast—maintenance, that is food cost, and salaries. To a blunder in the manner in which the contracts are made I attribute the former item, while the latter is due to the small numbers within the Institution and the excessively large staff maintained.

By making a more rigid classification of the girls, and separating to some extent the seniors, I believe it would be quite possible, with advantage, to place the younger boys now on board the "Vernon" in the Institution. Certain modifications would at the same time of course be necessary in the managing staff, but its aggregate cost need not be materially increased.

At the same time, household training on more systematic plan should be taught the senior girls, by which means not only would expense be saved, but steady habits of industry be inculcated, so that there would be less liability of relapses taking place among such girls as have come into the Institution at an advanced age.

	Expenditure.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Items—Salaries.....	655	0	0			
Extra allowance to laundress.....	35	0	0			
					690	0
Contingencies—						
Maintenance (rations) .....	1,190	8	6			
Clothing, &c. ....	402	7	5			
Crockery .....	9	9	1			
Ironmongery, bedsteads, &c. ...	77	11	9			
Books and stationery .....	8	18	10			
Medicine and medical comforts	30	4	0			
All other items.....	67	19	0			
					1,786	18
						7
					£2,476	18
						7

Average number of inmates during year, 82.

Average cost per head, £30 4s. 1½d., exclusive of Medical Officer and payments to Colonial Architect's department for repairs, &c.

The actual numbers in Institution on 15 February were 86, classified as regards age as below:—

20	aged from	4 to	7 years
20	"	"	7 to 12 "
12	"	"	12 to 15 "
34	"	"	15 to 17 "

Eleven girls have been apprenticed this year, but I have no means of knowing how they have prospered.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

I HAVE pleasure in testifying to the cleanliness, order and smartness of the boys on board, and to the excellent health in which they are kept; also to the efficient and yet kindly discipline maintained by Captain Mein and his officers.

This said, I fear little remains for me to record in favour of the Institution.

So far as proving a source of supply to our mercantile marine, or the giving a handicraft training to the children, I think it may be admitted the Nautical School Ship has proved a failure.

That it is so is no fault of those in charge, seeing that with few exceptions experience of similar Institutions in the Mother Country points in the same direction.

As I quoted last year in my Report, the Inspector of Industrial Schools in England, after a careful survey of many such Institutions, declares it to be a mistake to place a number of young children on board a training ship. He says, such Institutions should be limited to older boys, say from 12 to 15 or 16 years of age, who have selected the sea for a career. The younger children, he goes on to say, are better on shore in primary schools.

In this Colony we have not as yet a sufficient supply of suitably aged youths wherewith to fill a vessel or warrant such an expenditure. Captain Mein also convincingly shows the boys learn little at trades, merely taking them up *pro tem.*, in general for the purpose of evading ship duty, and that afterwards difficulty is sometimes experienced in apprenticing these boys to tradesmen, from the fact that they have no homes, but require to be boarded with their employers.

Having failed both as a naval school and a work-shop, it is painful to add, the prospect does not materially brighten with those boys who select a country life, I mean in making any adequate return commensurate with the exceptional outlay bestowed on them. After for years costing the State at the rate of (say) £35 per head per annum, they disappear at best as farm drudges, or worse still return to the dangerous influences whence from a time they were rescued at such large cost, being unconditionally discharged



The particulars of Administration for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877, are as follows:—

## EXPENDITURE FOR 1877.

Salaries and Wages... ..	£	s.	d.
" of Accountant and Clerk .....	1,702	14	2
" of Chaplains and Medical Officer .....	319	19	8
" of Chaplains and Medical Officer .....	280	0	0
Payments on account of Education .....	319	3	4
Salaries and commission to Collectors .....	305	4	4
Buildings and improvements .....	2,148	7	3
Maintenance .....	5,161	3	2
Printing Annual Report, stationery, postage, advertising, &c. ...	383	2	7
Premium of Insurance on £19,000 .....	31	0	0
Payments on account of gratuities to Apprentices, for good conduct... ..	109	0	0
Interest account on overdraft .....	134	9	5
Miscellaneous expenses .....	148	11	0
	£ 11,042	14	11

The daily average number of children during the year was 568, and the cost per head, £19 8s. 9d.

## AVERAGE cost per head in detail, for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

Year.	Average number of children.	Salaries.		Maintenance.		Clothing.		Fuel.		Lighting.		Forage.	
		Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.
1876 .....	589	£ 3,591 12 0	£ 6 1 11½	£ 2,970 19 2	£ 5 0 10½	£ 2,084 6 10	£ 3 10 9	£ 270 16 3	£ 0 9 2½	£ 63 12 0	£ 0 2 2	£ 368 4 0	£ 0 12 6
1877 .....	568	2,222 13 10	3 18 5	3,172 13 8	5 11 9	1,425 13 0	2 10 2	223 3 2	0 7 10½	25 18 0	0 0 10½	95 8 11	0 3 4

Year.	Incidental.		Education.		Medicine.		Ironmongery and Furniture.		Miscellaneous.		Buildings and Improvements.	
	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.	Total.	Rate per head.
1876 .....	£ 840 6 11	£ 1 8 7	£ 60 1 6	£ 0 2 2	£ 90 4 9	£ 0 3 3	£ 382 2 6	£ 0 13 0½	£ 242 7 9	£ 0 8 2½	£ 638 13 8	£ 1 1 6½
1877 .....	877 6 11	1 10 10½	319 3 4	0 11 2½	89 6 2	0 3 1½	129 0 3	0 4 6	314 0 5	0 11 1	2,148 7 3	3 15 7½

Total average cost per head, exclusive of buildings, repairs, or improvements... .. £15 13 1¼  
Gross cost .. .. .. 19 8 9

## Numerical returns for year:—

On 31st December, 1876, there were 331 boys; 217 girls. Total, 548.

## Admitted during 1877:—

From parents and guardians .....	37 boys.	28 girls.	
By Government order from Benevolent Asylum... ..	51	47	
	88	75	= 163
			711
Discharged... ..	29	25	
Apprenticed to subscribers .....	41	35	
Deaths .....	1	2	
	71	62	= 133

Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1877 ... 348 boys. 230 girls = 578 total.

Average number throughout year, 568.

The training of the children continues to be too mechanical.

With the exception of those who are retained as apprentices within the Institution, the children have scant opportunity of either learning domestic duties, or of being accustomed by an easy gradation to the life of active work which awaits them the moment they quit the shelter of the Asylum. To all children the transition is somewhat violent, on first quitting home for service, but to the Asylum child it must be especially so, from its ignorance of the common things of daily life, and its inaptitude to pick up ideas. It has been so trained into a condition of passive receptivity that in most cases it has ceased to observe, much less to pick up knowledge for itself.

Labour-saving implements—steam kitchens and laundries—only aggravate the evil. I quite see the difficulty the Directors have to contend against, and would suggest a compromise.

Let the attention and part of the time of the senior children, for the six months prior to apprenticeship, be directed to learning to make themselves useful by assisting in the work of the Institution—let them be taught to do this work by proper methods, and let their reading and instruction generally be turned in a similar direction.

Formerly, when what was called industrial training was in vogue, an endeavour was made to turn out infant farmers and tradesmen, and school teaching was in great measure neglected. The result, as might have been expected, was a failure in both—now, it appears to me, there is danger of tending too much in an opposite direction.

An Asylum child, by its regularity of attendance between the ages of 5 to 12½ years, may stand on an educational advantage over the home child of an artisan or labourer, but will be sadly deficient in that knowledge, other than of books, which is so essential to the well-being and intelligence of a child; there is a great absence of household or domestic habits in the former, which in the latter are picked up almost insensibly, but which goes to make it "useful" and able to take up work when required, without experiencing that feeling of irksomeness and dissatisfaction sure to result from the system pursued in Asylums.

Again, I acknowledge the difficulty of being able to manage so large a number of children so as to bring about this desirable end; nor can it be accomplished at once, but it should never be lost sight of by the Directors of this and other kindred Institutions—and they should order their households so as to aim at this result.

Something might also be done towards it by the books used by the elder children being selected with a view to supply some of the mental deficiencies which inevitably result from the isolated life within an Asylum.

In closing this Report, I am happy to state that a very marked improvement in the intelligence and mental activity of the children is apparent—dating, I believe, from the time their schooling was more regular and of improved quality.

#### SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

REFERRING to the 33rd Annual Report of this Institution, I observe the number of patients who have been accommodated within the wards during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1877, has amounted to 2,232; of these, 1,190 were medical, and 1,032 surgical cases. In addition, 1,411 accident cases were treated by the resident medical staff, but were not admitted.

The deaths within the hospital numbered 275; of these, 50 died within a short time of their admission.

Out-door dispensary relief was, during same period, given to 6,415 cases, of whom 801 were visited at their own homes.

10,058 persons in all have thus in one way or other received benefit from this Institution.

The funds have been aided by—

Contributions from paying patients ... ..	£122	10	3
Voluntary offering from out-door patients ... ..	64	14	5
Subscriptions and donations ... ..	2,863	19	3
Legacies and interest ... ..	971	18	4
Pupils' fees ... ..	28	7	0
			<hr/>
	£ 4,051	9	3
Government grant in aid, pound to pound...£3,231	18	3	
Payment for paupers, at 2/3 ... 5,479	2	0	
Subsidy for nursing staff ... 482	0	0	
			<hr/>
	9,192	0	3
			<hr/>
Total ... ..	£13,243	9	6

Amount of reserved fund at command of Committee, £16,000.

It will be observed that the number admitted by Government order still continues to be very large, and bears an altogether unwarrantable proportion to the paying patients.

This fact seems to call for adaptation of the scheme suggested with regard to country hospitals in the first part of this Report, whereby the element of self-support will be more largely encouraged and insisted on; the patient paying one shilling per diem and the Government an equal sum.

It is gratifying to observe that the principle of recognition of and return for aid afforded by the Infirmary has existed among the out-door patients to extent of £64 14s. 5d. by their voluntary offerings.

The average cost on those received within the wards throughout the year 1877 has been £53 on 176 head, as against £45 on 220 head in 1876, when the old buildings were occupied.

On the 31st December last there were in the temporary pavilion and south wing 167 patients, nearly every bed being occupied.

The Government is now solicited to provide funds to supplement £15,000 in the hands of the Trustees, for the purpose of demolishing the old Infirmary and erecting new and permanent buildings possessed of all modern appliances on the site.

The exact position and size of these new buildings is not decided on, and will require the sanction of Government, but a hospital to be thoroughly efficient and capable of economical management should contain at least 250 beds.

The Prince Alfred Hospital it is expected will be ready for occupation in about a year, and the question has been raised whether the elder Institution should not give way and resolve itself into merely a Receiving House and accident wards subsidiary to the newer hospital.

In determining the future of the Sydney Infirmary, several points suggest themselves as worthy consideration:—

- 1st. The extreme convenience of the situation to the honorary medical staff, as well as to a large portion of the general public.
- 2nd. Will the densely populated northern portion of the city and suburbs, the rapidly increasing North Shore residents, and the dwellers around the harbour and the shipping generally, be willing to forego a convenience they have so long enjoyed, and send their sick to the southern end of the city?
- 3rd. Experience last year shows us a hospital holding 220 beds cost £45 per bed; that this year, in reducing the beds to 176, the cost rose per bed to £53; and it is estimated that by increasing to 250, the cost could be lowered to (say) £40; I therefore think it a mistake to propose a small hospital.
- 4th. If payments be more insisted on, and paying wards established, a large number of persons would gladly avail themselves of hospital advantages who now are practically shut out, but yet can ill afford private nursing or medical attendance; and were such to use the hospitals in the future, the area of the benefits conferred by these Institutions would be largely extended, and both the Infirmary and the Prince Alfred Hospital find full occupation.

BENEVOLENT

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

In making the following observations, I would wish it remembered I draw a wide and distinct line of difference between the manner in which the Society conducts the internal administration of its Institution and the position it has assumed towards the public through the Government.

I see much to approve, and but little cause for objection (except it may be on the score of economy) in the management of this Institution; but on the other hand, I must protest against a Society styled "Benevolent" continuing to hoard up so large an amount of the funds committed to it, and merely disbursing year after year, on its own very high terms, the money it draws from the public revenue, supplemented in a small degree by annual subscriptions.

This circumstance appears to me so anomalous that last year I drew attention to it in my Report; but although I have reason to suppose some minor objections, pointed out at the same time, have been or are about to be rectified, yet on this more important matter no evidence of change has reached me. I therefore again call public attention to the fact.

Another point almost equally deserving of notice is, whether Government should any longer submit to pay the high rates it has been doing in the Lying-in Hospital and for deserted women, £7 and £6 10s. per quarter respectively. I have urged that retrenchment here is quite possible and ought to be insisted on. I cannot indeed see why this particular branch of the public charity should form an exception to what ought to be the general rule of Government contributing pound to pound in aid of the efforts of the respective Societies undertaking charitable work. Country Benevolent Societies are so treated, and not one of them occupies pecuniarily so advantageous a position as the Sydney Benevolent Society, possessed as it is of a handsome income from accumulated funds chiefly derived from Government liberality in the past, and having a large circumjacent population to which it can appeal.

Were greater stringency exercised by the Government, I have no doubt private subscriptions would be more sought for and would largely increase. At present it is as regards expenditure chiefly a Government-paid Institution, and being so regarded by the outside public carries little interest, and hence the meagre state of its subscription list.

The accompanying Tables exhibit the operations of the Society during the year 1877, and show also approximately its pecuniary position:—

## ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, Benevolent Society, for year 1877.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th December, 1876 ...	2	64	194
Admitted during the year ...		198	269
Births ...			151
	<u>2</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>614</u>
		Women.	Children.
Discharged with permission ...		195	262
Transferred to Randwick ...			98
Expelled ...		1	1
Absconded ...		7	4
Died ...		5	40
To Police ...		4	3
To Protestant Orphan School ...			15
		<u>212</u>	<u>423</u>
	<u>2</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>191</u>

remaining in the Institution, 30 December, 1877.

Lying-in Hospital.—An isolating ward connected with this branch of the Society's work is imperatively required, as was proved last year in a case of erysipelas (after confinement), which terminated fatally. Accouched—41 married women, 128 single. Affiliations of children very few whilst mothers are inmates of the Institution.

## INCOME for 1877.

Received from Government—			
For maintenance, women and children ...	£4,006	4	9
For out-door relief ...	500	0	0
By fines from Police Benches ...	475	1	3
	<u>4,981</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
Received from public subscriptions ...	531	9	6
Donations ...	20	13	4
Interest on Funded Capital ...	1,290	17	10
		<u>£6,824</u>	<u>6 8</u>

## EXPENDITURE.

Paid buildings and repairs ...	388	13	10
„ out-door relief ...	743	1	4
„ salaries, maintenance, &c., a/c. ...	4,714	11	7
		<u>£5,846</u>	<u>6 9</u>
Balance to carry to Reserved Fund or Capital ...		977	19 11
		<u>£6,824</u>	<u>6 8</u>

## Property of Society—

Land at Banks Town ...	480	0	0*
Government Debentures ...	3,000	0	0
Bank deposits ..	20,744	7	9
Wood's Legacy ...	500	0	0
		<u>£24,724</u>	<u>7 9</u>

\* This Estimate is much below the present value of the land.

It

It will be observed that the average number of children has been very high. I think this feature very objectionable. Government last year intimated its wish that the drafts to Randwick and other Asylums be frequent; but hitherto this has not been carried out as it should have been. As soon as it is decided that a child is to come under the Government care, and has attained the requisite age, and can be removed with safety to itself or without endangering those amongst whom it is going to be admitted, by conveying infectious or contagious disease, it ought at once to be transferred to the Asylum for which it may be designated, and the Government should see that room is provided therein for its reception.

During all last year and to the present time there have been a number of children who ought to have been forwarded to the Protestant Orphanage, but who cannot be received for lack of accommodation.

Sore eyes from colds, and some cases of ophthalmia of a more serious character, have given considerable trouble during the last twelve months; and unless greater precautions are taken by removals and separations, this form of sickness threatens to become chronic in the Institution among the children. Otherwise the health of the inmates generally has been good.

The deaths amount to five women and forty children,—a considerable number in itself, but not to be wondered at when it is borne in mind how many children suffer from constitutional debility or hereditary taint. It is much to say in favour of the Institution that such cases receive the most watchful care, and that in my frequent visits to the Asylum I have never detected a single instance of neglect or harsh usage of a child by an attendant, although I have witnessed the gradual wasting away of more than one baby under the indifference of its own mother, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Matron.

#### ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The first feature which calls for remark is the favourable contrast which the support of this Institution bears to some others which make heavier drafts upon Government funds.

The subscriptions and donations for the year to 30 September last from the general public amount to the goodly sum of £1,809 3s. 2d., as against only £450 from Government. Besides the above, the friends of the inmates contributed towards schooling and clothing no less than £563 19s., of which £433 12s. 9d. was for the former purpose.

The Queensland and Tasmanian Governments, where similar Institutions do not yet exist, recognize the value of the Society, and aid its funds to extent of £74 each annually—having, by arrangement, the right to forward children to be educated here, and guaranteeing their return. Of course it must be borne in mind that the parents of many of the children are in fair or moderate circumstances, enabling the Directors to insist on the return of all or a portion of their expenses. Still they are deserving of no little credit for their success in placing the Institution on so satisfactory a financial basis.

The cost of maintenance is moderate when it is remembered that the numbers are small, and that the afflictions under which the the inmates labour demand more attendance, and that the special educational requirements involve a greater expense than with ordinary children.

Another feature is the improvement in the external appearance of the Institution, which has occasioned an exceptional outlay of more than £800, paid out of income and the savings of past years.

It is satisfactory to observe endeavour seems to be made to keep up with modern appliances, and to assimilate the teaching within the Institution to that of the Public Schools, by the adoption, so far as their peculiar circumstances will permit, of the Australian editions of their class books.

A Ladies' Visiting Committee carries on energetic work, apparently in perfect harmony, with the local management.

No trades are taught, but the domestic work of the establishment is done by the pupils, chiefly the deaf mutes.

#### Abstract.—Statement of accounts, &c.

Number of inmates on 30 September, 1877	...	...	...	...	70
Average number during year	...	...	...	...	73

Average cost per head, equal to £23; exclusive of repairs, &c., to buildings, which amounted to £252 3s. 3d.

1877.	Income.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sep. 30.—Subscriptions and donations for twelve months from public		1,809	3	2			
School fees and clothing paid for...		563	19	0			
					2,373	2	2
Government aid					450	0	0
					£2,823	2	2

Legacies for Building Fund and Endowment were also received during the year, amounting to £1,050.

#### Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	or	£	s.	d.	per head
Salaries	750	17	0		10	5	4	
Maintenance	549	13	6	„	7	10	0	„
Clothing	211	7	11	„	2	19	0	„
Fuel, light, and medicine	68	16	0	„	0	18	8	„
Books and stationery	64	12	6	„	0	17	6	„
Incidentals	35	6	6	„	0	9	6	„
	£1,680	13	5		£22	19	0	
Repairs, additions, and improvements								£252 3 3

## SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

I DESIRE to draw attention to the course this Society has recently struck out for itself. A considerable sum of money is being raised, and has been supplemented by Government, for the purpose of entirely remodelling the Institution. Large additions are being made to the premises, which will include a Working Men's College, Chemical Laboratory, and Lecture Room, and a very complete set of class rooms. It is also proposed to reconstruct the present interior, and so improve and enlarge the library and reading room as to make it worthy of the senior Institution of its class and the metropolitan city.

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878.

[1s.]

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

(CHARGES AGAINST GATEKEEPER.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 February, 1878.*

The Secretary, Sydney Infirmary, to The Under Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney Infirmary, 19 February, 1878.

I have been desired to inform you that at a meeting held on Monday, 18th instant, Dr. Arthur Renwick in the chair, the House Committee investigated the case stated in a letter which appeared in the *Echo* of the 11th instant, under the signature of "P.G.," wherein it was alleged that a person whose toe had been crushed had his toe-nail torn out by the gatekeeper.

In addition to the gentleman who occupied the chair there were also present Drs. Charles McKay and F. H. Quaife.

The witnesses examined were as follow, viz., Peter J. Gaudon, the writer of the letter; W. J. Rowe, the patient whose toe-nail had been removed; William Howley, gatekeeper and dresser; and C. G. W. Marsden, the resident surgeon.

The Committee, after carefully reviewing the evidence taken, passed unanimously the appended resolutions, and a copy of the evidence taken, with the testimonials of the dresser, accompanying this letter.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. D. RUSSELL,

Secretary.

P.S.—In addition to the professional gentlemen mentioned as present during the examination Messrs. Chapman, Josephson, Senior, Street, Cane, and Alger were also in attendance.

"Resolved, after consideration of the case referred to by the *Echo* of 11th February instant, and after having examined all the persons concerned, we are of opinion that the language in which the complaint was couched was unwarranted, as the writer of the letter admitted in evidence.

"We are further of opinion that in so trifling a matter as the removal of a loose toe-nail the dresser, who receives an extra allowance for such duties, and who is only authorized to act in minor cases, in the absence of the house surgeon, was justified in performing the same, and we find that the *operation*, if the removal of a loose toe-nail may be so called, was properly and successfully performed.

"It was further resolved that a copy of the evidence be forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and a copy of the testimonials of the dresser."

Evidence taken in the examination of Peter J. Gaudon, William J. Rowe, William Howley, and Dr. C. G. W. Marsden, in reference to a case which appeared in a letter to the *Echo* of the 11th February, 1878, and signed "P.G.," reflecting on the Gatekeeper of the Sydney Infirmary.

18 February, 1878.

Peter Joseph Gaudon, clerk to Mr. Salisbury, fresh food and milk contractor, examined:—

WROTE letter to *Echo* which appeared on Monday last, concerning an operation performed in his presence on a man whom he brought to Infirmary; thinks it is about two months ago since he brought the man; drove him in a cab to Infirmary, and he was taken to one of the rooms about 12 o'clock; saw person whom he took to be the Doctor, who asked them into room, and telling the man to take off his sock, raised the nail, making blood flow, and with a pair of pliers, without further notice, tore the nail off; the toe was swollen, but the nail did not appear crushed; just after toe was bandaged, a gentleman came in and asked what was the matter; the person said, "only a broken toe," or something of that kind; witness then thought he was not a surgeon; the patient came repeatedly after to be dressed; the reason why he

allowed such time to elapse before publishing the letter, which was directed from the Fresh Food and Ice Company's Works, was, that he showed it to Mr. Salisbury who said "Do not publish it as it will prejudice me when I tender for the milk supply," so the letter was withheld till the day of the annual meeting; thought that was the best day for its insertion; knew the Committee had no time to reply; Mr. Salisbury objected to my publishing the letter; the name of injured person is W. J. Rowe; he is not present. (Examination here adjourned till 4 o'clock for the attendance of W. J. Rowe, whom Mr. Gaudon undertook to have in attendance.)

*Peter J. Gaudon*, examined, stated that Rowe complained that the doctor was using bluestone, and he was getting worse; asked him for the name of the doctor, and he came back and told me it was the gatekeeper; it appeared to him that Rowe was in danger of losing his toe; was not aware that the house doctor had superintended the dressing; asked Rowe if the same man attended him, and he said "Yes, always the same man"; never came with Rowe after the first day; gatekeeper did not tell us he was not a doctor, but took us to a back room and tore the nail off roughly; saw the toe before Rowe was brought to Infirmary, the nail did not appear to be detached; as to what he meant by toe being crushed, it was simply a general kind of expression, the foot was swollen, the effect of a wheel going over it; could not say whether bones were broken; said what he did in the *Echo*, because they were simply his own impressions; the public had nothing to do with his impressions; declined any further explanation; of his own personal knowledge knew nothing of the Institution; "have heard things about it"; had no other foundation for saying what he did against Institution; there has nothing of his own knowledge happened to justify the expressions he used; as for his remarks about the room and the "unmistakable evidences of operations dire, &c.," the room appeared to be filthy and unfit for any patient to be taken to; from the appearance of the wall and sofa he believed he saw traces of "operations dire, &c.," the first letter was written some little time after the occurrence, and headed "Fresh Food and Ice Company's Works"; showed it to Mr. Salisbury, who told him it would injure him, and asked him not to publish it; the second letter was written on his own responsibility, and signed, giving his own private address; seeing the annual meeting coming on thought it was a good opportunity to cause an inquiry to be made; is aware that Mr. Salisbury did not get the contract for milk, which was settled in the interval between the letters; showed the letter to Mr. Salisbury because it was one of his men who was injured—this was not the published letter; the second letter was written on the 11th inst.; wrote to Editor of *Echo*, asking him to insert it as the annual meeting took place that evening; knew that I could communicate with the committee; am sorry now I wrote to the paper; the injury to man's toe took place a little more than two months ago; I found out only a few days ago that the person who operated was the gatekeeper; the purport of complaint in first letter was the rough treatment; inquired of Rowe each time I saw him how he got on; he complained that the treatment caused him a deal of pain and he asked Rowe the doctor's name; gave a donation to the poor-box after the operation; am positive Rowe did not express his gratitude just after operation; am willing to modify my statements, but believe the room was just as stated; saw the operation; nail was sunk into the flesh, not hanging loose; gatekeeper raised up nail forcibly and the blood came out, then taking the pliers and inserting them under it, took off nail in one pull; this occupied about as much time as it takes in telling you of it; before the operation it looked all black under the nail; did not ask why such force was used; felt sick when he saw it done; have not very strong nerves; used the quotation "Operations dire, &c.," because it came into his mind at the time and seemed an appropriate one; Rowe said he would not come any more to be dressed as he was getting worse, and having bluestone put on, and altogether the treatment was rough, but believes he came until he was cured.

*William James Rowe*, examined: Remembers being brought to the Infirmary in November last; was taken into one of the rooms for operation; a wheel went over his toe with cart of milk, weighing about 4 cwt.; it crushed his foot and blood oozed out of nail; a person told him to come in and pull off his sock; he got hold of the nail with an instrument and one side of the nail being loose blood run out of it; got hold of it with pair of pliers and pulled it off very quickly; he had to shut his eyes; the man began at one side; the side the wheel went over; he did not use a knife to detach the remainder of the nail; the nail came off without cutting; the inner side came off last; when he took his sock off he noticed it was commencing to look black and swell; when he first used the forceps and let the blood out it gave him little pain; what he calls bad treatment was that he took off the lint without wetting it; have no recollection of any other gentlemen being present at the dressings; came subsequently every day and same man dressed me; fourteen or fifteen days altogether I came; no one saw my toe but Howley; one day, about two or three days after the accident, Howley called another gentleman's attention to me; this person said "I was all right"; my toe has only healed this last fortnight; only took one day's rest after the accident; I sat in the cart all day; I lived at the stables; got into the cart twice a day; only missed one day's work; I had been serving a customer when I met with the accident; the horse started of his own accord; had about 14 quarts of milk in cart; I sat on the cart and the boy served the customers every day while I was lame; the accident happened at 8 o'clock a.m.; do not know what time I called at the hospital; I thought a toe-nail should be taken off by poulticing; never spoke to operator about rough treatment; complained to Mr. Gaudon; did tell Howley I was glad it was getting well; he gave me pain with the bluestone and told Mr. Gaudon so; told him I was treated roughly and could not expect anything else; did not show my toe to any other medical man; put water on it after I left off coming to hospital—putting it under the tap; I also put ointment on it which I bought from Mr. Henry, the chemist; was afraid of a green colour which Howley told me was bluestone; never complained to any one but Mr. Gaudon about my treatment at the Infirmary; I lost a toe-nail once before through a bucket falling on it; the doctor poulticed it; that is the person who operated (pointing to Howley). *In answer to Howley*: I did meet a gentleman in William-street; a medical student; I held up my foot and said it is getting all right; that is some time ago; I dressed it with ointment after Howley finished with me; he did not scrape ointment from my toe with a scalpel; do not think it was the next morning after the accident he drew the house surgeon's attention to it, but cannot say positively.

*William Howley*, examined: I am gatekeeper and dresser to the out-door patients; remember the case well; am in the habit of dressing minor cases when the resident surgeons are out of the way; I do so by the authority of the house surgeons and secretary; have had considerable experience as a dresser at the Gulgong Hospital as wardsman, under Dr. Bennett for nine months, and under Dr. Barnard for six months; I was also assisting in the Military Hospital at West Indies as a dresser; have been 21 months at the Sydney Infirmary;

Infirmary ; one side of the toe-nail was completely loose and bleeding freely ; sock saturated ; thought it a very trifling matter ; it could have been done by any outsider ; did it with forceps ; took the man's toe on my knee and took it off with the greatest ease ; it is a most difficult thing ordinarily to remove a toe-nail and patients often faint ; Mr. Mitchell came in immediately after it was performed ; he is a student ; showed this case afterwards to the house surgeon ; I believe I showed it next morning ; and unless he is called away he sees every case brought for dressing ; it was of so trivial a nature that I did not think it necessary to show it every day to the house surgeon, especially as it progressed so favourably ; the house surgeons have always expressed their satisfaction at my work ; the operation was performed in the usual room for out-door cases ; I did not tear the nail off roughly ; the room was as clean that morning as ever it was and is in same state now ; the Committee raised my salary to perform the duties of dresser ; I never interfere in such cases if the house surgeon is to be had at all ; Rowe laughed when I showed him the nail ; he seemed pleased to have it done so quickly ; I did ask him in a jocular way if he cared to take the nail with him ; he might have had to wait an hour for the house surgeon as he was busily engaged at an operation ; the nail was so loose that it might have been removed by the fingers without the forceps ; I have testimonials as dresser from former employments ; was offered the post of hospital sergeant at the Victoria Barracks, and accepted it, and served to the satisfaction of Dr. Bedford, but gave it up on account of the amount of clerical work.

*Peter J. Gaudon* stated he found out from a gentlemen on the Newtown 'bus, whom he knew to be connected with the Infirmary ; he asked this gentleman the name of the stout person, and described him ; this gentleman told him it was the gatekeeper ; " Oh ! No," I said, " it must be the doctor as he operated " ; " Oh," said he, " he often operates."

*Howley* further states that he informed Mr. Gaudon and Rowe that the house surgeon was engaged at the time.

*Dr. C. G. W. Marsden*, examined: I am the house surgeon ; do not remember this case ; if it had been a case of any importance I would have seen it, as I see all cases of importance in out-door patients every morning ; and the cases are invariably shown to me by Howley the dresser, who acts under my directions ; have a familiar acquaintance with the surgery (the sentence referring to " Operations dire, &c.," was read) ; there is no truth in that statement ; I suppose we see about twenty out-door cases a day in that room, and the room is in a fair state ; I think, as a surgeon, it was a ridiculously simple operation ; it could not have been removed so easily had it not been of a trifling nature.

*Peter J. Gaudon* further stated: I have no malice against this man, and when I heard that his dismissal was asked for in the House I called on the Editor of the *Echo* and said I did not think the case called for the man's dismissal but only some looking after on the part of the officers of the Institution, as I believed the man was simply doing what he was told to do.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

(REPORT OF JUDGE DOWLING ON CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE MATRON AND MASTER OF)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1878.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 9, Votes 43, 19 March, 1878.]*

Sir,

Sydney, 9 February, 1878.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, enclosing original papers and copies of certain charges preferred by Mr. Richard M'Namara, Drill Teacher of the Protestant Orphan School, against the Matron and Master, affecting the general management of that Institution, and requesting me to report on the same. I herewith enclose all the above papers, together with the result of my inquiry.

2. On the 29th ultimo, the Matron, Master, and Mr. M'Namara received from me, respectively, a notice of my intention to commence the inquiry at the Institution on the 31st ultimo, so that when I arrived there they were prepared for my visit. Upon arriving at the Institution, in company with the Matron, Master, and Mr. M'Namara, I at once carefully inspected the whole of the premises. A second and a third inspection were also made by me, accompanied by the same parties, on subsequent days. I also, alone, took the opportunity occasionally of going through the Institution, to inspect not only the buildings, but to ascertain how the several officers performed their duties, and by going amongst the children to see whether they were clean and happy. I deemed it my duty on two occasions to visit the boys' and girls' dining-rooms whilst they were partaking of that meal. I examined almost every officer and servant in the establishment, not merely on the charges preferred as to the management of the Institution, but in reference to such other matters that I thought came within the scope of my authority; such evidence always being given in the presence and hearing of the Matron, Mr. Whitting, and Mr. M'Namara. I did not examine any of the children who are inmates of the Institution, with the exception of one blind person, who is now a woman, and who is retained in the Institution because of that infirmity; nor did I examine any persons who did not belong to the Institution, the names of such not having been mentioned or furnished to me for that purpose by the accuser or accused.

3. Before proceeding to give the result arrived at by me, as to the charges preferred by Mr. M'Namara, it would not be out of place to make the following observations, suggested partly by what I saw, and partly by the examination of the witnesses called.

*a.* The main building, which is occupied by the Matron and the female children, is comparatively old, and it was reported to me that the roof thereof was in a very bad state of repair. In other respects, as far as I could judge from personal observation, a few pounds expended in repairing some dilapidated plaster, &c., would put the buildings in good order and condition. The other buildings are all in excellent order. I cannot speak too highly of the building called the school. The best I can say of it is that it is a model building as a school, and nothing that I have ever seen in the Colony can be compared to it. The boys' wing and the hospital received my special attention, and they also being of modern construction are quite suitable.

*b.* I have already alluded to the fact that the Matron had warning that I had been deputed to hold the inquiry, and therefore it might be assumed by some that extra efforts would be made to put the Institution in good order for my inspection. Here I must do the Matron justice by saying that witnesses who were examined—some friendly to her, and some not so friendly—all freely and candidly admitted that what I saw as to the cleanliness of the buildings, bedding, and children, was a fair specimen of what was the normal state of things in the Institution. I examined very carefully the two dining-rooms, the several dormitories (including those in the hospital), the beds and bedding, and this I did on three different days, and each time I found all I saw scrupulously clean and tidy, and the same may be said of the yard and play-grounds. Indeed I cannot speak too highly of what I did see, and have arrived at the conclusion that the cleanliness of the Institution is highly creditable not only to the Matron but to all those under her.

- c. On the 1st of February I found that there were in the Institution 260 children—176 boys and 84 girls. In hospital there were 17 boys and 14 girls. Four, however, of these were only in bed, and they had only slight ailments, with the exception of a boy who had broken his arm. The other children were suffering from sore eyes. Under letter “b” I have alluded to the hospital dormitories, and do not think it necessary to repeat what I have said. The children, male and female, with the above exceptions, appeared to be in excellent health—tidy and clean; the girls, however, presenting a more clean appearance than the boys, and such is always the case in similar Institutions. I have visited other Institutions during the last month, and these children will bear a most favourable comparison with those I found in the other Institutions, both as to healthy appearance and cleanliness.
- d. I examined many of the witnesses as to whether the children, male and female, were ill-treated by the several officers, and the conclusion I arrive at is that the officers do not punish them more than is necessary, and that even when they require punishment they receive it in a very mild form.
- e. The boys and girls are properly cared for whilst dining, and seemed to have sufficient to eat, especially if one were to judge from their hearty appearance. I examined many of the witnesses as to the diet of the children, and from what was said by them I would suggest that their diet should be oftener changed than it is—in other words, that it should be more varied.
- f. Attached to the Institution there are upwards of 100 acres of land, part of which is cleared and part not. The boys are fond of playing cricket; bats and stumps are found by the Government. The girls, of course, are separated at all times from the boys, and the boys have the means of playing cricket found, yet the girls have no out-door amusements. I would therefore suggest that two or three croquet sets be purchased for the use of the girls. From the evidence given I gather that the children never leave the grounds of the Institution except on Sundays, which they regard as a great boon. I am of opinion that if the children at stated times were allowed to leave the bounds of the Institution, under proper surveillance, the children would be happier, and their health would be improved. I found that the school hours are of similar duration for the elder as well as for the younger. Acting upon the evidence adduced, I would suggest that the younger children be allowed to leave school at 3 o'clock, instead of as heretofore at 4 o'clock.
- g. The Matron stated she was well pleased with all the officers under her, so far as they performed their official duties, not even excepted Mr. M'Namara.
- h. Some of the witnesses, when being examined, were of opinion that the Institution would be better managed were it governed by a Committee of gentlemen; but upon this I have no suggestion to make.

4. I now come to that part of my Report which will show how I dispose of the several charges preferred by Mr. M'Namara. I propose to deal with each charge separately, as I did in the inquiry, by limiting the evidence of each witness to the particular charge under consideration. I must premise that Mrs. Betts had been in charge of the Institution upwards of twenty years, and that her management, as I am informed, met with unqualified approval. I refer to this fact because some of the witnesses called had been in the Institution with her for years, and attempted to draw a comparison between her management and that of Mrs. Pringle.

Mrs. Pringle succeeded Mrs. Betts as Matron two years and ten months ago, and prior to that time had no experience, as she admits, in managing similar Institutions.

Mr. M'Namara, who makes the charges which I have investigated, has been in the Institution for the long period of fifteen years, and even according to Mrs. Pringle has performed his *official duties* faithfully, and to her entire satisfaction. It appears, however, that in December last one of the hospital nurses was observed to be in the family way, and from inquiries made, Mrs. Pringle was startled to find that Mr. M'Namara's name was brought into connection with the nurse in question. An inquiry was held in the matter by the Matron, and some hearsay evidence taken in the absence of Mr. M'Namara. The nurse would not submit to a medical test, and left the Institution.

The evidence and report were forwarded to the Minister, but no further action seems to have been taken as to the inquiry, and Mr. M'Namara still retains his old position. Judging from the letter of the Matron, dated the 26th of December, neither the Matron or Master believed the report (*vide* letter dated 26th December, 1877, herewith returned). This information as to what had previously occurred with regard to Mr. M'Namara was elicited in cross-examination, and was confirmed by the documents forwarded to me.

Mr. M'Namara, on the 15th January, 1878, within a month of his being suspected himself of improper conduct and the investigation thereon, wrote to the Minister of Justice a long letter containing a series of charges; and again, on the 21st of the same month, wrote another letter more general in its nature. Both letters are herewith returned. He admitted that he had never before made a complaint to the Minister of Justice as to the mismanagement of the Institution since Mrs. Pringle became Matron, and that he had never made any complaint to the Inspector of Charities when visiting the Institution, and lastly, had never spoken to Mrs. Pringle in the most distant way as to her supposed neglect. In this he may be excused, considering their relative positions. At the very outset of the inquiry before me Mr. M'Namara impressed upon me that in making the charges against the Matron and Master he was not actuated by motives of ill-will, and would rather withdraw the charges than proceed with them. To this the Matron and Master would not consent, and pressed on the investigation. I, too, said I was there to investigate, and should proceed.

It appeared that Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Whiting have not of late been on good terms, and indeed have more than once quarrelled.

The two letters of Mr. M'Namara contained no less than eleven distinct charges, all of which I inquired into.

5. The first charge is—“That since Mrs. Pringle was Matron the Institution *has been grossly neglected* by her; that she cares no more for the children than the dirt that sticks to her shoes, in fact she would not touch one of them with outstretched arm; that she never by any means goes amongst them, nor has she ever visited the boys' dining-room since she has been appointed (except on three occasions), to see if the children

children had their proper food ; her whole object being self-comfort." This is a very serious charge, and certainly not couched in very civil or courteous language. Mr. M'Namara stated before me that the above charge was substantially true, and drew constantly a comparison between the Institution under Mrs. Betts and that under Mrs. Pringle's rule. According to his account, Mrs. Betts took a more active part in the management of the Institution than does Mrs. Pringle,—that is to say, more constantly appeared in every part of the Institution, and went amongst the boys and girls, taking a particular interest in each and all of them. He said that Mrs. Pringle went so little amongst the children she would not know the names of many of them. That she seldom went into the dining-rooms ; but he had no reason to complain that in consequence thereof the children were not properly fed, or did not get their share of food when carved out. He admitted that since the date of his complaint Mrs. Pringle had been more frequent in her visits to different parts of the Institution. He admitted that the Institution, as well as the children, were generally as clean as I had seen them on my visit. He could not say that Mrs. Pringle had ever ill-treated the children. He gave no other instance of gross neglect on the part of Mrs. Pringle, except those that might be contained in the other separate charges.

Mrs. Jowett, the sub-matron, who had been fifteen years in the Institution, gave evidence in support of this charge or portions of it. It was elicited that she knew that Mr. M'Namara was going to make the complaint, and that they had talked over the matter together. It was further elicited that she was very intimate with Mr. M'Namara and his wife, and often visited their quarters. Mrs. Jowett said that in her opinion the Institution was fairly managed, but differently managed in the time of Mrs. Betts, and principally in this respect,—that the children do not mind her (Mrs. Jowett) so much as they did in Mrs. Betts's time ; that Mrs. Betts went more amongst the children, and talked to them more than does Mrs. Pringle. Mrs. Jowett said that if Mrs. Pringle went more amongst the children and talked to them more, it would be better for the good management of the Institution.

Mrs. Jowett admitted since Christmas Mrs. Pringle had taken more interest in the Institution and had gone more amongst the children ; she admitted too that the Institution and the children were as clean as in the time of Mrs. Betts. She said the diet was more varied in Mrs. Betts's time than during the present management. She admitted that the officers and servants honestly performed their duties ; that Mrs. Pringle investigated all complaints made against the servants, and that Mrs. Pringle did visit the several parts of the Institution, but not so frequently as did Mrs. Betts. She said Mrs. Pringle was not unkind to the children. Had occasionally taken them to places of amusement, and at the last two Christmas seasons got up two Christmas trees for the children. Mr. Jowett admitted that she had lately given notice to leave the establishment, which for the present was not accepted, but was willing to remain on.

The next witness, whose evidence went to support this charge, was Miss Morrow, the infant teacher, and who had been fourteen years in the Institution. This lady had been a teacher in a school in Dublin, but had not a lengthened experience there. Speaking especially of the children—infant boys and girls—under her charge, she said they were generally clean in person and clothing ; in good health and well fed. She said that Mrs. Pringle came into her school-room when visitors came round, and always accompanied the Inspector of Charities in his inspections, but seldom at any other times. Upon the whole she intimated that she did not think Mrs. Pringle took sufficient interest in the Institution, and neglected the witness's school-room. Having 106 children in her charge, she was of opinion she ought to have more teachers, and not left to be assisted only by *children monitors*. She admitted that Mrs. Pringle had forwarded her application for more teachers, to the Minister of Justice, but hitherto unsuccessfully. She suggested that her very young children should not remain in school after 3 o'clock. She admitted that the children in the Institution would compare favourably in every respect with the children she had taught and seen taught in Dublin.

She said that Mrs. Pringle was never unkind to the children, but on the other hand tolerably kind to them.

In conclusion, Miss Morrow said that Mrs. Pringle was distant to her, and that she had been reported by Mrs. Pringle at least six times for various petty offences to the Minister of Justice.

*Mrs. Pringle*, in reply, said, when she first came to the Institution she more frequently visited the various parts of the Institution than she did of late. She admitted that she was so contented with the officers, and the way in which they performed their duties, that she felt there was not the same necessity to visit as at first. She said she visited the dormitories very often, but not exactly daily, and she went in the dining-rooms occasionally, and saw the boys marching into their dining-hall almost daily. Whenever Mr. M'Namara was away on leave, she went into the boys' dormitories, after they were in bed, to see all was quiet ; that when the sub-matron was absent, she always went up to the girls' dormitory under her charge, to see them go to bed, and that prayers were said. She admitted that she took more interest in the girls than in the boys. Every Sunday she had a class of the larger girls in her own quarters, when she heard them read, say their catechism, and sing hymns. She denied the assertion that she did not know the names of the children. Every Saturday she went amongst the smaller children to examine their heads. In conclusion, she said she had conscientiously discharged her duties as Matron, but admitted she did not go amongst the children and play with them, nor did she daily visit the whole of the buildings, especially on Sundays, and when she was ill, or was called away to Sydney on duty.

Mrs. Pringle called the following witnesses :—

*Mary Jane Robertson*, now cook of Institution, but was up to eighteen months ago employed at dinner-time carving the boys' dinner in the dining-rooms ; up to that time she said Mrs. Pringle used to come daily into the dining-room. This witness was born on the premises, and was educated there, and therefore had a very lengthened experience of the management during Mrs. Betts's time ; she said that Mrs. Pringle took as much interest in the children as did Mrs. Betts—that she knew many by name ; she added that Mrs. Pringle came daily to her kitchen.

*Margaret Skerritt*, nurse for nearly two years to infant boys, thirty-two in number, said that Mrs. Pringle visited her ward almost daily, and their dormitory also ; that she takes great interest in her children, and almost every Saturday examines their heads.

*Eliza Johnson*, eleven months in the Institution as boys' nurse, stated that she had charge of thirty-four boys, and part of her duty was to cut up the meat, &c., for the boys in the dining-room, where she had seen Mrs. Pringle several times ; she said that Mrs. Pringle came into her dormitory almost daily between 9 and 11 o'clock in the morning ; she had also seen Mrs. Pringle in the bath-room when the children were being bathed and when not.

Jane

*Jane Foreman*, one year and eight months in the Institution as infants' nurse, having thirty-three in charge, aged from two to seven years old; she said Mrs. Pringle came into her ward sometimes three times a day; once in the way she might not come at all; she said Mrs. Pringle takes much notice of her children because they are very young; she never saw her take much notice of the bigger girls.

*Mrs. Harris*, the laundress, had been six years in the Institution; she said she often saw Mrs. Pringle visiting different parts of the Institution; that she took as much interest in the Institution and children as did Mrs. Betts; that the children are as clean and healthy as in the time of Mrs. Betts.

*Mrs. Sinnett*, also laundress, spoke of the interest Mrs. Pringle took in the children, and her frequent visits to the laundry.

*Maria M'Coam*, assistant infant nurse for four years and seven months, confirmed the evidence of Jane Foreman, and adds that the general management is the same as that of Mrs. Betts; lastly, she spoke of Mrs. Pringle having sent eggs and other things to her infants.

*Mary Ann Weeland*, infirmary nurse, had been three years and eight months in the Institution; she spoke of Mrs. Pringle coming two or three times a day to the hospital, and taking interest in her patients; she added that Mrs. Pringle took as much interest in the Institution as did Mrs. Betts.

*Miss Fairbairn*, teacher to the advanced girls, has been upwards of eight years in the Institution. She said that Mrs. Pringle visited the play-ground and school-room often. She said the Institution was as well managed, as far as she knew, as in the time of Mrs. Betts. Her school-room was as clean, the children as clean, as tidy, as obedient, and as apt to learn, as in the time of Mrs. Betts. She herself complied strictly with the requirements of Rule 30. Miss Fairbairn said she occasionally went through the Institution, and always found it, as she said, beautifully clean.

*Mr. Hinder*, head schoolmaster for upwards of three years, and had been a teacher for twenty-five years in different parts of the Colony. He said his school-rooms were always clean; the boys clean and tidy and obedient. He said the Institution was well managed, as far as he could see; he did not live on the premises. The children looked well and well fed, and morally speaking the boys would compare with any boys he had ever taught.

*Mr. Arthur Whiting*, Master of the Institution, said he had been five years in the Institution, and that he was brother-in-law to Mrs. Pringle. He said the Institution was as well managed as in Mrs. Betts's time; he did not however consider the management perfect; it might be more perfect if under a Board of Management. He said that Mrs. Pringle goes about the Institution as much as Mrs. Betts did, and takes as much interest in the children. Mrs. Pringle's children go to school with the other children. He said he did all he could to amuse the boys, and often played cricket with them.

*James Tibbett*, *Charles Harrison*, and *Charles Robinson*, the two latter for years in the Institution, spoke of the uniform kindness of Mrs. Pringle, and that she managed the Institution in the same way as Mrs. Betts did; that she often talked to the children, who were very happy.

The above is only the outline of the evidence, but I am satisfied from what I saw and the overwhelming evidence, that under the rule of Mrs. Pringle the Institution has not been mismanaged nor grossly neglected; and though Mrs. Pringle may not take as much interest in the children as did Mrs. Betts, yet I cannot say the evidence at all justifies Mr. M'Namara in speaking of her conduct towards the children as he does in this charge. The management may not be perfect, and the same may be said of every Institution in the world. I am of opinion, in the very words of Mrs. Jowett, whose evidence is reliable, that the Institution is *fairly managed*. Even under the continued rule of Mrs. Pringle it may be better managed as she gains experience.

6. The second charge is,—“That Mrs. Pringle's children go to Sydney every Wednesday for music lessons, and she invariably accompanies them. She also makes it her business to call in one of the Government Offices to clear her expenses, which can easily be proved by referring to the quarterly accounts.”

This is a serious allegation, and amounts to this,—that Mrs. Pringle goes to Sydney on private business, and fraudulently charges the Government funds with her expenses. The facts are, that during the last twelve months Mrs. Pringle has accompanied her children twelve times to their music lessons in Sydney, and according to her diary, which I perused, she transacted business at the various Government Offices in connection with the Institution, and had, according to the rules, a perfect right to charge five shillings as her expenses against the Government. During the same period she went to Sydney eleven other times on Government business, and was allowed for each occasion five shillings as her expenses. It would seem that every officer going to Sydney on business in connection with the Institution is allowed five shillings as expenses. Mr. M'Namara has received it frequently during the same period, in common with Mr. Whiting. It moreover appears that the necessary vouchers to cover these payments are from time to time forwarded to the proper officers in Sydney, and have never been disallowed. If any other person accompanied the children, that person's expenses were never allowed; and in no case were the children's expenses charged against the Government. This I pronounce a vexatious charge, of which I acquit Mrs. Pringle and all others who may indirectly be implicated.

7. The third charge is,—“That things are purchased for the use of the school, but they are taken for private use. As for instance: a sausage-machine was purchased (it was said) to cut up meat for the sick children in hospital, but it was a very short time in the kitchen before it was taken to Mr. Whiting's, where it remains to this day. Mr. Whiting has got a press (for clothes), also a safe, and also numerous other articles.” This charge affects both the Matron and Master, and I cannot separate them. The evidence proved that the sausage-machine became useless from getting clogged, and was never in Mr. Whiting's possession at all, but remained, and was produced before me by Mrs. Pringle in a useless state. As to the other articles—the press and meat safe—these were purchased for Mr. Whiting as part of the furniture allowed by the Government to him when he lived on the premises. Being now married, he lives off the premises for the present. The clothes-press Mr. Whiting lent to Mr. M'Namara, the latter lending one in return. After a quarrel that took place between them, Mr. Whiting got possession of his own press with the sanction of the Matron. As with the press, so with the meat safe. It was also proved that when Mr. Whiting was married he carried to his private house buckets and all such things; all being part of the furniture allowed him by the Government. It is worthy of remark that all these articles are branded with a Government brand. This charge is equally vexatious with No. 2, and ought never to have been preferred.

8. The fourth charge, which related to the washing done by the laundresses for the Matron, Mr. Whitling, &c., was abandoned upon my reading to Mr. M'Namara the authority of the Minister of Justice for such being done on the establishment.

9. The fifth charge is—"That the Matron has three girls and two boys to wait on her, and as she does not keep a servant girl, these children get very little schooling."

Mrs. Pringle admitted that she had three boys and two girls to assist her in her household duties. One boy for a short period in the morning was occupied in cleaning her bath-room and the boots of the family. Having performed that duty he went to school. A second boy carried food to her fowls and looked after the fowl-house; this occupied but little of his time, and he was enabled to go to school daily. The girls were occupied thus:—one attended to her kitchen in the morning, and went to school in the afternoon; the second girl went to school in the morning, and went into the kitchen in the afternoon; the third girl assisted the second in making up the bed-rooms. In so occupying the children Mrs. Pringle considered she had a perfect right; as she argued, they learnt some useful information which well prepared them for their future occupation. As these children were selected from the elder children,—I think in so employing them she did them good service. It must be observed that every officer can and does command the assistance of a child at times other than during the school hours.

This charge is proved, but when looked into amounts to nothing.

10. The sixth charge is—"That children were sent to town on private messages, whether rain or fair; I have seen them go to town when any one with the least feeling would not turn a dog out."

Mrs. Pringle admitted that she had sent boys into town on private messages whenever the occasion arose. It would seem also that a boy is told off each week to bring the newspaper from town,—that boy returns in time for school. That another boy is told off for the day to go for the post in the morning, and another to go for the post in the afternoon. When these boys go for the post, they do not go to school, and their turn to go would come round once in fourteen days. Mrs. Pringle said the boys did not object to go, and always returned punctually. Mrs. Pringle justified employing these boys, because she had no messenger attached to the Institution, and there was no delivery of letters at the Institution, and said such a practice existed in Mrs. Betts's time. I do not uphold the practice of sending these boys so frequently into Parramatta.

11. The seventh charge is—"That the Matron keeps a number of poultry that are fed on what they call crumbs, but in reality very large and useful pieces of bread, that would be much better in the children's soup."

I had some difficulty in finding out the meaning of this charge. Mr. M'Namara does not, however, mean thereby that bread which the children ought to eat was taken from them and given to the poultry.

In all households, and especially in public Institutions, there must be food that is left on the table. Such scraps as these I am satisfied were taken to Mrs. Pringle's poultry yard. Had such pieces of bread as I find have been taken to the poultry yard been put into the children's soup, Mr. M'Namara might well have complained in the interests of the children.

This charge I must pronounce as *frivolous*.

12. The eighth charge is—"That the Institution is very often without Matron or Master, and that the Matron goes out visiting almost every evening."

This charge affects both the Matron and Master. The Master now resides off the premises, with the sanction of the Minister of Justice, and it is admitted that he leaves in the afternoon for the night between the hours of 5 and 6. His house is close to the Institution.

It was admitted by Mrs. Pringle, and also proved, that she occasionally in the evening went off the premises to visit her friends for a couple of hours of an evening. As a rule, Mrs. Jowett stated that Mrs. Pringle did not go out oftener than did Mrs. Betts, and that whenever Mrs. Pringle did go out she told her (Mrs. Jowett) of her intention, and *left her in charge*, with full instructions how to act. That on no one occasion did the Institution suffer from such absence. Up to the last month Mrs. Pringle, so Mrs. Jowett said, left the Institution of an evening two or three times a week. Mrs. Pringle admitted that she had been to three concerts, and four times to spend the whole evening with her friends and relations, but had not been out so often as was stated. During her management she admitted that she had passed three nights out of the Institution, twice in Sydney, and once at her father's, who lives in Parramatta.

The conclusion I arrive at is that the Master, Mr. Whitling, is away, by leave of the Minister, and that the Matron, unless she is compelled to remain every hour of her existence on the premises, is not absent oftener than may be reasonably expected.

13. The ninth charge is—"That it takes the woodman nearly the half of his time to cut small wood for the Matron and Master. There are also two boys told off every Friday to cut wood for the Master, who burns a cartload every week."

It is true two boys are told off every week to assist the woodman in cutting wood for the Matron and Master, but in other respects the charge is very frivolous and not proved.

14. The tenth charge is—"That Mr. Whitling has four boys who go to his private residence to work, and of course they get very little schooling."

This charge affects more nearly Mr. Whitling. From the way the charge is worded, I imagine that these four boys were at Mr. Whitling's all at the same time. It turns out that there are four boys, elder ones, who one each week go to Mr. Whitling's residence to assist in household duties, &c., and even that boy when his turn comes to go to Mr. Whitling's has the opportunity of two hours' schooling. Mr. Whitling contends that in thus employing the boys he has broken no rule, and the same practice obtained in Mrs. Betts's time. If the boys are only occupied as Mr. Whitling says they are, I cannot condemn the practice, but think it is to the advantage of the boys.

15. The eleventh charge is—"That the horse and cart are sent to town very often; of course there is some little excuse for their going, but in reality it is to bring beer for the master, who is, I am sorry to say, *rather fond of it*."

Mr. M'Namara said that this charge was true, but not so true of late. I read the charge in its natural sense, and was of opinion that Mr. M'Namara intended to charge Mr. Whitling with being a "drunkard"; indeed before me he stated he had seen Mr. Whitling 100 times drunk during office hours, and even in that state sometimes during the management of Mrs. Betts. He admitted he had not reported the fact to Mrs. Betts, as she was then about to leave the Institution, nor had he reported the fact to Mrs. Pringle. Mr. M'Namara admitted that since the time Mr. Whitling got married, in *September*,

1876, he was more sober, and had not since that time seen him staggering drunk. Mrs. Jowett proved that she had seen Mr. Whitling the worse for liquor during *the evening time*, and that liquor could be noticed on him, but had never seen him so since his marriage; she also said she had seen him in that state during the management of Mrs. Betts, but had never reported that fact to Mrs. Betts.

Mr. Whitling then called the following witnesses:—Mrs. Pringle, Thomas Blundell the boatman, Mr. Hinder the schoolmaster, Miss Morrow the female teacher, and Miss Fairbairn, also a teacher, who all stated they had never seen Mr. Whitling the worse for liquor. Miss Morrow, however, did admit that she had seen him once the worse for drink after he had been to a party. Mr. Whitling said he was prepared to call many more witnesses to disprove the charge, when Mr. M'Namara intimated that he did not mean to charge him with being a drunkard, and therefore I did not go further into this part of the charge. I went into the other branch of the charge, and it was clear that once a month, but not every month, the cart, when returning from Parramatta with other stores, would bring out for Mr. Whitling a 5-gallon cask of colonial ale, and which was not always consumed, as it would not keep. It is possible that prior to September, 1876, Mr. Whitling may occasionally have taken a little more than was good for him, but never was whilst in the establishment a drunkard. It was during this part of the inquiry I discovered Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Whitling were not on the best of terms, and being on such terms may have led Mr. M'Namara to make much of little.

16. Having now considered the various charges in detail, and having given my opinion regarding each, it only remains for me in conclusion to say—in addition and subject to the general observations before made—that in my opinion the children are properly and systematically instructed in moral conduct and duties, that they are taught habits of cleanliness, industry, and diligence; everything is properly provided for the clothing of the children, and the maintenance of good order; that the Establishment is under proper management and control, and that instruction is duly afforded to all children attending the school; that further, the children are treated with kindness—that no undue punishment is inflicted or improper language used towards them by the officers or servants of the Institution.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES S. DOWLING.

1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BILÖELA.

(REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF, FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Superintendent, Bilöela Industrial School, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Industrial School for Girls, Bilöela, 28 February, 1878.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary,—

That the average number of inmates in the School for the year 1877 was 85, being an increase over that of the year 1876, of 21.

The number admitted during the past year was 45, and the number discharged 33; 30 having been apprenticed. Only one of these apprentices was returned to the school for bad conduct. The demand for apprentices is steadily increasing, there being about fifty applicants waiting for them; nearly all these girls make good hard-working domestic servants, and go out after being trained as soon as they are eligible, that is, girls over 12 years who have been in the school twelve months, and girls on attaining the age of 12 years, some of whom have been in the school many years.

Although the old prison buildings are not in appearance all that can be desired, the general aspect of the place is cheerful, and is made as comfortable as circumstances will admit,—the stone floors of the work-room, dormitories, &c., being covered with coir matting; the dormitories are light and airy, well ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean. From the yards and terraces, in which the girls pass a great portion of the day, the views of the river are uninterrupted, most extensive and beautiful, unsurpassed if not unequalled by any site in the Colony, a fact indeed to which nearly all visitors to the Institution have borne testimony.

The classification though not perfect is more so than is generally allowed, the elder girls mixing very little with the young children; they eat and sleep apart and attend school and sewing at different hours, the young ones being in the workroom while the elder are at school; the elder at school while the younger are sewing, &c. The elder girls sleep in separate dormitories Nos. 4 and 5; the younger in No. 3; and the young children in Nos. 1 and 2.

The little "Vernon" boys under the age of 7 years, of whom there are nine in the school, sleep in the room formerly used as a hospital, under the charge of a steady girl, sister to two of the little boys, one of whom she reared from infancy, his mother having died at his birth. There are also separate bath-rooms for the elder and younger girls, who also have the advantage of sea-bathing, and can nearly all swim. In play-hours they are also separate, as the elder girls are then employed in the work of the Institution, they having instead the privilege of sitting up and amusing themselves in the evenings under the care of the teacher.

The best behaved girls assist in the care of the younger children, to whom they are very kind, and the little ones become much attached to them.

The children are all remarkably healthy; the wretched little waifs, who sometimes come nearly starved from long distances, soon pick up and become strong, healthy, and happy.

The situation is undoubtedly one of the most salubrious in the neighbourhood of Sydney, only one death having occurred in seven years, and but very little sickness.

I am happy to state that no disturbances of any kind have taken place in the school during my superintendence, a period of three years; and that the general conduct and demeanour of the girls is respectful and obedient; and further, that the matrons and teacher are thoroughly efficient.

I have, &c.,  
SELINA G. WALKER,  
Superintendent.



1877-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vict. No. 2, sec. 9.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1877.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF,—

1. The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to your Excellency their twenty-fourth Annual Report.

2. The Museum has been open to the public daily (Sundays excepted) during the past year, and the number of visitors has been 75,275. The Trustees having had under consideration the propriety of extending the hours during which the public can be admitted, regret that it has not been in their power to make such alterations as they desire. The very limited staff of attendants at their disposal is not more than sufficient to enable them to maintain the present large collection of specimens in good order, to preserve and prepare for exhibition the increasingly numerous specimens which are continually acquired by donation or purchase, and (during the few hours before noon) to prepare the Museum for the daily influx of visitors. An increase of the annual endowment sufficient to allow of the appointment of another cleaner and attendant would enable the Trustees to make such a re-distribution of the work of the Museum as would allow the Institution to be opened for visitors at 10 o'clock a.m. The Trustees hope that by the liberality of Parliament they will be placed in a position to make so desirable a change during the ensuing year.

3. The Trustees regard with much satisfaction the increased interest which the public have shown in the Museum, by the number and value of their donations. They desire particularly to draw your Excellency's attention to a very extensive and valuable collection of Shells from all parts of the world, which had been accumulated through a long series of years by one of the most enthusiastic conchologists in the Australian Colonies, and which would probably have been lost to New South Wales but for the munificent liberality of Thomas Walker, Esq., of Yaralla, who purchased and presented it without solicitation on the part of the Trustees, and deposited it in the Museum without one farthing of expense to the Institution. The Trustees are encouraged to hope that this noble gift may be but the precursor of others of the like extent and value. They regret exceedingly that, for the want of the necessary show-cases, they are for the present unable to exhibit to the public generally a collection of which Sydney may justly be proud. The Trustees are also indebted to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for an important collection of fishes from the east coast of North America, to Professor Von Haydn and Lieutenant Wheeler, U.S.A., for handsome series of photographs obtained chiefly in Colorado and New Mexico by the Scientific Exploring Expeditions fitted out by the United States Government, and to the Commissioners for New South Wales at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for a collection of specimens of lode tin.

4. The Trustees have acquired by purchase and exchange several collections of rare and valuable specimens in various branches of natural history, more particularly in Ornithology; and they expect shortly to be able to arrange for such a systematic and extended correspondence with the public Museums and Scientific Institutions of Europe and America as will conduce in a large degree to the progress of natural science and to the acquisition on the part of this Museum of types in which it is now deficient.

5. The Trustees have requested Archibald Liversidge, Esq., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Sydney, and a Member of their Board, now on his way to Europe as a Commissioner for the Colony at the forthcoming Exhibition in Paris, to expend the sum of £1,000, which was appropriated by Parliament in the year 1877 for the purchase of mineral specimens and cases, and the amount has been remitted to London for that purpose. The Trustees consider that such a collection as they will probably acquire through this arrangement will be not only greatly interesting to the general public, but will be of special scholastic value to young persons whose tastes or pursuits may lead them to enter upon the study of geology. The Trustees hope that, by the co-operation of the Department of Mines and the different surveyors and other officers of the Government throughout the Colony, they may be able to add very materially to the collection of New South Wales minerals, rocks, and fossils now in the Museum. Considering, however, how intimately this department of natural science is identified with some of the prominent industries of this Colony, and that no geological collection worthy of the name is at present available for the use of students of the University or of the other less advanced scholastic Institutions of the Country, the Trustees have been led to ask the Honorable the Minister for Justice and Public Instruction to place a sum of £1,000 on the Estimates to be laid before Parliament, for the purchase of such an educational series of geological specimens as they consider to be now so urgently required.

6.

6. Owing to the late period of the year at which the vote of £500 for specimens and fittings became available, arrangements could not be made for the satisfactory expenditure of the whole sum before the 31st of December, 1877. Vouchers and a statement showing the particulars of the expenditure will be forwarded to the Auditor General.

7. A Collector of specimens of Natural History having been engaged under favourable circumstances during the latter part of the year, was sent to New Guinea, where he has succeeded in reaching a point on the island 50 miles distant from the shore; and the Trustees therefore confidently hope shortly to receive large and valuable additions to their collection from that almost unexplored island, which has lately become an object of so great and increasing interest to many of our enterprising colonists as to justify an expenditure much greater than that which has been incurred.

8. The Trustees regret to report the resignation of the Honorable William Macleay, M.P., F.L.S., who has for sixteen years past occupied a seat at this Board.

9. The Trustees regret to state that, notwithstanding their strenuous endeavours to bring all disputes with their late Curator to a satisfactory conclusion, and to relieve the Institution of the custody of the whole of the property which they could admit to belong to him, that gentleman has thought fit to bring an action to recover certain medals awarded to him as Curator of the Museum in respect of property of the Museum exhibited on various occasions, at the expense of the Museum, and certain specimens and articles of clothing and furniture alleged to have been detained by the Trustees. The Crown Solicitor was authorized by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to defend the action, which came on for trial in the Supreme Court on 6th November, and resulted in a verdict against the Trustees of £50 damages for the temporary detention of the plaintiff's property, which had been returned to him before the commencement of the action, and the further sum of £850 in addition to the sum of £25 which the Trustees had been advised to pay into Court as amply sufficient to cover the value of the articles to which the plaintiff could show even a colour of title. Notwithstanding the astonishment of the Trustees at this most unexpected result, they yielded to the advice offered by their counsel and by the Court, and offered by way of compromise to give up the medals and other property claimed, and to pay the further sum of £175 in addition to the £25 paid into Court, but this offer was rejected by the plaintiff, whereupon a *rule nisi* for a new trial was granted by the Court.

10. The Trustees have to report that during the year a continuous improvement has taken place in the number, character, and state of preservation of the exhibits, and that numerous duplicate specimens have been acquired for replacements and exchanges.

11. While the Trustees regard the preservation and increase of the Museum collections as their chief duty, still they are not insensible to the importance of enlarging the educational value of the Institution by all other means in their power. They consider it desirable that a series of popular lectures, amply illustrated by appropriate examples in the collection, should be periodically delivered, more particularly on subjects connected with the geology and mineralogy of the country. The Trustees are prepared to arrange for the delivery of such lectures if the necessary funds be provided by Parliament.

12. The contents of the Appendices are—I, the balance sheet for the year 1877; II, a list of books purchased out of the Endowment Fund for the Museum Library; III, a list of books acquired by donation; IV, attendance of visitors; V, attendance of the Trustees; VI, list of donations; VII, list of specimens acquired by exchange; VIII, list of specimens purchased; IX, particulars of work done by the taxidermists.

7 March, 1878.  
(L.S.)

A. W. SCOTT, M.A.,  
Chairman.

#### APPENDIX No. I.

BALANCE SHEET of the Trustees of the Australian Museum for the year ending 31 December, 1877.

Dr.			Cr.		
1876.		£ s. d.	December 31, 1877,—	£ s. d.	
Dec. 31	To balance forward .....	103 4 6	By salary of Curator .....	500 0 0	
" 29	" Colonial Treasurer ..	41 13 4	" salaries of Secretary, taxidermists, attendants, and collectors .....	819 4 0	
1877.			" purchase of specimens .....	123 7 6	
Jan. 18	" ..	250 0 0	" show cases .....	50 0 0	
Feb. 1	" ..	41 13 4	" implements and fittings .....	39 10 5	
Mar. 2	" ..	41 13 4	" chemicals .....	66 11 0	
" 29	" ..	41 13 4	" Collector, personal expenses and supplies	18 6 11	
April 4	" ..	250 0 0	" books for library .....	94 5 9	
May 4	" ..	41 13 4	" printing and stationery .....	18 17 6	
" 5	" ..	500 0 0	" postage and petty disbursements	83 5 1	
June 1	" ..	41 13 4	" fuel .....	9 6 0	
July 2	" ..	41 13 4	" remittance to London for the purchase of mineral specimens, cases, &c. ....	1,280 0 0	
" 2	" ..	250 0 0	" balance forward .....	548 7 9	
" 31	" ..	41 13 4			
Sept. 1	" ..	41 13 4			
Oct. 1	" ..	41 13 4			
" 5	" ..	250 0 0			
Nov. 1	" ..	41 13 4			
Dec. 1	" ..	41 13 4			
" 15	" ..	1,500 0 0			
" 31	" ..	41 13 4			
		£ 3,644 17 10			£ 3,644 17 10
	" balance forward .....	£ 548 7 9			

## APPENDIX No. II.

Books purchased out of the Endowment Fund for the Museum Library, 1877.

Annals of Natural History.
Athenæum.
Ibis.
Nature.
Philosophical Magazine.
Transactions of the Entomological Society.
Voyage of the "Erebus" and "Terror," 2 vols.
Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium.
Exotic Ornithology.
Butler's Catalogue of New Zealand Lepidoptera.
Proceedings of the Zoological Society, 1872, parts 1, 2, 3.
" " " 1873, " 1, 2, 3.
" " " 1874, " 1, 2, 3, 4.
" " " 1875, " 1, 2, 3, 4.
" " " 1876, " 2, 3, 4.
" " " 1877, " 1, 2.
Transactions of the Zoological Society, vol. VII, parts 5, 6, 7, 8.
" " " " VIII, " 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9.
" " " " IX, " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
" " " " X, " 1, 2.

## APPENDIX No. III.

Books acquired by donation, 1877.

Presented by Dr. James Hector, F.R.S., C.M.G., Wellington, New Zealand:—

Catalogue of Crustaceæ, N.Z.
" Lepidoptera, "
Eleventh Annual Report of the Colonial Museum and Laboratory.
Geological Survey of New Zealand—Reports, 1873-4.
" " " 1874-6.
" " " 1876-7.
Maps of the Buller Coal Field.
Meteorological Report, 1875.

Presented by the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C., United States:—

Smithsonian Report, 1875.
Bulletin of Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College—vol. III, Nos. 11-14.
" " " " " " " " 15, 16.
Memoirs of ditto, vol. II, No. 9.
" " " " " " " " IV, " 10.
Annual Report of the Trustees, ditto, 1875.

Presented by Royal Society of Tasmania:—

Papers, Proceedings, and Report.

## APPENDIX No. IV.

Attendance of Visitors during 1877.

Month.	No. of Days.	Visitors.
January .....	27 .....	8,900
February .....	24 .....	4,077
March .....	25 .....	4,516
April .....	24 .....	10,299
May .....	27 .....	5,575
June .....	26 .....	6,403
July .....	24 .....	6,245
August .....	26 .....	5,172
September .....	25 .....	4,881
October .....	25 .....	5,303
November .....	24 .....	6,178
December .....	25 .....	7,726
	<u>302</u> .....	<u>75,275</u>

## APPENDIX No. V.

Attendances of the Trustees, 1877.

<i>Official Trustees.</i>	
His Honor the Chief Justice .....	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary .....	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer .....	0
The Honorable the Attorney General .....	0
The President of the Colonial Medical Board .....	0
The Surveyor General .....	0
The Auditor General .....	1
The Colonial Architect .....	0
The Collector of Customs .....	0

## Crown Trustee.

The Honorable Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, K.C.M.G., M.P. .... 1

## Elective Trustees.

Bellisano John, Esq., D.D.S. .... 3  
 Cox, James C., Esq., M.D., C.M.Z.S. .... 5  
 Hill, Edward S., Esq., J.P., C.M.Z.S. .... 9  
 Liversidge, Archibald, Esq., Professor of Geology, Sydney University .. 10  
 Mackay, Patrick, Esq. .... 11  
 Morgan, Cosby William, Esq., M.D. .... 4  
 Norton James, Esq. .... 9  
 Onslow, Arthur, Captain, R.N., M.P. .... 4  
 Roberts, Alfred, Esq., M.R.C.S. .... 4  
 Russell, Henry Chamberlaine, Esq., Government Astronomer .. 0  
 Scott, Alexander Walker, Esq., M.A. .... 13  
 Stackhouse, Thomas, Commander, R.N. .... 10

## APPENDIX No. VI.

## DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM DURING 1877.

MAMMALS.	PRESENTED BY
An Oriental Opossum ( <i>Cuscus orientalis</i> ), from the Duke of York's Islands...	} The Rev. George Brown.
One Skull of do. do. do. do.	
Two Black Rats ( <i>Mus rattus</i> )	} E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
Nine Flying Foxes ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> )	
A Fox Cub ( <i>Vulpes vulgaris</i> )	} The Secretary of the Hunt Club.
An Oriental Opossum ( <i>Cuscus orientalis</i> )	
Four Bats ( <i>Scotophilus morio</i> )	} E. P. Ramsay, F.L.S.
A Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> )	
Four Bats ( <i>Scotophilus morio</i> )	} Mr. M'Sheenan.
A Bat ( <i>Plecotus gouldii</i> )	
A Malformed Horn of an Ox	} P. E. Pedley, Esq.
An Echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus lawesii</i> ), from Port Moresby, New Guinea	
A Monkey ( <i>Semnopithecus sp.</i> )	} Dr. Barkas, Bombala.
A Marmot ( <i>Arctomys sp.</i> )	
A Monkey ( <i>Maccacus sp.</i> )	} Mr. F. W. Jones
Two Bats ( <i>Plecotus sp.</i> ), from Bourke	
A Young Flying Fox ( <i>Pteropus poliocephalus</i> )	} The Rev. Mr. Lawes.
The Skull of a Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	
A Platypus ( <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> )	} Mr. Johnstone, of Bailey, Cooper, & Co.
A Guinea-pig ( <i>Cavia aperæa</i> )	
A Platypus ( <i>Ornithorhynchus anatinus</i> )	} J. Ramsay, Esq.
Set of Malformed Hoofs of a Cow	
The Skulls of Two Aborigines—Male and Female	} Mr. H. Eugene, Sydney.
A Black Rat ( <i>Mus rattus</i> )	
Skull of <i>Macropus major</i>	} Mr. J. Carrugati.
A Short-tailed Opossum ( <i>Cuscus breviceaudatus</i> ), from Cape York	
A Native Bear ( <i>Phascolarctos cinerea</i> )	} Mr. F. Middlehurst, Parramatta-street, Sydney.
Skull of a Bear ( <i>Ursus ferax</i> )	
Skull of a Dolphin ( <i>Delphinus sp.</i> )	} Mr. Neaves, Sydney.
An Albino Opossum ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> )	
A Black Rat ( <i>Mus rattus</i> )	} Chas. Smith, Esq.
A Monkey ( <i>Papio mormon</i> )	
A Skeleton of a Tiger ( <i>Felis tigris</i> )	} Mr. Holden, Burrawang.
A Black Spider-monkey ( <i>Ateles niger</i> )	
A Spotted Hyæna ( <i>Hyæna maculata</i> )	} Mr. Pott, Cowra.
An Ape ( <i>Simia satyrus</i> )	
Two White Rats ( <i>Mus decumanus</i> )	} Mr. R. Thorpe.
An Echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> )	
An Echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> )	} Mr. W. Powell, Somerset.
Two Rock Wallabies ( <i>Petrogalea penicillata</i> )	
Two Wallabies ( <i>Halmaturus ualabatus</i> )	} Master W. Whitfield, Ryde.
A Skull of Cook's Opossum ( <i>Phalangista cookii</i> )	
Two Rats ( <i>Mus sp.</i> ), from Richmond River	} Dr. Fischer, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
A Native Cat and Three Young	
A Great Kangaroo ( <i>Macropus major</i> )	} F. Todhunter, Esq.
A Native Bear ( <i>Phascolarctos cinerea</i> )	
One <i>Tragulus javanicus</i>	} Mr. Thomas Peate.
A Young Opossum ( <i>Phalangista vulpina</i> )	
A Brush-tailed Phascogale ( <i>B. penicillata</i> )	} Mr. Johnstone, of Bailey, Cooper, & Co.
A Bat ( <i>Scotophilus morio</i> )	
Malformed Hoofs of an Ox	} Miss Kosten.
A Native Cat ( <i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i> )	
A Great Kangaroo ( <i>Macropus major</i> )	} P. Mackay, Esq., Parramatta.
A Guinea-pig ( <i>Cavia aperæa</i> )	
A young Echidna ( <i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i> )	} Mr. Nuth, Glebe.
	} Mr. A. J. Henderson
	} Mr. Eames, Oxford-street.
	} Chas Moore, Esq., F.L.S., Botanic Gardens.
	} Mr. R. Thorpe.
	} Capt. Onslow, R.N.
	} Mr. Nathan Hall.
	} Mr. H. Newcome.
	} Mr. Mur, Demson-street.
	} Mr. E. G. W. Palmer.
	} Mr. J. Wilcox.
BIRDS.	
A Temporal Finch ( <i>Estrela temporalis</i> )	} Mr. Hinder, Petersham.
A Honey-eater ( <i>Ptilotis fusca</i> )	
A Shrike ( <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> )	} Mr. M'Culloch.
A Fiji Parrot ( <i>Domicella solitarius</i> )	
Two <i>Oriolus flavocinctus</i>	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Two <i>Craspedophora alberti</i>	
One <i>Synoicus sinensis</i> (young)	} Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
One <i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	
One <i>Campephaga karu</i>	

## BIRDS—continued.

PRESENTED BY

Five <i>Artamus superciliosus</i>	Mr Ackland.	
A Pheasant-tailed Pigeon ( <i>Macropygia phasianella</i> )	E. G. W. Palmer, Esq.	
A Blue Jay ( <i>Graucalus mentalis</i> )		
Two Bell Birds ( <i>Myzantha melanophrys</i> )		
A <i>Passer domestica</i>	Charles Wilkinson, Esq., F.G.S., Department of Mines. The Rev. Mr. Lawes. The Rev. G. H. Thompson.	
A Flycatcher ( <i>Rhipidura motacilloides</i> )		
A Night Jar ( <i>Egotheles novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
A New Guinea Kingfisher ( <i>Dacelo gaudichaudi</i> )		
A Many-coloured Eclectus ( <i>Eclectus polychlorus</i> )		
An Australian Bustard ( <i>Eupodotes australis</i> )		
A Coot ( <i>Fulica australis</i> )		
A Crow ( <i>Corvus sp</i> )		
A Red and Blue Macaw ( <i>Ara ararauna</i> )		
A Goatsucker ( <i>Podargus strigoides</i> )		
A Rose Cockatoo ( <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> )	Chas. Moore, Esq, F.L.S., Botanic Gardens.	
A Great Kingfisher ( <i>Dacelo gigas</i> )		
A Pacific Fruit-pigeon ( <i>Carpophaga pacifica</i> )		
Do. do. ( <i>Carpophaga enas</i> )		
A Pheasant (hybrid)		
A Gold Pheasant ( <i>Thaumalea picta</i> )		
A Southern Platycercus ( <i>P. adelaidiæ</i> )		
A Queensland Platycercus ( <i>P. pallidiceps</i> )		
A White Hawk ( <i>Astur novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
An Emu ( <i>Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
A Silver Pheasant ( <i>Euploxamus nychthemerus</i> )	Miss Simpson. Mr G W Hoskins J. S Smith, Esq, M L A. Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, Burwood.	
An Adjutant ( <i>Leptoptilus argala</i> )		
A Land-rail ( <i>Hypotaenidia australis</i> )		
A Californian Quail ( <i>Callipepla californica</i> )		
A New Guinea Parrot ( <i>Eclectus polychlorus</i> )		
A Red-bill ( <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> )		
A Curassow ( <i>Mitua tuberosa</i> )		
A Chick of do.		
A Crimson-winged Parrot ( <i>Ptilites erythropterus</i> )		
A Jabiru ( <i>Mycteria australis</i> ), young		
A Bull-finch ( <i>Carduelis vulgaris</i> )	Chas. Moore, Esq, F.L.S, Botanic Gardens.	
A Crane ( <i>Grus australasianus</i> )		
A <i>Polytelis</i> (young)		
A Mock Regent bird ( <i>Meliphaga phrygia</i> )		
A Bittern ( <i>Botaurus australis</i> )		
A Rose-breasted Robin ( <i>Erythrodryas rosea</i> )		
A <i>Platycercus pennantii</i>		
A New Zealand Rail ( <i>Ocydromus australis</i> )		
A Lord Howe's Island Rail ( <i>Ocydromus sylvestris</i> )		
An Emu ( <i>Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ</i> ) juv.		
A Hybrid Duck	Mr. Neaves, New Markets, Sydney.	
A <i>Talegalla lathamii</i>		
A Crimson-winged Parrot ( <i>Ptilites erythropterus</i> )		
A beautiful Ground Parrot ( <i>Psephotus pulcherimus</i> )		
Two Queensland Pale-headed Ground Parrots ( <i>Platycercus pallidiceps</i> )		
A Californian Quail ( <i>Callipepla californica</i> )		
A Grey Hawk ( <i>Astur cinereus</i> )		
A Cockatoo Parrot ( <i>Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
A Green-backed Oriole ( <i>Mimeta viridis</i> )		
A <i>Grallina picata</i>		
A Flycatcher ( <i>Microeca fascians</i> )	Mr. A. Goldie.	
A Honey-eater ( <i>Melithreptus lunulatus</i> )		
A Red-breasted Robin ( <i>Petræca multicolor</i> )		
A Yellow-breasted Robin ( <i>Eopsaltria australis</i> )		
Two <i>Passer domestica</i>		
One Yellow-tufted Honey-eater		
A Pardalote ( <i>Pardalotus assimilis</i> )		
A Goatsucker ( <i>Podargus strigoides</i> )		
A Dollar-bird ( <i>Eurystomus australis</i> )		
Two Warty-eared Honey-eaters ( <i>Xanthomyza phrygia</i> )		
Two Rifle-birds ( <i>Craspedophora alberti</i> )	Mr. Keen, Burwood.	
One <i>Eurystomus australis</i>		
A Honey-eater ( <i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> )		
Nine Grey Struthideas ( <i>Struthidea cinerea</i> )		
Three <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i>		
A Thrush ( <i>Colluricincla harmonica</i> )		
A Shrike ( <i>Falcunculus frontatus</i> )		
A Pied Robin ( <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> )		
A Flycatcher ( <i>Microeca fascians</i> )		
Two White-eared Honey-eaters ( <i>Ptilotis penicillatus</i> )		
A <i>Podargus strigoides</i>	Miss Wetherill.	
An Owl ( <i>Strix delicatulus</i> )		
A New Holland Honey-eater ( <i>Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
A Sea-gull ( <i>Larus novæ-hollandiæ</i> )		
A Silver-eye ( <i>Zosterops cerulescens</i> )		
A Bittern ( <i>Butoroides macrorhyncha</i> )		
Three Land-rails ( <i>Hypotaenidia australis</i> )		
A Coach-whip Bird ( <i>Psophodes crepitans</i> )		
A Bittern ( <i>Botaurus australis</i> )		
An Albatross ( <i>Diomedea exulans</i> )		
A Pacific Heron ( <i>Herodias pacifica</i> )	Mr. H. Blaxell, Crown-street Mr. Wm Warren, Dobroyde. Mr. Harris, Haymarket, Sydney. Mr. Johnstone, of Bailey, Cooper & Co. Lieut. Bell, H.M.S. "Sandfly."	
A Pelican ( <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> )		
A Lory ( <i>Lorius garrulus</i> )		
A Yellow-fronted Lory ( <i>Lorius chlorocercus</i> )		
A Hawk ( <i>Astur haplochrous</i> )		
Two Kingfishers ( <i>Halcyon sp</i> )		
Two Honey-eaters ( <i>Glyciphila flavotincta</i> )		
Two do. ( <i>Myzomela nigriventris</i> )		
		Dr. MacKinlay, H.M.S. "Nymphe."





## FISHES—continued.

PRESENTED BY

Two Snouts of large Sword-fish ( <i>Pristis</i> sp.)	Mr. W. Hargraves.
Two <i>Cornis</i>	Mr. E. Peterson.
A Pig-fish ( <i>Crenilabrus</i> sp.)	Mr. E. Watt.
A <i>Plectropoma semicinctum</i>	Mr. Phillips.
An <i>Acanthurus</i> sp.	} Inspector Seymour.
One <i>Scatophagus</i>	
A Tiger-shark ( <i>Crossorhinus barbatus</i> )	} Lieut. Bell, H.M.S. "Sandfly."
A <i>Pterois zebra</i>	
A Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> )	Mr. Garvais.
A Perch, from fresh water	} Mr. Alfred Parsons.
A Black-fish ( <i>Girella tricuspidata</i> )	
Four <i>Fistularia serrata</i>	} Mr. Skinner, Manly.
One Eel ( <i>Leptognathus serpens</i> )	
A Leather-jacket ( <i>Monacanthus</i> )	
One <i>Beryx affinis</i> .	
One Flathead ( <i>Platycephalus</i> sp.)	
Two Flying Gurnard ( <i>Trygla</i> sp.)	
Two <i>Saurus myops</i>	
A Flying-fish	
Two Sucking-fish ( <i>Echeneis remora</i> )	
A Blue-fish	
A Perch ( <i>Therapon cuvieri</i> )	
Two <i>Drepanis</i> sp.	
One "	} Chas. E. Pilcher, Esq., B.A., M.L.A. P. F. Adams, Esq., Surveyor General. Mr. Thos. Kyle, Surry Hills.
An <i>Antenarius</i>	
One <i>Ostracion concatenatus</i>	
One <i>Ostracion</i> sp.	
One <i>Elacate nigra</i>	
An <i>Ostracion diaphanus</i>	
A rare Fish ( <i>Trachichthys australis</i> )	
An <i>Ostracion concatenatus</i>	

## CRUSTACEA.

A Crab ( <i>Hyatenuis diacanthus</i> )	Mr. E. H. Hyam.
The young of a Crab, caught at sea	Mr. J. Laughton.
A Squilla	Mr. C. T. F. Board.
Six Prawns, "Nippers" ( <i>Alpheus australis</i> )	Mr. Emerson.
A freshwater Cray-fish ( <i>Astacus</i> sp.)	Mr. H. Philipps
A Hermit-crab ( <i>Pagurus</i> )	} Captain Walcott, R N, from the north-west coast of Australia.
Twelve Crabs of sp.	
One Squilla	
One <i>Goniodactylo</i>	
One <i>Bopyrus</i> sp.	
A Crab ( <i>Hyatenuis</i> ), with Sponges	Mr. C. J. Dunshed.
A Crab ( <i>Portunus</i> )	Mr. Wm. Shaw.
Two Parasitic Crustacea from an Ascidian	Mr. E. Peterson.

## MOLLUSCA.

A rare Helix, from New Ireland	} The Rev. George Brown.
250 Shells, 20 species, do.	
Two <i>Aplysia</i>	Mr. P. R. Pedley.
Two Oysters ( <i>Spondylus</i> sp.)	Mr. Johnstone, s.s. "James Paterson."
A large cluster of Barnacles ( <i>Lepas anatifera</i> )	Mr. G. Worrington
Eight <i>Cypraea annulata</i>	} The Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods.
One <i>Thalotia mariae</i>	
Two <i>Siphonaria zonata</i>	
Two <i>Acmaea crucis</i>	
One <i>Helix bidwilli</i>	Mr. A. J. Henderson, Ballina.
One <i>Dollabella variegata</i>	Mr. Corbett.
A rare species of Mitra ( <i>M. sinensis</i> )	Mr. W. Cuthill.
An Ear-shell ( <i>Halotis</i> )	} Captain Munro.
Two Helix	
A small collection of Land and Marine Shells	Mr. J. F. Brown.
Two Helix sp. from Yule Island	Mr. Hobson.
A large Octopus	E. S. Hill, Esq., C.M.Z.S.
A large and valuable collection of Land and Marine Shells, chiefly Australian, estimated to contain about 25,000 specimens. The late property of W. H. Hargraves, Esq.	Thos. Walker, Esq., Yaralla, Concord.

## INSECTS.

(COLEOPTERA, HEMIPTERA, ORTHOPTERA, &amp;c)

One Zophorosus georgei	H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A.
Ten Coleoptera ( <i>Amarygmus</i> , &c.)	E. G. W. Palmer, Esq.
Six Coleoptera	Mr. J. A. Henderson, Richmond River.
Two " Schizorhina australasiae	Mr. Harper, Petersham.
Ten " ( <i>Buprestidae</i> , &c.)	} J. Ramsay, Esq., Merule Creek.
Three Phasma sp.	
Eighty Lomaptera sp.	} Mr. Walter Powell, Somerset, Cape York.
Eight Longicorns	
Four Buprestidae	
One Schizorhina brownii	
One Curculio	
One Trox	
Three Australasia	
One Lamprohma	
One Elater	
One Heteronyx	
Fifteen Hemiptera of sp.	
Six Hymenoptera	
Thirty Specimens of Coleoptera	} J. S. Ramsay, Esq., Maryborough.
Three Phasma sp	
Two Extatostoma tiaratum	



## APPENDIX No. VII.

## LIST OF SPECIMENS RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.

From Smithsonian Institute, America.

1	<i>Circus hudsonensis.</i>	1	<i>Plectrophanes nivalis.</i>
1	<i>Falco polyagrus.</i>	1	" <i>lapponica.</i>
1	<i>Accipiter fuscus.</i>	1	" <i>ornatus</i>
1	<i>Tinnunculus sparverius.</i>	1	" <i>maccourni.</i>
1	<i>Ceryle alcyon.</i>	1	<i>Passerilla iliaca.</i>
1	<i>Hirundo sp.</i>	1	<i>Passericulus alandarins.</i>
1	<i>Petrochelidon lusifrons.</i>	1	<i>Spizella monticolor.</i>
1	<i>Tachycineta bicolor.</i>	1	" <i>arizons.</i>
1	<i>Progne purpurea.</i>	1	<i>Chrysomitris pinus.</i>
1	<i>Chordeles henryi.</i>	1	<i>Melospiza lincolni.</i>
1	<i>Selasphorus rufa.</i>	1	" <i>palustris.</i>
1	" <i>platycercus.</i>	1	" <i>melodia.</i>
1	<i>Colaptes mexicanus.</i>	1	<i>Carpodacus purpureus.</i>
1	" <i>irroratus.</i>	2	<i>Dolichonyx origovorus.</i>
1	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus.</i>	1	<i>Cyanospiza cyanea.</i>
1	<i>Sphyrapicus varius.</i>	1	<i>Junco hyemalis.</i>
1	<i>Picodes arcticus.</i>	1	<i>Centronix bairdii.</i>
1	<i>Melopelia leucoptera.</i>	1	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis.</i>
1	<i>Zenaidura carolinensis.</i>	1	" <i>leucophrys.</i>
1	<i>Scardafella inca.</i>	1	<i>Poecetes gramineus.</i>
1	<i>Chamepelia passerina.</i>	1	<i>Ampelis cedrorum.</i>
1	<i>Lophortyx californica.</i>	1	<i>Ammodromus caudacutus.</i>
1	<i>Callepepla squamata.</i>	1	" <i>maritimus.</i>
1	<i>Corvus americanus.</i>	1	<i>Chondestes grammaca.</i>
1	<i>Quiscalus æneus.</i>	1	<i>Hedemeles melanocephalus.</i>
1	?	1	" <i>ludoviciana.</i>
1	?	1	<i>Pipilo megalonyx.</i>
1	<i>Agelaius phœniceus.</i>	1	<i>Pyrhula sinuata.</i>
1	<i>Xenicus? icterocephalus</i>	1	<i>Cardinalis virginianus.</i>
1	<i>Picicorvus columbianus.</i>	1	<i>Leucosticta grisenucha.</i>
1	<i>Perisoreus canadensis.</i>	1	<i>Agelaius phœniceus.</i>
1	<i>Harporhynchus longicauda.</i>	1	<i>Loxia americana.</i>
1	<i>Cyanura cristata.</i>	1	" <i>leucoptera.</i>
1	<i>Cyanocitta californica.</i>	1	<i>Icterus Baltimore.</i>
1	<i>Sturnella magna.</i>	1	<i>Icteria viridis.</i>
1	<i>Crotophaga ani (young).</i>	1	<i>Sialia arctica.</i>
1	<i>Collurio ludovicianus.</i>	1	<i>Pyrranga æstiva.</i>
1	<i>Tyrannus carolinensis.</i>	1	" <i>ludovicianus.</i>
1	" <i>vociferans?</i>	1	?
1	<i>Mimus polyglottis.</i>	1	?
1	<i>Dendraeca pennsylvanica.</i>	1	<i>Eremophila cornuta.</i>
1	" <i>blackburniæ.</i>	1	" <i>alpestris.</i>
1	" <i>coronata.</i>	1	<i>Parra gymnosterna.</i>
1	" <i>maculosa.</i>	1	<i>Butoroides virescens.</i>
1	" <i>pinus.</i>	1	<i>Tringoides macularius.</i>
1	" <i>virens.</i>	1	" <i>pusillus.</i>
1	" <i>æstiva.</i>	1	<i>Tringa maritima.</i>
1	" <i>cærulescens.</i>	1	" <i>solitarius.</i>
1	" <i>striata.</i>	2	<i>Totanus melanoleucus.</i>
1	<i>Minoletta varia.</i>	1	" <i>flavipes.</i>
1	<i>Polioptila cœrulea.</i>	1	<i>Actitis bartramius.</i>
1	<i>Geothlypis tricha.</i>	1	( <i>Gambetta</i> ) <i>flavipes.</i>
1	<i>Minodiocetes pusillus.</i>	2	<i>Symphemia semipalmata.</i>
1	<i>Helmintha peregrina.</i>	1	<i>Macrorhamphus griseus.</i>
1	<i>Vireo olivaceus.</i>	1	<i>Limosa hudsonica.</i>
1	" <i>swainsoni.</i>	1	<i>Numenius longirostris.</i>
1	<i>Neocorys spragsi.</i>	1	<i>Sterna forsteri.</i>
1	<i>Senirus aurocapillus.</i>	1	" <i>fussipes.</i>
1	<i>Setophaga ruticilla.</i>	1	<i>Ægialitis vociferus.*</i>
3	<i>Melothrus pecoris.</i>	1	<i>Scolopax wilsoni.</i>
1	<i>Calamosphiga bicolor.</i>	1	<i>Charadrius sp.</i>

From Captain Broun, Tiarua, New Zealand.

A Collection of New Zealand Spiders.

From Rev. S. J. Whitmee.

1	<i>Halcyon recurvirostris.</i>	1	<i>Petræca pusilla.</i>
1	<i>Ptilonopus sp.</i>	2	<i>Coryphillus fringillaceus.</i>
1	<i>Phlegænas stairii.</i>	1	<i>Eudynamys taitensis.</i>
1	<i>Ianthænas vitiensis.</i>	1	<i>Ortygometra quadristrigata.</i>
1	<i>Aplonis brevirostris.</i>	1	<i>Gygis candida.</i>
1	<i>Myzomela nigriventris.</i>	1	<i>Anous cinereus.</i>

From Captain Hutton, Otago Museum, New Zealand.

A Skeleton of a Moa (*Dinornis crassus*).

1	<i>Harpa novæ-zealandiæ.</i>	4	<i>Platycercus novæ-zealandiæ.</i>
4	<i>Circus approximans.</i>	4	" <i>auriceps.</i>
2	<i>Porphyrio melanotus.</i>	4	<i>Prothemadera novæ-zealandiæ.</i>
6	<i>Ocydromus australis.</i>	1	<i>Halcyon vagans.</i>
2	<i>Gracula punctata.</i>	2	<i>Eudynamys taitiensis.</i>
1	" <i>brevirostris.</i>	4	<i>Anthornis melanura.</i>
1	" <i>carbo.</i>	2	<i>Chalcites lucidus.</i>
2	<i>Botaurus poicilloptera.</i>	2	<i>Zosterops lateralis.</i>
1	<i>Fuligula novæ-zealandiæ.</i>	4	<i>Clitonyx ochrocephala.</i>
1	<i>Rhynchaspis rhynchotis.</i>	3	<i>Myiomoira macrocephala.</i>
1	<i>Hymenolaimus malacorhynchus.</i>	2	<i>Rhipidura flabellifera.</i>
2	<i>Anas chlorotis.</i>	1	" <i>fuliginosa.</i>
1	<i>Anas superciliosa.</i>	1	<i>Phyllodytes novæ-zealandiæ.</i>
2	<i>Casarca variegata.</i>	2	<i>Sterna frontalis.</i>
1	<i>Puffinus griseus.</i>	4	<i>Hydrochelidon antarctica.</i>
1	<i>Nestor notabilis.</i>	1	<i>Podiceps rufipectus.</i>
1	<i>Stringops habroptilus.</i>		

## APPENDIX No. VIII.

## SPECIMENS PURCHASED.

## Bought of R. Thorpe, Sydney.

1 *Poëphila cincta*.  
1 *Tinnunculus cenchroides*.  
1 *Dacelo gigas*.  
4 *Scolopax australis*.  
1 *Corvus australis*.  
1 *Rallus pectoralis*.  
2 *Cinlosoma punctata*.  
2 *Lobivanellus lobatus*.

1 *Bernicla jubata*.  
1 *Graucalus melanops*.  
2 *Grallina picata*.  
3 *Psephotus hæmatonotus*.  
1 *Trichoglossus concinnus*.  
5 *Platycercus eximius*.  
9 " *pennantii*.  
12 Skeletons of *Phascolarctos* and *Dasyurus*.

## Kendal Broadbent, Cairns.

2 *Graucalus hypoleucus*.  
2 " *melanops*.  
2 *Sphæcotheres flaviventris*.  
2 *Oriolus flavocinctus*.  
2 *Philemon buceroides*.  
2 *Myzomela obscura*.  
2 *Cinnyris frenata*.  
2 *Glyciphila subfasciata*.  
2 *Cuculus insperatus*.  
2 *Pachycephala* sp.  
4 *Rhipidura issura*.  
2 *Piezorhynchus nitidus*.  
1 *Myiagra plumbea*.  
1 *Micræca flavigaster*.  
1 *Eopsaltria inornata*.  
1 *Gerygone magnirostris*.  
1 " *flavida*.  
3 *Malurus brownii*.  
3 " *amabilis*.  
2 *Cracticus quoyi*.  
1 *Sphenæcus galactotes*.  
2 *Halcyon macleayi*.  
1 *Merops ornatus*.  
2 *Chalcophaps chrysochlora*.  
2 *Cyclopsitta macleayana*.  
1 *Ptilorhis victoriae*.  
1 *Caprimulgus macrourus*.  
1 *Ægialitis geoffroyi*.

1 *Glottis glottoides*.  
2 *Tadorna radjah*.  
1 *Podargus strigoides*.  
2 nests of *Cinnyris frænata*.  
2 " *Gerygone magnirostris*.  
1 *Caprimulgus macrourus*.  
6 *Cyclopsitta macleayana*.  
2 *Artamus leucopygialis*.  
2 *Tanyptera sylvia*.  
1 *Halcyon sanctus*.  
3 *Collocalia terra-reginae*.  
1 *Jimnocielus accuminatus*.  
3 *Ptilotis macleayi*.  
2 " *notala*.  
1 *Melithreplus albogularis*.  
1 *Myzomela obscura*.  
2 *Zosterops cærulescens*.  
2 *Eopsaltria nana*.  
2 " *inornata*.  
4 *Microeca flavigaster*.  
8 *Machæreshynchus flaviventris*.  
4 *Arses raupii*.  
4 *Monarcha gouldii*.  
1 " *carinata*.  
1 *Myiagra plumbea*.  
2 *Gerygone flavida*.  
2 *Sericornis magnirostris*.

## W. J. Abbott, Levuka, Fiji.

3 *Astur rufitorques*.  
3 *Halcyon sacra*.  
1 *Myiolestes vitiensis*.  
1 *Aplonis tabuensis*.  
3 *Lalage maculosa*.  
4 *Myiagra castaneiventris*.  
1 *Amblynura cyanovireus*.  
1 *Ptilotis carrunculata*.

4 *Myzomela jugularis*.  
4 *Lorus solitarius*.  
4 *Trichoglossus amabilis*.  
2 *Platycercus personatus*.  
3 " *splendens*.  
1 *Carpophaga vitiensis*.  
2 *Astur rufitorques*.  
1 *Strix lulu*.

## Wheeler, New Zealand.

2 *Stringops habroptilus*.

2 *Apteryx oweni*.

## Moorcroft, Richmond River.

4 *Menura alberti*.

12 Eggs of *Tallegalla lathamii*.

## Kendal Broadbent, Cairns.

2 *Colluricincla parvissima*.  
2 *Pardalotus melanocephalus*.  
2 *Malurus brownii*.  
1 *Sittella striata*.  
1 *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*.  
2 *Cinnyris frenata*.  
2 *Calyptorhynchus stellatus*.  
1 *Astur cinereus*.  
3 *Carpophaga assimilis*.  
2 " *spilorrhœa*.  
6 *Chalcophaps longirostris*.  
2 *Ptilonopus superbus*.  
4 *Megapodius tumulus*.  
12 *Pitta similima*.  
2 *Philemon buceroides*.

1 *Eudynamus findersii*.  
2 *Ailurædus maculosus*.  
5 *Ptilorhis victoriae*.  
2 *Rallina tricolor*.  
18 *Calornis metalica*.  
7 *Mimeta flavotincta*.  
1 " *assimilis*.  
6 *Sphæcotheres flaviventris*.  
3 *Eurystomus pacificus*.  
1 *Dicrurus bracteatus*.  
2 *Cuculus dumetorum*.  
1 *Campephaga jardini*.  
1 *Graucalus lineata*.  
5 *Cracticus quoyii*.

## Simpson, Botany.

1 *Plectropoma annulatum*.  
2 *Cestracion philippi*.  
1 *Trigonorhina fuscata*.  
1 *Coris* sp.

1 *Julis* sp.  
1 *Aulopus purpurissatis*.  
1 *Trigonorhina fasciata*.

## Sheedy, Middle Harbour.

2 *Xema jamiesonii*.  
2 *Turnix varius*.  
2 *Lathamus discolor*.  
1 *Larus pacificus*.  
4 *Turnix varius*.  
4 *Sula australis*.  
2 *Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ*.  
1 *Cuculus pallidus*.  
1 *Chalcites bassalis*.

1 *Pachycephala rufiventris*.  
1 *Halcyon sanctus*.  
1 *Malurus lambertii*.  
1 *Edicnemus grallarius*.  
1 *Halcyon sanctus*.  
3 *Chalcites plagosus*.  
2 *Rhipidura rufifrons*.  
1 *Ptilotis leucotis*.

1 <i>Larus pacificus</i> .		4 <i>Xema novæ-hollandiæ</i> .	Bought of Mr. Ryan.
1 Sea serpent.	Bought of a sailor.	1 <i>Menura superba</i> .	" H. Zions.
1 <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> .	" an Arab.	1 <i>Cyclodus gigas</i> .	" ——— ?
1 <i>Larus pacificus</i> .	" "		

Rev. G. Brown.

## MAMMALS.

5 <i>Cuscus orientalis</i> .		1 <i>Mus echimyoides</i> .
1 <i>Pteropus</i> sp.		1 " <i>musavora</i> .
1 " <i>whitmeei</i> .		5 Bats, insectivorous.
1 <i>Chiropteruges alboscapulatus</i> .		5 <i>Phyllorhina tricuspidata</i> .
1 <i>Pteropus capistratus</i> .		4 " <i>galerita</i> .
2 <i>Cynonycteris brachyotis</i> .		2 <i>Kerivoula hardwickii</i> .
2 <i>Cephalotis peronii</i> .		1 <i>Harpya major</i> .
2 <i>Phyllorhina calcarata</i> .		

Collection of Bird-skins from New Ireland, &amp;c., &amp;c.—Rev. George Brown.

2 <i>Dendrochelidon mystaceus</i> .		4 <i>Calornis nitens</i> .
2 <i>Halcyon recurvirostris</i> .		2 <i>Aplonis tabuensis</i> .
3 <i>Arachnecethra aspasia</i> .		2 " <i>brevirostris</i> .
2 <i>Merula vanicorensis</i> .		2 <i>Carpophaga rubricera</i> .
1 <i>Myiolestes</i> .		2 " <i>van wecki</i> .
4 <i>Pachycephala flavifrons</i> .		3 <i>Cedirhinus insolitus</i> .
2 <i>Dicrurus</i> .		1 <i>Macropygia nigrirostris</i> .
2 <i>Campephaga (Edoliosma) schisticeps</i> .		3 <i>Chalcophaps stephani</i> .
2 " <i>maculosa</i> .		4 <i>Ptilinopus mariae</i> .
1 " <i>rufiventris</i> .		2 " <i>fasciatus</i> .
2 <i>Rhipidura (melaleuca) tricolor</i> .		2 <i>Eclectus polychlorus</i> .
2 " <i>(assimilis) isura</i> .		1 <i>Lorius hypoinochorus</i> .
4 <i>Piezorhynchus chalybeocephalus</i> .		2 " <i>fringillaceus</i> .
1 <i>Philemon cockerelli</i> .		3 <i>Psitteteles (Coryphilus) subplacens</i> .
3 <i>Ptilotis carunculata</i> .		2 <i>Centropus ateralbus</i> .
3 <i>Myzomela nigrirostris</i> .		1 <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> .
2 " <i>sp.</i>		1 <i>Anous stolidus</i> .
1 <i>Corvus orru</i> .		1 <i>Daption capensis</i> .
3 <i>Gracula Krefftii</i> .		2 <i>Nasiterna pusio</i> .
4 <i>Sturnoides atrifusca</i> .		

Mr. Abbott, Fiji.

2 <i>Astur rufetorquens</i> .		1 <i>Myzomela jugularis</i> .
1 <i>Suix lulu</i> .		1 <i>Muscylva lessonii</i> .
2 <i>Platycercus personatus</i> .		1 <i>Myiagra rufiventris</i> .
2 <i>Lorius solitarius</i> .		1 <i>Campephaga maculosa</i> .
4 <i>Cuculus sinus</i> .		2 <i>Aplonis cassinii</i> .
1 <i>Carpophaga latrans</i> .		3 <i>Amblyura peali</i> .
4 <i>Ptilinopus mariae</i> .		2 <i>Ortygometra quadririgata</i> .
9 <i>Chrysocena luteovirens</i> .		2 " <i>tabuensis</i> .
3 <i>Zosterops flaviceps</i> .		

Mr. E. Waller, Sydney.

2 <i>Ceryle torquata</i> .		1 Jay.
1 <i>Picus</i> sp.		1 <i>Loxia cardinalis</i> .
2 <i>Icterus</i> sp.		1 <i>Rupicola sanguinea</i> .
1 <i>Sturnus</i> sp.		1 <i>Rupicola crocea</i> .
1 <i>Icteria viridis</i> .		

Le Comte de Castlenau.

1 <i>Nyctidromus derbyanus</i> .		2 <i>Metalura tyrianthinus</i> .
1 <i>Psittacus militaris</i> .		2 <i>Lampropygia prunelli</i> .
1 <i>Aulacorhamphus albivitta</i> .		1 <i>Petasphora anais</i> .
2 <i>Galbula rufoviridis</i> .		2 <i>Urolampra tyrianthinus</i> .
1 <i>Icterus jamacia</i> .		1 <i>Campylopterus lazurus</i> .
1 <i>Cimbirynchus macrorhynchus</i> .		1 <i>Psittospiza riefferi</i> .
1 <i>Eurylaimus ochromatus</i> .		1 <i>Cyanocorax janus</i> .
1 <i>Phodopus vespera</i> .		1 <i>Cyanocetta armillata</i> .
2 <i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i> .		1 <i>Momotus rubrufescens</i> .
1 <i>Cephalophis de lalandii</i> .		1 <i>Tanagra glaucocolpa</i> .
2 <i>Petasphora cyanotis</i> .		1 <i>Chlorophonia occipitalis</i> .
1 <i>Helianthea bonapartiae</i> .		1 <i>Callista gyroloides</i> .
1 <i>Heliotrypha parzudakii</i> .		1 " <i>guttata</i> .
2 <i>Heliangelus clarisseæ</i> .		2 " <i>boliviana</i> .
2 <i>Clyptolœma rubinea</i> .		1 " " "
1 <i>Helioniaster longirostris</i> .		3 <i>Dacnis nigripes</i> .
3 <i>Eriocnemis alinæ</i> .		2 <i>Diva vassorii</i> .
3 " <i>cupreiventris</i> .		1 <i>Tachyphonus cristata</i> .
3 " <i>vestita</i> .		1 <i>Euphonia violacea</i> .
1 <i>Eupherusa eximia</i> .		1 <i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i> .
2 <i>Chrysures œnone</i> .		1 <i>Pipra aurocapilla</i> .
1 <i>Chlorostilbon chrysogaster</i> .		1 <i>Catamblyrhinus diadema</i> .
2 <i>Eucephala œrulea</i> .		1 <i>Colapses rivolii</i> .
1 <i>Leadbeateria grata</i> .		4 <i>Dendrœca canadensis</i> .
1 <i>Cyanomyia francisæ</i> .		2 <i>Cœreba œrulia</i> .
2 <i>Petasphora iolata</i> .		1 <i>Phœthornis malaris</i> .
1 <i>Gouldia langsdorffi</i> .		1 " <i>angusti</i> .
2 <i>Gouldia sylvia</i> .		1 " <i>yarugui</i> .
2 <i>Discosura underwoodii</i> .		2 <i>Campylopterus ensipennes</i> .
2 <i>Decimœstes ensifera</i> .		1 <i>Enpetomena macroura</i> .
2 <i>Petasphora anais</i> .		1 <i>Lampornis mango</i> .
2 <i>Lesbia gouldii</i> .		1 <i>Aithurus polytmus</i> .
2 <i>Lafresnaya flavicauda</i> .		1 <i>Thaluranina glaucopsis</i> .
4 <i>Helianthea heliantheus</i> .		2 " <i>columbicus</i> .
2 <i>Accestura heliodore</i> .		1 <i>Panoplitus flavescens</i> .
2 <i>Rhamphomicon microrhynchus</i> .		1 <i>Florisuga flabellifera</i> .
2 <i>Chalybura buffoni</i> .		1 " <i>fusca</i> .

1 Lophornis delathrei.  
1     "     magnifica.  
2 Panychlora portmani.  
1 Chetocercus heliodori.

2 Hemitylacea cyanifrons.  
2 Panoplites flavescens.  
2 Homophonia torquata.

Palmer, Hunter-street.

1 Menura superba.

1 Aprosmictus scapulatus.

Mr. Sers.

2 Bats, Molossus australis.  
40 Fishes (20 species).

2 Reptiles.  
2 Crustacea.

## APPENDIX No. IX.

### TAXIDERMIST'S DEPARTMENT.

#### MAMMALS MOUNTED.

1 Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*).  
12 Flying Foxes and Frugivorous Bats from Duke of York Islands.  
4 Insectivorous Bats from Duke of York Islands.  
1 *Sciurus italicus*.  
2 Squirrels (*Sciurus sp.*)  
4 *Cuscus orientalis*.  
1 *Vulpes vulgaris*.  
1     "     melanogaster.  
1 *Didelphis cancrivora*.  
1 *Myrmecophaga tetradactyla*.  
1 *Mustella vulgaris*.  
1 *Lutra vulgaris*.  
1 *Mustella foina*.  
1 *Sphyrurus insidiosus*.  
1 *Mustella putoris*.  
1 *Echidna* (*Tachyglossus lawesi*).  
1 *Cuscus chrysorrhous*.

2 *Belideus ariel*.  
1 *Macropus crassipes*.  
1 *Leo barbarus*.  
1 *Mus rattus*.  
1 *Bradipus pallidus*.  
1 *Phalangista fuliginosa*.  
1 *Papio mormon*.  
1 *Maccacus nemestrinus*.  
1 *Cercopithecus ruber*.  
1 *Cuscus brevicandatus*.  
1 *Petrogale pennicillata*.  
1 *Tragulus javanicus*.  
1 *Macropus major*.  
1 *Cercopithecus maurus*.  
1 *Halmaturus ualabatus*.  
1 *Tachyglossus aculeatus*.  
1 Monkey.

#### SKELETONS CLEANED AND RE-MOUNTED.

A small Whale (*Tursio catalania*).  
A Shetland Pony.

A Wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*).  
A *Nasua* (*N. nasuta*).

#### CLEANED, ARTICULATED, AND SET-UP.

A Pheasant (*Phasianus sp.*)  
A Moa (*Dinornis crassus*).  
A Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*).  
Portions of do. do.  
Portion of a large Sperm Whale.  
A Guinea-pig (*Cavia aperœa*).  
1 *Arctomys empetra*.  
2 Human Skulls.  
13 Birds (Mounted).  
14 Fishes, including 10 Sharks and Rays (Mounted).  
12 Mammals, skinned and cured.  
420 Birds, skinned and cured.

2 Axial Skeletons of Monkeys.  
A *Nasua nasuta*.  
A Tiger (*Felis regalis*).  
8 Skeletons (*Phascolarctos cinerea*).  
Two Native Cats (*Dasyurus viverrinus*).  
Arms of a large Whale.  
1 *Halmaturus ualabatus*.  
6 Crustacea, cured and set up.  
50 Lepidopterous insects, relaxed and set out.  
450 Casts of Fossil remains.  
50 Photographs of Natural History subjects.

E. P. RAMSAY,  
Curator.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE AT, AND NUMBER OF VISITORS TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1878.**[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 13, Votes 36, 6 March, 1878.]*

1. The daily average number of visitors to the Australian Museum during January, 1878, was 280, and during February, 1878, 140.

2. The average number of visitors on Saturdays during January was 297, and during February was 150.

3.

Persons in attendance at Museum.						Annual Salary.
						£
Curator	...	...	...	...	...	500
Taxidermist	...	...	...	...	...	200
Articulator	...	...	...	...	...	150
Assistant taxidermist and attendant	...	...	...	...	...	120
Porter and attendant	...	...	...	...	...	120
Cleaner and attendant	...	...	...	...	...	52
Total cost						£1,142



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.**  
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES DURING 1877.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1878.*

[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 12, Votes No. 35, 6 March, 1878.]

1. Fourteen General Meetings, exclusive of Committees, were held in 1877.
2. The attendances of the Trustees, exclusive of attendances at Committees, were as follows:—

*Official Trustees.*

	Attendance.
His Honor the Chief Justice... ..	0
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary ... ..	0
The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer ... ..	0
The Hon. the Attorney General ... ..	0
The President of the Medical Board... ..	0
The Surveyor General... ..	0
The Auditor General ... ..	1
The Colonial Architect ... ..	0
Collector of Customs ... ..	0

*Crown Trustees.*

The Hon. Sir Edward Deas-Thomson, K.C.M.G. ... ..	1
Bellisario, John D. D. S. ... ..	3
Cox, James C., M.D., C.M.Z.S. ... ..	5
Hill, Edward, J.P., C.M.Z.S. ... ..	9
Liversidge, A., Professor of Geology, Sydney University ... ..	10
Mackay, Patrick ... ..	11
Morgan, C. W., M.D. ... ..	4
Norton, James ... ..	9

*Official Trustees.*

Onslow, Arthur, R.N., M.P. ... ..	4
Roberts, Alfred, M.R.C.S. ... ..	4
Russell, H. C., B.A., Government Astronomer ... ..	0
Scott, A. W., M.A. ... ..	13
Stackhouse, Thomas, Commander, R.N. ... ..	10



1877-8.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES, FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Sydney, 12 April, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to present to you the Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library for the year 1877.

The Institution is now commencing its ninth year; the number of readers still continues to increase; and the valuable contents of the Library are extensively used by students of all classes.

It appears that an erroneous impression had formerly prevailed that the Institution was simply a reading-room and a Library for the working classes; but since it has been more generally understood that the Institution is a Public State Library for all classes, it has been frequented by many persons of superior culture, who formerly kept away under the belief that the Library was not intended for their use.

The reading-room of the Reference Department was open to the public during the past year for 305 days, and 113,760 visitors were recorded as having passed through the turnstile; consequently there is an increase on the number recorded in the preceding year of 41,030.

When the Trustees made those arrangements for opening the Lending Branch, the details of which were fully explained in their last Report, they expected that the Reference Department would be in some measure relieved from the overcrowding which so often arises from the want of proper accommodation; but the attendance at the Reference Department seems rather to have been stimulated by the circulation of books from the other department, which is steadily increasing.

The number of readers in both departments compels the Trustees again, as in their former Reports, to invite your attention to the expediency of constructing a new Library on a more central and convenient site, for which purpose a sum of money has already been voted by Parliament, and to renew the suggestion previously made by them that funds should be provided on the Additional Estimates for this year for enlarging and increasing the present building, so as to give more storage room to meet the continual accumulation of books. Unless this suggestion is adopted the Trustees foresee that long before any new building can be opened there will be no space left for the large number of volumes continually arriving from England.

On the 31st December, 1877, the Library contained (as shown in Appendix A) 32,753 vols., of which 5,981 vols. are placed in the Lending Branch for circulation, consisting of 2,133 vols. purchased expressly for issue, and 3,844 vols. transferred from the Reference Department.

The Lending Branch was first opened for the issue of books to borrowers on the 3rd day of July, and it was kept open for 86 days during 6 hours of the day from 1 p.m. until 7 p.m. up to the 26th of December; it was then closed for stock-taking until the beginning of the year. In this period 1,225 borrowers obtained tickets, and 10,968 volumes were issued.

Appendix B contains a detailed account of the books borrowed, arranged in their several classes.

It is a great satisfaction to the Trustees to be able to report that out of this number only *three* volumes were missing; two of these were immediately replaced by the persons who lost them, and a fresh copy of the third has been ordered by the person to whom it was issued. The books as a rule have been very carefully used.

In considering the great demand for books belonging to the Lending Branch, two important features must be noticed:—first, that the number of works from which a selection could be made has been hitherto very limited; and secondly, that novels or romances form no part of the collection.

As this experiment has proved so very successful it is hoped that the Government will be encouraged thereby to establish Lending Libraries in various parts of Sydney and in other towns of the Colony.

Up to the 1st December last books were issued and received back only on three days in each week, but after that date, and as soon as provision had been made by Parliament for proper assistance to carry on the work, the issues and returns were made daily, and this regulation is still carried out.

It is a matter for regret that during the latter part of the year as many as 14 volumes, but of no particular value, were abstracted from the Reference Department, and 6 others were discovered to be mutilated. Some of the books stolen have been recovered, and through the help of the detective force one of the books, which had been sold to a dealer, with all the pages of the book that bore the stamp of the Library, torn out, the Principal Librarian was able to identify, by the private mark of the Library. The thief, after eluding the warrant for his apprehension for several months, was at last taken and sentenced to four months imprisonment and hard labour.

The Trustees have to record the contributions of various donors during the past year, as shewn in Appendix D; these make a total of 118 volumes, pamphlets or parts, some of which form a useful and valuable addition to the Library.

A list of the books added to the Library during the year by purchase, &c., will be found in Appendix E.

The new catalogue of the Reference Library, of which only 292 pages were printed at the date of the Trustees' last Report, is now completed in 1,008 pages, and as it contains all the books placed in this department up to the 31st December, 1876, it will prove of great service to those readers who desire to derive the fullest benefit from the Institution.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES BADHAM,  
Chairman.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the number of Volumes in the Free Public Library, Sydney, on the 31st December, 1877.

Synopsis of Classification	Reference Department	Lending Branch.	Total
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	2,312	518	2,830
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	2,440	321	2,761
Biography and Correspondence	1,849	274	2,123
Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels, &c.	2,256	259	2,515
Periodical and Serial Literature	6,186	..	6,186
Jurisprudence	1,234	69	1,303
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	1,417	194	1,611
Poetry and Drama	715	107	822
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works, including Greek, Latin, and Foreign Literature	2,484	391	2,875
Works of Reference and Philology	1,610	..	1,610
Prose Works of Fiction	1,358	..	1,358
Patents	71	*3,848	3,919
Duplicates, and Unbound Books	1,224	..	1,224
Pamphlets	1,616	..	1,616
TOTAL ..	26,772	5,981	32,753

N.B.—The Reference Department was open to the Public 305 days, and the number of Visitors was 113,760

\* Transferred

## APPENDIX B.

RETURN of the Class of Books read from (the day of opening) 3rd July to 31st December, 1877.

## LENDING BRANCH.

Synopsis of Classification	No. of volumes read	No of Days open.	No of Borrowers' Visits
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	1,867	} 86	10,928
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	1,522		
Biography and Correspondence	1,197		
Geography, Topography, Voyages, and Travels	2,009		
Jurisprudence	151		
Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	531		
Poetry and Drama	471		
Miscellaneous Literature, Patents, &c.	3,220		
TOTAL ..	10,968		

## APPENDIX C.

## LIST OF OFFICERS.

## Trustees :—

The Rev. Charles Badham, D D., Professor of Classics and Logic in the University of Sydney (*Chairman*.)

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M A, F.R.G.S.

The Hon. W. B. Dalley, M.P.

W. A. Duncan, Esq

The Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D.

The Hon. Sir W. Macarthur, Knt.

The Hon. W. Macleay, M P.

The Hon. Robert Owen, M.P.

W. J. Stephens, Esq, M.A.

John Stewart, Esq.

*Principal Librarian* :—Robt. Cooper Walker.*Assistant Librarian and Compiler* :—D. R. Hawley.

## LENDING BRANCH.

*Librarian* :—E. G. W. Palmer.*Assistant Librarian* :—Edward O'Brien.*Entry Clerk* :—John Quodling.

## APPENDIX D.

## APPENDIX D.

LIST of Donations during the year 1877, received from the following :—

- John Alger, Esq. The Bombay Riots of 1874. Pamphlet.  
 The Trial of the Bombay Rioters. Pamphlet.  
 The Rev. Dr. Wazir Beg. Light and Darkness. Pamphlet.  
 J. C. Beal, Esq. Acts of Parliament, Queensland; Sessions of 1875, 1876.  
 The Brighton Free Library, Museum and Gallery. The Third Annual Report.  
 S. H. Banks, Esq. The Vision of Truth. The Picnic Party. Vice and its Victims in Sydney. Pamphlets.  
 F. F. Bailliere, Esq. Catalogue of Books on Architecture, Engineering, Fine Arts, Metallurgy, &c.  
 ————— On Paying Wards in Public Hospitals; by John Blair, M.D., &c. Pamphlet.  
 J. J. Calvert, Esq. Journal of the Legislative Council, 1875-76. 2 vols. folio.  
 The Rev. W. B. Clarke. Effects of Forest Vegetation on Climate. Pamphlet.  
 W. S. Chauncy, Esq. The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay. 4to.  
 The Cobden Club. Correspondence relative to the Budgets of various Countries; by J. W. Probyn. 8vo.  
 R. Gibson & Co. Robertson Bros.' Private Herd Book. 8vo.  
 ————— Priced Catalogue of Pure Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle. 8vo.  
 ————— Catalogue of Pure Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle. 8vo.  
 ————— Catalogue of Messrs. Robertson Bros.' F.F. Annual Sale. 8vo.  
 ————— Priced Catalogue of Messrs. Robertson Bros.' Fourth Annual Sale. 12mo.  
 P. C. L. Hartog, Esq. Voyages of the Steamer "Egeron" to New Guinea, &c. Pamphlet.  
 John Head, Esq. A few notes on the Portable Steam Engine. Pamphlet.  
 James Hector, Esq., M.D. Catalogue of the Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea of New Zealand; by E. J. Miers. Roy. 8vo.  
 ————— Eleventh Annual Report on the Colonial Museum and Laboratory. Pamphlet.  
 ————— Meteorological Report, 1875. Pamphlet.  
 Jules Joubert, Esq. The Journal of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. Parts 1 to 4. 8vo. Sydney, 1877.  
 The Linnean Society of New South Wales, The Proceedings of. Vol. 1. Part 4.  
 The Liverpool Free Public Library, Museum, &c. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Committee.  
 The Rev. Dr. Lang. Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation, 8vo.  
 The Manchester Geological Society; Transactions. Vol. 14. Parts 4 to 13.  
 The Manchester Public Free Libraries; Twenty-fourth Annual Report.  
 The Madras Government. Annual Report of the three Lunatic Asylums in the Madras Presidency, 1875-77. 8vo.  
 ————— Report on Vaccination throughout the Presidency and Provinces of Madras. Roy. 8vo.  
 ————— Annual Report of the Civil Dispensaries, Madras, 1875-6. Roy. 8vo.  
 ————— Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency, 1875-6. Roy. 8vo.  
 G. Mitchell, Esq. Cumberland Disease in Australian Sheep. 8vo.  
 Jas. Manning, Esq. Sydney Water Supply. Pamphlet.  
 The New Zealand Government. Parliamentary Debates.  
 The New Zealand Institute. Transactions and Proceedings. Vol. IX.  
 D. O'Donovan, Esq. Additions to the Library of the Parliament of Queensland.  
 J. O. H. Phillipps, Esq. Illustrations of the life of Shakespeare. Fol.  
 Thomas Richards, Esq. The Electoral Rolls, 1876-77. Fol.  
 George Ranken, Esq. Homestead Settlement, by Capricornus. Pamphlet.  
 Chas. Robinson, Esq. History of the Mexican Railway; by G. Baz and E. L. Gallo. Fol.  
 ————— The Progress and Resources of New South Wales. Pamphlet.  
 ————— Observations on Railroads in the United States; by A. Morris. Pamphlet.  
 ————— Tobacco: its culture, &c.; by A. Morris. Pamphlet.  
 The Duke of Richmond. Catalogue of the British Section, Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876. 4to.  
 H. C. Russell, Esq. Climate of New South Wales. Roy. 8vo.  
 E. A. Rennie, Esq. Index to the "Sydney Morning Herald," 1853-54. Fol.  
 Sir W. C. F. Robinson. Western Australia Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 1, Roy. 8vo.  
 ————— Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1876. Fol.  
 The Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings. Vol. 10.  
 The Sheffield Free Public Libraries and Museum. Annual Report of the Committee.  
 Professor Smith. Proceedings of laying the foundation stone of the New Offices of the Australian M. Provident Society. Pamphlet.  
 The Royal Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings. 2 vols., 8vo.  
 South Australian Government. Proceedings of the Parliament of South Australia, 1877. 3 vols., fol.  
 South Australian Institute. Annual Report, 1876-77.  
 Dr. R. Schomburgk. Report on the Progress and Condition of the Botanic Gardens, &c., Adelaide, 1876.  
 Tasmanian Government. The Acts of Parliament of Tasmania. Vol. 5, fol.  
 ————— Statistics of the Colony of Tasmania for 1876. Fol.  
 John Tebbutt, Esq. Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Private Observatory of John Tebbutt, Windsor. Fol.  
 T. Twining, Esq. Science made easy. Parts 1 to 4. 4to.  
 Trübner & Co. Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore: Tenth Annual Report.  
 Victorian Government. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, Session 1876. 3 vols., fol.  
 Victoria Institute, London. Journal of the Transactions of, Nos. 41, 42. Vol 11.  
 John Vicars, Esq. The Tariff, Immigration, and the Labour Question, discussed by J. Vicars, Sydney. Pamphlet.  
 The Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste. Notes and Narratives. 12mo.  
 ————— The Widow of East Angle. 12mo.  
 F. W. Webb, Esq. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of N. S. Wales, Session 1875-76. 6 vols., fol.  
 The Rev. A. W. Webb. Joh. Alberti Bengelii Gnomon Novi Testamenti. 4to.  
 Critchett Walker, Esq. Out of the Hurley Burley. By Mac Adler. 8vo.  
 W. H. Walker, Esq. The Invasion. 12mo.  
 The Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods. History of Australian Tertiary Geology. By R. M. Johnston. Pamphlet.  
 Thomas Woore, Esq. Supply of Water from the Warragamba. Errors in the Great Western Railroad. Remarks on what N.S.W. might become. Comments on Mr. W. Clark's Report on Water Supply to Sydney. Pamphlets.  
 F. Young, Esq. Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute. Vol. 7, 8vo.

## APPENDIX E.

LIST of Books added to the Reference Library during year 1877.

(The books marked \* are donations.)

- Abbott E. A. English Lessons for English People.
- Abd-Allatif, Relation de l'Égypte.
- Adams F. O. The History of Japan. Vol. 2.
- Addison J. Papers contributed to the Spectator.
- \*Adeler, Max. Out of the Hurly Burly.
- \*Agricultural Society of N. S. Wales: Journal of. Third series. Vol. 1.
- All the Year Round. Vol. 16.
- Allen T. History of York. 6 vols.
- Almanach de Gotha. 1876, 1877.
- American Journal of Science and Arts. Vols. 9, 10, 11, 12.
- Animal World, The. Vols. 5, 6.
- Annales des Mines. Vols. 7, 8, 9.
- Partie Administrative. Vol. 4.
- Annals and Magazine of Natural History. Vol. 18.
- Architect, The. Vol. 16.
- Armitage E. S. The Childhood of the English Nation.
- Arnold T. Beowulf.
- Arrian F. Voyage Round the Euxine Sea.
- Art Journal, The. Vols. 14, 15.
- Athenæum, The. 1875, 1876.
- Atkinson R. Vie de Seint Auban.
- Atti della Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Vols. 15 and 18.
- Australian Churchman, The. Vol. 2 n.s.
- Babbage C. On the economy of Machinery, &c. The ninth Bridgewater Treatise.
- On the decline of Science in England.
- View of Institutions for the Assurance of Lives.
- The Exposition of 1851.
- Bacon F. The advancement of Learning.
- Badham C. D. Prose Halieutics.
- Bain A. Logic. 2 vols.
- Baldwin Capt. Large and Small Game of Bengal.
- Barclay R. Inner Life of Religious Societies.
- Barkley H. C. Between the Danube and Black Sea.
- Barnes J. The History of Edward III.
- Barth H. Travels, &c., in North and Central Africa. 5 vols.
- Bartley G. C. T. Seven Ages of a Village Pauper.
- Bayle P. Historical and Critical Dictionary. 5 vols.
- Bayliss W. The Witness of Art.
- \*Baz G. and Gallo E. L. History of the Mexican Railway.
- Beckett Sir E. A Book on Building.
- \*Bengelius J. A. Gnomon Novi Testamenti.
- Bennett S. The History of Australian Discovery.
- Bennett W. C. Songs of a Song-writer.
- Berkeley G. Selections from.
- Bewick T. Land and Water Birds.
- Bezold Dr. W. v. The Theory of Color.
- Biblia Sacra Polyglotta. 8 vols.
- Birch W. de G. History, &c., of the Utrecht Psalter.
- Birchall J. England under the Revolution, &c.
- Birks T. R. Modern Physical Fatalism.
- Bischof G. Elements of Geology. 3 vols.
- Bismarck Count. The Life of, by Hésekiel.
- Bisset A. Parliamentary Government in England.
- Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Vols. 118 & 120.
- Blake J. F. Astronomical Myths.
- Blake W. P. Report on Iron and Steel.
- Blanc C. Art in Ornament and Dress.
- Bloomfield R. Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs.
- Boller A. P. Construction of Bridges.
- Bookworm, The. 4 vols.
- Bosanquet R. H. M. Musical Intervals and Temperament.
- Bowdich T. E. Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee.
- Boyle F. The Savage Life.
- Brachet A. Etymological Dictionary of the French Language.
- Bradshaw's Almanac and General Guide. 1872-76.
- Brassey T. British Seamen.
- Bretschneider E. Central Asia.
- British Association Reports for 1875.
- British Manufacturing Industries. 4 vols.
- British Quarterly Review. Vols. 60, 61, 62, 64.
- Brougham Lord; Works of. 11 vols.
- Browning E. B. Letters addressed to R. H. Horne. 2 vols.
- Brydges Sir E. Restituta. 4 vols.
- Buchan W. P. Plumbing.
- Buchanan R. Poetical Works of. 3 vols.
- Builder, The. Vols. 33, 34.
- Burgh N. P. Pocket Book on Compound Engines.
- Burghley Lord. Collection of State Papers. 2 vols.
- Memoirs of the Life, &c., of. 3 vols.
- Burgoyne Sir J., Life and Correspondence of, by Wrottesley. 2 vols.
- Burke E.: Select Works of.
- Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva.
- Burns R.: Memorials of, by Aiken.
- Burton R. F. Etruscan Bologna.
- Cambridge University Calendar for 1877.
- Camden Society Publications. Vols. 115 to 120.
- \*Cameron A. M. New South Wales, its Progress, &c.
- Cameron V. L. Across Africa. 2 vols.
- Campbell Sir G. Handy Book on the Eastern Question.
- Campen S. R. v. The Dutch in the Arctic Seas. Vol. 1.
- \*Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de le Marquis de la Ferté-Sénéctère.
- Catherine II. The Life of. 3 vols.
- Chambers' English Dictionary.
- Chambers' Journal for 1876.
- Chandler H. W. Elements of Greek Accentuation.
- Chaucer G. The Prologue, Knight's Tale, &c. Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain. Vols. 139, 140, 141, 142.
- Clarendon Press Series. 62 vols.
- Clark D. K. Railways and Tramways.
- \*Clark W. Sydney Water Supply Report.
- Claretie J. Camille Desmoulins and his Wife.
- Coffin L.: Reminiscences of.
- \*Colonial Institute (Royal). Proceedings of. Vol. 7.
- Colonial Magazine. Vol. 8.
- Colonial Office List for 1877.
- Companion to the Almanac for 1832 and 1877.
- Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires. Vol. 79.
- Contemporary Review. Vols. 25, 26, 28.
- Cooper E. History of England. 2 vols.
- Cornhill Magazine. Vols. 32-34.
- Cotta B. v. Rocks classified and described.
- Cowper W. The Didactic Poems of. The Task, with Tirocinium.
- Creasy Sir E. S. International Law.
- Crompton H. Industrial Conciliation.
- Curtis' Botanical Magazine. Vols. 31, 32, 34.
- Daniel S. Collection of the History of England.
- Darwin C. Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization.
- Davidson E. A. Practical Manual of House Painting.
- Del Rio M. A. Disquisitionum Magicarum. 3 vols.
- Demolombe G. Cours de Code Napoleon. 26 vols.
- De Morgan A. Book of Almanacs.
- De Mosenthal J. Ostriches and Ostrich Farming.
- Dennis J. Studies in English Literature.
- Dibdin T. F. Aedes Althorpianæ. 2 vols.
- Digby K. E. Law of Real Property.
- Dimbleby J. B. Shorthand Dictionary.
- Dobson E. Pioneer Engineering.
- Dodge R. J. Hunting Grounds of the Great West
- Döllinger J. I. I. v. Hippolytus and Callistus.
- Donkin W. F. Acoustics.
- Douse T. le M. Grimm's Law.
- Downie T. The Iron and Metal Trades Companion.
- Driver S. R. Use of the Tenses in Hebrew.
- Dryden J. Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell, &c.
- Dublin Review. Vols. 9, 24, 25, 27.
- Dublin University Calendar for 1877.
- Dublin University Magazine. Vols. 86, 88.
- Dugdale W. Antiquities of Warwickshire.
- Dun J. British Banking Statistics.
- Earle J. The Philology of the English Tongue.
- Eden C. H. India, Historical and Descriptive.
- Edinburgh Review. Vols. 142, 144.
- Edward T. Life of a Scotch Naturalist; by Smiles.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*LIST of Books added to the Reference Library during year 1877—*continued.*

(The books marked \* are donations.)

- Edwards A. B. A Thousand Miles up the Nile.  
 Eichens M. A First Reading Book.  
 Ellis R. Commentary on Catullus.  
 Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edit. Vols. 1 to 5.  
 Engel C. Musical Myths and Facts. 2 vols.  
 Engineer, The. Vol. 42.  
 Erckmann-Chatrion M. M. The Conscript. The Blockade. Waterloo.  
 Euclid's Elements of Geometry; by Potts.  
 Evans A. L. Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina.  
 Evening News, The. For 1876. 2 vols.
- Fairbairn Sir W. : The life of, by Pole.  
 Fayrer J. The Thanatophidia of India.  
 Fénelon F. de S. de L. A Biographical Sketch. Field, The. Vol. 48.  
 Finlason W. F. An Exposition of our Judicial System.  
 Foreign Office List for 1877.  
 Fortnightly Review. Vols. 18, 20; n. s.  
 Fowler T. Elements of Logic.  
 Frampton R. : The Life of, by Evans.  
 Fraser's Magazine. Vols. 12, 14; n. s.  
 Freeman E. A. History of the Norman Conquest. Vol. 5.  
 Freeman's Journal, The, for 1876.  
 Frost T. Secret Societies of the Revolution. 2 vols.
- Gaius. Elements of Roman Law, by Poste.  
 Gardeners' Chronicle. Vols. 4, 5, 6.  
 Gardener's Magazine. Vols. 18, 19.  
 Gardner J. The Faiths of the World. 2 vols.  
 Gee G. E. The Practical Gold Worker.  
 Geffcken H. Church and State. 2 vols.  
 Geldart E. M. Modern Greek Language.  
 Genlis F. Mémoires inédits. 8 vols.  
 Gentleman's Magazine. Vols. 7 to 19, and 15, 17, n. s.  
 Geological Magazine. Vols. 2, 3.  
 Geological Society, London. Quarterly Journal of. Vol. 32.  
 Geographical Magazine. Vol. 3.  
 George H. B. Genealogical Tables.  
 Geschichte der Wissenschaften in Deutschland. Vols. 10, 15.  
 Giles T. A. Life and Times of Alfred the Great.  
 Gill W. W. Life in the Southern Isles.  
 Gillmore Q. A. Practical Treatise on Roads, &c.  
 Gladstone W. E. Lessons in Massacre.  
 Good Words. Vols. for 1875, 1876.  
 Gordon C. A. Our Trip to Burmah.  
 Gothaischer Genealogischer Hofkalender, für 1876-7. 2 vols.  
 Gothaisches Genealogisches Taschenbuch, für 1876-7. 4 vols.  
 Granger J., and Mark N. Biographical History of England.  
 Graphic, The. Vols. 12, 14.  
 Gray A. Darwiniana.  
 Green G. W. German Element in the American War.  
 Green V. History and Antiquities of Worcester. 2 vols.  
 Guillemin A. The application of Physical Forces. The World of Comets.  
 Guthrie Mrs. My year in an Indian Fort.
- Hakluyt Society Publications for 1876.  
 Halliwell-Phillips, J. O. Illustrations of the Life of Shakspeare.  
 Hamilton R. and Ball J. Book-keeping.  
 Hammond C. E. Outlines of Textual Criticism.  
 Hanbury D. Science Papers.  
 Hansard T. C. Parliamentary Debates. Vols. 228 to 231.  
 Harbinger of Light, The.  
 Harcourt A. G. V., and Madan H. G. Practical Chemistry.  
 Haweis H. R. Current Coin.  
 Heer Prof. Primæval World of Switzerland. 2 vols.  
 Hibberd S. New and rare beautiful-leaved Plants.  
 Homes of American Statesmen.  
 Hood T. Comic Annual for 1835-1836. 2 vols.  
 Hook W. F. The Church and its Ordinances.  
 Hooker R. Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.  
 Hooper W. H. and Phillips W. C. Manual of Marks on Pottery.
- Hozier Capt. The Invasions of England. 2 vols.  
 Hullah J. The Cultivation of the Speaking Voice.  
 Hunt R. Geological Survey of Great Britain. 7 vols.  
 Hunterian Club Publications. 7 vols.  
 Hutchins J. History and Antiquities of Dorset.  
 Illustrated London News. Vols. 67, 69.  
 Illustrated Sydney News. Vol. 13.
- Indian Army and Civil Service List for 1876.  
 Iron. vols. 6, 7, 8.  
 Irving Edward. The Life of; by Oliphant.  
 Italian Art. Masterpieces of.
- Jennings Mrs. Rachel. Her Life and Letters.  
 Jones C. C. Antiquities of the Southern Indians.  
 Jones O. Grammar of Ornament.  
 Journal des Economistes. Vols. 37 to 44.  
 Junius; by Bewick. 2 vols.  
 Justinian. Institutes of; by Holland.  
 Select Titles from the Digest of.  
 Juvenalis D. J. Satiræ, with Literal English Prose.
- Kennedy D. Colonial Travel.  
 Kingsley C. His Letters and Memoirs of his Life.  
 Kitchin G. W. History of France. 3 vols.  
 \*Knaggs and Co., R. C. The Newcastle Almanac, 1874, 1875. 2 vols.  
 \* The Newcastle Nautical Almanac, 1874, 1875. 2 vols.  
 Lacordaire Père, The Inner Life of.  
 Landor W. L. Works of, with Life. Vol. 8.  
 \*Lang Rev. Dr. Origin of the Polynesian Nation.  
 Langley W. Piers the Plowman.  
 Laun H. V. History of French Literature. Vol. 1.  
 Leveson Major. Sports in many Lands. 2 vols.  
 Lièvre E. Art Gems.  
 Lindsay W. S. History of Merchant Shipping. Vols. 3, 4. 2 vols.  
 Lockwood and Co. Builders' and Contractors' Price Book.  
 Lossing B. J. Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution. 2 vols.  
 Low and Co., S. Classified Catalogue of Books. English Catalogue of Books for 1874.  
 Lowe E. J. Beautiful Leaved Plants.  
 Lübke Dr. W. History of Art. 2 vols.  
 History of Sculpture. 2 vols.  
 \*Ludewig H. E. Bibliotheca Glottica.  
 Lurkin J. Amongst Machines.
- M'Gregor Sir J. The Dean of Lismore's Book.  
 Mackay C. Forty Years' Recollections.  
 Mackenzie W. Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography. 6 vols.  
 MacLagan T. The Germ Theory.  
 MacLaren A. A System of Physical Education.  
 Macmillan's Magazine. Vols. 32, 34.  
 Madden T. M. Principal Health Resorts of Europe and Africa.  
 \*Madras. Report on Vaccination.  
 \* Annual Report of the Civil Dispensaries.  
 \* Report on the Administration of the Presidency.  
 Magnan Dr. V. On Alcoholism.  
 Major R. H. Discoveries of Prince Henry, the Navigator.  
 Manning S. American Pictures.  
 Mansfield C. B. Aerial Navigation.  
 Margary A. R. : The Journey of.  
 Mark Lane Express for 1876.  
 Markby W., Elements of Law.  
 Martin T. Life of H. R. H. the Prince Consort. Vol. 2.  
 Martineau J. Essays. 2 vols.  
 Mason J. Annual Summary, 1875-76.  
 Masonic Knights Templar, Perfect Ceremonies of.  
 Maxwell J. C. Treatise on Electricity, &c. 2 vols.  
 Medici L de; by A. von Reumont.  
 Melbourne Review. Vol. 1.  
 Microscopical Science. Quarterly Journal of 1871-75. 5 vols.  
 Millot Abbè. Elements of General History. 6 vols.  
 Mills C. D. B. The Indian Saint.  
 Milton J., Commonplace Book of. English Poems, by Browne. 2 vols.

## APPENDIX E—continued.

List of Books added to the Reference Library during year 1877—continued.

(The books marked \* are donations.)

- Milton J. Arcopagitica  
 \*Mitchell G. Cumberland Disease in Australian Sheep.  
 Molière J. B. de. The Dramatic Works of. Vols. 5, 6.  
 Month, The. vols. 8, 9.  
 Montrose Marquis of. Memoirs.  
 Moore F. American Eloquence. 2 vols.  
 Morris F. O. Natural History of British Moths. 4 vols.  
 ----- History of British Butterflies.  
 ----- History of British Birds. 6 vols.  
 Mulready W. Masterpieces of; by Stephens.  
 Muspratt Dr. S. Chemistry, theoretical, practical, and Analytical. 2 vols.  
 Narjoux F. Notes and Sketches of an Architect.  
 Napheys G. H. The Body and its Ailments. Nature. Vols. 11 to 14.  
 Nautical Magazine. Vol. 45.  
 Navy List, 1873 to 1876. 13 vols.  
 Nelson Lord. Life of; by Southey.  
 \*New Guinea. Correspondence respecting.  
 New Quarterly Magazine, vols. 5, 6, 7.  
 \*New South Wales. Journal of the Legislative Council, vol. 26.  
 \*----- Electoral Rolls, 1876-77, 1877-78.  
 \*----- Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, 1875-76. 6 vols.  
 \*----- Government Gazette, for 1876.  
 \*Newtown Free Library. Catalogue.  
 \*New Zealand Institute. Transactions, &c. Vol. 9.  
 \*New Zealand. Specifications of Inventions.  
 Nicols A. The Puzzle of Life.  
 Nichols J. G. The Topographer and Genealogist. 3 vols.  
 Niebuhr B. G. The History of Rome. 3 vols.  
 North American Review. Vols. 119 to 123.  
 North British Review. Vol. 33.  
 Notes and Queries. Fifth series. Vols. 4, 5, 6.  
 O'Byrne W. R. Naval Biographical Dictionary.  
 Ogden W. S. Studies in Mercantile Architecture.  
 Ogilvie J. The Student's English Dictionary.  
 Oldfield E. Saint Peter's and Saint Paul's.  
 \*Oliver A. A Collection of Acts relating to the Transfer of Land.  
 Ouseley Sir T. A. G. Treatise on Harmony.  
 ----- Treatise on Musical Form.  
 ----- Treatise on Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue.  
 Overman F. The Moulders' and Founders' Pocket Guide.  
 Oxford University Calendar, for 1877.  
 \*Oyster Culture Commission. Report.  
 Parkes E. A. Public Health.  
 Palestine. Our Work in Palestine.  
 Palmer E. H. Dictionary of the Persian Language.  
 \*Pamphlets. 8 vols.  
 Payer J. The Lands within the Arctic Circle. 2 vols.  
 Payne J. A visit to German Schools.  
 Pennant T. Tours in Wales. 3 vols.  
 ----- View of Hindostan. 4 vols.  
 Persia. Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission. 2 vols.  
 Persius Flaccus. The Satires of, by Coninton.  
 Peschel O. The Races of Man.  
 Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen, vols. 21, 22. Erg.-Band., vols. 9, 10.  
 Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions. 34 vols.  
 \*Philadelphia International Exhibition; Catalogue, British Section.  
 \*----- Catalogue of Products, N.S. Wales.  
 \*Phillip A. Voyage to Botany Bay.  
 Philosophical Magazine, Fourth Series, vols. 49, 50. Fifth Series, vols. 1, 2.  
 Pictorial World, The. Vols. 1 to 5.  
 Pinder N. Selections from Latin Poets.  
 Plattner C. F. Manual of Analysis with the Blow-pipe.  
 Polano H. Selections from the Talmud.  
 Pope A. Essay on Man. Ed. by Pattison.  
 ----- Satires and Epistles. Ed. by Pattison.  
 Popular Science Monthly. Vols. 6 to 9.  
 Pouchet F. A. The Universe.  
 Price Major. The two Americas.  
 Prince J. Danmonii Orientales Illustres.  
 Protestant Standard, for 1875-76.  
 Public Opinion. Vols. 29, 30.  
 Punch. Vol. 71.  
 Quarterly Journal of Science. Vols. 5, 6.  
 Quarterly Review. Vols. 100, 121, 139, 140, 142.  
 \*Queensland Acts of Parliament. 39° and 40° Vic.  
 Ranke L. V. Sämmtliche Werk. Vols. 29 to 32.  
 Ranken W. H. L. The Dominion of Australia.  
 Raper H. Practice of Navigation, &c.  
 Rawlinson G. Manual of Ancient History.  
 ----- The sixth great Oriental Monarchy.  
 Revue des deux Mondes. Vols. 8 to 19.  
 Revue des Questions Historiques. Vols. 17 to 20.  
 Richardson C. Dictionary of the English Language. 2 vols.  
 Rimmer A. Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England.  
 Ritson J. The letters of, by Nicolas.  
 \*Robertson Bros. Private Herd Book.  
 ----- Catalogues of Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle. 2 vols.  
 ----- Catalogue of F.F. Brand. Annual Sale.  
 ----- Priced Catalogue of Fourth Annual Sale, 1877.  
 Robertson E. W. Scotland under the early Kings. 2 vols.  
 Robinson C. New South Wales.  
 Robson G. Modern, Domestic, Building Construction.  
 Rogers J. E. T. Manual of Political Economy.  
 Rolleston G. Forms of Animal Life.  
 Roper S. Handbook of Modern Steam Fire Engines.  
 Rose J. Complete Practical Machinist.  
 Rosmini-Serbati A. Opere. 26 vols.  
 Routledge J. Chapters in the History of Popular Progress.  
 Routledge R. Science in Sport.  
 Rowley H. Africa unveiled.  
 Royal Society of New South Wales; Journals, &c. Vol. 10.  
 \*Russell H. C. Climate of New South Wales.  
 \*----- Results of Meteorological Observations.  
 Russell W. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour.  
 Sand's Sydney Directory, for 1877.  
 Schuyler E. Turkistan. 2 vols.  
 Scott Sir S. D. The British Army. 2 vols.  
 Seemann B. Flora Vitiensis.  
 Sellar W. Y. Roman Poets of the Augustan Age.  
 Shakespeare W. Oeuvres Complètes, par Victor Hugo. 15 vols.  
 Shakespeare W. Select Plays; by Clark and Wright.  
 Shaw E. M. Fire Protection.  
 Shee Sir M. A. The Life of.  
 Sherriff John. The Australian Almanac, 1875-7.  
 Sibilian P. C. Collection des Medailles Grecques.  
 Silliman's American Journal. Vols. 9-12.  
 Simpson Sir J. Y. Archaeological Essays. 2 vols.  
 Skat W. W. and Morris R. Specimens of early English.  
 Skat W. W. Specimens of English Literature.  
 Skeen W. Early Topography.  
 Skelton J. Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata.  
 Skene W. F. The Coronation Stone.  
 ----- Four Ancient Books of Wales. 2 vols.  
 Sleepy Sketches.  
 Smart B. H. Pronouncing Dictionary.  
 Smith G. Three English Statesmen.  
 ----- Lectures on the Study of History.  
 ----- Irish History and Irish Character.  
 \*South Australia, Proceedings of the Parliament, 1877. 3 vols.  
 \*South Australian Government Gazette, 1874-6. 4 vols.  
 South Kensington Museum Handbooks, &c. 3 vols.  
 Spencer H. The Principles of Psychology. 2 vols.  
 ----- Essays; Scientific, Political, and Speculative. 3 vols.  
 ----- The Principles of Biology. 2 vols.  
 ----- The Principles of Sociology. Vol. 1. First Principles.  
 ----- Study of Sociology.  
 Spenser E. The Faery Queene; by Kitchin.  
 Spinoza B. dc. Opera Philosophica Omnia.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*List of Books added to the Reference Library during year 1877—*continued.*

(The books marked \* are donations.)

- Spry W. J. J. Cruise of H.M.S. "Challenger."  
 Stanley A. P. Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church, Third series. Part 3.  
 Steel J. H. Outlines of Equine Anatomy.  
 Stephen L. Essays on Freethinking and Plain-speaking.  
 Stephen L. History of English Thought. 2 vols.  
 Stewart B. Elementary Treatise on Heat.  
 Stewart J. Stable Economy.  
 Stieler K. Italy from the Alps to Mount Etna, by Trollope.  
 Stockwhip, The. Vols. 3, 4.  
 Stubbs W. Select Charters.  
 ——— Constitutional History of England. Vols. 1 & 2.  
 Sweet H. Anglo-Saxon Reader.  
 \*Sydney Mail, 1876.  
 Sydney Morning Herald, 1876-7. 5 vols.  
 Sydney University Calendar, 1874-75, 1876-77. 2 vols.  
 Syme D. Outlines of an Industrial Science.  
 Tait P. G. An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions.  
 Talbert B. J. Examples of Ancient and Modern Furniture.  
 Tancock Rev. O. W. English Grammar and Reading Book.  
 \*Tasmania; Monthly Notices of Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society. 2 vols.  
 \*Tasmania; Statistics of the Colony, 1876.  
 \*Tasmanian Acts of Parliament. Vol. 5. Part 7.  
 \*Tebbutt J. Results of Meteorological Observations.  
 Tegg W. The last Act.  
 Telfer J. B. The Crimea and Transcaucasia. 2 vols.  
 Tennyson A. Harold: a Drama.  
 Thomson J. The land of the People of China.  
 Thorburn S. S. Bannu, or our Afghan Frontier.  
 \*Thorpe B. Catalogue of the Library of.  
 Thring Rev. E. On the principles of Grammar.  
 ——— Exercises on Grammatical Analysis.  
 Thurston R. H. Report on Machinery and Manufactures.  
 Todd A. On Parliamentary Government in England. 2 vols.  
 Town and Country Journal, 1876.  
 Trevelyan G. O. Selections from the writings of Lord Macaulay.  
 Trollope F. E. & T. A. Italy.  
 Trollope T. A. The Papal Conclaves.  
 Troutbeck Rev. J., and Dale Rev. R. T. A Music Primer.  
 Tuttle H. Brief Biographies.  
 \*Twining T. Science made easy. Parts 1-4.  
 Tyndall J. Lessons in Electricity.  
 Typical Selections from the best English writers.  
 Tyrwhitt Rev. R. H. T. Handbook of Pictorial Art. United Service Magazine. 1868, part 3; 1875, part 2; and 1876, parts 1-3,  
 United States Patent Office. Official Gazette. Vol. 6.  
 ——— Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1874.  
 Vallancey Gen. C. Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis. 6 vols.  
 \*Vanderkiste Rev. R. W. The Widow of East Angle.  
 \*——— Notes and Narratives, Dens of London.  
 \*Vaughan Rev. J. The Trident, the Crescent, and the Cross.  
 Veitch W. Greek Verbs, irregular and defective.  
 Vertot l'Abbé de. Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers. 4 vols.  
 Veterinarian The. Vols. 48-49.  
 Viardot L. A brief History of the Painters of all Schools.  
 \*Victoria. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1876. 3 vols.  
 Viollet-le-Duc. E. Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française. 10 vols.  
 Walford E. County Families of the United Kingdom, 1876.  
 \*Walker W. H. The Invasion.  
 Wallace D. M. Russia. 2 vols.  
 Wallace Sir W. The early days of; by the Marquess of Bute.  
 Watson H. W. Kinetic Theory of Gases.  
 Weber W. E. Corpus Poetarum Latinorum.  
 Webster's Royal Red Book, 1877.  
 Wedmore F. Studies in English Art.  
 \*Western Australia. Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1876.  
 \*——— Parliamentary Debates, 1876.  
 Westminster Review. Vols. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.  
 White W. Holidays in Tyrol.  
 Wickham Capt. E. H. The influence of Firearms, Wilkes G. Shakespeare, from an American point of view.  
 Wilkins D. Leges Anglo-Saxonicae Ecclesiasticae et Civiles.  
 Wilkinson J. G. Topography of Thebes.  
 \*Wilkinson W. H. The Australian Magistrate.  
 Williamson A. W. Chemistry for Students.  
 \*Witness The, 1876.  
 Wood J. T. Discoveries at Ephesus.  
 Wordsworth C. A Greek Primer.  
 Wordsworth J. Fragments and Specimens of early Latin.  
 Wright R. S. Golden Treasury of Ancient Greek Poetry.  
 ——— Golden Treasury of Greek Prose.  
 Year Book of facts. 1876.  
 Yeats J. Manual of recent and existing Commerce.  
 ——— The growth and vicissitudes of Commerce.  
 ——— The Technical History of Commerce.  
 Young E. Labour in Europe and America.  
 Zoological Society of London Transactions. Vol. 8. Proceedings, 1872, 1873, 1875. 3 vols.

## APPENDIX F.

REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS—(Reference Library.)

1. The Library will be open every week-day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except New Year's Day, Anniversary Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and such other days as the Trustees may from time to time direct.
2. Visitors will not be permitted, under any circumstances, to take books out of the Library.
3. Adult visitors may themselves take such books as they wish to read from the shelves, but must leave them on the Library tables when done with. All persons under 18 years of age must apply to one of the Library Assistants for such books as they may desire.
4. Such visitors as may wish to make extracts from the books, papers, maps, &c., with *ink*, must make special application to the Librarian to do so.
5. No conversation will be allowed in the Library, otherwise than in a whisper.
6. No person will be permitted to sit in the room with his hat on; nor will any person who is intoxicated, or in a dirty condition, be admitted to the Library.
7. Children under 12 years of age are not admitted.
8. Any visitor writing in or upon, folding down a leaf, defacing, mutilating, or otherwise injuring any book, spitting on the floor, smoking in the doorway, or eating food or fruit, will be excluded from the Library.
9. The Librarian has the power to remove, by force, if necessary, any visitor who shall wilfully break any regulation, or injure any property of the Library, or shall otherwise prove offensive to readers or officers of the Institution.
10. The Librarian shall at all times have power to prohibit any book or books, &c., from being taken off the shelves, or to exclude from the Library any person or persons who may refuse to comply with any part of the Regulations of the Institution, or to obey any reasonable directions of the Librarian.
11. Readers desirous of proposing books for addition to the Library may do so by writing the same in a suggestion Book which will be submitted regularly to the Trustees for consideration.

REGULATIONS

## REGULATIONS FOR BORROWERS FROM THE LENDING BRANCH.

1. The Lending Branch of the Free Public Library will be open on every week day, from 1 o'clock p.m. until 7 o'clock p.m., *excepting the last week in December* in each year; and the Library will be closed on New Year's Day, Anniversary of the Colony, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and such other days as the Trustees may direct.
2. Books will be lent only to persons residing in the City or Suburbs, or in the districts to which the penny postage extends.
3. Persons wishing to borrow books to read at home, must first obtain a recommendation from one of the Trustees of the Institution, the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of the City, or a Justice of the Peace, on proper forms, which can be obtained from the Officer in charge of the Library. This recommendation must be signed by the applicant, and will be exchanged for a Borrower's Ticket, entitling the person recommended to borrow books for twelve calendar months, from the 1st of January in each year, subject to the Regulations.
4. Every person, before obtaining a Borrower's Ticket, is required to read the Regulations, and must sign his or her name and place of residence in a book containing a copy of the printed Regulations, and such signature shall be taken and be considered as an assent to the Regulations.
5. It is not necessary that books should be delivered to and returned by the borrowers personally; but they must send a messenger competent to deliver their message, and to take due care of the books—the officer in charge having instructions to refuse books to messengers whom he may consider incompetent to take proper care of them.
6. Borrowers' Tickets must be produced *every time* a book is applied for.
7. Books when returned are not to be left on the counter, nor to be given to any one except the Librarian, or the officer in charge, and tickets must be shown. Borrowers will be held responsible for books said to have been delivered in any other way.
8. No person shall under any pretence be admitted behind the counter, nor shall any person but the Librarian or officers in charge be permitted to take books from the shelves of the Lending Branch.
9. Borrowers must wait to be served in their turn.
10. Borrowers are cautioned against losing their tickets, as they will be held responsible for any book or books which may be taken out of the Library by the use of their lost tickets, until the period for which the tickets are granted has expired. But a lost ticket may be replaced subject to this responsibility.
11. Any change of residence of a borrower must be intimated to the Librarian within one week\* of such change, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right to borrow books.
12. Folding down the leaves, writing in, or marking any book or books, or returning books torn, or in a dirty condition, will render the borrower liable to have his or her ticket cancelled, and to be excluded from the future use of the Library.
13. If a book be in any manner injured, or lost, the borrower must immediately pay the value of the damage done, or pay the full value of the book if lost or stolen from his or her possession, at the discretion of the Librarian. But all books stolen or lost shall continue the property of the Government, although paid for by the borrower.
14. Persons leaving the Colony or changing their residence to places beyond the districts to which the penny postage extends, are required to return their tickets to the Librarian, otherwise they will be excluded from any future use of the Library.
15. All applications for books must be written on the proper slips provided at the counter for that purpose; but the applicant should first ascertain from the officer in charge if the book required is in.
16. Only one volume will be issued at a time, and borrowers are not allowed to have more than one volume in their possession, except by the special permission of the Librarian; and the officer in charge may refuse to change books twice on the same day.
17. All books must be returned within the period of fourteen days, but may be re-issued, except in cases of works in demand. Non-compliance with this rule will render the borrower liable to the suspension of his or her ticket for three months.
18. If at any time the Trustees should deem it necessary to stop the issue of books for any period, either by notice in the Library or by advertisement in the daily papers, all books for whatever period they may be lent, must be returned within the time prescribed by such notice; and any borrower failing to return his or her book before the last day of such notice, will be excluded from the future use of the Library, unless the Trustees shall see fit to decide otherwise.
19. The Librarian shall have the power at any time to cancel a borrower's ticket, either for not returning a book within the prescribed time, or for any other non-compliance with the Regulations, or if it should be discovered that the borrower has imposed upon the person recommending him. But if, on application to the Trustees, a sufficient guarantee is given that the Regulations will be strictly complied with, they will grant a fresh ticket.
20. No book can be engaged beforehand; the person who first applies for a book after it has been returned is entitled to have it, provided he is not the borrower by whom the book has just been returned.
21. The officer in charge has the power to exclude, or if necessary to remove by force, from the Lending Room, any person or persons misconducting themselves, or for non-compliance with any reasonable request, or for any infringement of the Regulations of the Institution.
22. The Trustees shall at all times have the power to cancel any borrower's ticket, or may refuse to issue a ticket to any person producing a recommendation, or may forbid at any time, or for any period, the issue of any book or books, without assigning any reason therefor.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE AT, AND NUMBER OF VISITORS TO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1878.*

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[Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 13, Votes No. 36, 6 March, 1878.]

1. The daily average number of visitors to the Free Public Library is 373.
2. The average number of visitors to the Free Public Library on Saturdays is 287.
3. Exclusive of the Principal Librarian, the number of persons required to be in daily attendance at the Free Public Library is three officers from 9 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m. ; and three officers from 5 o'clock until 10 o'clock p.m. ; and the annual amount of their remuneration, excluding the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, is £771.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.

(PETITION AGAINST—S. D. GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of a Public Meeting of Citizens held in Sydney, on the first day of April, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

S. D. GORDON,  
Chairman.

Deputed by the Meeting to sign on its behalf.



1877-8.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

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**OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.**  
(PETITION AGAINST—CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Clergymen of the Church of England, in the City and Suburbs of Sydney,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt, with feelings of sorrow and surprise, that a resolution has been passed by your Honorable House recommending the opening of the Free Public Library and the Museum for the use of the public on the Lord's Day.

That your Petitioners are persuaded that this resolution has been passed under a misapprehension of the consequences which will follow its practical adoption.

That your Petitioners regard such a measure as calculated to act most injuriously upon the religious welfare of the people, with whose spiritual interests they are charged ; while the example thus set, under the sanction and authority of the Government, must lend encouragement to other serious encroachments on the day of rest, and materially affect the spirit in which it is regarded.

That your Petitioners further deprecate most earnestly the increase of labour, responsibility, and anxiety which the opening of these Institutions on the Lord's Day will entail upon the officers in charge and the servants employed, disabling and unfitting them for the proper duties of the day.

That your Petitioners further believe that the throwing open of these Institutions on the Lord's Day would be attended with disastrous effects upon the various Sunday Schools in the city, by inducing numbers of those who now attend them to withdraw from the instructions which are now given therein.

Your Petitioners therefore pray, that your Honorable House, taking these premises into your wise consideration, will re-consider the vote recently passed recommending the opening of the Free Public Library and the Museum on the Lord's Day.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 23 signatures.]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—GEORGE FULLERTON, M.D., JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard with surprise that your Honorable House has resolved to request the Executive Government to have the Museum and Public Library in Sydney opened in future on Sabbath Days.

That this resolution is directly opposed to the law of God, which commands us to "Remember the Sabbath Day, to keep it holy," and requires us to spend one of each seven days in the public and private exercise of God's worship, except so much as may be taken up in works of necessity and mercy

That the opening of the Museum and Public Library on Sundays will deprive the officers and servants in these Institutions of the rest and privileges of the Sabbath, by compelling them to work on the day of rest.

That the opening of these Institutions on Sabbath Days may encourage many of all classes in this community to desecrate the Sabbath and neglect religious ordinances.

Your Petitioners respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to consider the premises and adopt such measures as may prevent the Museum and Public Library from being opened on Sundays.

GEORGE FULLERTON, M.D.  
JAMES FULLERTON, LL.D., Minister.

Oatley-street, Woollahra, 8th April, 1878.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—CITIZENS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Citizens of Sydney and Suburbs, on the first day of April, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 4,452 signatures.]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF ORANGE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Orange, on the first day of April, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

Your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 123 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Parramatta, on the 13th day of April, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 69 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.

(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF ARMIDALE AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Residents of Armidale and surrounding Districts,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

[*Here follow 137 signatures.*]



1877-8.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

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**OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.**  
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF GOULBURN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Residents in Goulburn and its neighbourhood,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with surprise and regret that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House, declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners regard it as a serious objection to such a course as proposed, that it would be a violation of the Divine Law on the Sabbath, and that it is not consistent with the welfare of the people of this country.

That your Petitioners further believe that it will be unjust to the officers and servants in these Institutions to add to their labours the additional work involved in the opening on the Lord's Day, which day should, your Petitioners believe, be observed as a day of rest.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take the premises into your consideration, and to rescind the resolutions.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 45 signatures.]

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1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

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 OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
 (PETITION AGAINST—MEMBERS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)
 

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*


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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

[Here follow 3,836 signatures.]

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF HAMILTON.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents in Hamilton, and its neighbourhood,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard it as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners consider if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, it will induce a greater laxity of attendance at all Sunday Schools in Sydney, it will tend to lower the religious tone of the community, and it will inflict great hardship upon the officers and servants connected with these Institutions.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to the premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

[Here follow 39 signatures.]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS IN THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents in the city of Newcastle and its neighbourhood, —

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

[Here follow 59 signatures.]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.

PETITION AGAINST—MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS OF ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Members and Adherents of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church,  
Newcastle,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

[Here follow 37 signatures.]

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1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.

(PETITION AGAINST—A. WHITE, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING, RYLSTONE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned, on behalf of a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Rylstone and of the surrounding District, held in the Temperance Hall at Rylstone, on the evening of Friday, the 13th April,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard with deep alarm of a motion which has recently passed your Honorable House, at the instance of the Member of our Electorate, having for its object the opening of certain Institutions on the Sabbath, to wit, the Sydney Museum and Free Library.

Your Petitioners are seriously apprehensive that the measure in question will be found subversive of an institution which has at all times been held sacred in all British communities, to such an extent indeed that while attempts have been made both in the Imperial Parliament and also in certain Colonial Legislatures to achieve the same object as that of the resolution in question, yet these attempts have at once been frustrated by large majorities, the Members of such Legislatures having sacredly guarded an institution both Divine in its origin and also conducive to the happiness and prosperity of their constituents.

Your Petitioners would humbly submit that, while the law of God has commanded a faithful observance of the Sabbath, the laws of man have at all times been framed in strict compliance with the same, and that it has been indisputably proved to be essentially necessary not only for religious but also for sanitary purposes to set apart one day out of the seven as a day of rest, and in all countries where this has been adhered to they have been marked by a greater degree of prosperity than those in which this has been neglected.

Your Petitioners cannot but regard this motion as the first attempt to break down this sacred and ancient institution, evidenced as it is by the necessity to employ an extra staff in order to carry out its object, thereby violating the divine command "thou shalt do no work"; and it is moreover to be feared that this opening of the public places referred to on the Sabbath will but pave the way to that of others more detrimental in their tendency than those which are now proposed.

Your Petitioners therefore view the contemplated step as one calculated to demoralize us as a community, and also to deprive us of one of the greatest boons which our Supreme Creator has in his infinite wisdom granted to man.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the premises set forth in the body of this Petition will be taken in your earnest consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Public Meeting by—

A. WHITE,  
Chairman.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.  
(PETITION AGAINST—CERTAIN MEMBERS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BURWOOD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Congregation assembled at the Congregational Church, Burwood, near Sydney, on the 14th day of April, 1878,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were dopted.

[*Here follow 51 signatures.*]



1877-8.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

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**OPENING FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM ON SUNDAYS.**

(PETITION AGAINST—RICHARD THOMAS HILLS, CHAIRMAN OF CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*  
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Congregational Union of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have learnt with no small surprise that resolutions have been passed by your Honorable House declaring that, in the interests of society, it is expedient to open the Free Public Library and the Museum on Sundays, and that the Government ought to take steps without delay to provide for such opening.

That your Petitioners see very grave objections to the course thus proposed to be adopted.

That your Petitioners regard as a first and fundamental objection, that it would be a violation of the divine law on the Sabbath, and that it is inconsistent with the welfare of the people.

That your Petitioners are fully persuaded that if these public Institutions are thrown open on the Lord's Day, the effect at no distant period will be the prevalence of greater laxity of principle in regard to religious observances, and an increased desire for the establishment of other places of public amusement, which it will be difficult to resist, when the example and sanction of the Government are regarded.

That your Petitioners further consider that it would be unfair to lay such an increase of responsibility and anxiety upon the officers and servants employed in these Institutions as would be occasioned by throwing open the Institutions with which they are connected, which would be only partially lessened by the employment of an additional staff on that day.

That your Petitioners are further apprehensive of a serious effect upon the Sunday Schools in the city, by a diminution of the numbers attending and of the religious instruction thus imparted to the rising generation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House, having regard to these premises, will be pleased to reconsider the resolutions referred to above, and to rescind the vote by which they were adopted.

RICHARD THOMAS HILLS,  
 Chairman of Congregational Union of New South Wales.



1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, GLADESVILLE.

(REPORT FOR 1877.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Medical Superintendent to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 1 February, 1878.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a Report on the Hospital under my medical and general superintendence, for the year 1877, and to furnish in an Appendix the usual statistical tables.

On December 31st, 1876, the number of patients in Hospital was 349 males and 267 females, a total of 616.

During the year, 311 males and 122 females—a total of 433—were admitted; of these, 348 were admitted for the first time, and 85 had been at some previous time in Hospital.

The total number under care during the year was 1,049—660 males and 389 females—a larger number than during any previous year in the history of the Institution; the average daily number resident was 606.

The number discharged during the year was 370. Of these, 129 males and 64 females—a total of 193—had recovered; 13 males and 17 females—a total of 30—had improved; and 126 males and 21 females—a total of 147—were transferred to other Asylums as “not improved.”

The deaths numbered 48, and with the discharges make up a total of 418.

The number of patients in Hospital on December 31st, 1877, was 631, of whom 354 were males and 277 females.

These statistics are given in a tabular form in the Appendix, Table I.

The number of admissions has for some years been increasing, as is shown by the following figures.

Year.	No. of Admissions.	Year.	No. of Admissions.
1870	197	1874	312
1871	277	1875	337
1872	268	1876	340
1873	296	1877	433

but the past year shows an unprecedented increase in the number; and I feel called upon to repeat the statement contained in my Report for the year 1876, that the number of admissions during the year is now beyond what is either right or safe. The reception and treatment of such a number of cases in an old, overcrowded, and very imperfect Hospital, is a task beyond the powers of the staff; and the congregation of such a number of patients in the acuter stages of their malady in a very limited space, is productive of turmoil and excitement and fatal to good management and successful treatment.

It is in the male division of the Hospital, which is much overcrowded, that the difficulty has been most felt. The admissions here have largely outnumbered those in the female division; and the classification, individualization, and treatment of 311 new patients, would be an arduous and responsible task in the male division of an Hospital with ample space, a full proportion of single rooms, and all the accessories and conveniences which are to be found in a well built, well fitted, and modern Hospital for the Insane.

On an examination of the cases on admission, it appeared that 84 were suffering from various phases of dementia, 69 from acute or sub-acute mania, 56 from delusional mania, 45 from simple and 80 from delusional melancholia, 30 from forms of idiocy or imbecility, 17 from general paresis, and 15 from general insanity; 37 were not insane.

These latter cases might have been set down as dipsomania or mania e potu, but it is better, safer, and more honest to call things by their right names. The individuals were simply drunkards who had undergone a frequent consequence of debauch, and who (if they ever had been in any sense insane) had recovered before they reached the Hospital. There are many reasons why, to use the phraseology of an American physician, “these people should not have the mantle of insanity, and therefore of irresponsibility, thrown over their misdeeds.”

The practice which has gradually grown up within the last two years of dealing with these cases, obviously due to alcoholic excess, in a summary manner as dangerous lunatics, under 7 Vict. No. 14, s. 1, and 31 Vict. No. 19, s. 3, on the verbal and formal testimony of two medical practitioners, appears to me to be fraught with considerable danger; and it is surely not a satisfactory result of the present Lunacy Statutes, or the mode of procedure under them, that 37 cases in one year, committed as dangerous lunatics, should be pronounced "not insane" on arriving at the Hospital. On this subject I specially addressed you in September, 1876.

On the whole, the admissions during the year were of a more hopeful character than usual, but a large number were suffering from advanced and incurable disease. In 30 cases there was congenital deficiency, in 22 destructive brain disease, and in 38 epilepsy; whilst in 24 cases the patients were upwards of 60 years of age.

The re-admissions during the year numbered 85, of whom 61 were males and 24 females. Of this number, 9 males and 5 females had been discharged from the Hospital to the care of friends whilst still of unsound mind, 4 males had been discharged from the Parramatta and Newcastle Asylums under similar circumstances, 1 male was re-transferred from Newcastle, and 1 had previously escaped, so that 44 males and 19 females only were relapsed cases. Of these, 19 males and 6 females were the recurrent or "repeating" cases due to intemperance, and a considerable proportion were among those above mentioned as "not insane" on arrival at the Hospital.

The average length of absence from Hospital in the cases re-admitted during the year was two years and ten months. The longest period of absence was twenty-two years, and the shortest one month. In considering the re-admissions, it must be remembered that these are drawn from the discharges of many previous years, that a large number are unfortunately discharged to the same surroundings and temptations which caused the original mischief, and that the brain does not differ from other organs in being weakened by disease, and in showing its weakness on the occurrence of renewed or extra strain.

Of the total admissions and re-admissions, 340 reached the Hospital through the Reception House, the preliminary stages being the Police Court and the Gaol, 45 were sent from the Gaols direct, 5 were transferred from other Asylums, and in only 43 cases was action taken under the Lunacy Act, 7 Vict. No. 14 s. 11, and the patient brought to the Hospital direct from home. The difficulty and delay experienced in obtaining the documents necessary to authorize the legal admission of the patient under the section above mentioned have no doubt in many cases deterred friends from seeking admission in this manner, and driven them to seek a speedier relief through the Police Court; but it is a sad and striking fact, and speaks volumes for the inadequacy and imperfection of the present Lunacy Statutes, that all the cases of a severe and distressing malady admitted into Hospital during the year, with the exception of 10 per cent., should have been paraded in the Police Court and confined in the prison.

I am glad, however, as in prior Reports, to bear testimony to the evident care and attention bestowed on the patients temporarily in their charge by the officers of the Police and Prisons Department. The physical condition in which the patients have reached Hospital, notwithstanding the many inconveniences of country travel, has been very satisfactory.

On searching into the prior history of the patients admitted, it has been found that a large number have only been for a short time in the Colony, and among them are a certain proportion of Americanized Irishmen, who appear to have reached the Colony either by the San Francisco mail boats or by means of emigrant and other ships from New York. They exhibit a predominance of what is least likeable in the characteristics of their dual nationality, and appear to be cursed with a permanent and mischievous discontent. On the 1st of January last I submitted to you a letter in continuation of a lengthened correspondence, giving the particulars of 16 cases which were admitted either direct from the ship in which they came to the Colony, or had been found insane in the streets or elsewhere within two or three days after landing. Six of these cases were, as I have mentioned, emigrants brought out at the expense of the Government; and it is only just that I should now remark that there is no reason to believe that any of these persons were in a condition of patent insanity when taken on board ship, and in none were the easily recognized signs of congenital weakness of intellect apparent.

That insanity should be frequently observed in newly arrived emigrants is only what might fairly be expected. In some, the failure in life elsewhere, the restlessness and dissatisfaction with their surroundings which induced them to take a new start in life, were no doubt only the early symptoms of the malady. In others, the removal from all the old landmarks—the sights, sounds, and habits of existence—the severance from neighbours and kindred, the uprooting in fact of every tie to the old life, are sufficient to account for the outbreak; whilst in not a few cases to these causes is added the difficulty attending a fresh start in a new country, and the disappointment of hopes too highly pitched.

In two or three cases patients have been brought on from neighbouring Colonies, because the captains of the ships bringing them would have been responsible for their maintenance if they had been landed in these Colonies. I think it is to be regretted that the law on this subject in New South Wales is not made to assimilate to that in force in Victoria.

One patient was admitted in July, 1877, on a warrant from His Excellency the Governor, bearing date October, 1876, and issued on medical certificates dated in September of that year. There is not, so far as I am aware, any limit to the time these documents may be held valid, and I regard this as a matter requiring regulation. The warrant may be held *in terrorem* over a patient who has recovered, and in one instance which occurred some years ago, and was then reported, though the patient was insane when brought to Hospital, the attack was a totally distinct one from that for which the medical certificates were signed and the warrant granted, and there had meanwhile been a long period of sanity, during which the patient was exposed to the mental torture of knowing that this warrant was in the hands of his relatives, and might at any time be used for placing him under restraint.

The discharges have been unusually numerous. The number discharged recovered was 193, giving a proportion to the admissions of 44.56 per cent.

These figures however need correction, and do not, owing to the exigencies of statistics, represent the true state of the case. The cases, 37 in number, received as "not insane," are of necessity reckoned among the recoveries, to which they add a considerable but illusory percentage. Deducting these cases both from the admissions and discharges, the recoveries show a percentage on the admissions of 34.53 for males, 46.09 for females, and 39.39 for both sexes. These figures compare favourably with the statistics of similar Institutions in Great Britain. The average percentage of recoveries on the admissions during the last nine years has been 37.52.

I have on former occasions pointed out the importance of medical treatment in insanity, and the much greater probability of recovery when patients are subjected to it, and to Hospital care, in the early stages of their malady; and I have deplored the delay, often unavoidable, which occurs in sending patients to Hospital from the distant districts of the Colony. I regret therefore to find among the evidence given as to patients in the Police Courts that some medical practitioners have expressly recommended such delay. "I consider the patient," says one legally qualified practitioner, "is suffering from the type of insanity known as melancholia, in which he is irritable, evinces symptoms of violence, and is in a state likely to drive him to injure himself. *I do not however consider that he should be sent to Gladesville at present*, but I recommend that he should be removed to where he can get medical treatment and be placed under restraint, and I believe he could be cured in a month or two." This evidence evinces a total misconception of what Gladesville Hospital really is, ignores it altogether as a curative Institution, and shows a complete and mischievous ignorance as to its work. The patient was I suppose to be sent to some Gaol for "medical treatment and restraint" for one or two months, a course which in a number of instances would be fatal to all chance of mental restoration. It cannot be too strongly, too frequently, or too persistently asserted, that, when a person is insane and cannot be safely and carefully treated at home, the sooner he is sent to Hospital the better. The chance of restoration is greatly lessened by delay; and with all its defects, Gladesville, as an Institution specially devoted to the treatment of the insane, is an infinitely better place for them than any prison, however well conducted.

The authorities in up-country towns, and the officers charged with escorting patients, have I believe in most instances used all possible expedition in forwarding them to Hospital, but there is frequently delay from causes which cannot at present be remedied. In one week I received three patients. One from Bourke, had been in the hands of the police for eight weeks, and had spent three of these in the journey; another from Deniliquin, had been seven weeks with the police and was three in transit; and the third, from Albury, had been ten weeks in custody, and was travelling for nearly three of these. The experience of these patients is that of many others, and it need hardly be said that after such delay in systematic treatment, recovery may be hoped for, but is not very likely to take place.

The number of patients discharged relieved or improved was 30, a percentage of 6·92 on the admissions.

Of the total number discharged as "not improved," 18—all being imbecile or idiotic—were transferred to the Asylum at Newcastle; 58, for the most part chronic or demented cases, were sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta; 59 chronic cases—as a rule young, active, and in fair physical health—were sent to the temporary Asylum at Cooma; 11 women were forwarded to Cook's River Asylum, to fill up vacancies among the patients supported by the Government in that Institution; and 1 man escaped and was not retaken within the statutory period. The transfer of 60 patients, 59 from Gladesville and 1 from Parramatta to Cooma, a distance of 300 miles, the last half of which had to be travelled by coach, was an undertaking involving some forethought and no small anxiety, especially as a large proportion of the patients were suffering from the more demonstrative phases of insanity. All however arrived safely, without the least accident or illness, and without any employment of mechanical restraint. The transfer was conducted by the officers and attendants of this Institution, and assistance was kindly afforded by the Inspector General of Police, the Traffic Manager of the Railways, and by the officers under their direction.

The deaths numbered 48, the percentage on the average number resident being 7·92. As will be seen in the Appendix, Table V, 30 out of the total number were due to cerebral disease, 5 to thoracic affections, 7 to diseases of the abdominal organs, 5 to general debility and old age, and 1 to suicide. The last case has already formed the subject of special report, and was the only one in which an inquest was deemed necessary. Accidents have been infrequent and comparatively unimportant.

The general health of the patients has on the whole been satisfactory. There has been absolute freedom from epidemic and endemic disorder, and the alteration in the diet scale which was sanctioned early in the year and carried into effect on February 1st has resulted in improved health and increased contentment. The old dietary scale though abundant admitted of no variety, and the monotonous diet, of which dry bread formed a large proportion, pallied on the appetite, enfeebled the health, and necessitated the issue of a considerable amount of extras and medical comforts. The new scale has been arranged as a weekly dietary, which is given in the Appendix. It is satisfactory to note that the cost of the new dietary scale has not been greater than that of the old and very unsatisfactory one which it replaced.

As in former years a Table, No. X, showing the causes, apparent or assigned, of the malady in the cases admitted, discharged, or died during the year, is given in the Appendix. This table is carefully compiled; and the causes which are assigned in the papers forwarded with the patients, which are often conjectural and in some cases absurdly inadequate, are, as heretofore, amended, corrected and supplemented by further inquiries from the relatives and from the patients themselves, as well as by the light which is thrown upon each case by its subsequent history and by the special knowledge and experience gathered by the medical officers of the Institution. Such a method of correction is certain to produce a more accurate and intelligent result than is possible if the misguided fancy of the relatives and the untutored evidence of the police constable are alone to be taken into account; but it must still be confessed that the result is in many cases negative and in others misleading, and that at the best only a very imperfect idea of the origin of insanity can be gathered from this "patchwork method of research." A patient accumulation of an extensive series of data is required as the first step towards a proper elucidation of this large question; and these data must be examined by the light of medical and moral science, must be collated with the teachings of pathology and physiology, and summed up by the help of minds imbued with a knowledge of the hidden springs of human action and the large scope of human intelligence. The causes of insanity lie too deep to be gathered by a mere surface investigation. The deep-set hereditary predispositions, the morbid susceptibilities to disease, and the marvellous ingrained weaknesses of human nature, must all be reckoned as having their share in its production. No narrow dogmatism is permissible; and such patent facts as "drunkenness," "mental anxiety," and "domestic trouble" must be relegated to their proper place. As a writer in the *Lancet* has lately remarked, "The majority of the population has experience of domestic trouble, anxiety is the lot of most men and women, and unhappily a very large proportion of the community indulge in habits of intemperance; but insanity is not the ordinary, or indeed—particularly as regards excess in drink—the common issue of these experiences. Drunkards die of kidney and liver disease, and of phthisis; they destroy themselves in delirium tremens, or are carried off in attacks of apoplexy and acute brain-softening; but they do not at all commonly find their way into Asylums. Nevertheless,

among

among the alleged causes of insanity, "intemperance" of course plays a conspicuous part. We do not doubt that a large proportion of persons who become insane have been intemperate, but the morbid susceptibility, which may itself be the cause of the tendency to excessive indulgence in this and other vices, is the cause of insanity, not the intemperance. This is only one instance of the way in which erroneous conclusions are formed by those who work with faulty materials. The same is true of "domestic trouble," and "adverse circumstances." The strain falls heavily upon nearly all, the weak give way, it is their weakness which constitutes the cause of insanity, and nothing can be gained by ascribing the result to a factor which is not more potent an element in the lives of the few who fail, than in those of the many who survive."

The table therefore in the Appendix must be taken only for what it is worth, as the best information attainable under difficult circumstances and in a comparatively small community, upon an intricate subject; as a stone only towards the building of a temple of knowledge.

The old Mansion-house at Callan Park, which was altered and furnished in 1876, has been kept full of patients during the year, and has been managed as a Branch or Ward of the Gladesville Establishment. Patients have been sent there for change, and brought back on any exacerbation of mental illness or the occurrence of severe physical malady. This latter course has been necessary, as there are no rooms for separate treatment at Callan Park, and no resident medical officer to attend to cases of urgent sickness. The visits of the medical officers have however been very frequent, and the patients kept thoroughly under professional observation, whilst the Officer-in-charge has exercised a very intelligent and painstaking supervision.

I regret that I have once more to repeat the now oft-told tale of distressing overcrowding. The opening of the temporary Asylum at Cooma gave a small and temporary relief; but by the close of the year the numbers had again risen to considerably upwards of 600, and the condition of the wards was as bad as I depicted in my last and in several prior annual Reports.

A large and important addition to the laundry has been carried out during the year, and various minor alterations and improvements have been effected under the direction of the Colonial Architect. The other requirements mentioned in my Report for 1876 are however still unsupplied. To one of these—means and appliances for extinguishing fire—I attach a special importance. It is now eight years since I first forwarded requisitions for this service, and during the past year I have again addressed you specially on this subject. I am importunate because the danger to be apprehended from fire in an Institution of this character is ever present and terrible.

The whole of the painting, glazing, colouring, whitewashing, &c., required at the Hospital during the year, together with innumerable minor repairs and alterations which have been required, have been executed by patients under the supervision and with the assistance of the artisan and other attendants.

The religious services have been held with the greatest regularity on Sundays, and also on other occasions. The music has been continued as during the preceding year, and one evening in each week has been set apart for practising Church music. I have to thank the Chaplains of the Institution for the most prompt and cordial assistance and co-operation on all occasions when their services have been required.

The usual efforts have been made to relieve the monotony of hospital life by a judicious variety of in- and out-door amusements. Cricket, rounders, handball, and other out-door games have been played on most fine days; the usual fortnightly dances were held during the winter months, and the magic lantern, with the large selection of slides belonging to the hospital, has several times afforded an evening's amusement. To neighbours and friends I am greatly indebted, as in former years, for assistance in providing entertainment for the patients; and the offers of assistance in this direction from Amateur Dramatic and Musical Societies have been far more than I have, for various reasons, been able to accept.

The Victoria Amateur Dramatic Society, the Australian Comique Union, and the Australian Minstrels gave musical and dramatic entertainments at the Hospital. Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Davenport, Messrs. Frank Sewell, Andrew Fairfax, G. F. Jackson, Parkinson, Colley, Lewis, Scott, Cohen, Kingston, and other ladies and gentlemen, kindly organized or assisted at various musical entertainments. Mr. Webster arranged and carried out an attractive musical and dramatic programme; and Mr. Lees again gave an exhibition of sleight of hand, magic, and ventriloquism. The Rev. Thomas Kemmis gave a series of readings from the works of Charles Dickens and Lever, which were much appreciated, and Messrs. Pearson and D'Ardier added a welcome variety to the amusements of the year by giving a prolonged and varied display of fireworks, which afforded unqualified satisfaction.

On Her Majesty's Birthday I was enabled, by the kindness of neighbours and friends, who collected upwards of £30 to meet expenses, to arrange an out-door entertainment, with athletic sports, &c., to which I was able to invite a number of children from both the Parramatta Orphan Schools, and at which the band of the Catholic Orphan School, with the kind permission of the Lady Superior, contributed to the enjoyment of all present by frequent performances.

The proprietors of the following newspapers—*Burrangong Argus*, *Burrangong Chronicle*, *Bathurst Free Press*, *Bathurst Times*, *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *Dubbo Dispatch*, *Goulburn Herald and Chronicle*, *Grafton Observer*, *Grafton Argus*, *Illawarra Mercury*, *Kiama Independent*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Monaro Mercury*, *Newcastle Pilot*, *Queanbeyan Age*, *Riverine Grazier*, *Southern Argus*, *Wagga Express*, *Wagga Advertiser*, *Western Examiner*, *Western Post*, and *Yass Courier*—have forwarded a copy of each issue throughout the year, free of all charge. The *North-western Mail* has been forwarded regularly since May, and a few copies of the *Boomerang*, *Bega Standard*, *Cumberland Mercury*, and *Gulgong Argus* were received during the year. I cannot too thankfully acknowledge the continued generosity of the donors.

The following special donations have been received during the year:—T. C., £5; Mrs. M., £1; and H.T., £1 (to be expended for the amusement of the patients); Mrs. Darvall, four loads of fruit; Mr. T. Salter, the produce of ten orange trees, to be gathered as required—a large quantity of peaches, pears, quinces, and melons—a complete set of cricketing materials, illustrated newspapers, magazines, &c.; Mr. Cripps, a case of cakes and sweets; Mr. J. R. Linsley, a quantity of fruit and vegetables, and several baskets of flowers; Mr. Tunks, a mountain duck; Mr. R. Betts, an echidna and a wallaroo; Mr. Bulfin, two land tortoises; Mr. Drysdale, goldfish; Trustees of the Parramatta Park, two fawns (in exchange); Messrs. W. Owen and C. J. Manning, three dozen briar-wood and other pipes, illustrated papers, &c.;  
Mr.

Mr. Asher Day, G.P.O., eleven large bags of newspapers; the Manager, Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, a large collection of books, &c.; Mr. Ernest O. Smith, illustrated newspapers, &c. (monthly); Union Club, illustrated and other papers (several parcels); Mr. Wm. Laidley, illustrated papers, magazines, &c. (several large cases); Mr. Grafton Ross, illustrated papers, magazines, &c. (a large collection); Miss Morehead, Miss Blackett, Mr. D. L. Lloyd, Mr. H. Wager, Messrs. Greenhill and Broadhurst, Mr. Tidswell, Mr. Thomas Walker, Master S. Hoffnung, Mr. Carl Sahl, The Rev. Robt. Mayne, Mr. T. Small, and Mr. B. C. Rodd, illustrated and other papers, magazines, &c. Various anonymous gifts of newspapers have also been received.

To the officers of the Institution I am indebted for the most ready and efficient assistance. Their hearty co-operation has spared me much trouble and anxiety; and it is to their unanimity of action, and the services of an excellent staff of attendant nurses and servants, that the good order of the Establishment and the successful results of the year are due.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. NORTON MANNING,  
Medical Superintendent.

## APPENDIX.

### A.

THE tables in this Appendix consist of,—(1st) those recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association for general use in Institutions for the Insane, and approved by the English Commissioners in Lunacy; (2nd) those having a domestic character or a more immediately local interest. The revised series of statistical tables, recommended by the Medico-Psychological Association, and which have been already adopted in most of the English and Scottish, and in some Colonial Institutions, are ten in number. They are confined to medical statistics, and include the main and more important facts required for statistical comparison.

Table I gives the number of admissions, re-admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the average numbers resident during the year, the sexes being distinguished under each head.

Table II give the same results for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation.

Table III furnishes a history of the yearly results of treatment since the opening of the Asylum.

The table also embraces a column for the mean population or average numbers resident in each year. In other columns are shown for each year the proportion of recoveries calculated on the admissions, and the mean annual mortality, or the proportion of deaths, calculated on the average numbers resident. It is of the first importance that these two principal results under Asylum treatment, when given, should be calculated on a uniform plan, and according to the methods here pointed out.

Table IV gives a history of each year's admissions; how many, for example, of the patients admitted (say) in 1855 have been discharged as cured, how many have died, and how many remained in the Asylum in 1865.

The value of this table, in regard to the vexed question of the increase of insanity is evident. The table is adopted from the Somerset Asylum Reports.

Table V shows the causes of death, classified under appropriate heads. This form is adopted from the Reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, with some addition and modification. It appears sufficiently detailed for statistical purposes.

Table VI gives the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged, recovered, and of those who died, during the year.

Table VII shows the duration of the disorder on admission, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, according to the four classes recommended by Dr. Thurnam in his work on the Statistics of Insanity.

Table VIII shows the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of each year, in quinquennial periods.

Table IX shows the condition in reference to marriage, of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

Table X shows the causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the year.

As stated in my Report for the year 1869, in which the first six of the tables were given, it has been found impossible, owing to the form in which the records of this Institution have been kept, to make the returns retrospective, without an amount of labour altogether out of proportion to the value of the result. The statistics therefore commence with the year 1869.

TABLE I.—Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths during the year 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Hospital on the 31st December, 1876.....	349	267	616
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	250	98	348
Re-admitted during the year.....	61	24	85
Total under care during the year .....	311	122	433
Total under care during the year .....	660	389	1,049
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	129	64	193
Relieved .....	13	17	30
Not improved .....	126	21	147
Died .....	38	10	48
Total discharged and died during the year .....	306	112	418
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1877 .....	354	277	631
Average numbers resident during the year .....	343	263	606

TABLE

TABLE II.—Showing the admissions, re-admissions, and discharges, from 1st January, 1869, to the 31st December, 1877.

	Male.	Female.	Total.																								
Admitted during the period of nine years.....	1,432	770	2,202																								
Re-admissions .....	270	206	476																								
<b>Total admissions .....</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>2,678</b>																								
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged or removed—</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Recovered .....</td> <td>589</td> <td>419</td> <td>1,008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Relieved .....</td> <td>99</td> <td>86</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Not improved .....</td> <td>795</td> <td>338</td> <td>1,133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>  Died .....</td> <td>295</td> <td>90</td> <td>385</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Male.	Female.	Total.	Discharged or removed—				Recovered .....	589	419	1,008	Relieved .....	99	86	185	Not improved .....	795	338	1,133	Died .....	295	90	385
	Male.	Female.	Total.																								
Discharged or removed—																											
Recovered .....	589	419	1,008																								
Relieved .....	99	86	185																								
Not improved .....	795	338	1,133																								
Died .....	295	90	385																								
Total discharged and died during the nine years .....	1,778	933	2,711																								
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1877.....	354	277	631																								
Average numbers resident during the nine years .....	303	258	561																								

Table II was framed by the Psychological Association to show the movement of the patients for the entire period the Asylum has been in operation. The records of this Institution extend over a period of thirty-five years, but are not sufficiently perfect to afford the information in question.

TABLE III.—Showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and proportions of recoveries per cent., since the 1st January, 1869.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.	Remaining on 31st Dec. in each year.	Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.												
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.									
1869.....	143	75	218	56	32	88	20	9	29	13	40	53	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39	16	42	06	40	36	12	18	3	25	9	23
1870.....	131	66	197	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	25	4	29	254	246	500	202	231	493	31	29	53	03	38	57	9	54	1	73	5	38
1871.....	172	105	277	53	49	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	27	8	35	229	256	485	265	248	513	30	30	38	01	33	57	10	18	3	22	6	32
1872.....	164	104	268	70	49	119	11	4	15	68	39	107	29	9	38	215	259	474	231	256	487	42	03	47	11	44	44	12	55	3	51	7	30
1873.....	189	107	296	64	36	100	12	10	22	41	16	57	20	10	30	267	294	561	246	279	525	33	36	33	64	33	78	8	13	3	59	5	71
1874.....	186	126	312	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	40	15	55	304	247	551	280	301	581	27	44	32	53	29	48	14	28	4	98	9	46
1875.....	203	134	337	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21	67	39	55	28	78	11	31	3	78	7	95
1876.....	203	137	340	81	69	150	14	13	32	98	43	141	26	17	43	349	267	616	342	268	610	39	90	50	36	44	11	7	00	6	34	7	05
1877.....	311	122	433	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	38	10	48	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	48	52	56	44	56	11	07	3	30	7	92

TABLE IV.—Showing the history of the annual admissions, from the 1st January, 1869, with the discharges and deaths, and the number of each year remaining on the 31st December, 1877.

Year.	Admitted.					Of each year's admissions discharged and died in 1877.										Total discharged and died of each year's admissions, to 31st December, 1877.										Remaining of each year's admissions, 31 Dec., 1877.						
	New cases.		Relapsed cases.*			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.			Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not improved.		Died.									
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
1869 ..	120	59	23	16	218	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	43	29	72	17	8	25	49	28	77	27	4	31	7	6	13
1870 ..	116	50	15	16	197	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	36	82	5	1	6	58	18	76	20	4	24	2	7	9
1871 ..	143	79	29	26	277	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	65	47	112	10	5	15	65	30	95	24	7	31	8	16	24	
1872 ..	141	78	23	26	268	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	2	2	60	37	97	12	10	22	59	32	91	24	13	37	9	12	21	
1873 ..	157	78	32	29	296	..	1	1	..	..	7	2	9	3	..	3	62	48	110	7	9	16	52	31	83	40	9	49	28	10	38	
1874 ..	157	105	29	21	312	3	4	7	1	..	1	5	2	7	..	1	56	54	110	10	10	20	70	32	102	32	10	42	18	20	38	
1875 ..	178	114	25	20	337	7	2	9	2	3	5	26	6	32	5	..	5	53	57	110	10	12	22	88	26	114	27	12	39	25	27	52
1876 ..	170	109	33	28	340	27	27	54	4	8	12	30	6	36	9	2	11	76	56	132	8	14	22	51	19	70	18	5	23	50	43	93
1877 ..	250	98	61	24	433	91	30	121	6	4	10	46	4	50	19	2	21	92	30	122	6	4	10	46	4	50	19	2	21	148	82	230
Totals.	1432	770	270	206	2768	129	64	193	13	17	30	124	21	145	36	7	43	553	394	947	85	73	158	538	220	758	231	66	297	295	223	518

\*A large proportion of these were re-admitted, but not relapsed cases. Some were re-transfers from other Institutions for the Insane, and others had been discharged to the care of friends whilst still insane.

## SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS FROM 1869 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Percentage of cases recovered .....	32.49	40.37	35.36
"    relieved .....	4.99	7.47	5.90
"    not improved .....	31.61	22.54	28.31
"    died .....	13.57	6.77	11.09
"    remaining .....	17.34	22.85	19.34
	100.	100.	100.

TABLE V.—Showing the cause of death during the year 1877.

Cause of death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE.			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	4	1	5
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	5	...	5
General paresis .....	6	1	7
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay .....	4	3	7
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumours, &c. ....	6	...	6
THORACIC DISEASE.			
Inflammation of the lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi .....	2	...	2
Pulmonary consumption .....	2	1	3
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels .....	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.			
Inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, intestines, peritoneum .....	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhœa .....	5	...	5
Albuminuria .....	...	...	...
Disease of liver .....	...	1	1
Erysipelas .....	1	...	1
Carbuncle .....	...	...	...
Typhoid fever .....	...	...	...
General debility and old age .....	2	3	5
Accident .....	...	...	...
Suicide .....	1	...	1
Total.....	38	10	48

TABLE VI.—Showing the length of residence in those discharged, recovered and in those who have died, during the year 1877.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	45	6	51	9	2	11
From 1 to 3 months .....	34	13	47	5	.....	5
"    3 to 6 " .....	20	24	44	7	.....	7
"    6 to 9 " .....	10	9	19	3	.....	3
"    9 to 12 " .....	5	4	9	1	1	2
"    1 to 2 years .....	9	3	12	6	1	7
"    2 to 3 " .....	4	3	7	2	.....	2
"    3 to 5 " .....	1	2	3	3	3	6
"    5 to 7 " .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
"    7 to 10 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
"    10 to 12 " .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
"    12 to 15 " and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	129	64	193	38	10	48

TABLE

TABLE VII.—Showing the duration of the disorder on admission, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1877.

Class.	Duration of disease, on admission, in four classes											
	Admissions			Recovered			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			Died.		
	Male	Fem	Total.	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total.
First Class— First attack, and within three months on admission.....	70	42	112	32	22	54	16	5	21	14	3	17
Second Class— First attack, above three and within twelve months on admission .....	41	11	55	9	3	12	14	6	20	9	1	10
Third Class— Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	48	24	72	42	23	65	21	7	28	2		2
Fourth Class— First attack or not, but if more than twelve months on admission .....	56	31	87	9	7	16	36	16	52	8	4	12
Fifth Class— Not ascertained .....	96	11	107	37	9	46	52	4	56	5	2	7
Totals .....	311	122	433	129	64	193	139	38	177	38	10	48

TABLE VIII.—Showing the ages of the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1877

Ages	Admissions.			Discharges						Deaths.		
				Recovered			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.					
	Male.	Fem	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem	Total	Male	Fem	Total
From 5 to 10 years .....	2	...	2				4		4			
„ 10 to 15 „ .....	6	2	8		2	2	7	2	9			
„ 15 to 20 „ .....	9	8	17	4	8	12	6	3	9			
„ 20 to 30 „ .....	76	30	106	33	19	52	36	6	42	4	1	5
„ 30 to 40 „ .....	101	31	132	46	14	60	45	11	56	8	2	10
„ 40 to 50 „ .....	62	28	90	27	13	40	32	9	41	10	4	14
„ 50 to 60 „ .....	33	17	50	13	6	19	3	6	9	8		8
„ 60 to 70 „ .....	19	3	22	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6
„ 70 to 80 „ .....	3	3	6	1	1	2	1		1	3	2	5
„ 80 and upwards												
Totals	311	122	433	129	64	193	139	38	177	38	10	48

TABLE IX.—Conditions as to marriage, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, during the year 1877.

Condition in reference to marriage	Admissions			Discharges						Deaths		
				Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Single .....	206	31	237	85	21	106	106	14	120	14	2	16
Married .....	92	76	168	36	36	72	28	20	48	22	7	29
Widowed .....	13	15	28	8	7	15	5	4	9	2	1	3
Unascertained .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	311	122	433	129	64	193	139	38	177	38	10	48

TABLE

TABLE X.—Showing the probable causes, apparent or assigned, of the disorder, in the admissions, discharges, and deaths, for the year 1877.

Causes.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Removed, relieved, or otherwise.			Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
<b>Moral—</b>												
E.g. Mental anxiety*	12	4	16	3	2	5	6	...	6	4	...	4
Domestic troubles	2	10	12	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	1	1
Religious excitement	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Disappointment in love	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Isolation	8	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Loss of children	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss of sight	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nostalgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spiritualistic seances	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castration	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Shipwreck	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudden death of husband	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...
Insanity of husband	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Physical—</b>												
E.g. Hereditary taint†	30	10	40	12	9	21	9	5	14	2	1	3
Congenital	16	8	24	2	1	3	14	3	17	...	...	...
Intemperance	47	13	60	52	8	60	3	3	6	...	...	...
Onanism	7	...	7	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
Sunstroke	14	1	15	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...
Injury to head	7	1	8	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4
Puerperal‡	...	14	14	...	13	13	...	4	4	...	2	2
Climacteric	...	8	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Phthisis	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	20	5	25	5	1	6	19	5	23	3	...	3
Cancer and other diseases of the brain	23	2	25	1	2	3	4	...	4	9	1	10
Fever, ill-health, and destitution	26	11	37	10	8	18	2	3	5	1	...	1
Syphilis	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Excess of opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old age	9	5	14	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	6
Unascertained	79	21	100	34	9	43	62	10	72	10	2	12
	311	122	433	129	64	193	139	38	177	38	10	48

\* Including mental excitement in speculation, &amp;c.

† Given as a separate cause only in cases where the immediate cause was not known.

‡ Including over-lactation.

The difficulties still experienced in obtaining trustworthy information concerning patients on their admission have prevented any increase in the number of the statistical tables having a social or domestic interest.

The three following—XI, XII, XIII—are a continuation of those on the Report for the year 1873.

TABLE XI.—Showing the natiivities of patients remaining on the 31st December, 1868, and admitted since that date.

Year.	British Colonies.						Great Britain.									France.			Germany.			China.			Other Countries.								
	New South Wales.			Other Colonies.			England.			Scotland.			Ireland.			Male.			Female.			Total.			Male.			Female.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Remaining in Hospital 31 Dec., 1868	45	22	67	12	1	13	159	66	225	35	12	47	126	132	258	3	1	4	13	2	15	18	..	18	17	..	17						
Admitted during 1869	23	17	40	5	4	9	58	25	83	12	4	16	33	24	57	..	1	1	4	..	4	3	..	3	5	..	5						
Do. 1870	16	18	34	6	1	7	54	14	68	10	7	17	30	26	56	1	..	1	7	..	7	4	..	4	3	..	3						
Do. 1871	34	26	60	1	4	5	59	36	95	9	1	10	49	38	87	2	..	2	7	..	7	4	..	4	7	..	7						
Do. 1872	27	23	50	2	..	2	70	33	103	13	6	19	40	41	81	1	..	1	5	..	5	2	..	2	4	1	5						
Do. 1873	52	35	87	4	..	4	63	27	90	8	9	17	39	35	74	..	..	..	9	..	9	6	..	6	8	1	9						
Do. 1874	36	40	76	3	2	5	70	28	98	10	6	16	45	49	94	1	..	1	4	1	5	7	..	7	10	..	10						
Do. 1875	49	43	92	8	4	12	65	34	99	10	7	17	48	40	88	..	1	1	4	3	7	6	..	6	13	2	15						
Do. 1876	42	48	90	9	3	12	66	31	97	12	6	18	51	46	97	4	..	4	9	3	12	4	..	4	6	..	6						
Do. 1877	80	38	118	8	3	11	96	29	125	26	9	35	68	40	108	6	..	6	8	1	9	4	..	4	15	2	17						
Totals	404	310	714	58	22	80	760	323	1083	145	67	212	529	471	1000	18	3	21	70	10	80	58	..	58	88	6	94						

TABLE XII.—Showing the previous occupation of those admitted during the year 1877.

Males.		Females.	
Artist .....	1	Domestic servants .....	24
Barber .....	1	Dressmakers and needlewomen .....	4
Barman .....	1	Harlots .....	2
Blacksmith .....	1	Dealer and hawker .....	1
Bookbinder .....	1	Laundresses .....	2
Bootmakers .....	4	Shopkeeper .....	1
Bricklayers .....	2	Wives of cabmen .....	2
Brickmaker .....	1	Wife of carter .....	1
Builders .....	2	Wife of clerk .....	1
Butchers .....	3	Wife of compositor .....	1
Cabinet-makers .....	2	Wives of police constables .....	2
Carpenters and joiners .....	11	Wife of dealer .....	1
Carters .....	2	Wives and daughters of farmers .....	10
Chemists .....	2	Wives of gardeners .....	2
Clerks .....	15	Wife of gentleman .....	1
Cooks and bakers .....	5	Wives of labourers and shepherds .....	11
Collectors .....	2	Wives of miners .....	9
Commercial travellers .....	2	Wife of publican .....	1
Compositors .....	3	Wives of seamen .....	3
Dealers and hawkers .....	3	Wife of teacher .....	1
Draper .....	1	Wife of telegraph operator .....	1
Engine-drivers and engineers .....	5	Wife of police sergeant .....	1
Farmers and free-selectors .....	14	Storekeeper .....	1
Firemen .....	3	Wives and daughters of tradesmen and mechanics .....	21
Gardeners .....	8	Widow not employed .....	1
Grocers .....	3	No occupation .....	14
Jewellers .....	2	Not ascertained .....	3
Labourers .....	95		
Lithographer .....	1		
Medical Practitioners .....	4		
Messengers .....	2		
Miners .....	18		
Moulder .....	1		
Overseers .....	2		
Painters .....	2		
Pawnbroker .....	1		
Photographer .....	1		
Plasterers .....	2		
Police Magistrate .....	1		
Printer .....	1		
Publicans .....	3		
Saddlers .....	3		
Sawyers .....	2		
Seaman and boatmen .....	23		
Servants and grooms .....	6		
Shepherds and stockmen .....	8		
Soldier .....	1		
Steward .....	1		
Stonemasons .....	2		
Storekeepers .....	3		
Surveyor .....	1		
Tailor .....	1		
Teacher .....	1		
Veterinary surgeon .....	1		
Vagrants .....	2		
Wool-scourer .....	1		
Wool-sorter .....	1		
No occupation .....	17		
Not ascertained .....	3		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>122</b>

TABLE XIII.—Showing the religious profession of those admitted during the year 1877.

Religious Profession.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Protestant—			
Church of England .....	130	43	173
Presbyterian .....	32	9	41
Wesleyan .....	7	7	14
Lutheran .....	8	..	8
Other Protestant Denominations .....	28	8	36
Roman Catholic .....	94	52	146
Pagan .....	4	..	4
Hebrew .....	5	..	5
Mahomedan .....	..	..	..
Unascertained .....	3	3	6
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>433</b>

RETURN

## 11

## B.

RETURN of Produce from the Garden of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1877.

Description of Produce.	Total quantity.	Description of Produce.	Total quantity.
Asparagus .....	53 lbs.	Pease .....	540 lbs.
Beans—French .....	624 „	Potatoes .....	3,831 „
Cabbage .....	28,211 „	Radishes, beet, artichokes, okra .....	1,660 „
„ Red, for pickling .....	860 „	Turnips and parsnips .....	3,479 „
Carrots .....	4,844 „	Tomatoes .....	685 „
Cauliflowers .....	1,543 „	Fruit—	
Cucumbers.....	1,151 „	Oranges and lemons .....	346 doz.
Herbs .....	892 „	Peaches and grapes .....	2,855 lbs.
Lettuces.....	5,735 „	Melons .....	
Leeks .....	6,181 „	Strawberries .....	26 qts.
Marrows.....	431 „	Eggs .....	678 doz.
Onions .....	2,191 „	Fowls .....	111
Pumpkins .....	5,012 „		

## C.

WEEKLY Dietary, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday ...	1 pint coffee.* 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.	14 ozs. mutton, roast. 16 ozs. potatoes. 2 ozs. bread.	1 pint tea.† 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.
Monday ...	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.	14 ozs. beef, roast. 12 ozs. potatoes. 2 ozs. bread. Soup.‡	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.
Tuesday ...	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.	14 ozs. beef. } 3 ozs. flour. } Meat 4 ozs. potatoes } Pie§ 2 ozs. bread }	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.
Wednesday ...	1 pint coffee. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.	14 ozs. mutton, roast. 16 ozs. potatoes. 2 ozs. bread. Soup.‡	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. cheese.
Thursday ...	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.	14 ozs. beef, roast. Males. 14 ozs. beef, boiled. Females 12 ozs. potatoes. 2 ozs. bread. Soup.‡	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. treacle.
Friday ...	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.	14 ozs. mutton } 12 ozs. potatoes } Irish Stew.   1 oz. flour 2 ozs. bread.	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.
Saturday ...	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. ½ oz. butter.	14 ozs. beef, boiled. Males. 14 ozs. beef, roast. Females. 12 ozs. potatoes. 2 ozs. bread. Soup.‡	1 pint tea. 7 ozs. bread. Males. 6 ozs. bread. Females. 1 oz. cheese.

\* 1 pint coffee made with ¼ oz. of coffee, ¾ oz. of sugar, ½ gill of milk.

† 1 pint tea made with ¼ oz. tea, ¾ oz. sugar, ½ gill milk.

‡ Soup made from liquor of bones of previous day and cooked meat, with 1 oz. barley, rice, or pease meal, and leeks, onions, artichokes, carrots, turnips, herbs, and other vegetables.

§ Meat pie.—Beef, with 4 ozs. potatoes; crust, with 3 ozs. flour and dripping.

|| Irish stew.—Liquor from meat cooked the previous day, with mutton, 1 oz. flour, 12 ozs. potatoes, and other vegetables, onions, and herbs.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.**  
(REPORT FOR 1877.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1878.*

The Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, to The Colonial Secretary.  
(Separate Report.)

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 9 February, 1878.

I have the honor to submit for your information my Report upon the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, for the year 1877, with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients in this Asylum on December 31st, 1876, was 807, who were thus classified:—

Free Colonial male lunatics	...	...	...	...	545
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	194
Criminal male lunatics	...	...	...	...	34
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	5
Imperial male convict lunatics	...	...	...	...	22
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	7

807

The number of patients admitted was 70, thus classified:—

Free Colonial male lunatics	...	...	...	...	53
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	6
Criminal male	...	...	...	...	11
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	...

70

The number of patients discharged was 14—

To their liberty on recovery	...	...	...	...	4
To their friends under bond	...	...	...	...	5
To Gaol on recovery	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred to Cooma Asylum	...	...	...	...	1

14

The number of deaths was 58, thus enumerated:—

Free Colonial male lunatics	...	...	...	...	48
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	6
Criminal male	...	...	...	...	2
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial male convict lunatic	...	...	...	...	1
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	1

58

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum, December 31st, 1877, was 805, thus classified:—

Free Colonial male lunatics	...	...	...	...	542
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	194
Criminal male	...	...	...	...	38
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	4
Imperial male convict	...	...	...	...	21
"    female    "	...	...	...	...	6

805

The total number of patients under care was 877.

The death rate was 6.66 per cent. upon the number under care.

Eight (8) of the oldest residents of the Asylum died, having been inmates for the following lengthened periods.

1 for	...	...	...	...	29 years
2 "	...	...	...	...	27 "
1 "	...	...	...	...	26 "
1 "	...	...	...	...	22 "
3 "	...	...	...	...	20 "

The youngest of these patients was 41 years of age, and the oldest 78.

The average age of these old residents was 61.

The average duration of residence of the remaining 50 patients was 3 years and 4 months, and their average age was 48 years and 4 months.

Ten male and one female patient succumbed to that fatal form of mental disease recognized as the general paralysis of the insane.

The average age of these patients was 42 years, and the duration of their disease as gathered from the records of Gladesville and this Asylum was 2 years and 7 months. The longest duration of this disease was 5 years in a female patient aged 40. The shortest duration was 1 year.

Four deaths were subjected to inquiry by the Coroner; of these, two were caused by apoplexy—the patients dying suddenly whilst apparently in good health. One aged woman was found dead in bed, whose death was clearly attributable to natural causes. In the fourth case a male patient, whilst working near the river on the farm, suddenly left his work, and was found drowned, two days afterwards. There was no evidence to show that he had committed suicide, though it is highly probable that he did. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. I am glad to be enabled to state that during this year no patient has escaped, and no deaths have been caused by accident or violence. The general health of the patients has been very good. No epidemic has prevailed, and although several cases of erysipelas occurred, but one patient died.

I have again to urge the necessity for taking active and immediate steps for improving the general condition of this Asylum: its utter unsuitableness for the work to which it is devoted has been fully and frequently recorded. There can be no doubt that, in view of large grants of public money being voted for this purpose, no further outlay should be made in attempts to improve or reconstruct the present buildings. Of the female division and all appertaining to it, nothing but its absolute removal and reconstruction upon another site will meet the present and daily increasing requirements.

The means for the proper care and classification of the female patients are notoriously bad, and I most earnestly recommend that no attempt whatever be sanctioned to improve or reconstruct this portion of the Asylum. The present buildings should be removed, and the site of this division established upon adjacent grounds.

In framing the Estimates of the expenditure of this Asylum for 1878, I have purposely avoided any proposed expenditure upon the main buildings or the female division. To render this Asylum thoroughly efficient large sums of money must be expended, not in adding new work to the present ruinous and unsuitable structures, but in thoroughly re-modelling and reconstructing the whole, so as to produce a new Asylum in every sense adapted to the comfort and treatment of the insane. Any other means adopted can but eventuate in an imperfect Asylum and a waste of public money.

In the main division the necessity still exists for adding to the separate rooms or single accommodation. In this division are contained about 350 male patients, many of them vicious, turbulent and dangerous, and who by reason of their violence and turbulence are rendered unfit for general association.

In this Asylum there are but 34 separate cells, being about one-third of the number actually required for the proper comfort and discipline of the Establishment.

The condition of the water supply remains as described by me in my Report for 1875. Year after year I have been looking forward to some remedy being proposed to correct this great want; I have upon several occasions drawn attention to the valuable water reserve at the North Rocks, from which this Institution could well obtain its supply. Now that the Municipality of Parramatta is about to take practical steps towards the utilization of this water reserve, I am in hopes that this Asylum will participate in the benefit of the undertaking.

The laundry remains in the same deplorable condition as it has been for years. Frequent reports and representations have been made by me upon the shamefully inadequate means existing for carrying on the operations of the laundry. At present, as for many years past, all the dirty clothes of the inmates are washed by patients, with the assistance and supervision of attendants.

The work is carried on in a disgraceful tumble-down building, that threatens from age and dilapidation daily to fall. Expensive steam machinery lies unused upon the premises, and for about three years I have unsuccessfully urged its utilization.

I again urge that temporary accommodation for this steam machinery may without delay be furnished, as it is utterly impossible much longer to carry out the proper administration of this large establishment, where by continuous hand labour the necessities of the inmates cannot be adequately supplied.

Abundance of good water and an ample supply of clean clothing are absolute necessities of a large Institution, and tend materially to the comfort and health of its inmates: any limitation or deficiency of these will certainly be followed by wide deviations from the established standards of health.

In my previous annual Reports I have dwelt upon the fact that no means exist within the walls of this Asylum for the extinction of fire.

Should that most terrible of all calamities at any time overtake this Institution, it would find us powerless in any measure to attempt to arrest its progress. Neither engine, hose, nor fire-buckets are on the premises, and the work of destruction would proceed uninterrupted.

I know no calamity so thoroughly horrifying as fire in a building occupied by the insane. Even with good and efficient appliances at hand such a spectacle would impress all beholders with terror and horror; but how greatly would these be exaggerated if it were found that no single means existed for saving either life or property from destruction. I have thus again spoken on behalf of the large number of patients placed under my care, and for whose safety I am largely responsible.

I am happy to be enabled to state that, through the courtesy and kindness of gentlemen resident in Sydney, I have been enabled to provide more entertainments of a musical and dramatic nature for the amusement of the patients than in any previous year since my association with the Institution.

It gives me sincere pleasure to record that many of the amateur Societies of Sydney have taken an active interest in the amusement of the patients, and have cheerfully placed their services at my disposal. As these entertainments have conferred much happiness upon many of the patients, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of those by whose exertion so much good has been effected.

The excellent band of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, under the direction of Mr. O'Shea, has attended weekly; the performances of these young musicians are eagerly looked for, and are a source of great pleasure and happiness to the patients.

The changes that have occurred in the offices attached to this Institution have been caused by the removal of Mr. Firth, late Assistant Superintendent, and by the resignation of Mr. Brown, late Master Attendant. These offices have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Henry Colley as Assistant Superintendent, and of Mr. James Wharf as Chief Attendant.

I have every reason to express my satisfaction at the result of these changes, and to believe that they are greatly to the benefit of the Public Service.

An Assistant Medical Officer was voted to this Asylum, at a salary of £300 per annum. Dr. R. B. Scholes, possessed of excellent professional recommendations, was appointed and proposed entering upon his duties early in January.

The assistance of such an officer has long been much needed, to aid in the care and supervision of more than 800 patients.

The sum collected for the maintenance of patients is comparatively small; for the year it amounts to £340 9s. 6d. My more extended experience fully justifies me in asserting that the friends of the insane adopt every pretext to avoid pecuniary liability for the maintenance of their relatives.

For a large number of such patients as are yet able and willing to enter upon some occupation, work has been found in the gardens, orchard, farm-yard, and in the wood-yard assisting in cutting up the timber for fuel.

Many patients are also usefully employed in assisting the attendants, both male and female, in keeping the various wards and dormitories in order, &c.

Owing to the utter inadequacy of the apartment set aside as a needle-room, it is impossible to employ so many female patients as might otherwise be advantageously occupied; nevertheless, many patients have been very regularly employed in needlework, and their combined labours have borne very satisfactory results.

I have this year appended a table showing the results obtained from the gardens, orchard, and farm, whereby it will be seen that though not largely remunerative they make a fair return for their cost of maintenance.

I am indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen and amateur Societies for their valuable assistance and co-operation in contributing to the amusement of the patients:—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Colley, with Mr. J. Massey and ladies from Sydney, in carrying out a most excellent concert; Mr. McManus, for organising and conducting several concerts; the Australian Comique Union, Victoria Amateur Dramatic Co., Sydney Amateur Dramatic Co., the Bon Accord Co., the Hercules Dramatic Co., the Australian Minstrels; Mr. C. E. Fuller, of Parramatta, very kindly presented a parcel of illustrated papers for the use of the patients.

Several of the Societies have visited the Asylum and given performances more than once during the year.

I can only hope that the interest taken by many of these Societies in the amusement of the patients will be continued during the present year; as these occasional gatherings for an evening's amusement are looked forward to by the patients with pleasurable anticipation.

During the past year the discipline of the Institution has been well maintained and carried out.

It affords me sincere gratification to be enabled to express the fullest confidence in the officers and attendants now under my control. In every part of the Establishment I am disposed to believe that the duties have been honestly and faithfully performed.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance of Mrs. Burn, the Matron, and the good care and excellent management exercised by herself and staff towards the female patients under their care.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. TAYLOR, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE A.  
SHOWING the Annual Number of Patients.

Date.	Free.		Convict.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
December 31st, 1867 .....	282	195	86	8	571
December 31st, 1868 .....	297	206	55	8	566
December 31st, 1869 .....	299	211	53	8	571
December 31st, 1870 .....	503	216	49	8	776
December 31st, 1871 .....	524	204	37	8	773
December 31st, 1872 .....	541	208	33	7	789
December 31st, 1873 .....	538	208	32	7	785
December 31st, 1874 .....	525	200	27	7	759
December 31st, 1875 .....	531	209	23	7	770
December 31st, 1876 .....	579	199	22	7	807
December 31st, 1877 .....	580	198	21	6	805

TABLE B.  
SHOWING the Causes of Deaths during the year 1877.

Cause of Death.	Free Lunatics.			Criminal Lunatics.			Convict Lunatics.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cerebral disease—									
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy and convulsions.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paresis .....	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay.....	5	1	6	1	...	1	1	...	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumours, &c.....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thoracic disease—									
Inflammation of the lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary consumption .....	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of the heart and blood-vessels .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumbar abscess .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal disease—									
Inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, intes- tines, peritoneum .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminuria, disease of bladder, and prostrate.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disease of liver .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General debility and old age .....	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accident or Suicide } "Found drowned" .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	48	6	54	2	...	2	1	1	2

TABLE C.  
SHOWING Return of Produce from the Garden and Farm of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, during the year 1877.

Description of Produce.	Total Quantity.	Description of Produce.	Total Quantity.
Potatoes .....	3,203 lbs.	Peaches .....	98 cases
Carrots .....	1,052 "	Melons .....	64
Turnips .....	2,960 "	Grapes .....	1,658 lbs.
Pumpkins .....	5,282 "	Apples .....	14 cases
Cabbage .....	19,000 "	Pears.....	21 "
Herbs and Vegetables (assorted for soup) ...	14,295 "	Oranges.....	944 doz.
Milk .....	5,821 qts.		

Estimated value of Fruit and Vegetables .....£280  
 "                   Milk ..... 73  
 Profit on feeding and sale of Pigs..... 114  
 £467

1877-8.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**  
**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

**LUNATIC ASYLUM, PARRAMATTA.**

(CORRESPONDENCE IN REFERENCE TO.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 March, 1878.*

[Laid upon Table in answer to Question 3, Votes No. 50, 29 March, 1878.]

The Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, to The Under Secretary,  
Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, March 28, 1878.

I have the honor to submit the following information for the guidance of the Colonial Secretary as bearing upon the questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly to-morrow by Mr. McElhone:—

1. No "Criminal Lunatics" are ever at large in Parramatta.

James Kelly and Alexander Dixon are Queen's pleasure patients. Kelly is perfectly sane, and is allowed out occasionally, but is always attended by some one. Dixon never goes out alone, and then but seldom.

A letter will be found, dated February 19, 1877, wherein Sir John Robertson as Colonial Secretary declined to interfere with the privileges accorded by me to Queen's pleasure patients.

A person named Firth, formerly an officer in this Asylum but dismissed the Public Service now, has recently complained of Kelly and other patients being allowed out. I have replied to his complaints through the Inspector of the Insane.

4. I do use one of the horses, the property of the Government, occasionally, and have done so without censure ever since I held this office.

I seldom employ the "Asylum conveyance," which I presume is meant by the Government coach, but in any emergency or necessity I do not hesitate to do so. My friends have been driven to the Railway Station occasionally in this coach, as have frequently visitors to the Asylum from Sydney.

My employment of a Government horse and harness amounts to this: I go to church once on Sunday, and am driven with my family there, and whenever I go to the railway I am driven there. I presume that my employment of a horse, &c., &c., does not exceed three hours in any week, the whole of the different journeys being put together.

I have my own private carriage, but do not keep or require a horse. The late Dr. Greenup was allowed forage for one horse; I have never applied for it. My demands upon the use of the horses are so small that I respectfully request that I may be permitted to continue to use one as my very moderate necessities may require. Three horses are kept here; I have always given them my special care and attention, and I am not likely at any time to abuse so slight a privilege. An attendant accompanies me as a driver whenever I thus employ a horse.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,  
Medical Superintendent.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum,  
Parramatta.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 February, 1877.

On the 12th of last month the President of the Board of Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum recommended that it should be made a rule of the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum not to allow any criminal lunatic, or patient confined at the Queen's pleasure, to pass beyond the walls of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, unless he had been brought before the Board and the sanction of that body had been obtained to the exercise of the privilege in question.

2. I am desired to state, however, that Mr. Roberts has been apprised in reply, for the information of the Board, that the Colonial Secretary thinks that the practice that has hitherto prevailed in this regard should remain in use.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS FOR LUNATIC ASYLUMS, GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA, AND CALLAN PARK.

(LETTER FROM INSPECTOR OF INSANE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1878.*

### The Inspector of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, 28 January, 1878.

Owing to the necessity of waiting for returns of population from the Registrar General and information on points of detail from the various Institutions, some delay will necessarily occur in the presentation of my annual Report as Inspector of the Insane, and I therefore deem it advisable to place before you at once some facts connected with the Department over which I am placed.

The number of insane in the various Institutions on December 31st, 1876, and December 31st, 1877, was as follows:—

	1876.			1877.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	303	269	572	310	277	587
Branch Establishment at Callan Park.....	44	.....	44	44	.....	44
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta { Free .....	545	194	739	542	194	736
{ Convict.....	22	7	29	21	6	27
{ Criminal .....	34	5	39	38	4	42
Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle.....	122	60	182	129	67	196
Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma .....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	63
Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River .....	5	130	135	4	130	134
	1,075	665	1,740	1,151	678	1,829

From this it will be seen that there has been an increase of 89 patients during the year; and that notwithstanding the establishment of a temporary Asylum at Cooma, the Gladesville and Newcastle Asylums are even more crowded than at the close of 1876.

This large increase in the number of patients should not be looked on as exceptional. During the last fifteen years, from 1863 to 1877 inclusive, the number of insane persons in the Colony rose from 931 in the former to 1,829 in the latter year, or to nearly double the number; and during the last five years, as the following returns show, the average increase has been at the rate of 78 per annum.

Year.	Increase in number.
1873	86
1874	62
1875	109
1876	43
1877	89

The cause of this large increase is not apparently due to exceptional and removable causes, but is mainly the result of increase of population, which brings with it a given proportion of insane persons. In most civilized communities this proportion ranges from 1 in 350 to 380 of the population; and as the average increase of population in this Colony for several years past has been about 25,000 per annum, it will be seen that the increase in the number of insane is not much beyond the proportion which might be expected. It seems then probable, if not certain, that an annual increase in the lunatic population of the Country to the extent of about 80 may be looked for; and in this regard the present condition of the Asylums, and the need of additional accommodation is matter for the most anxious consideration.

I showed in my Report for 1876 that at the close of that year the existing Asylum accommodation, including Cooma, was for 1,384 patients only; that a large part of this was of a most unsatisfactory character; that the buildings contained 307 patients more than there was room for at all, and 582 more than there was satisfactory provision for; whilst 125 patients were farmed out in a private Asylum, at the large cost of 22s. 6d. a week each, owing to want of space in the public Institutions.

To these numbers have now to be added 89, the increment of the year.

The condition of matters in the wards at Gladesville, where nearly 600 patients are crammed in a space only fit to contain 450, is now both distressing and dangerous, the overcrowding having reached a point at which management is a matter of the greatest difficulty.

The additional buildings already authorized are temporary buildings at Callan Park to contain 100, which will take one year to complete, and permanent buildings at Gladesville to contain 150, which are not commenced, and cannot be completed under two years at least. An addition now in progress at Gladesville is only intended to replace existing temporary buildings, which are very unsuitable, and are decaying.

These additions will, as I have shown, only suffice to meet the annual increase of the next three years, and will do nothing to relieve the grievous overcrowding which exists.

Under these circumstances, I would urge most strongly—

- 1st. That no time should be lost in commencing the additional building at Gladesville which has been authorized, and towards which £25,000 is available.
- 2nd. That the erection of temporary buildings at Parramatta, for which £25,000 was voted in 1877, and for which plans are ready, should be authorized and proceeded with as speedily as possible.
- 3rd. That authority should be granted for the commencement of the new Asylum at Callan Park, towards which a sum of £75,000 has been available since 1874, and the plans of which have now been ready for some months.

The commencement of this great work, which will involve a large outlay beyond the sum already voted, is the more necessary because from its nature and magnitude it will take at least five years to complete; and unless it is built as speedily as possible, a considerable outlay will be imperative for temporary buildings, or a number of patients must be farmed out to persons willing to erect buildings and receive them.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,  
Inspector of the Insane.

1877.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# TEMPORARY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COOMA.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF THE INSANE UPON.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville,

Sir,

15 November, 1877.

I do myself the honor to report that I visited the Temporary Lunatic Asylum at Cooma on the 10th and 11th instant, when I was accompanied by Mr. Betts, the Assistant Superintendent of this Institution, with a view to the inspection of the books and records. I minutely inspected every part of the Institution, and saw all the patients. At the date of my last visit, on June 15th, the inmates numbered sixty; since that date four have been admitted, and as there has been neither discharge nor death the number is now sixty-four. All available dormitory accommodation is now filled. I would however advise that cases of insanity occurring in the neighbourhood should still be admitted, and that some of the patients sent from Gladesville should in the event of overcrowding be retransferred thither, or sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

I carefully examined the four patients recently admitted, and saw the warrants authorizing their detention. All appear to be fit cases for Asylum care and treatment.

The health of the patients was extremely good; there was an absolute freedom from bodily ailment, and a number have increased in weight and strength, and exhibited corresponding mental quietude. The dormitories and dayrooms, and indeed all other parts of the Institution, were in excellent order and thoroughly clean. The contractor for the various alterations, &c., has nearly completed the works which he undertook to do, and the whole establishment is now in fair working order.

The contractor for provisions is supplying the Institution satisfactorily; I saw the provisions supplied, and took exception only to the bread, which was scarcely up to the proper standard.

The main drawback to the management of the Institution is now the defective water supply. The well, which according to the original specification should have been 80 feet deep, has been found to be only 52. It makes only a very small quantity daily, not half of the amount required, and it is the only receptacle for roof water. In wet weather it overflows, and wastes the water from the roof, and in dry the supply contained in it is soon exhausted. There is urgent necessity for making an underground tank as suggested in my letter of October 4th last. At present an additional but somewhat precarious supply of water is obtained by means of a water cart from the creek near the Asylum.

I examined the official records and books with Mr. Betts, and found that they were not kept so carefully as is desirable, and I impressed on the Superintendent the necessity of a more careful attention in this particular.

The Visiting Medical Officer and the Chaplains are regular in attendance, and the Superintendent reports most favourably of the staff under his direction.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,

Inspector of the Insane.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.  
(PARTICULARS RESPECTING PATIENTS, COST, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 May, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on 26th March, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

- “(1.) The number of patients received into the Lunatic Asylum, Gladesville, from the time Dr. Campbell took charge until he retired.
- “(2.) The annual cost to the Country for the maintenance of each patient during that time, including interest on the capital sunk in land and buildings.
- “(3.) The total number of patients discharged, specifying whether cured or otherwise.
- “(4.) The number of patients in the Asylum when Dr. Manning took charge.
- “(5.) The number admitted since.
- “(6.) The number discharged cured during Dr. Manning’s administration.
- “(7.) The number now remaining in the Institution.
- “(8.) The number transferred to Newcastle, Cooma, Garryowen, and Cook’s River Asylums.
- “(9.) The annual cost to the Government of each patient in each of the above Institutions, including interest on the capital sunk in land and buildings.
- “(10.) The amount of private contributions received on account of paying patients during the last ten years, with the number of such patients.
- “(11.) The percentage of cures under Dr. Campbell’s and Dr. Manning’s administration respectively.
- “(12.) The present percentage of cures in each of the above-named Asylums.”

(*Mr. Greenwood.*)

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

RETURN showing—

“(1.) The number of patients received into the Lunatic Asylum, Gladesville, from the time Dr. Campbell took charge until he retired.”

The old records of the Institution are so imperfect that it is impossible to obtain the exact number of patients received during the time of Dr. Campbell's superintendence.

“(2.) The annual cost to the Country for the maintenance of each patient during that time, including interest on the capital sunk in land and buildings.”

No statement as to the cost of patients during Dr. Campbell's administration from 1847 to 1867 even exclusive of the interest on capital (rate not stated) sunk in land and buildings, can be furnished.

The following note accompanied a copy of a return made by Dr. Campbell in 1867:—“I have no means of ascertaining the receipts or expenditure of this establishment, except in the case of pay patients' money. The amounts for salaries and contingencies are paid through me. The amount for stores comes out of the general vote under the Treasury Department, and that for repairs from the votes under Works Department.”

There are no data available at Gladesville as to amount sunk in land and buildings.

“(3.) The total number of patients discharged, specifying whether cured or otherwise.”

The old records of the Institution are so defective that this information cannot be obtained. When Dr. Manning presented his first annual report in the year 1869, he stated: “I spent considerable time in trying to tabulate the results of previous years, but owing to the form in which the records had been kept, and the number of years over which they extend, I have been unable to make the returns retrospective.”

“(4.) The number of patients in the Asylum when Dr. Manning took charge.”

October 18th, 1868... .. 650

“(5.) The number admitted since.”

2,730

“(6.) The number discharged cured during Dr. Manning's administration.”

1,027

“(7.) The number now remaining in the Institution.”

31st December, 1877... .. 631

“(8.) The number transferred to Newcastle, Cooma, Garryowen, and Cook's River Asylums.”

From October 18th, 1868, to December 31st, 1877:—Transferred to Parramatta, 933; Newcastle, 161; Cooma, 59; Cook's River, 182.

Garryowen is managed as a branch or ward of the Gladesville Asylum.

“(9.) The annual cost to the Government of each patient in each of the above Institutions, including interest on the capital sunk in land and buildings.”

The annual cost for maintenance of patients at Gladesville, exclusive of the interest sunk in land and buildings, has been ascertained year by year since 1870. Appended is a return showing the weekly cost of patients in the Gladesville, Parramatta, and Newcastle Asylums, calculated after deducting the amount of collections:—

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.	
	Daily average number.	Cost.	Daily average number.	Cost.	Daily average number.	Cost.
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1870 .....	493	12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871 .....	513	11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	782	9 0	.....	.....
1872 .....	487	12 8	785	9 3	118	16 11
1873 .....	525	12 7	784	11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	132	16 0
1874 .....	581	12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	769	12 3	142	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875 .....	591	12 2	767	11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	164	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876 .....	610	12 5	802	10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	175	14 1
1877 .....	606	12 5	806	11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	187	14 1

NOTE.—The Cooma Asylum not having been in existence for a year, the annual cost cannot be given.

“(10.) The number of private contributions received on account of paying patients during the last ten years, with the number of such patients.”

## Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

Year.	Number of Patients.		Amount.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1868 .....	21	.....	503	10 8
1869 .....	27	.....	651	6 9
1870 .....	25	.....	530	10 3
1871 .....	26	.....	542	8 7
1872 .....	28	.....	575	2 7
1873 .....	26	.....	614	18 6
1874 .....	32	.....	1,005	11 0
1875 .....	38	.....	851	8 10
1876 .....	38	.....	1,078	2 3
1877 .....	41	.....	1,019	18 4

Number of pay patients on 31st December, 1877 ... .. 37

Lunatic

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

Year.	Number of Patients.						Amount.		
	£	s.	d.						
1868	...	...	...	5	...	...	171	14	2
1869	...	...	...	4	...	...	126	17	2
1870	...	...	...	7	...	...	180	14	0
1871	...	...	...	8	...	...	219	12	6
1872	...	...	...	7	...	...	254	18	6
1873	...	...	...	6	...	...	234	1	0
1874	...	...	...	6	...	...	198	6	6
1875	...	...	...	4	...	...	144	17	10
1876	...	...	...	7	...	...	573	0	9
1877	...	...	...	7	...	...	343	12	6
Total							£2,447	14	11

Number of paying patients at the close of the year 1877 ... .. 7

Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle.

Year.	Number of Patients.						Amount.		
	£	s.	d.						
1871	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	.....	.....	.....
1872	...	...	...	Nil	...	...	.....	.....	.....
1873	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	18	6
1874	...	...	...	5	...	...	40	8	6
1875	...	...	...	7	...	...	80	8	8
1876	...	...	...	7	...	...	111	4	6
1877	...	...	...	9	...	...	95	10	0
Total							£354	10	2

Number of paying patients at the close of the year 1877 ... .. 9

"(11.) The percentage of cures under Dr. Campbell and Dr. Manning's administration respectively."

No return can be given as to recoveries during Dr. Campbell's administration. Return during Dr. Manning's administration herewith.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and Proportions of Recoveries per cent., since the 1st January, 1869.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on 31st Dec. in each year.			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.																	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1869	143	75	218	56	32	88	20	9	29	13	40	53	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39.16	42.66	40.36	12.18	3.25	9.23
1870	131	66	197	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	25	4	29	254	246	500	262	231	493	31.29	53.03	38.57	9.54	1.73	5.88
1871	172	105	277	53	40	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	27	8	35	229	256	485	265	248	513	30.30	38.01	33.57	10.18	3.22	6.32
1872	164	104	268	70	49	119	11	4	15	68	39	107	29	9	38	215	259	474	231	256	487	42.68	47.11	44.44	12.55	3.51	7.80
1873	189	107	296	64	36	100	12	10	22	41	16	57	20	10	30	267	294	561	246	279	525	33.86	33.64	33.78	8.13	3.59	5.71
1874	186	126	312	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	40	15	55	304	247	551	230	301	531	27.44	32.53	29.48	14.28	4.98	9.46
1875	203	134	337	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21.67	39.55	28.78	11.31	3.78	7.95
1876	203	137	340	81	69	150	14	18	32	98	43	141	26	17	43	349	267	616	342	268	610	39.90	50.36	44.11	7.60	6.34	7.05
1877	311	122	433	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	38	10	48	354	277	631	343	263	606	41.48	52.56	44.56	11.07	3.80	7.92

(12.) "The present percentage of cures in each of the above-named Asylums."

Return showing percentage of recoveries in all the Institutions for the Insane, during 1876 and 1877, herewith.

TABLE

TABLE showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. on the Admissions in the Institutions for the Insane, during the year 1876.

	In the Asylum on 31st December, 1875			Admissions in the year 1876												Total Number of Patients under care.			Patients discharged, died, and escaped												Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1876			Average numbers resident during the year 1876			Percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1876			Percentage of Patients relieved during the year 1876			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident																				
				Admitted for the first time			Re-admitted.			Transferred			Total						Discharged recovered			Discharged relieved			Transferred			Died																		Escaped and not recaptured in 14 days			Total discharged, died, and escaped														
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total																					
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville (including Branch Establishment at Callan Park)	363	279	642	169	108	277	33	27	60	1	2	3	203	137	340	566	416	982	81	69	150	14	18	32	97	43	140	26	17	43	1	1	2	219	147	366	347	269	616	342	268	610	39	90	50	36	44	11	6	89	13	13	9	41	7	60	6	34	7	05			
Lunatic Asylums, Parramatta	Free	494	206	700							88		88	88		88	582	206	788	2	1	3	1	1	2				34	10	44				37	12	49	545	194	739	532	201	733							6	39	4	97	6	00								
	Convict	23	7	30										23	7	30										1	1	2				1	1	2	23	7	30	23	7	30										4	34		3	33									
	Criminal	37	3	40	6	2	8				1		1	7	2	9	44	5	49	4		4			3	3	3	3				10		10	34	5	39	36	4	40	66	66					50	00					8	33		7	5						
Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle	121	53	174	7	1	8				11	10	21	18	11	29	139	64	203	1		1	2	2		2	2	4	2	14	2	16			17	4	21	122	60	182	119	56	175	14	28					12	50	28	57			25	00	11	76	3	57	9	14	
Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River	7	104	111	2	1	3				33	33	66	2	34	36	9	138	147						1	1	1		1	2	8	10			4	8	12	5	130	135	6	113	119				50	00					33	33	31	25	7	06	8	38				

TABLE showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. on the Admissions in the Institutions for the Insane, during the year 1877.

	In the Asylum on 31st December, 1876.			Admissions in the Year 1877												Total Number of Patients under care			Patients discharged, died, and escaped												Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1877.			Average numbers resident during the year 1877			Percentage of recoveries on admissions during the year 1877			Percentage of patients relieved during the year 1877.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident																				
				Admitted for the first time			Re-admitted.			Transferred from other Asylums			Total						Discharged recovered			Discharged relieved			Removed not improved or transferred			Died																		Escaped and not recaptured within 14 days			Total number discharged, died, and escaped														
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total																		
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville (including Branch Establishment, Callan Park)	349	267	616	247	97	344	60	24	84	4	1	5	311	122	433	660	389	1049	129	64	193	13	17	30	125	21	146	38	10	48	1			1	306	112	418	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	48	52	56	44	56	4	14	13	93	6	92	11	07	3	80	7	92		
Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta	Free	545	194	739							55	6	61	55	6	61	600	200	800	5		5	4	4	1	1	148	6	54						58	6	64	542	194	736	540	196	736	9	09		9	09	7	27	7	27	8	88	3	06	7	33					
	Convict	22	7	29										22	7	29										1	1	2				1	1	2	21	6	27	21	6	27										4	76	16	66	7	40								
	Criminal	34	5	39	10	10	20	1		1				11	11	22	5	50	55	3		3	1	1	2	2	2	2				7	1	8	38	4	42	37	4	41	27	27								5	40		4	87									
Asylum for Imbeciles, &c., Newcastle	122	60	182	1	3	4	1		1	14	7	21	16	10	26	138	70	208						2	2	7	3	10						9	3	12	129	67	196	127	60	187													5	52	5	00	5	34			
Temporary Lunatic Asylum, Cooma			4	4						60		60	64	64	128	64		64							1	1	1				1	1	1	63	63	126	62															1	61	1	61								
Lunatic Reception House, Sydney	6	3	9	220	92	312	21	7	28				241	99	340	247	102	349				15	4	19	226	94	320	2	1	3				243	99	342	4	3	7	4	2	6							6	22	4	04	5	58	50	00	50	00	50	00			
Licensed House for Lunatics, Cook's River	5	130	135	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	11	12	5	15	20	10	145	155	2	6	8	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	9					6	15	21	4	130	134	5	129	134	40	00	40	00	40	00				6	66	5	00	40	00	5	42	6	66		

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 February, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and Mr. W. Forster, Agent General, respecting statements made in certain newspapers in regard to the manner in which the Immigration Regulations were being carried out in the United Kingdom.”

*(Mr. W. C. Browne.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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## IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS.

No. 1.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 September, 1877.

I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of an article headed "No Irish need apply," which appeared in the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* of the 1st instant, and of the inferences drawn in which in the matter of immigration you will doubtless be able to exhibit the inaccuracy.

I have, &c.,

For the Colonial Secretary,  
HENRY HALLORAN.

[Enclosure.]

"*Freeman's Journal*," September 1, 1877.

"No Irish need apply."

WE own that it is dangerous to place reliance on an unauthorized rumour, but we are justified in drawing conclusions from it when it is surrounded by strong corroborative circumstances. The rumour to which we allude, and which, by the way, has already found its way into the press, is to the following effect:—An intending emigrant applied for an assisted passage in one of our immigrant ships. He was sober, the father of a young family, and, as emigrants go, he was a desirable colonist, but he was—we were going to say a leper—no! he was a Catholic. Somehow or another an impression had got abroad that "No Irish need apply," and if he wished to succeed with our emigration agents he had better sink his Catholicity. The temptation proved too strong, and he came out as a Protestant. Of course the tale may or may not be true. It is neither impossible nor improbable; but the amount of credit to be given to it depends entirely on collateral evidence; and the only means of gathering that evidence is by examining carefully the immigration returns. We fancy if our readers will weigh the figures carefully they will be as inclined as we are to believe the poor man's story.

Of course it would be unreasonable to expect each ship to contain the exact proportion of nationalities demanded by the principle which has been affirmed by our Legislature, which is that the proportion of Irish immigrants shall be commensurate with the proportion of Irish in this Colony. Nobody could expect that such a principle could be carried out in its entirety. Allowance must be made for the difficulties of making a proper choice. And then it must be remembered that we get a few Irish Protestants and English Catholics. But every allowance being made, how can the late immigration returns be accounted for, except on the hypothesis that our Agent General is deliberately evading his instructions? At first we thought that the extreme disparity between the Irish and English might be an accident. Our charitable view was considerably shaken when a ship came bringing 288 immigrants, of whom only about 62 were Irish—*i.e.*, 24 less than we were entitled to. The next ship brought 83 less than we were entitled to. This seemed strange. Could it be mere accident, or was it the result of a deliberate intention on the part of the Agent General? The next ship will decide. She has arrived, and we leave our readers to judge for themselves. She brought 460 immigrants, of whom 75 were Irish—*i.e.*, 63 less than we are entitled to. Nor does the injustice end here. If our readers will cast their eyes down the immigration returns they will find that most of the Irish who have come were sent for and paid for by friends in this Colony. The Agent General cannot claim the credit of having selected them, since he could not refuse them a passage. Compare the returns of the Irish and of the British whose coming out is due to the instrumentality of the Agent General, and our readers will find that the proportion of the Irish to the British is very much more unfavourable to the former than the figures we have quoted would seem to show. And they will find more. The instances we have quoted are not exceptional. In no case has the number of Irish immigrants come up to the proportion required by the principle laid down by our Legislature. This injustice to the Irish has become so uniform as to have grown into a system, showing a settled intention that even here—where our legislators pride themselves on regarding all religions as equally true or equally false, or equally useful, as the case may be—the Irish cannot and shall not get justice.

When our readers reflect that the result of this anti-Irish policy will be to place the Catholic taxpayers of this Colony at a very serious disadvantage, they must see that the time has arrived when some step must be taken to check it. Any Minister endowed with the slightest political foresight must know that the Irish constitute a very important political power, and that nothing would more tend to alienate them than an impression that the principle of selecting immigrants was affirmed only to allay suspicion; that all along it was intended to remain a dead letter; that so long as no combined action was taken, anybody might disobey it as he pleased. Yet, with the facts and figures we have quoted, are not such suspicions justifiable? Why does not the Agent General advertise the immigration notices in Ireland as much as in Great Britain? And when he does advertise in Ireland why does he employ those papers only which are read by Protestants and ignore those taken in by the Catholic population? This alone would be sufficient to justify suspicion, but taken with the published returns it resolves itself into conviction, and affords the strongest evidence that "no Irish need apply," and that Catholics who want assisted passages had better put themselves down as Protestants. The time has passed for supposing that this injustice to our countrymen is the result of pure accident. It recurs too often. It is a dereliction of duty in Mr. Forster which it would be suicidal for Catholics to pass over. It is establishing a precedent which might be turned to a most disastrous account by a less honest and a less indifferent successor. What means our readers will take to remind our legislators that a duty is owing to them as well as to Protestants, is not a matter of much difficulty. At the present juncture a few indignation meetings would not fail to have their effect. All we ask is justice and fair play; and no one but a bigot or an unprincipled politician would blame us for asking for it.

No. 2.

## No. 2.

## The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 23 November, 1877.

In reply to your despatch, No. 406 of the 10th September last, transmitting to me a copy of an article headed "No Irish need apply," which appeared in the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* of the 1st September, I have the honor to enclose herewith, with reference thereto, a report from the Emigration Officer, Mr. H. H. Speed-Andrews, together with minutes thereon by Captain Jopp and by myself.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

[Enclosures.]

To the Agent General for New South Wales.

Memo.

Emigration Department, 9 November, 1877.

In compliance with your instructions and with reference to the Colonial Secretary's letter (No. 406) of the 10th September last, enclosing an extract from the Sydney *Freeman's Journal*, headed "No Irish need apply," I beg to report as follows:—

- 1st. That in not a single instance has an intending emigrant, on making application for a passage to New South Wales, been asked directly or indirectly to name his religion.
- 2nd. I do try to ascertain who are Roman Catholics at the Dépôt before embarkation, which is some days after approval, so that they may be berthed and messes on board the ship as nearly as possible together; also, that the single women and girls can be placed specially under the charge of a Roman Catholic sub-matron, so that she can muster them for prayers, &c.
- 3rd. In no case has an applicant from Ireland been refused a passage, unless it is proved he is ineligible under the Regulations laid down by the Government.
- 4th. Out of 9,262 emigrants despatched since November, 1873, 2,221 were Irish, but as these numbers are calculated from returns showing the place from which the emigrants are selected only, and not the place of birth, they do not include the whole of the Irish.

The numbers despatched in the "Samuel Plimsoll" on the 9th June last, and the "Ninevah," despatched 28th of the same month,—taken from place of selection, were 193 Irish and 612 English (I have selected these ships to form data to work on, as, although the names of the ships referred to in the newspaper article are not given, there is no doubt that one of them was the "Samuel Plimsoll.")

But by the enclosed table, which is compiled from place of birth, it will be seen that instead of 193 Irish and 612 English, there were 214 Irish and 566 English, showing an increase of 21 Irish on 193—or 11%. So that if this increase be applied to the total number it will be found that 2,465 Irish have been sent. Again, as there is a reduction of 46 on 612 English, or 7½% on the whole number, 6,202, there were 5,737 English as against 2,465 Irish.

There are no advertisements authorized directly by this office appearing in any Irish paper; one or two of the local agents (of whom there are ten in Ireland) advertise in the local papers. The whole of the local agents are supplied with large numbers of posters—3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet, as well as information, circulars, and pamphlets, which should be distributed in their several districts.

The London papers in which the advertisement appears have a good circulation in Ireland.

The nominations made in the Colony for Irish far exceed the proportion referred to, viz.:—30 per cent. (The last three lists received in this office, viz.:—For June, July, and August of this year, show that out of 355 adults nominated 217½ are Irish.) As this is the case it has not been deemed necessary to appoint more agents or advertise in Ireland.

H. H. SPEED-ANDREWS, R.N.

NATIONALITIES in the undermentioned Emigrant Ships, taken from actual place of birth.

Name of Ship.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.
"Samuel Plimsoll" (5) .....	268	53	73	14
"Nineveh" (2) .....	20	7	24	1
	257	32	89	6
	21	0	28	0
Totals of general selected .....	525	85	162	20
Totals of nominated .....	41	7	52	1
Grand Totals .....	566	92	214	21

H. H. SPEED-ANDREWS.

ALTHOUGH I have no immediate supervision of the daily routine of the emigration work in this office, I think I am able to say with confidence that the case cited in the article "No Irish need apply" must, from its nature, be absolutely fictitious.

From the beginning of 1874 until now, our effort, not to say our difficulty, has been to obtain as many emigrants as possible, in compliance with the Regulations. We have endeavoured to meet the regulation which refers to nationalities (No. 3), by means of our local agents, whose localities have been determined with this object in view, as explained in Mr. Andrews's report, and in a former despatch to the Chief Secretary, No. 264-77, of the 26th July last.

Every applicant is accepted who complies with the Regulations, and no applicant is ever rejected on account of his nationality.

The religion of an applicant is never inquired into; as a rule it is not known, until in the case of the single women the inquiry is made at the dépôt, as explained by Mr. Andrews. If it were by accident known before approval it would in no way affect or determine the eligibility of the applicant.

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The numbers quoted in the article apparently refer to the "Samuel Plimsoll," in the case of the 460 emigrants. In that of the 288 emigrants it is impossible for us to identify the ship, as no such number, or any like it, went out in any ship about the time referred to.

Applying to the total of 2,221 Irish (*i.e.* previously residing in Ireland), the additional percentage of eleven, due to the taking out of the actual place of birth instead of the place of abode at the time of nomination or selection (as explained in Mr. Andrews's report), we have 2,465 Irish out of a general total of 9,262, or 27 per cent. of the whole; and I think it is to the credit of our working arrangements that we should have hit off so close an approximation to the census proportion, which the article in the *Freeman's Journal* takes as 30 per cent. Any attempt to send out an exact proportion, either ship by ship, or by compensating in successive ships for the excess or deficiency in former ships, would certainly fail, and by involving the occasional postponement of families of the, for the time, surplus nationality, would in most cases lead to our losing them altogether.

The statement in the article that "in no case"—if by this is meant in no ship—"has the number of Irish emigrants come up to the proportion required, &c.," must be included in the same category of fiction with the case of the sober father of the young family which is the text of the article: In many ships—necessarily under our system, as I have tried to explain it—the number of Irish has exceeded greatly the proportion required, just as in other ships it has doubtless fallen short of it.

I have no knowledge—nor as far as I am aware, has anyone in the office—as to which newspapers are read in Ireland by Roman Catholics, and which by Protestants, and it is probably not necessary or even desirable that we should attempt to remedy our ignorance on this point, although our action or rather inaction in respect thereof has been held to "justify suspicion."

It is of course difficult to reply throughout to the allegations of a writer whose idea of "collateral evidence" is to take wrong numbers from three ships, the third of "which will decide," out of a total of 18 or 20, and to base thereon an argument the conditions of which have just been in an earlier part of the article declared to be unreasonable.

Were it not that the "*tu quoque*" argument is sometimes regarded with a contempt which it does not always merit, I should be almost inclined to reply to the article by a repetition on our part of its concluding sentence.

A. A. JOPP, Capt., R.N., 23/11/77.

"No Irish need apply"—The *Freeman's Journal*, Sydney, Saturday, September 1, 1877.

THE appended statements of Captain Jopp and of Mr. Andrews must carry conviction with them, and scarcely require to be supplemented by any remarks of mine, and as I am more directly interested in the refutation of the slander, my statements might possibly be considered by the parties concerned in its dissemination, as less entitled to authority. But if it be necessary I fully endorse all that Captain Jopp and Mr. Andrews have written, and take the occasion to add something on my own account.

The statement in the article about the "intending emigrant" can only be characterized as a gross and deliberate falsehood on the part of one or more persons, whose names of course, were any further inquiry made of these anonymous chroniclers, are never likely to appear. But it is difficult to acquit the writer of the article of being conscious of making an unfounded accusation, and consequently of deliberate calumny. No such case, I am confident, ever has or can have occurred. Neither I nor any other person connected with this office is authorized to make inquiry as to the religion of any "intending emigrant," until after his being approved, and accepted as an emigrant. Nor so far as I can learn, has such inquiry ever been made in any case. Mr. Andrews explains why and under what circumstances such inquiries are made in distributing the emigrants on board, and it is obvious that the comfort of the emigrants is then better provided for by such inquiries and information. But as a matter of fact there is no record in this office of the respective religious denominations. But if truth, a public consideration, were the object of the writer, why are the names of the parties, by whose evidence alone the truth of the details could be proved, studiously withheld? But the story itself will scarcely bear investigation upon the face of it. Why did not the "intending emigrant" complain to me personally or directly? But it seems, upon the same authority "somehow or other an impression had got abroad." Where? In the office of "the *Freeman's Journal*?" However, it is admitted that the author of the story not only told a falsehood but for the time abjured his religion. These facts would not be regarded generally as entitling his story to much credit, yet it seems not to have in the least influenced the writer, not "to believe the poor man's story."

As regards the general conclusion arrived at in correspondence with the sensational title of the article, founded as it is upon the statistics of three ships, and quite inconsistent as it obviously is with the rules of judgment laid down by the writer himself, the only excuse for its inaccuracy and injustice, is the fallacy, fully exposed by the appended papers, of taking the returns of nationalities from the places of residence, instead of from the actual records of ascertained facts in this office. And although the proportion of 30 per cent., insisted upon by the writer, and rightly insisted on as a general rule of Irish to other nationalities, is not exactly reached in the three cases cited, no reasonable or unprejudiced person would take the accusations made against this office as properly substantiated by such an apparent deviation.

But the inference manifestly and in some measure avowedly intended by the writer is, that emigrants are refused, not on account of their nationality only but on account of their religion—in a word because they are Roman Catholics. I need scarcely point out the utter absence of any proof of this inference upon the writer's own showing, unless such as comes from the "intending emigrant," whose story after what has been said above and in the appended papers will probably not satisfy anyone unless it be the anonymous writers of articles in a *Freeman's Journal*.

The two questions put in the second column as follows:—

- (1.) Why does not the Agent General advertise the immigration notices in Ireland as much as in Great Britain?
- (2.) And when he does advertise in Ireland; why does he employ those papers only which are read by Protestants and ignore those taken in by the Catholic population?

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are partly disposed of in the appended papers. It is highly creditable to the Irish emigrants, that their personal action in the nomination of their friends and relations renders the employment of local agents less necessary to secure the due proportion than in other parts of the United Kingdom. But the Government will scarcely be censured for not expending public funds for a purpose which is attained by private zeal and affection. I must confess my ignorance of the precise numbers of the readers of papers in Ireland, or elsewhere, as well as of their religious denominations, but I am quite certain no preference has been shown in this office to any particular paper upon the ground implied in the second question.

I have dealt with this matter at greater length than I originally intended, simply to satisfy what seemed to me the desire of the Government for an explanation. Upon my own account, whether personally or officially, I am sure I should not have been inclined to consider the article as worthy of notice, calumnious, and even libellous as I believe, and as I think it has been shown to be. I have been accustomed long to be slandered and misrepresented by the so-called leading journal of Sydney, and have found my only remedy, if not my principal compensation, in the very small effect produced by such slanders and misrepresentations. I cannot therefore greatly complain, and perhaps it is only natural that some of the inferior, or supposed inferior, journals of the same colony, should follow in the same track, which, from the example referred to, may very possibly, in some way or other, appear to help profit or stimulate circulation.

W.F., 23/11/77.

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No. 3.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd November, last, with reference to the article headed "No Irish need apply," which appeared in the Sydney *Freeman's Journal* of the 1st September last, I have the honor to inform you that I consider your explanation perfectly satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

MICL. FITZPATRICK.

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1878.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

(NAMES, DATES OF APPOINTMENTS, AND REMUNERATION RECEIVED BY, BEYOND THE COLONY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1878.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st May, 1877, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the names of the various Immigration Agents in the  
“ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Continent of  
“ Europe, and in America, with the dates of their appointments and  
“ amount of remuneration received by them individually up to the present  
“ time.”

*(Mr. Cameron.)*

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## IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

RETURN of Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, with the dates of their appointments and amount of remuneration received by them individually up to 30th April, 1877.

Town and County.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Statute Adults obtained through Agency.	Amount of Remuneration paid, at 10s. per Adult.
	<b>English.</b>			£ s. d.
Leamington, Warwick.....	Archer, Wm. R. ....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	1	0 10 0
Colchester, Essex.....	Aylett, H. ....	1 " " .....		
Southampton, Hants .....	Bradbury, W. H. ....	28 Aug., 1873 ...	2½	1 0 0
Shepton Mallet, Somerset .....	Beke, G. G. ....	23 Sept., " ...	1	0 10 0
Swansea, Glamorgan .....	Bevan, Geo. A. ....	25 " " .....		
Seavington, Somerset .....	Burrows, Jno. ....	22 Dec., 1874. ....		
Frome, Somerset .....	Bradbury, Geo. W. ....	5 July, 1875 ...	6	2 10 0
Guildford, Sussex.....	Bullen, Jno. ....	16 Jan., 1877. ....		
Sawston, Cambridge.....	Challis, A. J. ....	4 Nov., 1873 ...	1	0 10 0
Sheffield, Yorkshire.....	Clarke, Thos. ....	26 June, 1874 ...	63½	25 0 0
Burslem, Stafford.....	Copeland, Wm. T. ....	29 Sept., " ...	2	1 0 0
Crewkerne, Somerset .....	Clarke, Sealy .....	1 Jan., 1877. ....		
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk .....	Crick, James.....	1 " " .....		
Marlborough, Wilts.....	Chate, William.....	16 " " .....		
High Wycombe, Bucks .....	Dring, Jno. R. ....	6 Mar., 1874. ....		
Cardiff, Glamorgan .....	Davis, Saml. J. ....	1 June, 1875 ...	4	2 0 0
St. Albans, Herts .....	Dorant, A. A. ....	1 Jan., 1877. ....		
Longton, Stafford.....	Evans, Jno. L. ....	2 Sept., 1873 ...	7	3 0 0
Grantham, Lincoln .....	Escrit, Hy. ....	1 Jan., 1877. ....		
Basingstoke, Hants .....	Finlanson, Chas. J. ....	16 Mar., 1874. ....		
Aberdare, Mon .....	Griffith, Danl. B. ....	18 June, 1875 ...	11	5 0 0
Sunderland, Durham .....	Gardner, E. ....	30 Dec., " ...	1	0 10 0
Hereford .....	Gardiner, Hy. ....	1 Jan., 1877. ....		
Gloucester .....	Green, E., & Co. ....	9 July, " .....		
Reading, Berks.....	Hill, Arthur .....	27 Aug., 1873 ...	4½	1 10 0
Kidderminster, Worcester .....	Hasell, W. E. ....	27 " " .....		
Taunton, Somerset .....	Hellard, Robert .....	26 Nov., " ...	5½	2 0 0
Brighton, Sussex .....	Gardener, Geo. ....	19 June, 1874 ...	6½	2 10 0
Truro, Cornwall .....	Holloway, Stephen .....	27 Aug., 1873 ...	26	11 0 0
Wellington, Salop .....	Houlston, Hy. ....	30 Nov., 1874 ...	13½	6 0 0
Bishop Auckland, Durham .....	Hull, Thos. ....	27 May, 1875 ...	51½	22 10 0
Ramsgate, Kent .....	Hammond, G., & Co. ....	16 Jan., 1877. ....		
Wormley, Herts .....	Johnson, Fredk. ....	4 Aug., 1873. ....		
Bristol, Gloucester .....	James, Hy. R. ....	28 July, 1874 ...	13½	6 10 0
Carlisle, Cumberland .....	Jobling, Wm. ....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	3	1 10 0
Newport, Mon. ....	Locke, W. Milton .....	1 " " .....		
Bradford, Yorks .....	Mackintosh, Captain R. H. ....	27 Aug., 1873 ...	18	8 10 0
Boston, Lincoln .....	Meggitt, T. V. ....	20 Oct., " ...	8	2 10 0
Guisborough, Yorks.....	Matthews, W. ....	26 May, 1875 ...	12½	6 0 0
Banbury, Oxon.....	Owen, T. ....	27 Aug., 1873 ...	6	2 0 0
Andover, Hants .....	Pearse, F. ....	17 April, 1874. ....		
Leeds, Yorks.....	Pinder, W. H. ....	11 Sept., " ...	49½	23 10 0
Gravesend, Kent .....	Pattison, James .....	30 Dec., 1875. ....		
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland .....	Potts, Jas., & Son .....	16 Jan., 1877 ...	16	8 0 0
Stroud, Gloucester .....	Randall, J. Hollis .....	27 Aug., 1873. ....		
Rugby, Northampton .....	Read, A. F. ....	30 Sept., " .....		
Kendal, Westmoreland .....	Rushforth, Geo. ....	16 Jan., 1877. ....		
Whitehaven, Cumberland .....	Rothery, Jno. ....	9 July, " .....		
Huntingdon .....	Sale, J. H. ....	28 Aug., 1873. ....		
Birmingham, Warwick.....	Sale, Jno. ....	21 April, 1874. ....		
Hemel Hempstead, Hereford .....	Sandford, H. ....	28 Aug., " .....		
Torquay, Devon .....	Snappe, W. Crosby .....	11 Sept., " ...	6	3 0 0
Manchester, Lancashire .....	Stonier, Geo., & Son .....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	10½	4 10 0
Nottingham .....	Steel, Thos. ....	1 " " .....		
Redruth, Cornwall .....	Tonkin, J. S. ....	5 Aug., 1874 ...	19	7 10 0
Bath, Somerset.....	Twining, A. ....	30 Dec., 1875. ....		
Peterborough, Huntingdon.....	Taylor, B. ....	16 Jan., 1877 ...	2	1 0 0
Tredegar, Mon.....	Thomas, John .....	1 April, 1875. ....		
Northampton .....	Vickers, John .....	1 Jan., 1877 ...	1	0 10 0
Guernsey .....	Willcocks, W. A. ....	31 Oct., 1873 ...	3	1 10 0
Southport, Lancashire.....	Wansborough & Harris .....	16 Feb., 1874. ....		
Plymouth, Devon.....	Weekes, W. T. & Co. ....	20 Jan., 1876 ...	146½	*66 0 0
Yarmouth, Norfolk .....	Williment, James .....	1 Jan., 1877. ....		
Worcester .....	Waldron, W. H. ....	1 " " .....		
King's Lynn, Norfolk .....	Whiting, A. G. ....	16 " " .....		
Leighton Buzzard, Bucks .....	Willis, H. ....	16 " " .....		
Louth, Lincoln.....	Wilson, Chas. ....	25 " " .....		
Neath, Glamorgan.....	Williams, S. & Co. ....	5 Feb., " .....	3	†1 10 0
Norwich, Norfolk.....	Youngman, Harold.....	16 Jan., " .....		

\* 17 Sub-Agents in Devonshire, and 20 Sub-Agents in Cornwall.  
† 1 Sub-Agent in Pembrokeshire.

Town and County.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Statute Adults obtained through Agency.	Amount of remuneration paid, at 10s. per Adult.
<b>Scotch.</b>				£ s. d.
Inverary, Dumbarton .....	Buchanan, John .....	1 Jan., 1877.		
Blair Athole, Perth .....	Cameron, Angus .....	16 " "		
Aberdeen, Aberdeen .....	Chalmers, J. S. ....	11 Feb., " ...	2	1 0 0
Paisley, Renfrew .....	Donald, Thos. ....	26 Mar., "		
Jedburgh, Roxboro' .....	Easton, A. ....	27 Aug., 1873.		
Inverness, Inverness .....	Grant & Co. ....	16 Sept., " ...	1	0 10 0
Lerwick, Western Isles .....	Garriock, John .....	16 " " ...	6	3 0 0
Arbroath, Forfar .....	Herald, John .....	3 Jan., 1877.		
Glasgow, Lanark .....	Mason, G. & R. ....	14 Aug., 1873 ...	82½	36 0 0
Stornoway, Western Isles .....	Millar, R. ....	1 Jan., 1877.		
Wick, Caithness .....	Mackie, Jno. ....	1 " "		
Rothesay, Bute .....	M'Alpine, J. ....	16 " "		
Shanraer, Wigton .....	Nibloe, Wm. R. ....	1 " "		
Kirkwall, Orkney Isles .....	Peace, Wm. ....	1 " "		
Gairloch, Ross .....	Robertson, Chas. ....	16 " "		
Elgin, Elgin .....	Smith, Thos. ....	23 Sept., 1873		
Edinboro', Linlithgow .....	Smith, A. H. ....	27 Aug., " ...	24½	11 0 0
Dundee, Forfar .....	Stewart, Robert .....	30 Oct., " ...	37	17 0 0
Dunfermline, Fife .....	Steedman, Jno. ....	17 Mar., 1875 ...	68	28 0 0
Perth, Perth .....	Smith, D. Crawford .....	8 Feb., 1877.		
<b>Irish.</b>				
Newry, Armagh .....	Guy, Geo., jun. ....	24 Oct., 1873 ...	7	3 10 0
Dublin, Dublin .....	Leslie, Hamilton .....	14 Aug., " ...	58	27 0 0
Ballinallee, Longford .....	Lee, Jas. ....	22 Oct., " ...		
Ballyboy, Monaghan .....	Leatham, Robert .....	3 Mar., 1874 ...	4	2 0 0
Cork, Cork .....	M'Donnell, Messrs. ....	27 Aug., 1873 ...	1	0 10 0
Tralee, Kerry .....	O'Shea, Patk. ....	27 " "		
Clonmel .....	Prendergast, W. E. ....	22 Nov., " ...		
Ballina, Mayo .....	Rooney, Jno. ....	8 Oct., " ...	1	0 10 0
Kilkenny .....	Robertson, J. G. ....	11 Sept., 1874 ...	1	0 10 0
Strabane, Tyrone .....	Turbitt, R. T. ....	14 Aug., 1873 ...	19½	9 0 0
<b>German.</b>				
Hamburg .....	Franck, Siegfried .....	{ Appointed in Colony 30 Oct., 1876 ...	.....	Salary— *150 0 0
<b>American.</b>				
New York .....	Cameron, R. W. & Co. ....	{ Appointed in Colony 23 Nov., 1876 ...	522	{ Commission— †130 10 0 Salary— †130 4 1

H. H. SPEED-ANDREWS, R.N.,  
Emigration Officer.

\* £300 per annum, and 5s. per statute adult forwarded. None forwarded as yet, pending further instructions, for which Agent General has applied.  
(No longer acting. January, 1878.)

† £300 per annum, and 5s. per statute adult forwarded. (No longer acting. January, 1878.)



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1878.*

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RETURN (*in part*) to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

COPIES of Reports from the Agent General, notifying the Charterings and Sailings of the under-mentioned Ships in 1876 and in 1877.

Date of Receipt of sailing Letter.	Name of Ship.	From.
14th January, 1876	Earl Dalhousie	Plymouth.
25th May, "	Star of India	"
22nd July, "	Samuel Plimsoll	"
19th August, "	Nineveh	"
6th December, "	Kapunda	"
9th April, "	Earl Dalhousie	"
26th April, "	St. Lawrence	"
25th May, "	Commonwealth	"

Extracts from letters from the Agent General to the Colonial Secretary.

## INFORMATION furnished under the Order of the Legislative Assembly.

*Shipping Reports—Charterings and Sailings.*

Dates, &c.	
"Earl Dalhousie" recd. 14/1/76.	"I have the honor to report that the 'Earl Dalhousie' sailed from Plymouth on the 21st November, 1875, having on board 321 emigrants = 273 statute adults."
"Star of India," 10/2/76—recd., 29/3/76.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'Star of India,' of 1,040 tons register, built in 1861, A1 15 years, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 6th day of March. "The rate is £15 for 250 and under 275, and £14 10s. for £275 and upwards, per statute adult.* * "The 'Star of India,' which has been chartered, has carried emigrants to New Zealand, and has been most favourably reported on."
6/4/76—recd., 25/5/76.	"Referring to my dispatch of the 10th February, reporting the chartering of the 'Star of India,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of the said vessel on the 18th ultimo, with 332 emigrants = 283 statute adults."
"Samuel Plimsoll," 8/6/76—recd., 22/7/76.	"Referring to my despatch of the 21st April, reporting the chartering of the 'Samuel Plimsoll,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of the said vessel on the 2nd instant with 412 immigrants = 350½ statute adults."
"Nineveh," 7/7/76—recd., 19/8/76.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'Nineveh,' of 1,174 tons register (n.m.), has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 7th of August. "The rate is £12 5s. for 275 and under 300; £12 2s. 6d. for 300 and under 325; and £12 for 325 and over—statute adults; and it is expected that 300 will be obtained."
24/8/76—recd., 11/10/76.	"Referring to my despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting the chartering of the 'Nineveh,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of the said vessel on the 11th instant, with 403 emigrants = 333½ statute adults."
"Kapunda," 19/10/76—recd., 6/12/76.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'Kapunda,' of 1,084 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday, the 14th of November. "The rate is £13 5s. for 250 to 274; £12 19s. 6d. for 275 to 299; £12 17s. for 300 to 324; and £12 15s. for 325 or over."
24/11/76—recd., 9/1/77.	"Referring to my despatch of the 19th October last, reporting the chartering of the ship 'Kapunda,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th instant, with 341 emigrants = 302½ statute adults."
"Earl Dalhousie" 14/12/76.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'Earl Dalhousie,' of 1,047 tons register, has again been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday, the 23rd of January next. "The rate is £13 5s. for 250 to 274; £13 for 275 to 299; £12 17s. for 300 to 324; and £12 15s. for 325 or over."
9/2/77—recd., 9/4/77.	"Referring to my despatch of the 14th December last, reporting the chartering of the ship 'Earl Dalhousie,' I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 26th ultimo, with 332 emigrants = 283 adults."
"St. Lawrence," 19/1/77—recd., 6/3/77.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'St. Lawrence,' of 1,094 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday, the 27th of February. "The rate is £14 4s. for 250 to 275; £13 19s. for 275 to 300; £13 17s. 6d. for 300 to 325; and £13 16s. 6d. for 325 and upwards."
9/3/77—recd., 26/4/77.	"Referring to my despatch of the 19th January last, reporting the chartering of the ship 'St. Lawrence,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 3rd instant, with 375 emigrants = 325 statute adults."
"Commonwealth," 16/2/77—recd., 3/4/77.	"I have the honor to inform you that the ship 'Commonwealth,' of 1,345 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday, the 27th of March. "The rate is £13 8s. 6d. for 275 to 300; £13 6s. 6d. for 300 to 325; £13 2s. 6d. for 325 and upwards."
5/4/77—recd., 25/5/77.	"Referring to my despatch of the 16th February last, reporting the chartering of the ship 'Commonwealth,' I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 29th ultimo, with 462 emigrants = 390 statute adults."

REPORTS

REPORTS from the Agent for Immigration to the Colonial Secretary, notifying the arrival of the under-mentioned ships, and disposal of the Immigrants by each vessel.

Date of Report.	Name of Ship.	From
27 February, 1876 ... ..	Earl Dalhousie ... ..	Plymouth.
28 June, " ... ..	Star of India ... ..	"
15 September, " ... ..	Samuel Plimsoll ... ..	"
11 December, " ... ..	Nineveh ... ..	"
17 February, 1877 ... ..	Kapunda ... ..	"
16 May, " ... ..	Earl Dalhousie ... ..	"
30 May, " ... ..	N. Boynton ... ..	New York.
20 June, " ... ..	St. Lawrence ... ..	Plymouth.
30 June, " ... ..	Sierra Nevada ... ..	New York.
11 July, " ... ..	Commonwealth ... ..	Plymouth.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principle Under Secretary.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 February, 1876.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 15th instant, of the ship "Earl Dalhousie" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 21st November last, thus completing the voyage in eighty-six days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of twelve pounds fifteen shillings per statute adult.

£12 15s.

2. Immediately after the arrival I inspected the ship. The accommodation for the comfort and convenience of the emigrants was most satisfactory. The plan of fixing the berths fore and aft on the block system was reported by the Surgeon-Superintendent to be preferable to the usual plan of having the berths fitted athwart the ship, the current of air round the ship's sides giving better ventilation than when the bunks are against the side of the ship.

English	177
Irish	103
Scotch	38
Foreign	3
	<hr/> 321

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of thirty-six married couples with eighty-six children, one hundred and five single men, and fifty-eight single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of five hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings paid by depositors in this Colony on account of their friends, a further sum of one thousand and ninety-seven pounds fifteen shillings was paid on account of emigrants selected by the Agent General in London.

£532 10s  
£1,097 15s.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred one death (an infant) and one birth.

5. On examination by the Immigration Board of the married people and single men on board the ship; and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied both as to the good quality and as to the quantity of the provisions served out to them during the voyage. Complaint was made by six of the single women that the Matron of the ship had not treated them with proper respect, having called them "nasty dirty Irish" and "nasty dirty beasts." This complaint was fully examined into by the Immigration Board, and the Matron was called upon to give a written explanation in reply. Herewith is annexed a copy of the Matron's reply. After hearing the statements of the girls, and the statement together with the written reply of the Matron, the Immigration Board did not consider it necessary to take other action in the matter than to reprimand her and warn her that, however much she might have been provoked to anger by the dirty habits of some of the girls, she should have been more discreet in the language which she used towards them.

6. Within two days after arrival the larger proportion of the married people and of the single men left the ship to join their friends, whilst others found engagements either as miners or as agricultural labourers, both of which class of men readily find employment if they are willing to proceed into the country. Of the single women, only eleven were willing to hire from the Depôt as domestic servants. These severally obtained wages at from eight to twelve shillings per week, whilst those who were taken by their friends will doubtless, after a short time, hire as servants. Fifty to sixty single females per month would certainly find immediate engagements from the Depôt as domestic servants. It would therefore be very advisable if a larger number of single women could be forwarded.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Dr. Wigan, appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties, and is therefore entitled to receive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, the gratuity of ten shillings per head for each immigrant, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

10s.

£60

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the provisions, medical comforts, and medicines were "both ample and good." He further states that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings on each immigrant landed alive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, should be thus divided, viz. :—To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head, to the first mate and to the third mate who served out the provisions, one shilling each per head, and to the second mate sixpence per head.

1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

9. Of the Matron, Miss Frances Matley, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports "I cannot speak too highly of her"; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of thirty pounds for this her second voyage in charge of female emigrants should be paid to her, also that the usual certificate should be granted, entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

£30

£30

10. Other gratuities payable, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, cook, man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker and to the hospital assistant the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-matrons, and to each of the seven ordinary and female mess constables, the sum of two pounds each.

£5

£3

£2

11.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that water-distilling apparatus was of Chaplin's patent. The average production during the twelve hours was 250 gallons, with an average consumption of 7 cwt. of coal, and that the water was "very good."

12. The principal diseases which are reported by the Surgeon-Superintendent to have prevailed during the voyage were—diarrhœa, chicken-pox, rheumatism, and whooping cough.

I have, &c.,

G. F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 28th February, 1876.

Ship "Earl Dalhousie" arrived at Sydney, 15th February, 1876.

Number of Births on board :—Male, nil ; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Francis Cooke .....	1 year .....	Diarrhœa.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account ... ..	36	.....	105	* 11 hired at from eight to twelve shillings each per week.
Received at the Hyde Park Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	71	.....	
Hired ... ..	.....	*11	.....	
Left to join their friends... ..	.....	60	.....	

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 28 June, 1876.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 16th instant, of the ship "Star of India" with immigrants, which vessel was dispatched from Plymouth on the 18th March, thus completing the voyage in eighty-nine days. The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of fourteen pounds ten shillings per statute adult.

£14 10s.

2. The "Star of India" arrived in port in very good and clean condition. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The ventilation is very good, and there is a good height 'tween decks. The direct communication between the single women's compartment and the poop, as in this ship, is always most desirable, as thereby the single women are isolated from the married people and the single men on the main deck. The "block system" of fixing the berths fore and aft, with a wide passage on the outside of the berths round the ship's sides is reported upon most favourably by the Surgeon-Superintendent. By this plan a better ventilation is secured than if the berths were placed against the sides of the ship.

English .....182  
Scotch ..... 42  
Irish .....108  
Foreigner ... 1

Total.....333

£592 10s.  
£1,037 5s.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of forty married couples with eighty-two children, one hundred and twelve single men, and fifty-nine single women: Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of five hundred and ninety-two pounds ten shillings, paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of one thousand and thirty-seven pounds five shillings was paid on account of emigrants selected by the Agent General in London.

4. The abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. One birth occurred during the voyage, and an infant died after arrival of the ship in port.

5. On examination by the Immigration Board of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage. No complaints were made with reference either to the quantity or to the quality of the provisions served out to them.

6. On the second day after arrival almost all the married people left the ship to join their friends ; the greater number of the single men also joined their friends. Two of the married people, with their families, and twelve single men, were forwarded, at their own request, to Goulburn and to Bathurst per railway. Amongst the immigrants by the ship there were upwards of fifty miners, all of whom are reported to have immediately found employment at one or other of the collieries, or at the copper mines. Miners, agricultural labourers, and navvies will always command good wages if they are willing to proceed into the country. Amongst the fifty-nine single women there were only nine who were willing to engage as domestic servants. These found immediate employment from the Depôt, at an average rate of wages of twenty-one pounds eighteen shillings per annum.

£21 18s.

10s.

£60

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, James Smith, Esq., appears to have performed his duties satisfactorily, and is therefore entitled to be paid the sum of ten shillings per head for each immigrant, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, and that the usual certificate be granted, entitling him to receive in England the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the medical comforts and medicines were supplied according to charter-party, that "the water was good"; "the condensor, Graveley's patent, never failed on the

the voyage, condensing on an average over three hundred gallons per day, on a consumption of a daily average of fourteen hundredweight of coal." He further states that "every assistance was afforded to him most willingly by the master and officers of the ship." It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, should be paid as follow, viz., to the master of the ship, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate, one shilling per head; to the second mate, sixpence per head; and that the third mate and the steward, who jointly issued the water and the provisions, should receive, the former, four-pence per head, and the latter, eight-pence per head.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.  
4d.  
8d.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, that she performed her duties "faithfully and thoroughly well." It is therefore recommended that, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, that she should receive for this her fourth voyage in charge of female emigrants, the sum of forty pounds; also that the usual certificate should be granted, entitling her to receive in England the further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

£40  
£30

10. The other gratuities, payable as per letter of instruction, and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, are as follows, viz. :—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, and the hospital assistant, the sum of three pounds each; to the nurse, to each of the two sub-matrons, and to each of the seven ordinary constables, the sum of two pounds.

£5  
£3  
£2

11. "Infantile diarrhœa" was the only disease which the Surgeon-Superintendent recorded as having prevailed during the voyage.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Star of India" arrived at Sydney, 16th June, 1876.

No. of Births on board :—Male, one; female, nil.

Nominal list of Deaths on board :—Nil.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account	40	.....	112	*9 hired at an average rate of wages of £21 18s. per annum.
Received at the Hyde Park Depôt, including widows and children	.....	64	.....	
Hired	.....	*9	.....	
Left to join their friends...	.....	55	.....	

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 28th June, 1876.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 September, 1876.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 19th ultimo of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll" with immigrants, which vessel left Plymouth on the 2nd June last, thus completing the voyage in seventy-eight days.

2. In consequence of several cases of fever having recently occurred, the ship was upon arrival placed in quarantine, the married people with their families and the single women were landed at the Quarantine Station, the single men remaining on board the ship. The ship and greater portion of the immigrants were released from quarantine on the 29th ultimo. It was however deemed advisable that two married couples, two single men, and one single woman should, for the present, still remain at the Quarantine Station under medical treatment, on account of their continued illness.

3. The ship "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived in port in good order and in a cleanly condition. This vessel is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of eleven pounds fifteen shillings per statute adult.

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty married couples, one hundred and seven children, one hundred and twenty-five single men, and sixty single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage and expenses, and in addition to the amount of five hundred and twenty-seven pounds ten shillings deposited by their friends in this Colony, a further payment of one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight pounds ten shillings was made by the immigrants themselves, chiefly by those who were selected in Great Britain.

£11 15s.  
English .. 25  
Irish .. 10  
Scotch .. 5  
Foreigners ..  
411

5. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed, showing that there occurred during the voyage three deaths (including the boy who accidentally fell overboard and was drowned), and one death after arrival at the Quarantine Station; also that there were two births during the voyage, and one birth after arrival at the Quarantine Station.

£527 10s.  
£1,478 10s.

6. On examination by the Immigration Board of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage; complaints however were very generally made as to the bad quality of the flour issued to the immigrants. A special meeting of the Immigration Board was subsequently convened to examine into this very serious complaint. I have the honor to annex herewith the correspondence which ensued

ee p. 7.

ensued relative to this matter, being letter from myself addressed to the master of the ship, his reply thereto, also letter from the Surgeon-Superintendent. The Board of Immigration having taken into consideration that the master of the ship was anxious and willing, as far as lay in his power, to oblige the immigrants with extras in lieu of flour, consider that on the present occasion no penalty should be inflicted for the very serious breach of charter-party, but recommend that the owners and brokers, Messrs. George Thompson, junior, & Co., of 24, Leadenhall-street, London, should be informed of the fact of the bad quality of the flour provided by them, and should be cautioned that in case any similar well-grounded complaint be made on any future occasion a heavy pecuniary fine will be inflicted.

7. The single females were received at the Immigration Depôt, three only of whom were willing to hire as domestic servants; the remainder were taken from the Depôt by their friends or relations. Under special authority, on the second day after arrival, one hundred and eleven of the immigrants were granted free passes by railway to proceed into the country, viz.,—to Bathurst, eight married couples with their seven children, and eighteen single men; to Murrurundi, four married couples with sixteen children, one widow with two children, and two single men; and to Yass, five married couples with nineteen children, and twelve single men. No information relative to the immigrants sent to Bathurst and to Murrurundi has been received, but information having been received from Yass that the men remained at the Railway Station and did not obtain employment, a clerk from this office was immediately dispatched, who reported that all the immigrants had, within three days of their arrival, obtained employment at very good wages.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, William Arthur, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He is therefore entitled to receive for this, his thirty-third voyage in charge of immigrants, the gratuity of twenty shillings per head, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, dated 2nd June, 1876. He is further entitled to the usual certificate enabling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master of the ship, as well as by the first and third mates, and recommends that of the gratuity of four shillings per head, the master should receive one shilling and sixpence, and the first and third mates one shilling each. Dr. Arthur however specially recommends that the gratuity of sixpence per head be paid to the carpenter in lieu of to the second mate, with which recommendation the Board of Immigration concurs.

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Mary Jones, "that she performed her duties in a satisfactory manner." She is therefore recommended to receive the promised gratuity of thirty pounds for this her second voyage in charge of immigrants, and also the certificate entitling her to receive from the Agent General in London, a further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

11. Other gratuities, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, and as recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent, are payable as follows, viz.:—to the schoolmaster, the cook, the water-closet constable, and the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker, the hospital nurse, and the hospital assistant, the sum of three pounds each; to the two sub-matrons, the three mess constables, and the eight ordinary constables, two pounds each.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the general health of the passengers was good. The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were typhoid, typhus fever, and acute rheumatism.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll," arrived at Sydney, 19 August, 1876.

Number of Births on board—male, 1; female, 1.

At Quarantine Station—male, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Susan Brady ... ..	6 weeks.	Debility.
2	John Hedley ... ..	8 months.	"
3	James Woldridge ... ..	13 years.	Drowned.
At the Quarantine Station.			
4	Anne Williams ... ..	39 years.	Apoplexy.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single	Single	Remarks.
		Females.	Males.	
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or to hire of their own accord	60	.....	125	*3 hired—
Received at Depôt, including widows and children ...	.....	60	.. ..	one at £31 4s.
Hired ... ..	.....	*3	.....	" £26.
Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	57	.....	" £15.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 September, 1876.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

## The Agent for Immigration to the Master of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll."

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 31 August, 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that the immigrants have made very serious complaints relative to the flour and bread issued to them during the outward voyage, stating that the flour was very bad, lumpy and mouldy, and unfit for use.

The Surgeon-Superintendent, in his journal dated July 12th, 1876, confirms this statement, and he further mentions that he then communicated on the subject with yourself.

The Board understood at the meeting held yesterday, when these complaints were so generally made, that you admitted that the flour was bad; it is however necessary that you should write to me on the subject in reply to this letter.

1. Do you admit that on the day stated by the Surgeon-Superintendent, viz., on the 12th July, that he complained to you of the bad quality of the flour, and do you acknowledge that the flour was bad as reported to you at that time and on various subsequent occasions?
2. What explanation have you to offer in reference to this very serious complaint?

I am, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

## The Master of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll" to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll," Sydney, 31 August, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day's date, informing me that serious complaints have been made relative to the flour and bread issued to the immigrants during the voyage, and putting to me various questions, to which I have now the honor to reply.

In answer to your first question, I beg to state that on the 18th July the Surgeon-Superintendent did complain to me of the quality of the flour issued on that day, and I at once caused several casks to be opened, and found, to my great surprise, that several casks, although containing perfectly good flour on the top, the contents further down were somewhat lumpy. After this date there were no complaints for several weeks. With a view, however, to meet any complaints, and on the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, an unlimited supply of oatmeal, arrowroot, rice, and biscuit was issued; but, notwithstanding the said complaint about the flour, the immigrants still preferred to have a double supply of bread in lieu of salt beef, although a notice was posted that, should any one wish to revert to the former scale of diet, viz., for the supply of beef instead of a double supply of bread, their desire would be complied with.

In answer to your second question, as to what explanation I have to offer, I have only to state that the flour was supplied by one of the first provision-merchants in London, viz., Messrs. Finnis & Fisher, and that the same was surveyed by an officer from the Board of Immigration and Board of Trade in London, and found to be perfectly good.

I have, &amp;c.,

RICHD. BOADEN,

Master, Ship "Samuel Plimsoll."

## The Surgeon-Superintendent to the Agent for Immigration, with reference to the above communication.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 September, 1876.

I have at present the letter and explanation of Captain Boaden, of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," before me, and I agree with it in every respect. I have no doubt that Captain Boaden and all concerned were truly sorry for this occurrence, and I must say the immigrants were well taken care of, and had double allowance of various other articles, including milk, oatmeal, rice, sago, arrowroot, &c., and were never refused anything they asked. Mutton chops were supplied from the cabin table, and on one occasion a sheep killed for them. They were also supplied with an unlimited supply of first-class biscuit.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM ARTHUR,

M.D., &amp; L.R.C.M., Lond., M.R.C.L., &amp; L.A.C.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office,

Sydney, 11 December, 1876.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 10th ultimo of the ship "Nineveh," with immigrants, which vessel left Plymouth on the 11th August last, thus completing the voyage in ninety-one days.

2. In consequence of several cases of chicken-pox having recently occurred, the ship was, on arrival, placed in quarantine. The married couples with their children and the single women were landed at the Quarantine Station, the single men remaining on board the ship. The ship was released on the 23rd ultimo, but it was deemed advisable that four families with their children should remain at the Quarantine Station under medical treatment for a further period of twelve days.

3. The "Nineveh" arrived in port in good order; she is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The separation between the single women and the rest of the passengers was well arranged, having a direct communication from the poop to the lower deck. It is moreover to be regretted that, as reported by the Surgeon-Superintendent, "two schools were started, but both were given up for want of accommodation." The contract price as per charter-party was at the rate of twelve pounds per statute adult.

4. The immigrants consisted of fifty-one married couples, one hundred and eighteen children, one hundred and thirteen single men, and sixty-six single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In addition to the sum of four hundred and forty-five pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony there

£12

English	....	233
Irish	.....	96
Scotch	.....	58
Foreigners	..	11
		398

was

£445

was a further sum paid by the immigrants themselves, chiefly by those who were selected in London, amounting to the sum of one thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds fifteen shillings towards the cost of their passage.

5. During the voyage there occurred three births, and one adult and seven infants died. The abstract return showing the disposal of the immigrants after arrival is herewith annexed.

6. On examination by the Board of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with the quantity and with the quality of the provisions issued to them.

7. The single women were received at the Depôt immediately on arrival, only four of whom however were willing to hire as domestic servants; the remainder left the Depôt to join their relatives or friends who had deposited money on their account towards cost of their passage. A large number of the immigrants, making a total of one hundred and ninety-three individuals (children included) availed themselves of the privilege of being forwarded by railway and by steam-boat to the country districts. It is satisfactory to note that since their departure no account has been received from any of these immigrants. Had they not obtained immediate employment, some communication would certainly have been made to this office.

20s.  
£60  
4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
9d.  
8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Jno. Sheridan Hughes, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He is therefore entitled to receive for this his twenty-seventh voyage in charge of immigrants the gratuity of twenty shillings per head, in accordance with the letter of instruction from the Agent General, dated 11th August, 1876, and is further entitled to the usual certificate authorizing him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England. He reports that every assistance was afforded to him by the master and officers of the ship, and recommends that the gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus apportioned, viz., to the master one shilling and sixpence per head, to the officer who served out the provisions one shilling per head, and to the first and second officers each a gratuity of nine-pence per head, with which the Board of Immigration concurs.

£35  
£30  
9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Matley, that "she discharged her duties very well," and adds that "she is an excellent Matron." She is therefore recommended as entitled to the promised gratuity of thirty-five pounds for this her second voyage in charge of immigrants, also to have the certificate entitling her to receive in England a further sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage.

£5  
£3  
£3  
£2.  
10. Other gratuities, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, and as recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent, are payable as follow, viz., to the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, to the cook, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; the sum of three pounds each to the cook's assistant, to the baker, and to the hospital assistant, also three pounds to the nurse and to each of the eight ordinary constables, and to each of the two sub-matrons a gratuity of two pounds.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the health of the male passengers was generally good, but that a great deal of diarrhoea prevailed amongst the children, and some of the women also suffered from it. The principal diseases were diarrhoea and chicken-pox.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Nineveh" arrived in Sydney, 10 November, 1876.

No. of Births on board:—Males, 2; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Cornelius Hoyle ... ..	Infant ... ..	Diarrhoea.
2	Isabella Gibson ... ..	1 year ... ..	do. Mesentric disease.
3	Sarah Jane Goodman ... ..	Infant ... ..	Convulsions from dentition.
4	Margaret Evans ... ..	1 year ... ..	Dentition and diarrhoea.
5	Thomas Smith ... ..	Infant ... ..	do. do.
6	William Hodges ... ..	1 year ... ..	Concussion of brain.
7	Caroline Thew ... ..	35 years ... ..	Dysentery from chronic disease of liver.
8	Jos. Cockburn Thew ... ..	Infant ... ..	Exhaustion from enteric irritation.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single	Single	Remarks.
		Females.	Males.	
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account ... ..	51	.....	113	*4 hired—
Received at Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	79	.....	Two at £23 8s. per annum.
Hired ... ..	.....	*4	.....	One at £31 4s. ,,
Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	75	.....	One at £25 ,,

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 11 December, 1876.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 5th instant, of the ship "Kapunda" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 20th November of last year, thus completing the voyage in seventy-seven days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of twelve pounds seventeen shillings per statute adult.

£12 17s.

2. The "Kapunda" is an iron ship, and is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the ship was "dry and comfortable"; he considers that the system of bunking which allows of a "passage between the ship's sides and the bunks most admirable."

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of thirty-four married couples, sixty-seven children, one hundred and thirty-seven single men, and seventy-one single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of eight hundred and sixty-one pounds five shillings deposited by their friends in the Colony, a further sum of nine hundred and sixty-three pounds ten shillings was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four pounds fifteen shillings.

English	....	132
Irish	.....	153
Scotch	.....	54
Foreigners	..	4
		<u>343</u>
		£861 5s.
		£963 10s.
		£1,824 15s.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage only one infant died, and there were three births. On examination at the Depôt of the single women, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, they all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, also with the good quality and the sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them.

5. Immediately on arrival of the ship the single women were landed and received at the Depôt. Only nine of these were willing to engage as domestic servants; the remainder joined their friends. Free passages by railway and by steamboat were offered to the married people and to the single men. Of these, however, only ten married couples with their thirty-two children, and forty-five single men, availed themselves thereof. The mechanics and other tradesmen preferred to remain and obtain employment in Sydney.

6. The Surgeon-Superintendent, W. H. Goode, Esq., M.D., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties. He is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of ten shillings per head on each immigrant landed alive; also to receive the usual certificate authorizing him to receive in England the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

10s.

£60

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the medical comforts, medicines, and provisions were ample, and "were very good," excepting the flour, which was lumpy. He further states that "the master and officers of the ship rendered every assistance to him." It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head on each emigrant landed alive payable to the master and officers, in accordance with the letter of instruction from the Agent General, should be thus divided, viz.:—to the master one shilling and sixpence per head, to the first mate and to the third mate, who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head, and to the second mate sixpence per head.

1s. 6d.

1s.

6d.

8. Of the Matron, Mrs. Kent, the Surgeon-Superintendent does not give a favourable report; he states that she discharged her duties "very badly, repeatedly disobeyed orders, that she was not at all fitted for the situation," and that without "the Senior-Assistant Matron he could not have carried out the Regulations." The Board of Immigration have carefully examined into the complaints made by the Surgeon-Superintendent; and after due consideration thereof, the Board recommend that from the gratuity of twenty-five pounds payable to the Matron, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, a deduction of five pounds be made, and that this sum of five pounds be given as an additional gratuity to the senior-assistant Matron, Mrs. Andrews, who otherwise would receive only two pounds. The Board also recommend that the usual certificate should be granted, entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England. They do not desire to debar Mrs. Kent from again acting as Matron in charge of female emigrants, as doubtless upon a second voyage she will be more careful in fully carrying out the instructions of the Surgeon-Superintendent. I have further to add that the Matron complains that no journal book was given to her; that she was not instructed to keep a journal, and therefore she said she was unable to disprove some of the statements made to her disadvantage. The attention of the Agent General might be particularly invited to this subject.

£5

£30

9. The schoolmaster, Samuel Haggerty, conducted his school with much satisfaction to the Surgeon-Superintendent, having had twenty-three single men and twenty-four children under his tuition. It is considered of great advantage to have a school on board ship both for adults and for children. The daily schooling under an appointed master affords amusement to the emigrants, and is a profitable occupation of their time. It is recommended that the schoolmaster should receive the promised gratuity of five pounds.

£5

10. Other gratuities payable as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, are as follow:—To the cook, the water-closet constable, and the man in charge of the water-distilling apparatus, the sum of five pounds each; to the ten mess-constables, to the baker, and to the assistant cook, three pounds each; to the second assistant matron, Ell. Murphy, the sum of two pounds. The hospital assistant is most strongly recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent as entitled to receive something more than the promised gratuity of three pounds. Dr. Goode reports of this man that he was always most attentive, and that, beyond his own duties, "he carried out his orders in every compartment of the ship." It is therefore recommended that the hospital assistant receive a gratuity of five pounds, instead of three pounds.

£5

£3

£2

£3

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the water-distilling apparatus that it was Kircaldy's patent, that it produced eight hundred and sixty-four gallons in twenty-four hours, with a daily consumption of thirteen hundredweight of coal. "The water was very good."

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "during the voyage there was no sickness worth mentioning."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Kapunda" arrived at Sydney 5th February, 1877.

No. of Births on board—male, 0; females, 3.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Louisa Denly ... ..	2 years.	Debility, Bronchitis.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	34	.....	137	* 9 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £25 5s. per annum.
Received at Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	78	.....	
Hired ... ..	.....	9*	.....	
Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	69	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17th February, 1877.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 16 May, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 7th instant of the ship "Earl Dalhousie" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 26th January, thus completing the voyage in 101 days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 per statute adult.

2. The "Earl Dalhousie" is well adapted for the conveyance of emigrants. All the arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the passengers have been most satisfactorily carried out.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 41 married couples, 88 children, and 134 single men, and 29 single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of £190 10s. deposited by their friends in this Colony, a sum of £448 10s. was paid by emigrants who obtained passages in London, direct from the Agent General, making a total of £639.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred two deaths and three births. On examination at the Depôt of the single women, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them. In addition to the assisted emigrants by this vessel, Mr. and Mrs. Treatt and family were permitted by the Agent General (as stated to me by Mr. Treatt) to come as cabin passengers at their own expense.

5. The single women on arrival were received at the Depôt, all of whom joined their friends, with the exception of five, who were engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £20 per annum. Free passages by railway and by steamboat were provided for those who wished to proceed into the country, viz., for 24 married couples, 50 children, and 72 single men; the carpenters, masons, and a few of the mechanics preferred to remain in Sydney, where work for such a class of men is easily obtainable.

6. The Surgeon-Superintendent, James Smith, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties satisfactorily, and is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of 10s. per head, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, for this his second voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that the usual certificate be granted, entitling him to receive in England the sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "The provisions, water, and medical comforts were good in quality and were always issued as required, and in accordance with the charter-party; that the condensing apparatus was manufactured by Chaplin, and produced daily 300 gallons of water, which was good and wholesome in quality and sufficient for use throughout the voyage, the consumption of coal being about six and a-half hundredweight for twelve hours working." He further states that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head for each emigrant landed alive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, should be thus divided, viz.:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the first mate and to the third mate, who served out the provisions, the sum of 1s. each per head; and 6d. per head to the second mate.

8. The Matron, Miss Cullen, is reported by the Surgeon-Superintendent to have performed her duties most satisfactorily; she is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £40; also, that the usual certificate be granted, entitling her to receive £30 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

9. The other gratuities payable, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, are as follows, viz.:—To the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of £5 each; to the baker, the hospital assistant,

£13  
Statute  
Adults.  
English ... 226½  
Irish ... 22  
Scotch ... 29½  
Foreigners .. 4  
Total .. 282  
£190 10s.  
£448 10s.  
£639

£20

£60

4s.  
1s. 6d. }  
1s. } 4s.  
1s. }  
6d. }

£40

£30

£5

assistant, and to each of the eight ordinary and mess constables, the sum of £3, and £2 to the sub-matron. The Surgeon-Superintendent further reports that he appointed a schoolmaster, who performed his duties well and efficiently, instructing upwards of sixty children, having them in school for four or five hours each day; that on account of the three births during the voyage, and other sickness, a nurse was required, and was appointed by himself; that the despatching officer, Mr. Andrews, having been unable to obtain a cook's assistant before the departure of the vessel, he had himself appointed an assistant; also, that he had appointed an extra constable for a short time to take complete charge of one of the male emigrants, who occasionally showed symptoms of religious mania. It is recommended that the gratuities payable to these several individuals should be—to the schoolmaster, £5; to the nurse, £3; to the assistant cook, £3; to the extra constable, £1.

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the general state of health of the immigrants was satisfactory; phthisis and whooping-cough were the principal diseases which prevailed. Three of the cabin passengers had measles, but happily this disease did not spread amongst the immigrants.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Earl Dalhousie" arrived at Sydney, 7th May, 1877.

Number of Births on board:—Males, 0; females, 3.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Elizabeth Catherine Floyd ...	14 days ..	Cerebral apoplexy.
2	Charles Williams ...	20 years ...	Acute pulmonary consumption.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single	Single	Remarks.
		Females.	Males.	
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends or hire on their own account ...	41	.....	134	*5 engaged as domestic servants, at an average of £20 per annum.
Received at Depôt, including widows and children ...	.....	44	.....	
Hired ...	.....	*5	.....	
Left to join their friends ...	.....	39	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
 Sydney, 16 May, 1877.

**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 May, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 22nd instant of the ship "N. Boynton" with immigrants, having left New York on the 3rd February, thus completing her voyage in one hundred and eight days. The contract price is at the rate of twelve pounds sterling per statute adult.

2. The "N. Boynton" is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants; the 'tween decks are lofty, being 9 feet high, and are sufficiently ventilated. Some of the arrangements are most unsatisfactory, but are such as can readily be remedied in future. The compartment for the married people and for the single women is within that of the single men, separated only by a partition, having an open space at the top of about 2 feet for the purpose of ventilation, thus allowing the conversation of the single men to be distinctly heard by all the females. There is also only one companion ladder leading from the main deck to this compartment, which is common to both the male and the female immigrants. The closet arrangements were found to be specially objectionable. These water-closets were two structures most inconveniently placed on the main deck immediately adjoining the fore-castle; the women therefore were obliged to go forward to these places, or to make use of commodes placed within their own compartments, which of course was very much objected to by those occupying the same compartment.

3. The "N. Boynton" is the first vessel which, under the Immigration Regulations of September, 1876, has arrived with immigrants from New York. They consisted of nine married couples with seven children, sixty-seven single men, and three single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

4. The class of immigrants thus introduced appear to be of a most useful description, and as far as information can be obtained the greater portion have readily found occupation in Sydney. Only two married couples and twenty-four single men were found willing to proceed into the country, viz., to Bathurst, to Murrurundi, and to Murrumburrah.

5. On examination of the immigrants on board the ship, several of them preferred complaints both as to the quality and as to the quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage. The Immigration Board therefore held three special meetings. Herewith is annexed minutes in detail of each one of these meetings; attached thereto is the memorial of complaint presented to the Captain and the Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship on the 17th February (only a fortnight after the vessel had left New York), and the Captain's reply thereto, also the letter of complaint prepared about a fortnight before the vessel arrived in Sydney, and forwarded to the Immigration Board.

Americans	23
Canadians	24
English	17
Irish	7
Scotch	19
Foreigners	—
Total souls	95

6. The first petition, which is signed by seventy-two of the immigrants, states that the allowances of water and of provisions were insufficient; the captain replies that the complaint shall be rectified without delay. The second petition, signed by only nine of the immigrants, states that the provisions were scarce and of inferior quality, that articles not prescribed by law were placed on board for the use and comfort of the passengers and were never received by them, and that the Surgeon-Superintendent did not perform his duties in a satisfactory manner.

7. The result of a very careful investigation is, that with regard to the water supply the evidence is conclusive that the measure at first used for the daily issue was not of the requisite capacity. Upon this point the captain states in his letter, annexed to the minutes of evidence, "That there was a three-quart and a one-quart measure ordered to be put on board for the purpose of measuring the water, that by mistake a two-quart measure was sent, and was used as a three-quart measure until the 16th February." The evidence also discloses that at one time the water was not well tasted, and although several of the witnesses state that the issue of provisions was insufficient, many others affirm to the contrary; that they had plenty of meat and of bread, with an unlimited supply of biscuits, two open barrels of which were always in the single men's compartment for their free use as required; that there was no stint in the issue of meat by the steward, and that they were supplied with more provisions than they could eat. The practice of weighing out the provisions in the presence of the constables or officers appointed for that purpose from among the passengers, was only adhered to for a very short time, the discontinuance of which gave rise to complaints; but, as shown by the evidence, the immigrants themselves declined to have the trouble of weighing out each issue of provisions, as they were satisfied that they were liberally treated. In respect to the quality of the provisions the evidence was also most conflicting; it was therefore deemed advisable to examine not only the immigrants' stores but also the ship's stores. Two casks were therefore taken indiscriminately from the hold, and opened in the presence of about twenty of the immigrants. The meat, both pork and beef, was found to be of most excellent quality, and the other stores were also good. The Board therefore is satisfied that there are no sufficient grounds to justify the complaints made in petition No. 2 by the nine out of the ninety-five immigrants on board the ship; and that the charge made by these same nine persons in the said petition against the Surgeon-Superintendent, viz., that he had discharged his duties unsatisfactorily, appears to be without justification.

8. Experience in the arrangements for immigrants from Great Britain has proved the necessity which exists that the officer whose special duty it is to serve out the provisions, should at all times insist that the constables or the captains of messes should be present at the weighing out of their daily rations; thus complaints, if made, can at once be rectified, and the immigrants can determine that their dietary scale is at all times adhered to.

9. Referring to the communication of the 3rd February, addressed by Mr. R. W. Cameron, of New York, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, it is therein stated that "Gratuities have been promised on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government."

The gratuities therein named are,—

To Dr. Goodenough, the Surgeon-Superintendent...	£40
„ The Master...	20
„ The First Mate ...	10
„ The Second Mate ...	5
„ The Cook ...	30
„ The Cook's Assistant ...	12
Total ...	117

In addition to which is charged the cost of the passage of the Surgeon, viz.: £30. The total amount of these gratuities (viz., £117) forms a part of the bill of £693, drawn by Mr. R. W. Cameron, on the Treasurer of New South Wales, which draft was presented on the day of the arrival of the ship, with request that payment should be made on the following day. I have further to note that the above-named draft of £693 includes the full passage money of £12 on account of the adult who died on the voyage. In all cases on board ships from England the remaining moiety of the passage money is only paid on each immigrant landed alive.

10. In my communication of the 13th ultimo, I made special mention of these gratuities. I beg to draw the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to that letter. As a promise of these several amounts has been made by Mr. Cameron, there is no reason why any portion thereof should be withheld; if any objection, however (as expressed in my letter of the 13th ultimo), still exists, that it is inadvisable that any gratuities should be paid other than by this Government after satisfactory proof has been given that the claimant is deserving of such payment, the present recipients are or will be paid by the agents of the ship in Sydney.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent submits that the hospital assistant and the four men who were appointed by him to act as constables, should receive payment for services rendered during the voyage. It is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity (as in ships from England) of three pounds should be paid to each one of these individuals.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent states that he was not instructed to keep a journal. It is most desirable that a journal of daily events should be kept. Such journal has been found on very many occasions to be of the utmost value, when investigation relative to complaints have been made; therefore Surgeons should be positively directed to keep a written record of all the principal and material occurrences of the voyage.

13. Dr. Goodenough reports that the general health of the passengers was "excellent," and that no infectious disease occurred during the voyage, but "only bronchial complaints with inflammatory fever."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "N. Boynton" arrived at Sydney, 22nd May, 1877.

Number of Births on board, nil.

Nominal list of Deaths on board, nil.

Disposal of the immigrants.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 20 June, 1877.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the arrival on the 8th instant of the ship "St. Lawrence" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 3rd of March, thus completing the voyage in ninety-seven days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of thirteen pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence per statute adult.

£13 16s. 6d.

2. The "St. Lawrence" is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The compartment for the single females was especially well arranged for their accommodation, and was well ventilated. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports "that the accommodation was good in every respect, excepting that in heavy weather the single men's quarters were often wet."

English	277
Irish	76
Scotch	14
American	1
Foreign	5
N.S. Wales	1
Total	374
	£109
	£570
	£679

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-two married couples, with eighty-eight children; one hundred and thirty-one single men, and fifty-one single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of one hundred and nine pounds, deposited by their friends in the Colony, a further sum of five hundred and seventy pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, making a total of six hundred and seventy-nine pounds.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there were two births; one adult and two infants died. The usual examination of the single women was held by the Immigration Board at the Depôt; they all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage. On examination of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, several of the immigrants preferred complaints as to an insufficiency of bread, and as to a short issue of water during the first few weeks after their departure. The Board therefore held a special meeting, when the several complainants were examined in the presence of the Surgeon-Superintendent and of the Master of the ship. The result of the investigation is, that the Board do not consider there was sufficient cause for any serious complaint to be made, especially also as each grievance reported either to the Master of the ship or to the Surgeon-Superintendent was promptly rectified; but as the purser, who served out the provisions, did not appear to have been sufficiently careful in the performance of his duties, the Board adjudged that he should be recommended to receive only half of the amount of the gratuity usually paid to such officer; that is, that he receive 6d. per head on the 374 immigrants, in lieu of 1s. per head; and that the baker should be recommended to receive £2 in lieu of the usual gratuity of £3.

5. The single women were landed and received at the Depôt on the day of the arrival of the ship; the greater number of whom were handed over to their friends who had sent for them, leaving twenty-four who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these were immediately engaged on the hiring day, at an average rate of wages of twenty-three pounds nine shillings per annum.

£23 9s.

6. Free passages by railway and by steam-boat were granted to thirty-eight married couples and their sixty-four children, and eighty-two single men; these proceeded into those country districts from whence information had previously been received that labour was required. Masons, carpenters, and other artisans, found ready employment in Sydney.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Thomas Harrison, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties with much satisfaction, and as this is his first voyage in charge of immigrants, on a future occasion the experience he has gained will doubtless be of considerable value to him. He is recommended as entitled to receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of ten shillings per head; also, the usual certificate entitling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

10s.  
£60

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that he received every assistance from the Master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity, as per letter of instructions, of four shillings per head on each immigrant landed alive should be thus distributed, namely:—To the master, the sum of two shillings per head; to the first mate, one shilling per head; and to the purser and second mate, each sixpence per head. Dr. Harrison further reports that "both provisions and water were good, and were issued according to the terms of the charter-party; that the medical comforts and medicines were ample and good, and that the distilling apparatus (Normanby's patent) was in perfect working order, making about 400 gallons of water each day, with the consumption of about 5 cwt. of coal, and that the water was good and wholesome."

4s.

2s.  
1s.  
6d.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron in charge of the female immigrants as follows:—"I have the very highest opinion of the manner in which Miss Matley discharged her duties." It is therefore recommended that she be paid the promised gratuity of forty pounds, and that the usual certificate be granted entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

£40  
£30

10. The further gratuities recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the cook, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each, to the hospital assistant, the nurse, and the eleven ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; and to the two sub-matrons and the baker, the sum of two pounds each.

£5  
£3  
£2

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "during the voyage there was no serious illness to any extent, diarrhœa prevailed amongst the children more or less during the whole voyage; the general health of the immigrants was good."

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "St. Lawrence" arrived at Sydney 8th June, 1877.

Number of Births on board.

Male ... .. 1      Female... .. 1

Nominal

## Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Jane Errington ... ..	29	Peritonitis.
2	Freddy Bunt ... ..	Infant.	Hydrocephalus convulsions.
...	Joseph J. Rose ... ..	.....	Struma marasmus.

## Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account ... ..	52	.....	132	*Engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of £23 9s. per annum.
Received at Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	51	.....	
Hired ... ..	.....	{ *24	.....	
Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	{ 27	.....	

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1877.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1877.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the arrival on the 25th instant of the ship "Sierra Nevada" with immigrants from New York, having left that port on the 10th of March, thus completing the voyage in 107 days. The contract price is at the rate of £12 sterling per statute adult, in addition to which the immigrants inform me that each one was required to contribute the sum of about £7 and 10s. per head.

2. The arrangements on board the "Sierra Nevada" were better adapted for the comfort of the immigrants than were those on board the previous ship the "N. Boynton," excepting that the water-closet for the women was placed in the fore part of the deck immediately adjoining the fore-castle of the ship.

3. This ship is the second which has arrived from America with immigrants under the regulations of September, 1876. They consist of twenty-four married couples with sixteen children, eighty-one single men, and eight single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

4. A large number of the immigrants readily obtained employment in Sydney, others have at their own request been forwarded by railway to Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Yass, Murrumburrah, and Parramatta, viz.—five married couples with six children, and twenty-one single men. No information has at present been received as to whether they have obtained employment.

5. On examination of the immigrants on board the ship, they expressed themselves well satisfied both as to the sufficient quantity and as to the good quality of the provisions issued to them. A few of them however made complaints, which on further investigation were not considered by the Board to be worth recording as against the general good management of the ship.

6. Referring to the communication of the 10th of March last, addressed by Mr. Cameron to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, it is therein stated that the following gratuities have been promised on faithful discharge of their respective duties by the several individuals therein named, viz.—to the Surgeon-Superintendent, £40 (in addition to the sum of £30 for cost of his passage paid to the ship)—to the master the sum of £35—to the first mate who served out the provisions and to the second mate, a joint gratuity of £15—to the cook the sum of £4—to the cook's assistant the sum of £4—to the man in charge of the distilling apparatus the sum of £15—and to the hospital assistant (if any) the sum of £5: in all amounting to the sum of £118. This sum of £118 forms a part of the draft for £1,000 drawn on the Colonial Treasurer, as per letter of advice from Mr. Cameron, addressed to the Colonial Treasurer, dated 15th March, 1877.

7. I have to notice that the gratuities promised to the master and officers (altogether £50) appear to be excessive, especially the amount of £35 to the master. In a ship from England with one hundred and fifty-three immigrants, the total gratuities payable to the master and officers would be at the rate of 4s. per head, or a total of £30 12s. As to the promised gratuity of £5 to the hospital assistant (if any), the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that he did not require such an assistant; it is therefore obvious that this amount should be deducted from the gratuity amount of £118. I have further to note that one of the immigrants, named Robert Bromley, is recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent as entitled to receive two-thirds (viz. £10) of the gratuity of £15, he having been the engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus; but inasmuch as Bromley has stated to the Board of Immigration that he was rated on the ship's articles as an engineer, and was to receive monthly pay, it does not appear reasonable that both the cost of his passage, namely, £12, and the gratuity of £10, should be payable by this Government. A similar case occurred on board a ship from Great Britain in 1875, and by your letter 75/3,422, dated 20th May, 1875, in reply to my letter dated 14th May, 1875, a fine of £17 was inflicted upon the master of the ship, which fine however was subsequently remitted, for reasons stated in your subsequent communication, dated 9th October, 1875, 75/7,021.

8. Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, gratuities of £3 payable to each one of the four men who acted as constables during the voyage. Authority for making such payments is therefore requested.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "the general health of the immigrants has been remarkably good. There have been no infectious nor contagious diseases, and no death; neither has there been a birth."

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

£12 10s.

Americans	38
Canadians	3
English	19
Irish	78
Scotch	12
Foreigners	6
Total	153

£40
35
15
4
4
15
5
£118

£50
£35
4s.
£30 12s.
£5

£10

£12
£10
£17

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 July, 1877.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the arrival, on the 22nd ultimo, of the ship "Commonwealth" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 29th March, thus completing the voyage in eighty-five days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of thirteen pounds two shillings and sixpence per statute adult.

85  
£13 2s. 6d.

2. In consequence of many cases of measles having occurred during the voyage the ship was placed in quarantine, and was not released therefrom until the 30th ultimo. It is recommended that the usual payment of one guinea per day for three days be paid to the Surgeon-Superintendent, he having been detained in charge of the immigrants beyond the expiration of the lay days of the ship.

3. The "Commonwealth" is an iron ship, and is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The 'tween decks are lofty and are well ventilated; all the arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the passengers appear to have been most satisfactorily carried out.

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty-three married couples, one hundred and twenty-two children, one hundred and fifty-seven single men, and forty-eight single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English ... 330  
Irish ..... 87  
Scotch ..... 29  
Foreigners ... 7

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of one hundred and twenty-six pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, a sum of seven hundred and fifty-six pounds was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total of eight hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Total .. 463

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred fifteen deaths and six births.

£882

On the examination, by the Board of Immigration, of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage—no complaints were made with reference either as to the quality or as to the quantity of the provisions issued to them. On examination of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, all appeared to be well satisfied, with the exception of three or four of the married couples who complained of want of attention on the part of the Surgeon-Superintendent during the period that their children were ill. The Board therefore held a special meeting, at which were present the Surgeon-Superintendent and the several complainants. The evidence, as taken at this meeting by a shorthand writer, is herewith annexed.

From the general tenor of the evidence given, and the positive manner in which almost all the immigrants spoke of the professional capacity and the kind attention of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the Board is of opinion that Dr. Penn was not only competent for the due performance of his professional duties, but that in all essential particulars he was not open to the charge of neglect; it was however quite clear that the Surgeon-Superintendent had allowed his temper and feelings to influence his deportment towards one of the immigrants, named Richard Craggs, in such a manner that the Board think he is deserving of censure, and therefore that he should receive a very severe reprimand, which will, in their opinion, and on the present occasion, be a sufficient caution to guide him in his future conduct should he be again placed in charge of immigrants. The Agent General will probably be specially informed of the decision arrived at by the Board of Immigration in this matter.

It should further be noticed that the same individuals who preferred complaints against the Surgeon-Superintendent also charged the hospital assistant, named Patrick Kuane, with continued drunkenness. The Board, however, after careful consideration of all that was said in support and in contradiction of this charge, were compelled to come to the conclusion that there was no foundation in support of it.

6. The greater number of the single women who were received at the Depôt were called for by those who had made deposits in part payment of their cost of passage; the remainder, namely twenty-two, readily found engagements as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of twenty-seven pounds thirteen shillings per annum.

£27 13s.

7. Free passes by railway and by steam-boat were provided for all who did not wish to remain in Sydney, viz., for twenty-seven married couples, seventy-two children, and eighty-one single men, making a total of two hundred and seven individuals who were forwarded into the country districts. Upwards of twenty other of the single men were also provided with railway passes but subsequently declined to proceed. Many of them stated that they had obtained employment at various trades in Sydney.

8. As to the complaints which were made against the Surgeon-Superintendent, they have been disposed of in paragraph 5 of this report. It does not appear that any sufficient reason exists for the non-payment of the full gratuity to Dr. Penn of sixteen shillings per head, in terms of the letter of instructions from the Agent General, for this his seventh voyage in charge of immigrants, also that the usual certificate should be given entitling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

16s.

9. Dr. Penn reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head should be thus distributed, viz.: to the master one shilling and sixpence per head, to the first mate and to the third officer, who issued the provisions, each the sum of one shilling per head, and to the second mate sixpence per head. Dr. Penn further reports that "the medicines and medical comforts were both ample and excellent, with the exception of the preserved boiled meat, of which the large quantity of 4,522 lbs. was at various times thrown overboard, being unfit for human food." The special attention of the Agent General might be drawn to this fact, and that this bad meat was branded in the name of A. W. Hood, Packing House, South Bank, Lactumi Canal, Montreal, Canada. The distilling apparatus (Messrs. Winchester and Gravely's) provided 400 gallons per day of excellent water, with a daily consumption of about 10 cwt. of coal.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

10. Of the Matron, Miss Chase, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that if there could be any fault it was on the side of exactness; it is therefore recommended that she be paid the promised gratuity of forty pounds, and that the usual certificate be given entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

11. Other gratuities in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, and on the recommendation for faithful discharge of their duties by the Surgeon-Superintendent, are payable as follows:

£5 follows : the sum of five pounds each to the schoolmaster, the engineer, the cook, and water-closet constable,  
 £3 the sum of three pounds each to thirteen constables (less a fine of one pound against one of the constables),  
 £2 also to the baker, assistant cook, and Surgeon's assistant the sum of two pounds each to the two sub-  
 £4 matrons. On the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, authority is requested for the payment  
 £2 of the following extra gratuities, viz. : to the nurse the sum of four pounds, and to an extra assistant  
 in the galley the sum of two pounds.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that measles and whooping cough were the principal diseases which occurred on board ; twelve of the young children died in the course of three weeks. Referring to this great infantile mortality, Dr. Penn remarks—" In my opinion, the 47th parallel of south latitude is too high and the weather much too cold for delicate children in the winter months."

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Commonwealth" arrived at Sydney, 22 June, 1877.

Number of Births on board.

Male ... .. 2                      Female ... .. 4

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Helen Carter ... ..	1 year.	Measles.
2	Arthur Wright ... ..	1 "	"
3	William Kent ... ..	1 "	"
4	Mabel Chapman ... ..	5 months.	"
5	Robson Moore ... ..	2 years.	"
6	W. H. Pickering ... ..	1 year.	"
7	Emily Rylett ... ..	5 months.	"
8	Albert Bennett ... ..	1 year.	"
9	Margaret Gooby ... ..	2 years.	Convulsions.
10	Walter Cummins... ..	1 year.	Measles.
11	Sarah Craggs ... ..	2 years	"
12	Mary C. Chapman ... ..	2 "	"
13	Ada Chapman ... ..	3 "	"
14	William Moore ... ..	1 year.	Whooping cough.
15	Charles Wright ... ..	2 years.	Measles.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single	Single	Remarks.
		Females.	Males.	
		Not being members of families.		
Left to join their friends, or hire of their own account ... ..	63	...	157	*Engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £27 13s. 3d. per annum.
Received at Dépôt, including widows and children ... ..	...	55	...	
Hired ... ..	...	22*	...	
Left to join their friends ... ..	...	33	...	

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 July, 1877.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1878.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) Copies of all Reports since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House, as soon as practicable after the arrival and the inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

COPIES of Reports from the Agent General and from Mr. R. W. Cameron, notifying the charterings and sailings of the undermentioned ships in 1877.

Dates of Letters.		Names of Ships.	From.
Chartering.	Sailing.		
16 March ... ..	3 May ... ..	Corona ... ..	Plymouth.
13 April ... ..	28 June... ..	Samuel Plimsoll ... ..	"
" ... ..	31 May ... ..	Salisbury ... ..	"
11 May ... ..	26 July ... ..	Nineveh... ..	"
" ... ..	" ... ..	Dunbar Castle ... ..	"
28 June ... ..	20 September ... ..	La Hogue ... ..	"
" ... ..	23 August ... ..	Star of India ... ..	"
23 August ... ..	28 September ... ..	Pericles... ..	"
2 September ... ..	18 October ... ..	Trevelyan ... ..	"
25 September ... ..	15 November ... ..	Peterborough ... ..	"
	17 February ... ..	N. Boynton ... ..	New York.
	15 March ... ..	Sierra Nevada ... ..	"
	16 April... ..	Annie H. Smith ... ..	"
	5 June ... ..	Star of the West ... ..	"

London, 16 March, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Corona," of 1,199 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, 23rd of April.

The rate is £12 13s. (twelve pounds thirteen shillings) for 275 to 300; £12 9s. (twelve pounds nine shillings) for 300 to 325; £12 5s. for 325 and upwards.

London, 3 May, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 16th March last (C. S. 155/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Corona," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 26th ultimo, with 440 emigrants on board, equal to 386 statute adults.

London, 13 April, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Salisbury," of 1,094 tons register, and the "Samuel Plimsoll," of 1,444 tons register (fifth time), have been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; the former to be ready to embark passengers on Tuesday 22nd May, and the latter on Tuesday, the 5th of June. The rates are as follows, viz. :—

"Salisbury,"—275 and under 300... ..	£12 8s.
300 and under 325... ..	£12 4s.
325 and upwards ... ..	£12
"Samuel Plimsoll."—275 and under 300 ... ..	£12 14s.
300 and under 325 ... ..	£12 11s.
325 and upwards ... ..	£12 9s.

The above is a slight departure from the arrangements indicated in my telegram of the 29th ultimo, in which I promised that the ship to follow the "Corona" (23rd of April) would be fixed for about the 15th May. It was found on making final arrangements that the Depôt at Plymouth was engaged on the 15th May for a ship chartered by the Government of South Australia; and it was therefore necessary to postpone our ship until the following week (22nd May). But this delay has not extended to the ship next in succession, which has been fixed as above for the 5th of June—a fortnight later.

Our intervals under the new system have thus, so far, been as follows :—

"Earl Dalhousie" to "St. Lawrence" ... ..	5 weeks.
"St. Lawrence" to "Commonwealth" ... ..	4 "
"Commonwealth" to "Corona" ... ..	4 "
"Corona" to "Salisbury" ... ..	4 "
"Salisbury" to "Samuel Plimsoll" ... ..	2 "

It was intended, as explained above, that the intervals between the "Corona" and the "Salisbury" and between the "Salisbury" and the "Samuel Plimsoll" should each have been three weeks; and to similar intervals we hope approximately to adhere, with emigrants of a good class, as stated in my telegram.

London,

London, 28 June, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 13th April last (C.S. 182/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 9th instant, with 460 emigrants on board, equal to 384 statute adults.

London, 31 May, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 13th April last (C.S. 182/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Salisbury," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 24th instant, with 377 emigrants on board, equal to 324 statute adults.

London, 11 May, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Nineveh," of 1,174 tons register, and the "Dunbar Castle," of 925 tons register, have been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney—the former to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 25th of June, and the latter on Monday, the 9th of July.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—

"Nineveh," 275 and under 300	... ..	£12 10 0	} per statute adult.
300 and under 325	... ..	12 7 6	
325 and under 350	... ..	12 5 0	
350 and upwards	... ..	12 2 6	
"Dunbar Castle," 275 and under 300	... ..	12 13 9	} per statute adult.
300 and under 325	... ..	12 8 9	
325 and under 350	... ..	12 5 6	
350 and upwards ...	... ..	12 3 9	

London, 26 July, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 11th May last (C.S. 211/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Nineveh," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 28th ultimo, with 433 emigrants on board, equal to 359 statute adults.

London, 26 July, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 11th May last (C.S. 211/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Dunbar Castle," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 14th instant, with 346 emigrants on board, equal to 298 statute adults.

London, 28 June, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Star of India," of 1,040 tons register, and the "La Hogue," of 1,331 tons register, have been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, the former to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, 30th of July, and the latter on Monday, the 20th of August.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—

"Star of India," 275 and under 300	... ..	£12 10 0
300 and under 325...	... ..	12 5 0
325 and upwards	... ..	12 2 6
"La Hogue," 275 and under 300	... ..	12 17 6
300 and under 325	... ..	12 12 0
325 and under 350	... ..	12 8 0
350 and upwards	... ..	12 5 0

London, 20 September, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 28th June last (C.S. 243/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "La Hogue," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 23rd ultimo, with 437 emigrants on board, equal to 368 statute adults.

London, 23 August, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 28th June last (C.S. 243/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Star of India," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 3rd instant, with 382 emigrants on board, equal to 326 statute adults.

London, 23 August, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Pericles," of 1,600 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 17th of September next.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—£16 (sixteen pounds) for 275 and under 300; £15 10s. (fifteen pounds ten shillings) for 300 and under 325; £15 2s. 6d. (fifteen pounds two shillings and sixpence) for 325 and upwards; £14 14s. (fourteen pounds fourteen shillings) for 350 and over.

London, 28 September, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo (C.S. 293/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Pericles," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th instant, with 494 emigrants on board, equal to 417 statute adults.

London,

London, 28 September, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Trevelyan," of 1,042 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 1st October next.

The rate is as follows, viz., £14 2s. (fourteen pounds two shillings) for 300 and over.

London, 18 October, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 28th ultimo (C.S. 321/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Trevelyan," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 4th instant, with 413 emigrants on board, equal to 326½ statute adults.

London, 25 September, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Peterborough," of 1,680 tons register, and the "Tyburnia," of 948 tons register, have been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney; the former to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 22nd October, and the latter on Monday, the 12th November.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

"Peterborough"	275 and under 300 ...	... ..	£16 0 0
"	300 " 325 ...	... ..	15 0 0
"	325 " 350 ...	... ..	14 10 0
"	350 and upwards ...	... ..	14 5 0
"Tyburnia"	275 and under 300 ...	... ..	16 0 0
"	300 " 325 ...	... ..	14 15 0
"	325 and upwards ...	... ..	14 5 0

London, 15 November, 1877.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 25th September last (C.S. 323/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Peterborough," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 31st ultimo, with 468 emigrants on board, equal to 399 statute adults.

New York, 17 February, 1877.

I HAVE now the honor to inform you of the sailing of the bark "N. Boynton" for Sydney, N.S.W., on the 3rd inst., having on board ninety-five souls, equal to ninety-one statute adults.

Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. have made a careful estimate of the cost of conveying these emigrants; and their claim on the Government of New South Wales will be covered by a payment of £12 per statute adult, exclusive of expense of Surgeon and his passage and gratuities.

Surgeon Goodenough is a gentleman of good standing, with unexceptional testimonials. His remuneration £40 and £30 paid to the ship for his passage, making the cost of Surgeon £70 in full; his certificate for number of the emigrants has been forwarded by me to the Agent General in London.

Gratuities:—Separately I hand you formal letters showing an amount of £117 due after arrival of the ship. The amount due Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. is £1,239, say ninety-one statute adults at £12 = £1,092; cost of passage of Dr. Goodenough, £30; gratuity order, including Dr. Goodenough services, £117. I have drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster, Agent General, at London, for £6 per statute adult, say for £546; and on the Hon. Alex. Stuart, Treasurer, at Sydney, for the balance, say £693,

being £6 per statute adult...	... ..	£546
Gratuities ... ..	... ..	117
Dr. Goodenough's passage...	... ..	30
		———— £693

The ship has been amply provisioned by Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. for a voyage of 150 days; and for your satisfaction I enclose a list of the stores, with Commander J. C. Blanchard's receipt for the same.

I would further add that I have forwarded to Mr. Forster the requisite documents and full advice in connection with the despatch of the "N. Boynton"; and reverting to my respects, 25th ultimo, and particularly of the advice regarding succeeding vessels, would say that the bark "Sierra Nevada" will be despatched about 4th prox., and with probably 150 emigrants, and that the new A1 ship "Annie H. Smith," 2,600 tons capacity, has been chartered to follow, and by her I hope to send out a further number. The class of emigrants, to my mind, will be a desirable acquisition to your Colony.

New York, 15 March, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the bark "Sierra Nevada" sailed on the 10th instant for Sydney, N.S.W., with 142 statute adult emigrants (153 souls) on board.

The cost of conveying these emigrants will be, as in the previous instance, £12 per statute adult, and the claim of Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. on the Government of New South Wales has been made upon this basis, which excludes expense of Surgeon, cost of Surgeon's passage, and sundry gratuities as enumerated on separate sheet advising despatch of vessel.

Dr. S. A. Dow, appointed by me to take charge of the emigrants by this vessel, is highly recommended, and seems in every way qualified to satisfactorily discharge the duties imposed upon him. His remuneration will be £40 and his passage out to Sydney only. We beg to hand you his certificate for the number of emigrants.

The amount due Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. in connection with this vessel, is £1,852, made up as follows:—

142 statute adults, at £12 ... ..	£1,704
Cost of Surgeon's passage... ..	30
Gratuities as separately advised ... ..	118
	————
	£1,852

In

In payment of which, I beg to advise having drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster, Agent General, London, at 3 d/s for £852, being a moiety of £12, £6 for each statute adult; and on the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, payable on arrival of vessel, for the balance of £1,000.

£6 per head on 142 statute adults ... ..	£852
Cost of Dr. Dow's passage ... ..	30
Gratuities ... ..	118

I have also the honor to advise having drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster, Agent General, for £35 10s., being my allowance of 5s. for each statute adult examined and passed by me.

The "Sierra Nevada" has been amply provisioned by Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. for a voyage of 150 days; and I have forwarded to London, to the Hon. Wm. Forster, a list of her stores, medical comforts, duly signed by Capt. Wm. H. Koemer, with a request that the same may be forwarded to you, *via* Brindisi.

Referring you to my respects of 25th January, advising charter of ship "Annie H. Smith," I have now the honor of informing you that this vessel is on the berth, and that we propose dispatching her about April 14th with from 250 to 300 emigrants.

I would again express the hope that these emigrants are such as will meet the wants of your Colony.

New York, 16 April, 1877.

I HAVE now the honor to inform you that the ship "Annie H. Smith" sailed hence this morning for Sydney, N.S.W., with 355 souls, equal to 316 statute adults, emigrants on board. I have also the honor to enclose alphabetical list of the emigrants, giving their ages and occupations. I also beg to hand you return of the number of emigrants embarked, as well as a list of the stores on board, signed by Captain J. F. Bartlett, in command of the ship "Annie H. Smith."

By next mail I will advise you fully in regard to gratuities, and also as to the amounts to be drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster and the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, against this vessel, the settlement to be on the basis of £11 for each statute adult.

I have now to advise that Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. have chartered the good ship "Star of the West," 2,000 tons capacity, to succeed "Annie H. Smith" for Sydney, N.S.W. This vessel will clear about the 25th proximo, and I will probably limit the number of emigrants by her to 150.

New York, 5 June, 1877.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the ship "Star of the West" sailed hence on the 2nd instant for Sydney, N.S.W., with 165 souls, equal to 147½ statute adult emigrants, on board. I have also the honor to enclose alphabetical list of the emigrants, giving their ages and occupations; also a return of the number of emigrants embarked, as well as a list of the stores on board, signed by Captain Penny, in command of ship "Star of the West." I also beg to hand you certificate for the number of emigrants, signed by Dr. J. W. Battershall, who has been appointed by me to take charge of the emigrants by this vessel; he is highly recommended, and seems in every way qualified to satisfactorily discharge the duties he may be called upon to perform. His remuneration will be £66 13s. 4d. in full.

The amount due Messrs. R. W. Cameron & Co. in connection with this ship is £1,604 13s. 4d., made up as follows:—

147½ statute adults @ £10 ... ..	£1,475 0 0
Gratuities ... ..	129 13 4
	£1,604 13 4

In payment of which, I beg to advise having drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster, Agent General, London, @ three d/s for £737 10s., being moiety of £10, £5 for each statute adult; and on the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, payable on arrival of ship, for the balance, £867 3s. 4d.; £5 per head on 147½ statute adults, £737 10s.; gratuities, £129 13s. 4d.

I have also the honor to advise having drawn on the Hon. Wm. Forster, Agent General, for £36 17s. 6d., being my allowance of 5s. for each statute adult emigrant per "Star of the West," examined and passed by me, as well as for £8 10s., being difference on allowance on statute adults per "N. Boynton," "Sierra Nevada," and "Annie H. Smith"; and £11 8s. 6d. cost cable message to yourself.

REPORTS from the Agent for Immigration to the Colonial Secretary, notifying the arrival of the under-mentioned ships and disposal of the immigrants by each vessel.

Date of Report.	Name of Ship.	From.
31 July, 1877 ... ..	Corona ... ..	Plymouth.
13 August, " ... ..	Annie H. Smith ... ..	New York.
7 September, " ... ..	Samuel Plimsoll ... ..	Plymouth.
17 " " ... ..	Salisbury ... ..	" "
20 " " ... ..	Star of the West... ..	New York.
4 October, " ... ..	Nineveh ... ..	Plymouth.
30 " " ... ..	Dunbar Castle ... ..	" "
29 November, " ... ..	La Hogue ... ..	" "
15 December, " ... ..	Star of India ... ..	" "
19 " " ... ..	Pericles ... ..	" "
24 January, 1878 ... ..	Trevelyan ... ..	" "
25 " " ... ..	Peterborough ... ..	" "

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1877.

88. I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the arrival on the 23rd instant of the ship "Corona," with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 20th April, thus completing the voyage in eighty-eight days. The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of £12 5s. per statute adult.

2. The "Corona" arrived in port in good order; all arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the immigrants were most satisfactory. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with both the quality and quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

299 English.  
105 Irish.  
26 Scotch.  
4 Foreigners.  
4 Americans.  
3 Canadians.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty-two married couples, ninety-nine children, one hundred and sixty-three single males, and fifty-five single females. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of one hundred and thirty-six pounds ten shillings, deposited on their account by their friends in this Colony, a sum of six hundred and fifty-seven pounds ten shillings was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total payment of seven hundred and ninety-four pounds.

441  
£136 10s.  
£657 10s.  
£794

4. Annexed herewith is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one birth but no death.

24.  
£26

5. The single women were received at the Depôt immediately after the arrival of the ship; the greater number of them were received by their friends, leaving only twenty-four who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements at an average rate of wages of twenty-six pounds per annum.

6. Free passes by railway and by steam-boat were provided for all who desired to proceed into the Country Districts, viz., for thirty-three married couples with their eighty children, and for one hundred and nine single men. Of this number there were sixty-four individuals who were forwarded to their friends; fifty-nine of the single men who were forwarded had previously entered into engagements with employers or their agents in Sydney; a considerable portion of the remainder informed me that they had obtained employment in Sydney. I have, however, to report, that one man immediately deserted his wife and three children, whom I have subsequently received into the Depôt, having thus temporarily provided them with board and lodging; the Inspector General of Police has been requested to seek for this man.

I have further to report that one of the men returned to the ship in a state of intoxication, fell from the ship's side into the water, and was nearly drowned. I directed that he should be taken to the Sydney Infirmary, where I am told he remains in a very precarious state.

£1  
£60

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, J. Sheridan Hughes, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he should receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of one pound per head on the number of immigrants landed alive, for this his thirtieth voyage in charge of immigrants; also to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
9d.  
5d.  
4d.  
3d.

8. Dr. Hughes reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship. In accordance with the letter of instructions, and at Dr. Hughes' suggestion, it is recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants should be thus divided, viz.:—to the master one shilling and sixpence—to the first and second mates nine-pence each, and to the three men engaged in the issue of stores as follows:—to the third mate, five-pence; to the purser four-pence; and to the steward three-pence, each per head.

9. Dr. Hughes reports that the medical comforts were generally good, but that "the wines and spirits were very inferior," that "the provisions were good, except that the Chicago preserved beef was not marked with raised figures as required by contract, which is obviously intended to prevent the shipping of old stores; that upwards of thirty half-pound tins of boiled chicken prepared by Wm. Bruce, Aberdeen, and supplied by Temple, Low, & Co., of London, were found to be decomposed, and that a large quantity of cheese had to be thrown overboard, owing to there being eight large cheeses packed in each barrel instead of each cheese being packed separately in a bladder, according to instructions contained in the charterparty." The particular attention of the Agent General may be drawn to these statements made by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

£35  
£80

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Bant, that she performed her duties in a satisfactory manner; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of thirty-five pounds be paid to her, also that she receive the usual certificate authorizing the payment to her of thirty pounds on account of her return passage.

£5  
£3  
£2  
£1 1s.

11. The further gratuities promised as per letter of instructions are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker, the cook's assistant, the hospital assistant, and to the ten ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to the sub-matron the sum of two pounds; and a gratuity of one pound one shilling, at the request of the Surgeon-Superintendent, to the nurse for her attendance upon the woman who gave birth to a child.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that at the early part of the voyage "there were two cases of measles, after which no particular disease occurred beyond diarrhœa amongst the children teething, and the usual amount of dyspepsia."

I have, &amp;c.,

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship

Ship "Corona" arrived at Sydney, 23rd July, 1877.

No. of Births on board :—Male, 1.  
Nominal list of Deaths on board :—Nil.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account ... ..	62	.....	163	* 24 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £26 per annum.
Received at the Depot, including widows and children ... ..	.....	61	.....	
Hired ... ..	.....	*24	.....	
Left to join their friends... ..	.....	37	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 31 July, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, the arrival of the ship "Annie H. Smith" on the 12th ultimo, with immigrants, having left New York on the 16th April, thus completing the voyage in eighty-seven days. The contract price payable by this Government is at the rate of eleven pounds per statute adult. This amount is irrespective of the payment made by each emigrant before embarkation.

2. The present report has been necessarily delayed until now,—first in consequence of the ship having been placed in quarantine, and subsequently in consequence of certain charges having been preferred by the immigrants as to their treatment during the voyage, relative to which the Immigration Board considered it necessary that a full investigation should be held, which investigation was not terminated until the 7th instant.

3. The "Annie H. Smith" did not arrive in port in a very cleanly condition. In reply to inquiries made of the Surgeon-Superintendent, that gentleman stated that most of the single men refused to do the scrubbing of their own compartment, and that he had no power to compel them to work.

In the present instance, as in previous ships, the water-closet for the women was placed in the fore-castle of the ship, which on every account is most objectionable.

It was also a very serious defect in the arrangements that in case of severe sickness there was almost a total absence of means of separating the sick from the healthy; there was indeed a small compartment (9×6) set apart as a hospital for the single men, but there was no similar accommodation provided for the women, so that when one of the married women was about to be confined, she was placed by the doctor in the single women's compartment, obliging, therefore, three of the single women to be temporarily berthed amongst the married men and women.

4. The vessel on arrival was placed in quarantine for eight days, in consequence of several cases of scarlet fever having occurred. On the ship being released from quarantine, it was found necessary to permit the immigrants to remain on board for several days, thereby incurring an extra expense for demurrage for three days.

5. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-three married couples with sixty-three children, one hundred and seventy-six single men, and seven single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In addition to the assisted immigrants, there were eight other individuals whose passages in full were paid by themselves.

6. Annexed herewith is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred two births and five deaths.

7. The class of immigrants thus introduced appears on the whole to consist of men well suited to the present wants of the country, viz.:—Farm and other labourers, skilled artisans, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, &c., &c. It was ascertained that many held considerable sums of money; almost all acknowledge to have cash in hand to cover necessary expenses.

A large number of these immigrants obtained employment in Sydney within a few days of their arrival; others, as noted in the margin, were forwarded to various parts of the Colony by railway and by steamboat. Of this total number of one hundred and fifty-eight individuals thus disposed of, sixty-eight were hired previous to their departure, by employers or their agents in Sydney.

8. On the examination of the immigrants on board the ship very general complaints were made as to the insufficient quantity of provisions, and specially as to the bad quality of the water issued during the voyage. A letter bearing the signatures of one hundred and eighty-four immigrants in support of these statements was handed to the Board of Immigration. Six special meetings of the Board have been held to investigate into the charges, at each of which meetings were present the Master of the ship and the Surgeon-Superintendent; the evidence of each witness was taken in full and is herewith annexed; also is annexed my subsequent correspondence with both the Master and the Surgeon-Superintendent relative to the charges made and their replies thereto.

The Board of Immigration consider that the origin of many of the complaints has been from a want of knowledge and experience on the part of the Surgeon-Superintendent; that he failed to exercise that judicious management and tact which are so essential in establishing his influence and authority over the people under his charge, and that in many instances sufficient care was not taken either by the Captain or the Surgeon-Superintendent in their personal intercourse with the people, provoking rather than otherwise a discontented and riotous spirit amongst the immigrants, finally resulting in the extreme measure of the Captain placing two men in irons, and retaining them for three weeks until after arrival in port.

It

American &  
Canadian .. 117  
English .... 103  
Irish ..... 101  
Scotch .... 13  
Foreigners.. 17  
351

13 married  
couples.  
18 children.  
114 single men.  
158 total

87  
£11

It is apparent also that, either from want of proper instructions or otherwise, the Surgeon-Superintendent did not realize that he was in supreme command of the immigrants, and that he would therefore be held chiefly responsible for their welfare; to some extent this was proved by the storekeeper, Mr. Forbes, who handed to the Board the letter of instructions for his own guidance, directing him as follows:—“You will adopt from these (the Orders in Council) such as appear to you to conduce towards the well-being, health, and kind treatment of the passengers, and the quality of the food supplied to them. A list of the books for the use of the passengers is handed to you; these books are placed in your charge, and you will please see that the passengers have the full benefit of them.” There does not however appear that there was any clashing of authority between the Surgeon-Superintendent and the storekeeper.

The Surgeon-Superintendent also should have been instructed that he cannot legally curtail the fixed allowance of food to any passenger as a means of coercion to compel obedience to his orders, although at his discretion he may curtail or suspend the issue of extra articles provided under the charter-party.

Complaints were made by one of the married women, and also by three of the single women, that their rations had been stopped for two or three days. These statements however were absolutely contradicted by the Surgeon-Superintendent, by the storekeeper, and by the person to whom the rations for the single women were delivered. Without determining as to the truthfulness of the evidence either by the complainants or by the witnesses, the fact remains that the daily ration was stopped for at least a portion of a day as a punishment for disobedience of orders.

The Surgeon-Superintendent should also be required to keep a daily journal of his proceedings, entering therein every event of moment at the time of its occurrence. Unless such a daily record is kept, it becomes a matter of great difficulty to investigate such complaints, where a reference to the journal would probably at once establish the truth or otherwise of statements made at the end of the voyage.

A further important breach of the regulations should not on any future occasion be permitted, viz. :—“That no unmarried female emigrant is on any account to be allowed to act as a servant or attendant to the Surgeon-Superintendent, Captain, or officers of the ship, or to enter their cabins.”

Again, it is most irregular that a cabin passenger should be nominated by the Surgeon-Superintendent to hold any appointment in connection with the management of emigrants.

It is obviously desirable that all appointments should be held by one of themselves, who would thus be better able to act as the medium of communication between his fellow-passengers and the Surgeon-Superintendent. On the present occasion Dr. Masters appointed a cabin passenger as his hospital assistant, and reports that he gave every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; it is therefore recommended that this assistant should receive the usual gratuity of three pounds.

I am desired by the Board of Immigration to refer to these several matters, with the request that the particular attention of the Agent at New York may be invited to the same.

I am further to say that, should immigration from New York be continued, it would be most desirable that the Queen's Orders in Council dated 25th February, 1856, together with all Regulations published under the authority of these Orders in Council for ensuring the comfort and well-being of the passengers on board Government emigrant ships, should be required to be strictly enforced.

9. Referring to the specific charges of a deficient issue of provisions and of bad water: It was generally admitted that the stores supplied were of good quality, none of the complainants were able to satisfy the Board that the quantity issued was otherwise than correct and in accordance with the dietary scale, as by their own showing they did not any time test the issue either by weight or measurement.

As to the quality of the water, the Captain states “that in consequence of the stormy weather the condenser could not be worked for several days, that therefore he was obliged to broach the water-casks which had been supplied at New York, that the water from these casks smelt badly, and that he had ordered slack lime to be mixed with the water to purify it; even this however did not render it palatable.” As the good quality of water is of very essential importance to the health of the passengers, the attention of the Agent at New York should be specially drawn to this matter, as in case of a break-down in the condenser, the tank water must necessarily be used and should be of the best quality.

10. In consequence of the very riotous proceedings of some of the immigrants, the Captain considered himself justified in making an example of two of the men by placing them in handcuffs (one hand being allowed to be occasionally released) and treating them as prisoners until after his arrival at Quarantine Station. Such a proceeding on the part of the Captain of a passenger ship is at all times most hazardous.

On complaints being made to the Board of the alleged harsh treatment which these men had received they were referred to the Water Police Office. One of the men (Brown) subsequently stated that he had been informed that being an American on board an American ship there might be a difficulty in bringing the matter to issue at the Police Court; it was therefore suggested that he should apply to the American Consul.

Relative to this very important matter I communicated specially to the Colonial Secretary, in my letter dated 28th July. Since then I have been informed by the Captain that the man Brown has issued a writ against him in a civil action claiming damages of two thousand pounds. As therefore the action for the alleged assault by the Captain will be decided by the Supreme Court of the Colony, the Board do not think it necessary further to allude to this charge.

11. Several apparently serious charges were made as to the want of attention by the Surgeon-Superintendent towards some of the sick immigrants.

The most specific charge is contained in a letter from one of the immigrants named M'Donald, copy of which is herewith annexed, also a copy of Dr. Masters' reply thereto. After a special and anxious inquiry into this particular case, the Board is of opinion that, although there was nothing to justify the statements made by M'Donald, it would have been better if the Surgeon-Superintendent had been more careful in his deportment towards those placed under his charge and had treated them with greater consideration. On the other hand, many of the most reliable witnesses spoke in strong terms of the kind attention shown to them by the Surgeon-Superintendent, and of his desire, in conjunction with the Captain, to promote their comfort.

12. It is stated by Mr. Cameron, in his communication addressed to the Chief Secretary, dated April 20th, 1877, that gratuities have been promised as follows:—

To Dr. Masters	...	...	...	...	...	£100
„ Captn. Bartlett	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ J. J. Forbes (storekeeper)	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ the cook	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ the cook's assistant	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ the baker	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ man in charge of distilling apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Matron, Mrs. Forbes	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						£185

which amount is included in the draft on this Government for the sum of £1,923.

It is recommended, with the exception of the five pounds to Mrs. Forbes, the several amounts shall be paid to the parties named. As to the Matron, Mrs. Forbes, she was not one of the immigrants; and it is clear from the evidence taken before the Board that if at any time she did perform any duties as Matron it was only for the very short period of one or two weeks, as “she was sick before she had been a week on board, and was sick up to the time of arrival”; her husband J. J. Forbes, the storekeeper, also stated in his evidence that “she did not continue to act in the capacity of Matron because I told her not to do so”; therefore the Board do not consider that Mrs. Forbes is entitled to receive any gratuity.

13. Other gratuities are payable on the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, viz.:— to the schoolmaster and to the water-closet constable, a gratuity of five pounds each; to the six ordinary constables, a gratuity of three pounds each; to the seven extra constables temporarily appointed, a gratuity of thirty shillings each; to the nurse, two pounds; and to the man whose special assistance was required at the Quarantine Station, a gratuity of one pound.

14. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the general health of the passengers was good. Scarlet fever occurred at intervals during six or seven weeks; five children were attacked, and three died of this disease.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship “Annie H. Smith” arrived at Sydney, 12 July, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	W. Schemilt	4 years	Hemorrhage from lungs.
	W. Gettings	2 „	Scarlet fever.
	J. Goldsworthy	4 „	Do.
	J. Fellows	1 year	Bronchitis.
	A. Adams	15 months	Scarlet fever.
	Mrs. M'Donald	33 years	Died at the Quarantine Station.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney	40	.....	49	} Total to country 114, also 13 married couples with their children.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country	.....	.....	68	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat	13	.....	46	
4. Received at the Depôt (exclusive of 3 females members of families)	.....	4	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt	.....	4	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 13 August, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1877.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the arrival on the 27th ultimo of the ship “Samuel Plimsoll” with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 9th June, thus completing the voyage in seventy-nine days. The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of twelve pounds nine shillings per statute adult.

2 The “Samuel Plimsoll” arrived in port in a very cleanly condition; she is a vessel most admirably adapted for the conveyance of immigrants.

174—B

3.

English ... 305  
 Irish ... 80  
 Scotch ... 45  
 American ... 4  
 Canadian ... 1  
 Foreigners... 16

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-two married couples with one hundred and thirty-three children, one hundred and five single men, and seventy-eight single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of ninety-two pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, a sum of six hundred and sixty-seven pounds was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total payment of seven hundred and fifty-nine pounds.

4. Annexed herewith is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred five deaths and five births.

5. The immigrants appear to have obtained immediate employment in Sydney, about half of them having left the ship within a day or two of their arrival. Of the single women who arrived at the Dépôt, the larger number were immediately taken by their friends, leaving only twenty to hire as domestic servants; these obtained wages on an average of twenty-five pounds five shillings and sixpence per annum.

6. Free passes by railway and by steamer were provided for thirty-eight married couples with their seventy-nine children, and for fifty-eight single men, of whom so far as I could obtain information, twenty-five married couples and thirty-one single men were hired in Sydney previous to their departure for their several destinations.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Pringle Hughes, Esq., appears to have performed his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he should receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, viz., at the rate of twelve shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to be paid in London the sum of sixty pounds towards cost of his return passage.

8. Dr. Hughes reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz. :—To the master one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate and to the third mate who served out the provisions, the sum of one shilling each; and to the second mate, the sum of sixpence per head.

9. Of the Matron, Miss Bradford, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "she discharged her duties to his entire satisfaction"; she is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the promised gratuity of thirty pounds; also to receive the certificate for a further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

10. Other gratuities are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the water-closet constable, and the cook, each the sum of five pounds; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and eleven ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-matrons the sum of two pounds each; and to the two nurses who were specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of thirty shillings each.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the general state of health of the immigrants was very good throughout the voyage, and that there were only infantile diseases, arising principally from change of diet.

I have, &c.,

G. F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived at Sydney, 27 August, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Females, 5.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Mary J. Bailey ... ..	4 months ...	Thrush.
	Lilly Roberts ... ..	5 " ...	Convulsions.
	Anne Colley ... ..	5 " ...	Diarrhœa.
	Elizabeth Amphlett ... ..	5 " ...	Bronchitis.
	Elizabeth Bartle ... ..	5 " ...	Tabes mesenterica.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	34	.....	47	* 20 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £25 5s. 6d. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	25	.....	31	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steamboat ... ..	13	.....	27	
4. Received at Dépôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	92	.....	
5. Hired ... ..	.....	*20	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	72	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
 Sydney, 17 September, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

The

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 September, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 2nd instant of the ship "Salisbury," with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 24th May, thus completing the voyage in one hundred and one days.

101.

The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of twelve pounds four shillings per statute adult.

£12 4s.

2. The "Salisbury" arrived in port in a cleanly condition; all the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants have been carefully made.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of forty-seven married couples (less one wife who died on the voyage), ninety-eight children, one hundred and twenty-five single men, and sixty-two single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of ninety-seven pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, the sum of five hundred and forty-one pounds was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total of six hundred and thirty-eight pounds.

English	220
Scotch	26
Irish	99
Canadian	1
American	13
Foreigners	19
	378

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred four births and three deaths.

£97  
£541  
£638

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. Subsequently however to the examination of the immigrants, the Matron preferred several complaints against the Surgeon-Superintendent and the hospital assistant, relative to their conduct towards the single women, accusing them of undue familiarity and of marked "favouritism" towards several of the women under her charge. The Board of Immigration therefore held a meeting, at which were present the Surgeon-Superintendent, the Matron, the hospital assistant. Several witnesses were called by the Matron; these were either unable or unwilling to substantiate the charges which had been made. The Board however, after a careful investigation, were satisfied that the Surgeon-Superintendent, perhaps through want of experience, permitted a degree of familiarity to exist between the hospital assistant and some of the single women which might have led to serious consequences, and which certainly was incompatible with the discipline necessary to ensure the moral welfare of the people.

In respect of the hospital assistant—Thomas Hemmings—it was evident that his conduct in relation to the single women, as well as towards the Matron, was such as to justify the Board in declining to recommend that the usual gratuity of three pounds should be paid to him.

7. The single women on arrival were received at the Dépôt; the larger number having been sent for were delivered to their friends, leaving only twenty-four who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these readily obtained employment, at an average rate of wages of twenty-three pounds three shillings per annum.

24  
£23 3s.

Free passes by railway and by steamers were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country districts, viz.:—For twenty-seven married couples, fifty-seven children, and seventy-three single men; of these, three of the married couples and eleven of the single men were engaged under agreement before they left Sydney.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, H. Kernan King, Esq., is recommended as entitled to receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of ten shillings per head for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants; also the certificate entitling him to receive the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England. The Board of Immigration, however, as the result of their inquiry, alluded to in paragraph No. 6, did not form a very favourable opinion of Dr. King's management; there had evidently existed during the voyage an undue and altogether unnecessary familiarity between himself and some of the single women, and therefore he is not considered by the Board a sufficiently good officer to receive a first-class certificate as a Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of immigrants.

10s.  
£60

9. Dr. King reports that every assistance was afforded by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus apportioned:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling head; and to the second officer, sixpence per head.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Harvey, that she performed her duties "fairly well"; it is recommended that the promised gratuity of thirty pounds be paid to her, and that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to a further sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage to England.

£30.  
£30.

11. Other gratuities under the letter of instructions from the Agent General and now recommended to be paid are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the ten ordinary constables, and to the nurse specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of three pounds each; and to each of the two sub-matrons the sum of two pounds.

£5.  
£3.  
£2.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the water-distilling apparatus (Gravelly's patent) was constantly at work during the voyage, producing 320 gallons per day of very good water, with an expenditure of 500 cwt. of coal per diem.

13. Dr. King also reports that during the voyage "the general state of health of the immigrants was very good." The principal diseases were catarrh, bronchitis, diarrhoea, and debility.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship

Ship "Salisbury" arrived at Sydney 2 September, 1877.

Number of Births on board.

Male... .. 2      Female... .. 2

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Florence Glaves ... ..	6 months.	Pneumonia.
	David Fleming ... ..	10 "	Tubercular meningitis.
	Mary A. James ... ..	24 years.	Peritonitis.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	20	.....	52	* 24 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £23 per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ... ..	3	.....	11	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat... ..	24	.....	62	
4. Received at the Dépôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	72	.....	
5. Hired ... ..	.....	*24	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	48	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 September, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 20 September, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 11th instant, of the ship "Star of the West" with immigrants, having left New York on the 2nd June, thus completing her voyage in one hundred and one days. The contract price is at the rate of ten pounds per statute adult, irrespective of the amount which was paid by each immigrant previous to departure from New York.

2. I have been obliged to delay forwarding my report until this day, as it was necessary to obtain certain information as to the extent of accommodation afforded to the immigrants; such information was only obtained yesterday. The Board of Immigration met this day for the purpose of taking the same into their consideration.

3. This ship arrived in port in a very dirty condition. I have again to notice that the water-closet for the women was most improperly and inconveniently placed immediately adjoining the fore-castle of the ship.

The arrangements 'tween decks for the married people, and for the single women, and for the single men, were most objectionable, so much so that the Board of Immigration consider that, but for the careful supervision and good management of the Surgeon-Superintendent, there would probably have been a large amount of severe sickness amongst the passengers. Herewith I forward copy of the report of the Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. Pockley. This report states that "the total superficial area for the immigrants was more than sufficient, but that the space for ventilation, whether taken collectively or separately, was very deficient."

The sleeping bunks of the single women were in a small space within the compartment allotted to the married people. Captain Pockley states there was no space devoted to the "ventilation of this enclosed space, nor any light, excepting what was obtained through one or two small deck lights, and the only air it got was that which first came through and over and about the married people's compartment, the air spaces in which were very inadequate for the number of people, &c., &c." The details of measurement are fully given in Captain Pockley's report.

The lamentable condition of the single women having been brought under the notice of the Surgeon-Superintendent, he very judiciously ordered the partition to be removed, noting in his journal that he was obliged to effect this alteration "on account of the extreme heat and poor ventilation"; he adds, "the single women were obliged to keep their door open in order to breathe at all, this being the only opening into their room, except a small window about a foot square."

The compartments of the married people and of the single men were equally without either sufficient light or ventilation.

In view of the well-established fact as to the want of light, and as to the absolute insufficiency of ventilation, the Board of Immigration would have recommended that a deduction by way of fine should have been made as against the ship; but as it is understood that a considerable portion of the balance of passage money has already been paid, the Board can only now recommend that, as a check against further abuses, the balance due should be withheld. I am further desired to say that emigrants from America should be brought to this Colony in strict accordance with the Regulations published under the authority

of

of the Queen's Order in Council, dated 25th February, 1856. I am therefore strongly to urge upon the Government the grave necessity of inviting the special attention of the Agent for Emigration at New York to these several important matters; also, I have to urge the advisability of requiring that a charter-party, accompanied by the usual bond for the faithful performance of the same, should be entered into, as is the case with all ships from Great Britain, otherwise in case of need no effective redress can be obtained.

4. The immigrants consisted of twenty-six married couples (less one husband who died on the voyage), one married woman whose husband came by same ship but who paid his own passage, twenty-six children, ten single women, and seventy-four single men. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English ..	40
Irish ..	64
Scotch ..	8
Canadians ..	10
Americans ..	35
Foreigners ..	5
	<hr/>
	162

5. On examination of the immigrants on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred four deaths and one birth.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamers were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country districts, viz., for fourteen married couples, sixteen children, and fifty-three single men. Of those who remained in Sydney, a large number readily obtained employment in their various trades.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Joseph Ward Battershall, Esq., M.D., appears to have performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He reports that the master and officers of the ship afforded him every assistance. The gratuities promised, as per letter of instructions from Mr. Cameron, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To the Surgeon-Superintendent ... ..	66	13	4
„ Master ... ..	15	0	0
„ First mate ... ..	7	10	0
„ Second mate ... ..	5	0	0
„ Matron ... ..	5	0	0
„ Cook... ..	15	0	0
„ Cook's assistant ... ..	7	10	0
„ Man in charge of distilling apparatus ... ..	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£129	13	4

Deduct from this amount the gratuity for a Matron, none having }  
been appointed ... .. } 5 0 0

This amount of £124 13s. 4d. is therefore recommended for payment.

9. Other gratuities are also recommended to be paid as follows, viz.:—To the water-closet constable, £5  
the sum of five pounds; to the hospital assistant and to the other two constables, each the sum of three £3  
pounds; and a similar amount of three pounds to be divided between two men who acted each for only a portion of the voyage. £3

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the principal disease which occurred on board was diphtheria.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Surveyor for Government Immigration Department to The Immigration Agent.

Sir, 77, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18 September, 1877.

I beg to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I proceeded on the 14th instant on board the U.S. barque "Star of the West," as she lay at anchor off Garden Island, and made the first examination of and took some measurement of the several divisions of the ship allotted to the immigrants which she had brought here, and on the following day I again repaired on board and completed my examination and measurements, and now certify as follows:—

The cubic contents of the whole space allotted to the married people and single women is ten thousand four hundred and eighty-six, the superficial area of the same being fourteen hundred and ninety-eight feet. The portion of this compartment allotted originally (that is when the voyage commenced) to the single women measured eight hundred and forty-one cubic feet, and the superficial area one hundred and twenty feet. In this single women's compartment there was no space at all devoted to the ventilation of it, nor any light except what was obtained by one or two small deck lights. The only air it got at all was that which also first came through and over and about the married people's apartment, the air spaces in which were very inadequate for the number of people carried in it; there being only a total area of apertures to the open air of twenty-two feet nine inches in the whole space of fourteen hundred and ninety-eight feet allotted to the married people and single women; and even this very limited space of twenty-two feet nine inches could not at all times be available for the free admission of air, for three feet seven inches of the space was that afforded by four stern ports, which in bad weather would have to be closely shut. And again, thirteen feet nine inches of the aforesaid twenty-two feet nine inches was the companion way—the only opening affording ingress and egress to the married people and single women's apartment, consequently it must have been frequently, if not constantly, almost blocked up by the passing of the people through it. The other aperture was a scuttle near the after end of the compartment on the port side; it measured 5 feet 5 inches, and there must have been occasions when this aperture was the only one that really admitted air to the married people and single women.

The single women's quarters had at one time very early in the voyage been an enclosed space within the compartment allotted to the married people, but the partition dividing and separating the two classes was pulled down, leaving the sleeping bunks of the single women open and unscreened from the bunks of the married people, unless a temporary hanging curtain could be considered a screen, but no such curtain even was there at the time I made my inspection.

The single men's compartment measured eight thousand six hundred and ten feet (cubic) and one thousand two hundred and thirty feet superficial. The only opening in this compartment to the open air was the companion-way, which measured only ten feet superficial; this opening, like a similar one in the

the other people's compartment would be frequently blocked up by the men passing through it, as it was the only way of their getting into or out of their quarters. The foremost bulkhead of these single men's compartment was open battens leading into the baggage-room and store-room under the main hatch; when the hatch was open some ventilation would be got through it, but being as it was some distance from the men's place it cannot be taken into account as air space for them; there was also a small ventilator near to the men's place, but it also was not *in* the place, and was of very little service indeed in the matter of ventilation.

I find that the superficial area of the married people, single women, and single men's compartments was more than sufficient for one hundred and sixty adults, but that the space for ventilation, whether taken collectively or separately, was very deficient.

160 adults.

I remain, &amp;c.,

ROBT. F. POCKLEY,

Surveyor for Government Immigration Department.

Ship "Star of the West" arrived at Sydney, 11th September, 1877.

Number of Births on board:—Female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Mary Ann Bowden ... ..	3 years ...	Diphtheria.
	Dora Technor ... ..	5 " ...	Do.
	Annie Hart ... ..	8 " ...	Do.
	Henry Technor... ..	38 " ...	Chronic albuminuria.

## Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney.	12	.....	21	
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	3	.....	6	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steamboat ... ..	11	.....	47	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	1	10	.....	
5. Hired ... ..	.....	.....	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	1	10	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 20 September, 1877.G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 4 October, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 23rd ultimo of the ship "Nineveh," with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 28th June, thus completing the voyage in eighty-seven days.

The contract price, as per charterparty, is at the rate of twelve pounds two shillings and sixpence per statute adult.

2. The "Nineveh" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition. This vessel is well adapted for the conveyance of emigrants, excepting that the want of sufficient ventilation is a great defect; this, however, on a future voyage can easily be remedied. It should also be noted that the cabin set apart for the Matron was most inconveniently placed, as it was not within sight of the companion-ladder leading from the compartment of the single women to the poop deck, and was so far distant that the Matron could not possibly have any supervision over those placed under her charge.

The position of the special cabin set apart for the Matron should either be at the foot or certainly within sight of the companion-ladder, otherwise it is not possible that she can exercise any supervision over the single women at night.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-two married couples with one hundred and twenty-four children, fifty-six single women, and one hundred and nine single men. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of eighty-four pounds paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of six hundred and fourteen pounds ten shillings was paid for passage certificates obtained direct from the Agent General in London, making a total of six hundred and ninety-eight pounds ten shillings.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there were two births and twelve deaths. The special attention of the Agent General might be drawn to the fact that within three weeks of the departure of the ship from Plymouth one of the unmarried women named Bessie Downton gave birth to an illegitimate child (passage certificate, No. 538).

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

6.

English ... 283  
Scotch ... 30  
Irish ... 102  
American ... 1  
Foreigners ... 7  
Total ... 423

£84  
£614 10s.  
£698 10s.

87  
£12 2s. 6d.

6. The single women were received as usual at the Depôt, the greater number of whom were claimed by their friends, leaving only fourteen who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these were immediately engaged, at an average rate of wages of twenty-four pounds ten shillings per annum.

14  
£24 10s.

Free passes by railway and by steamer were granted to those who wished to proceed into the country districts, viz.:—To forty-four married couples with eighty children, seven single women, and seventy single men; many of these were engaged by employers or by their agents previous to their departure from Sydney; the remainder were provided with certificates which, on presentation to the Officer in charge of the Police entitled them to be provided with board and lodging for two days and nights.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Henry G. B. Harris, Esq., appears to have performed his duties with much satisfaction; it is therefore recommended that he should receive the promised gratuity of twelve shillings per head for this his fourth voyage in charge of immigrants, also the usual certificate entitling him to the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

12s.  
£60

8. Dr. Harris reports that he received every assistance from the master and officers of the ship. In accordance with the letter of instructions and at the suggestion of the Surgeon-Superintendent, it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, viz.:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the chief mate and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling per head; and sixpence per head to the second mate.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss M. B. Walsh, that she only performed her duties fairly; and although it is recommended that the promised gratuity of twenty-five pounds be paid to her, and that the usual certificate be given entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage, yet the Board of Immigration cannot recommend that her services be continued as a permanent Matron in charge of female immigrants.

£25  
£30

10. Other gratuities promised as per letter of instructions, and now recommended to be paid, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the ten ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-matrons, the sum of two pounds; also the sum of three pounds to the nurse, who was specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

£5  
£3  
£2  
£3

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports "that catarrh was the principal disease which appeared during the voyage."

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Nineveh" arrived at Sydney, 23 September, 1877.

Number of Births on board.

Male ... .. 1                      Female ... .. 1

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Frederick Lovering ... ..	5 months.	Diarrhœa.
	Amelia Adams ... ..	28 days.	Asthenia—neglect.
	Mary Howstock ... ..	8 months.	Asthenia.
	Thomas Costello ... ..	2 years	Struma—asthenia.
	Flora Pattinson ... ..	1 year.	Dentition.
	Margaret Rutledge ... ..	11 months.	Catarrh anasaria.
	G. H. Broadbent ... ..	1 year.	Asthma.
	Mary E. Glasson ... ..	19 months.	"
	Samuel Cook ... ..	1 year.	Dentition convulsions.
	Cecilia A. Dingle... ..	10 months.	Catarrh.
	James Sparke ... ..	8 "	"
	Edward Howstock ... ..	1 year.	Asthma.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	28	.....	36	* 15 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £24 10s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	5	.....	13	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ...	39	.....	60	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children ...	...	49	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt ...	...	*15	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ...	...	34	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 4 October, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 18th instant of the ship "Dunbar Castle" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 14th July, thus completing the voyage in ninety-six days.

96  
£12 13s. 9d.

The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of twelve pounds thirteen shillings and nine-pence per head.

English .... 244  
Irish ..... 64  
Scotch .... 14  
Canadian .. 1  
American .. 5  
Other Countries 14

2. The "Dunbar Castle" arrived in port in a cleanly condition; all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants have been carefully carried out.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-two married couples, eighty children, one hundred and twelve single men, and forty-six single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

£82  
£494  
£576

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of eighty-two pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, the sum of four hundred and ninety-four pounds was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total of five hundred and seventy-six pounds.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. There were two births and six deaths (children only) during the voyage.

5. On examination by the Board of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

10  
£26

6. The single women were upon arrival immediately landed from the ship and received at the Depôt, whence they were delivered to their friends, leaving only ten who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these readily obtained employment at an average of twenty-six pounds per annum. Free passes by railway and by steamboat were provided for those who wished to proceed into the country districts, either to join their friends or to seek employment as farm or other labourers, viz.:—to thirty-seven married couples, seventy-one children, fifty single men, and four single women. Of the above number, two married couples and fourteen single men had entered into engagements previous to their departure from Sydney. Newly arrived immigrants generally prefer to accompany their shipboard friends, and to rely that they will obtain employment in the district which they themselves may have fixed upon as their destination; thus therefore they decline to engage themselves with the agent of employers who reside in the country.

12s.  
£60

7. Percy Lee, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties as Surgeon-Superintendent; he is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions, of twelve shillings per head for this his third voyage in charge of emigrants, also to receive the usual certificate granting him the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
1s.  
6d.  
£3 11s.

8. Dr. Lee reports that every assistance was afforded him by the master and officers of the ship; he recommends that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus divided:—One shilling and sixpence to the master of the ship, one shilling to the first mate, one shilling to the storekeeper, and sixpence to the second mate less the sum of three pounds eleven shillings, which the Surgeon-Superintendent advises should be deducted from his gratuity on account of his occasional misconduct, and that this sum be given as an extra gratuity to the storekeeper, in recognition of his particular and careful attention to the requirements of the immigrants.

£25  
£30

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Looker, that her management of the single females placed under her charge was "very good"; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of twenty-five pounds as per letter of instructions should be paid to her, also that the usual certificate be given entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards her return passage to England.

£5  
£5

10. Other gratuities in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster the sum of five pounds, less two pounds to be paid by him to the schoolmistress who instructed some of the girls; also five pounds each to the cook, to the water-closet constable, and to the man in charge of the distilling apparatus; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the eleven ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to the two sub-matrons, the sum of two pounds each; also a gratuity of three pounds to the nurse specially required and appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

£3  
£2  
£3

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that one case of measles occurred at the early part of the voyage, beyond which there were no particular cases of illness to record.

I have, &c.,

G. F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Dunbar Castle" arrived at Sydney, 18 October, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Females, 2.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Josephine Balsdon ... ..	13 months...	Convulsions.
	A. Palmer ... ..	5 years ...	Convulsion and abscess.
	Matthew Vary ... ..	4 months ...	Marasmus.
	William Jacka ... ..	2½ ,, ...	Do.
	James Grant ... ..	3 years ...	Do.
	Edith Smith ... ..	15 days ...	Irritation.

Disposal

## Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	15	.....	62	*10 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £26 per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	2	.....	14	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ...	35	.....	36	
4. Received at the Dépôt, including widows and children ...	.....	63	.....	
5. Hired from the Dépôt... ..	.....	*10	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	53	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 30 October, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 29 November, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 15th instant, of the ship "La Hogue" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 23rd August, thus completing the voyage in eighty-four days. The contract price, as per charterparty is at the rate of twelve pounds five shillings per statute adult.

2. The "La Hogue" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition; she is a vessel well-adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. All arrangements for their comfort and convenience were most excellent; a larger hospital accommodation would however have been desirable.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-one married couples, one hundred and sixteen children, one hundred and twenty-three single men, and fifty-four single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of one hundred and eleven pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, a further sum of six hundred and fifty-nine pounds was paid direct to the Agent General in London, making a total of seven hundred and seventy pounds.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred five births and eight deaths. On examination at the Dépôt of the single women, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied both as to the quality and as to the quantity of provisions issued to them during the voyage.

5. The single women were received at the Dépôt immediately on arrival; the greater number were claimed by their friends who had sent for them, leaving only thirteen who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these obtained wages at an average rate of twenty-three pounds eight shillings per annum.

6. A large number of the married men, also many of the single men (being artisans or tradesmen), readily obtained employment in Sydney within a week after their arrival.

Free passes by railway and by steamers were offered to others wishing to proceed into the country districts, and on arrival at their destination, they were provided with board and lodging for two days and two nights.

Having received from several country districts numerous applications for carpenters, bricklayers, &c., &c., also for farm and other labourers, I have every reason to believe (and especially in the absence of any complaint to the contrary) that all have obtained employment.

The immigrants thus assisted consisted of twenty-nine married couples, sixty-three children, fifty-eight single men, and six single women, of whom four married couples and ten single men were hired in Sydney previous to their departure for the country.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, F. E. West, Esq., appears to have performed his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, of one pound per head for this his fifteenth voyage in charge of immigrants, also to receive the usual certificate entitling him to be paid in London the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage.

8. Dr. West reports that every assistance was afforded to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings, as per letter of instructions, per head on the immigrants landed alive be thus distributed:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence; to the first mate and to the storekeeper who served out the provisions, each one shilling, and sixpence per head to the second mate.

9. Of the Matron, Mrs. Eliza Kent, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "she discharged her duties satisfactorily"; she is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the promised gratuity of thirty pounds, also the usual certificate authorizing the payment to her in England of a further sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

10. Other gratuities, as authorized by the letter of instructions, and now recommended to be paid, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, each the sum of five pounds; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the eleven ordinary constables, each the sum of three pounds; to each of the two sub-matrons the sum of two pounds, also upon the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, a gratuity of two pounds to a schoolmistress, and of two pounds to the nurse, both of whom Dr. West found it necessary to appoint.

84  
£12 5s.

English ..... 311  
Irish ..... 79  
Scotch ..... 30  
American & } 4  
Canadian }  
Other Countries 10  
434

£111  
£659  
£770

13  
£23 8s.

£1  
£60

4s.  
1s 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

£30  
£30

£5  
£3  
£2  
£2  
£2

400 gals.  
250 gals.  
2 lbs.

11. Dr. West reports that the distilling apparatus produced at the earlier part of the voyage four hundred gallons per day, but as the coal was found to be of inferior quality the water distilled was subsequently reduced to two hundred and fifty gallons per day, with a consumption of about 2 lbs. of coal per gallon of water.

"The water was of excellent quality, and always ample for drinking purposes."

12. The principal diseases which occurred on board are reported to have been dyspepsia, diarrhoea, bronchitis, rheumatism, and debility.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "La Hogue" arrived at Sydney 15th November, 1877.

No. of Births on board—male, 1; females, 4.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Robinson White ... ..	Infant ...	Debility.
	John Gow ... ..	do. ...	Diarrhoea.
	William Hoskin ... ..	do. ...	do. and bronchitis.
	John Henry Norris ... ..	do. ...	do.
	Isabel Jowett ... ..	do. ...	Bronchitis.
	Charles Sandry... ..	do. ...	Diarrhoea, bronchitis, and irritation.
	Isaac Taylor ... ..	do. ...	A convulsion suddenly. This infant was teething.
	Helen Frank ... ..	do. ...	Debility. A weakly infant.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	42	.....	65	*13 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £23 8s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	4	.....	10	
3. Forwarded, at their own request, into the country by railway and steam-boat ...	25	6	48	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children... ..	.....	61	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	*13	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	48	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 29th November, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 December, 1877.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 5th ultimo of the ship "Star of India" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 3rd August, thus completing the voyage in 94 days. The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of £12 2s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of there being upwards of 40 cases of measles during the voyage, the vessel was placed in quarantine for ten days, and demurrage was incurred thereon for six days.

All arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants appear to have been carefully attended to.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 56 married couples, 100 children, 109 single men, and 60 single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of £93 paid by friends in this Colony, a further sum of £544 was paid direct to the Agent General in London, making a total of £637.

4. The abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred three births and four deaths.

On the examination at the Depôt of the single women, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied, both as to the sufficient quantity and as to the good quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

Great complaints were, however, made by almost all the single women as to the improper conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent towards themselves.

The Board of Immigration was therefore summoned for the purpose of investigating into the several charges. Eight Special Board Meetings were held between the 17th November and the 8th December. A full and separate report thereon is herewith annexed.

5.

94.  
£12 2s. 6d.

English .... 242  
Irish ..... 114  
Scotch .... 10  
American & } 9  
Canadian }  
Other Coun- }  
tries ..... 6

£93  
£544  
£637

381

5. The greater number of the single women were claimed by their friends immediately after arrival at the Depôt, leaving only sixteen who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these obtained wages at an average of £23 17s. per annum.

16  
£23 17s.

6. Free passes by railway and by steamer, together with the usual order providing each individual with board and lodging for two days and two nights, were issued to all who desired to proceed into the country districts; there were thus assisted 22 married couples with their 54 children, 64 single men, and 20 single women.

I continue almost daily to receive applications from the country, both for tradesmen and for labourers. Men—especially able-bodied men, and such as have been accustomed to work on the railroad—could immediately find work at very satisfactory wages.

7. The Special Report of the Board of Immigration, which is herewith annexed, deals with the gratuities payable to the Surgeon-Superintendent, to the Matron, and to the Master and officers of the ship.

8. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions, are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of £5 each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to each of the 11 ordinary constables the sum of £3; another man named Moss acted as constable during the voyage, but it is considered that he is not entitled to receive any gratuity, as whilst on duty at the Quarantine Station he broke bounds and proceeded to Manly, where he was discovered in a state of intoxication.

£5  
£3

A gratuity of £2 is also recommended to be paid to each of the sub-matrons; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, a gratuity of £3 to the nurse appointed by himself.

£2  
£3

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that measles, diarrhoea, and bronchitis were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Star of India" arrived at Sydney 5th November, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Male, 2; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Frederick Mangles ... ..	13 months...	Bronchitis.
	Samuel Byron ... ..	27 years ...	Mitral disease.
	Chas. Peck ... ..	11 months...	Pneumonia and cerebral congestion.
	Anna Maria Mark ... ..	9 months ...	Cerebral congestion.

#### Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being mem- bers of families).	Single Males. (Not being mem- bers of families).	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	34	.....	45	* 16 engaged as domestic servants, at an average of £23 17s. 9d. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country... ..	3	.....	17	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ... ..	19	.....	47	
4. Received at the Depôt (including widows and children) ... ..	.....	71	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	*16	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	55	.....	

Government Immigration Office, Sydney,  
15 December, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

#### Report of the Board of Immigration.

Sir,

Immigration Office, 15 December, 1877.

The Board of Immigration having met, at the instance of the Agent for Immigration, for the purpose of investigating the very serious charges that had been made by the Matron and by the single women under her charge relative to the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent, proceeded to take evidence thereon.

2. The Board have held eight special meetings between the 17th November and the 8th instant, and have devoted much time and attention to the consideration of a subject of such grave importance, affecting the welfare of the emigrants, the interests of the Colony generally, and the rights, character, and position of the gentleman holding the very responsible position of Surgeon-Superintendent.

At these meetings both the Surgeon-Superintendent and the Matron were present, and were permitted to examine and cross-examine the twenty-seven witnesses who gave evidence; and as is usual in proceedings of this kind, the statements were very conflicting.

3. A copy of the evidence is herewith annexed, and the Board invite special attention to that given by the Matron, Mrs. Eagar, by the Chief Mate, Mr. Cruse, by Captain Holloway, and by Dr. Brady, the Surgeon-Superintendent; the evidence also of many of the single women is of much value, as it quotes the expressions made use of by the Surgeon-Superintendent when addressing the Matron and themselves.

4. The charges which were brought by the Matron and by the single women under her care are more particularly set forth in the two letters,—the one dated 25th October, and the other written after arrival at the Quarantine Station, copies of which are herewith annexed, marked Appendix A and Appendix E.

The Surgeon-Superintendent is therein charged with continued drunkenness, undue familiarity with a chosen few of the passengers, constant use of improper language, habitual swearing, and conduct unbecoming that of a person upon whom such grave responsibility rested, and in whom such implicit confidence was placed with regard to those under his charge.

5. In reference to the charge of drunkenness, notwithstanding the statement of the Captain and others that they never *saw* the Surgeon-Superintendent drunk, the Board are forced to the conclusion that, from the positive evidence given by witnesses whose statements the Board could not doubt, especially that given by the first mate, the Matron, and several of the single women, that on many occasions the Surgeon-Superintendent was under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Brady does not acknowledge that he was guilty of intemperance, and by his letter of 29th November, herewith annexed (see Appendix G), he positively denies that such was ever the case; but the fact of his endeavouring to excuse himself, as it were, by stating "I had concussion of the brain some years back, so I fancy a small quantity of spirits has an effect upon me," appears to the Board rather an admission than a contradiction of the accusation preferred against him.

6. As to the charge of using improper language, of constantly swearing when addressing himself either to the Matron or the single women, and of his ebullition of temper which often led him to commit acts which could not be justified, such for instance as breaking down the lattice-work of the water-closet for the purpose of obliging two women to leave it,—the evidence is clear, and to a considerable extent the charge is acknowledged to be true by Dr. Brady himself.

7. Independently however of these very serious charges of drunkenness and of habitual swearing, there are many other proofs of the total unfitness of Dr. Brady to have the charge of emigrants.

He has not attended to the rules and regulations which he is bound by his instructions to carry out.

He has neglected to keep a journal, in lieu of which Dr. Brady furnished rough notes (subsequently destroyed) to the schoolmaster, for the journal which he presented as his own; thus, as a daily account of transactions on board the ship, which should have been recorded by himself, the document written up by the schoolmaster is considered of no value.

He not only dispensed with the presence of the Matron when visiting the single women in hospital and in their own compartment, but according to an entry in the Matron's Journal, dated October 16th, it would appear that he actually prevented her from accompanying him.

He permitted the schoolmaster and others to be habitually among the single women on the poop; which part of the ship is by the Regulations strictly apportioned to the sole use of the single women, for the purpose of entirely separating them and cutting off all communication between them and the other immigrants.

He permitted such laxity of discipline to prevail as led to much undue intercourse between two of the officers and the single women; the second officer having acknowledged that on several occasions he sat on the poop with his arm round the waist of one of the single women to whom he now says that he is engaged to be married; and he also states that the third officer is engaged to be married to another of the single women.

He permitted when at the Quarantine Station a chosen few of the single women to proceed in two boats, manned by the sailors of the ship, for a row on the water; both he and the Captain being also in the boats.

Moreover, he showed himself so incompetent for the discharge of his duties as Surgeon-Superintendent that Captain Holloway stated he was obliged to take upon himself the function of giving directions for the conduct and management of the single women.

The Orders in Council and the instructions given to the Surgeon-Superintendent prescribing his duties and regulating his conduct in relation to passengers of all classes, which are now in force, have been adopted after much experience, for the purpose not only of maintaining the health of the emigrants but for ensuring their moral welfare. These Orders and instructions the Surgeon-Superintendent appears almost utterly to have ignored. He was not only himself unduly familiar with the single women, but his neglect in enforcing the discipline which it was his duty to have carried out resulted, as previously mentioned, in such intimate friendships being formed by two of the officers of the ship as to lead to nominal marriage engagements with two of the single women.

8. Since Dr. Brady was entirely responsible for the care and good management of the emigrants, and has neglected to enforce the Orders in Council, and to carry out the instructions clearly laid down for his guidance, the strictest attention to which on the part of the Surgeon-Superintendent is absolutely necessary, the Board are of opinion that, as a warning to those who may in future have the charge of emigrants, that the neglect and gross misconduct in this instance should be seriously dealt with; therefore they recommend that, in lieu of £190 10s. gratuity which had Dr. Brady performed his duties satisfactorily he would have received, only one-half thereof, viz., £95 5s., should be paid to him; and further, that he should not receive the usual certificate entitling him to the sum of £60 on account of his return passage to England, and that the necessary instruction be given that he be not again appointed as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of emigrants to this Colony.

The Board would have declined to have recommended the payment of any gratuity to Dr. Brady, but as they believe he performed his purely medical duties efficiently, especially at a time when an infectious epidemic appeared amongst the emigrants, they trust that the Government will approve of the payment to him of the sum named.

9. During the investigation it has become apparent to the Board that the Master, Captain Holloway, did not fully realize the importance of enforcing the Rules and Regulations necessary to be strictly carried out under the Queen's Orders in Council.

In the event therefore of his being again employed as the master of a ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants, the Board would recommend that the Agent General should be invited to call the attention of Captain Holloway to the necessity of his complying and seeing that those under him comply *absolutely* with the Rules laid down for his guidance, breaches of which have been shown to have taken place on board this ship, although, as Captain Holloway asserts, without his knowledge.

10. A gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive is directed, under the letter of instructions from the Agent General, to be paid to the master and officers of the ship. The Board recommend that the usual gratuity of 1s. 6d. per head be paid to the master, and 1s. per head each to the first mate, and to the storekeeper who served out the provisions, but that the gratuity of sixpence per head which is usually paid to the second officer should be withheld, in consequence of his acknowledged misbehaviour towards the single women.

11. Dr. Brady's report of the Matron is unfavourable, and is supported by many entries made in his journal, from which he has largely quoted in his evidence. It must, however, be borne in mind that this journal, although called the "Journal of the Surgeon-Superintendent," was written, as before stated, by the schoolmaster (between whom and the Matron, as the evidence proves, there was a very decided ill-feeling); the Board can therefore place little confidence in the entries therein made; and as the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent towards Mrs. Eagar was such as to materially tend to lower her in the estimation of the single women, and thus deprive her of all authority, the Board do not attach any blame to the Matron on account of the want of discipline and irregularities which occurred on board the ship; and bearing in mind the efficient manner in which her duties were performed in her previous voyage to this Colony, and the grateful manner in which nearly every one of the single women spoke of the treatment they had received from Mrs. Eagar, it is recommended that the full gratuity of thirty-five pounds, for this her third voyage in charge of emigrants, should be paid to her; also that she should have the usual certificate entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England.

H. G. ALLEYNE.  
G. F. WISE.  
J. F. SHERIDAN.  
J. M. MARSH.  
THOS. O'REILLEY.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 19 December, 1877.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 5th instant, of the ship "Pericles" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 20th September, thus completing her voyage in seventy-six days. The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of fourteen pounds fourteen shillings per statute adult. I note that this charge is upwards of two pounds per head beyond the average contract price paid to other ships during the current year.

2. The "Pericles" arrived in port in a very cleanly condition. This vessel is remarkably well adapted for the conveyance of emigrants.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-four married couples, one hundred and thirty-three children, one hundred and twenty-nine single men, and seventy-nine single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of the cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of one hundred and forty pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, a further sum of six hundred and ninety-seven pounds was paid direct to the Agent General in London, making a total of eight hundred and thirty-seven pounds.

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. During the voyage there occurred four births and nine deaths.

On examination of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

5. The single women were received at the Dépôt immediately on arrival. The greater number were claimed by their friends, the remainder (*only twenty*) were engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of twenty-three pounds seven shillings per annum.

6. A large number of immigrants (as noted in the margin) being desirous of proceeding into the country districts, were provided with free passes by railway and by steamer; of this number, three married couples and fifteen single men were hired in Sydney previous to their departure. I am informed that of those who remained in Sydney, all, with very few exceptions, have found remunerative employment.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, James Smith, Esq., reports that every assistance was at all times most willingly afforded by both master and officers; it is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the emigrants landed alive should be thus distributed, namely:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence per head; to the first mate, one shilling per head; to the second mate, six-pence per head; to the storekeeper, eight-pence; and to the third mate who assisted the storekeeper in the discharge of his duties, the sum of four-pence per head.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, James Smith, Esq., appears to have given complete satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; it is therefore recommended that, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent General, he should be paid at the rate of twelve shillings per head for this his third voyage in charge of emigrants, and that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the sum of sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. Dr. Smith reports that the Matron, Miss Cullen, performed her duties "zealously and most efficiently"; she is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity, as per letter of instructions, of forty pounds; also, to receive the usual certificate for the payment to her of the sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage to England.

I am desired by the Board of Immigration to recommend that a further gratuity of five pounds be paid to Miss Cullen, in consideration of the very successful manner in which for several years she has discharged her duties as Matron.

On the present voyage she had seventy-nine single women under her immediate supervision, and the Surgeon reports "I cannot speak too highly of her."

10. Further gratuities, as recommended by the Surgeon-Superintendent, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, the cook, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the hospital assistant, the twelve ordinary constables, the baker, and the cook's

76  
£14 14s.  
£2

English	....	340
Scotch	....	39
Irish	....	104
American & Canadian	..	4
Other Countries	....	2
		489

£140  
£697  
£837

20  
£23 7s.

50 married couples, 102 children, 1 single woman, 77 single men.

1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.  
8d.  
4d.

12s.  
£60

£40  
£30

£5

cook's assistant, the sum of three pounds each; to the two sub-matrons, the sum of two pounds each; and to the nurse specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of three pounds.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "the principal diseases which occurred on board were scarlet fever and tubercular disease."

I have, &c.,  
G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Pericles" arrived at Sydney, 5 December, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Males, 4.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Walter Aitkin ... ..	1 year	Tubercular meningitis.
	Matilda Wall ... ..	Infant	Pneumonia.
	Daniel M'Kernon ... ..	Do.	Died from capillary bronchitis while suffering from chronic hydrocephalus.
	Dora Adams ... ..	1 year	Tubercular meningitis.
	Jessie Mansell ... ..	Do.	Tabes mesenterica.
	Sarah Cooke ... ..	Do.	Tubercular peritonitis.
	Richard Munro ... ..	Infant	Pulmonary collapse induced by bronchitis.
	William Caseney ... ..	Do.	Acute tuberculosis.
	Pericles Cooke ... ..	Do.	Prematurely born, died one hour and half after birth.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	24	.....	52	* 20 engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of £23 7s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country... ..	3	1	15	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ... ..	47	.....	62	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	84	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt... ..	.....	*20	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	64	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 19 December, 1877.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 24 January, 1878.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the arrival on the 30th ultimo of the ship "Trevelyan" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 4th October, thus completing the voyage in 87 days.

The vessel was, however, detained in quarantine until the 8th instant, in consequence of there having been several cases of scarlatina during the voyage; it was therefore requisite to detain the vessel, and demurrage was charged for three days beyond the seven lay days allowed as per charterparty.

The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of fourteen pounds two shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Trevelyan" is an iron ship, and is well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. She arrived in port in good order and in a very cleanly condition; the arrangements for comfort and accommodation of the immigrants was satisfactory. The Surgeon-Superintendent however reports that he considers "the issuing store room should be on deck, as the presence of between thirty and forty mess constables in the married people's compartment while waiting for stores was very inconvenient, and added another serious obstacle in the way of keeping their place clean." He further says—"It is obviously desirable that the Matron's cabin should be placed within the compartment of the single women, otherwise she is unable during the night to supervise those under her charge."

A similar objection was taken to the position of the cabin assigned to the Matron of the ship "Nineveh,"—see my report thereon, dated October 4th, 1877.

3. The immigrants by this ship consisted of sixty-seven married couples, one hundred and forty children, eighty-six single males, and forty-six single females. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the amount of sixty-five pounds deposited on their account by their friends in this Colony, a sum of five hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings was paid by those who obtained passages direct from the Agent General in London, making a total payment of six hundred and fifty two pounds ten shillings.

4. Annexed hereto is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one birth and eight deaths.

5.

283 English.  
87 Irish.  
18 Scotch.  
5 American &  
5 Canadian.  
13 other  
Countries.

406

£65

£587 10s.

£652 10s.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied both as to the good quality and as to the sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt immediately after the arrival of the ship from Quarantine Station, only eight of whom, however, were willing to engage as domestic servants; these were hired at an average rate of nine shillings per week—the remainder were taken by their friends.

A large number of the immigrants left the ship immediately on her arrival from quarantine, some to join their friends in Sydney, others were successful in obtaining immediate employment.

A total number of one hundred and ninety-four (children included) availed themselves of the free passes by railway and by steamers to convey them to various districts in the country, of whom twenty were single women proceeding to their friends, and of the remainder ten married couples and four single men had entered into engagements previous to their departure from Sydney.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Thomas D. Wilson, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, as per instructions from the Agent General, also the usual certificate authorizing the payment to him in London of sixty pounds on account of his return passage.

8. Dr. Wilson reports that he received every assistance from the master and officers of the ship, and recommends that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head should be thus distributed, namely:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence; to the third officer who served out the provisions, one shilling; to the man who assisted the third officer, three-pence; to the first mate, nine-pence; and to the second mate, six-pence per head on the immigrants.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Mrs. Borgnis, that "she discharged her duties with zeal; a want of discretion, I think, at first, but showed herself willing to improve." She is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the promised gratuity, as per letter of instruction from the Agent General, of thirty-five pounds; also to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

10. Other gratuities were promised and are recommended to be paid, as follows, viz.:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and the eleven ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to the two sub-matrons, the sum of two pounds each; also two pounds to the nurse appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that during the voyage there "prevailed scarlatina, and most of the infantile diseases connected with teething, &c.;" also "a few cases of diarrhoea, bronchitis, &c., &c."

I have, &c.,

G. F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Trevelyan" arrived at Sydney, 30 December, 1877.

No. of Births on board:—Male, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Wm. Edward Davis ... ..	6 months ...	Bronchitis.
	Edith Lewis ... ..	8 " ...	Teething.
	Alfred J. Johns ... ..	18 " ...	Diarrhoea while teething.
	Mary Findlay ... ..	2 yrs. 2 mns.	Tabes mesenterica.
	Stella Hulbert ... ..	9 years ...	Meningitis.
	Eva Smith ... ..	10 months...	Bronchitis.
	Albert Barnes ... ..	18 " ...	Teething.
	Jessie Lancaster ... ..	7 " ...	Stomatitis while teething.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	35	.....	41	*8 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of £23 16s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	10	.....	4	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ...	22	.....	41	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children...	.....	47	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt...	.....	*8	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ...	.....	39	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 24 January, 1878.

G. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 January, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 15th instant, of the ship "Peterborough," with immigrants. This vessel left Plymouth on the 31st October last, thus completing the voyage in seventy-six days.

The contract price, as per charterparty, is at the rate of fourteen pounds five shillings per statute adult.

2. This vessel arrived in port in a very cleanly condition. She has good height 'tween decks, and excellent accommodation, and is in every way well suited for the conveyance of immigrants.

3. The immigrants consisted of seventy-five married couples, one hundred and twenty-seven children, one hundred and twenty-six single men, and sixty-five single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of eighty-two pounds deposited by their friends in this Colony, a further sum amounting to seven hundred and thirty-three pounds was paid to the Agent General by the immigrants themselves in London, making a total of eight hundred and fifteen pounds.

4. During the voyage there occurred four births and four deaths. Annexed hereto is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

5. On examination by the Board of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, excepting only that a general complaint was made relative to the mattresses, &c., which were found to be "very hard and miserably uncomfortable"; this bedding certainly did not appear to be of the same quality as that usually found in other ships with immigrants.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt. A larger number than usual were willing to remain until the hiring, which was fixed for the third day after arrival, when twenty-four were immediately engaged as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £25 4s. per annum.

7. A large number of the immigrants availed themselves of the privilege of proceeding into the country districts. Two hundred and thirty-three immigrants, including sixty-seven children, were thus forwarded to twenty-one different localities by steamers and by railway; of these, twelve married couples and seventeen single men were engaged by employers or their agents previous to their departure from Sydney.

Farm and other labourers and miners can readily obtain employment in the country, but engineers, boiler-makers, &c., are unable to find occupation in Sydney in their particular trades, and therefore are obliged to accept any employment that is offered to them.

Blacksmiths, carpenters, and other similar working tradesmen, are eagerly sought for, and obtain a good rate of wages.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, John W. Littler, Esq., appears generally to have given satisfaction in the performance of his duties. As, however, one of the married women made a serious complaint against Dr. Littler for having made use of "very improper and obscene language" towards herself, the Board investigated the charge. The doctor, to some extent, acknowledged the truth of Mrs. Scott's charge in his letter (copy of which is herewith annexed). He however denied that he was in the habit of addressing the immigrants other than in a proper manner.

Although, in the opinion of the Board, there are not sufficient grounds in connection with the accusation made to recommend that any fine should be inflicted, nor that any deduction should be made from the emoluments payable to the Surgeon-Superintendent in accordance with the letter of instructions, yet the Board could not fail to notice the very intemperate manner in which Dr. Littler addressed himself not only to the immigrants but also to the members of the Board; they therefore do not feel themselves justified in recommending that Dr. Littler should again be employed in charge of emigrants to this Colony, and request that a notification to that effect be specially made to the Agent General.

The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that every assistance was afforded to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive should be thus disposed of:—To the master of the ship, one shilling and sixpence; to the first mate and to the officer who served out the provisions, each one shilling, and sixpence per head to the second mate.

9. Of the Matron, Miss Bant, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports "I have a high opinion of the Matron, who performed her duties in an admirable manner"; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of forty pounds, also the certificate authorizing the payment to her of the sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage to England.

10. The other gratuities payable, as per letter of instructions, and now recommended, are as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker, the cook's assistant, the hospital assistant, and to the twelve ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; two pounds to each one of the two sub-matrons, and two pounds to the nurse specially appointed by the Surgeon-Superintendent.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the condition and general state of health of the immigrants on arrival was healthy, and that during the voyage there had been scarcely any sickness.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## Dr. Littler to The Chairman, Board of Immigration.

Sir,

Ship "Peterborough." Port Jackson, 21 January, 1878.

I have the honor, as requested, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, to state in writing my unqualified denial of the sole charge brought against me by Mrs. Scott, one of the married immigrants brought by "Peterborough." That which did occur upon the single occasion was that on the 23rd December last, Mrs. Scott came aft about five minutes to 3 o'clock, and asked to see me; my assistant told her I was on the poop, when she came up the companion to the poop, and seeing me, requested

76  
£14 5s.

English	348
Irish	99
Scottish	10
American and Canadian	3
Other Countries	8
	468

£82  
£733  
£815

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

£40  
£30

£5  
£3

requested my attention to her child ; I followed her down to the dispensary on the main deck, and said to her—" Why the devil didn't you bring the child to me before ?" She made a saucy answer, something to the effect that she would come when she liked ; I told her not to be cheeky, and she answered " Don't be cheeky to me," whereupon I examined the child, made the medicine myself, and gave it to my assistant to give to her.

I have, &c.,

JOHN W. LITTLER,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

Ship " Peterborough" arrived at Sydney, 15th January, 1878.

No. of Births on board :—Males, 2 ; females, 2.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Henry N. Nicholas ... ..	2 months ...	Congestion of lungs.
2	Tom Bowes ... ..	11 ,, ...	Teething and diarrhoea.
3	Edwd. J. Hocking ... ..	1 year ...	Acute hydrocephalus.
4	Florence Thucker ... ..	1 ,, ...	Mesenteric disease.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney	30	.....	68	*23 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of £25 4s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	12	.....	17	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steamboat ... ..	33	.....	41	
4. Received at the Depôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	69	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	*23	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	46	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 25th January, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1878.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ (1.) Copies of all Reports since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House, as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 25 September, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Tyburnia," of 948 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 12th November.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
275 and under 300 ... ..	16	0	0
300 " 325 ... ..	14	15	0
325 and upwards ... ..	14	5	0

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 17 November, 1877.

With reference to my letter of the 25th September, announcing the engagement of the "Tyburnia" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charterparty of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. Samuel Andrews, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, Mr. Chas. W. Davis, £5; the Matron, Miss Jane Chase, £40; sub-matrons, Mary M'Colville and Mary Ann Thomas, each £2; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus (if any), £5; the hospital assistant (if any) £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 23 November, 1877.

Referring to my despatch of the 25th September last (C.S., 323/77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Tyburnia," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th instant, with 369 emigrants on board, equal to 302½ statute adults, and to enclose alphabetical lists of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3. Certificate of Dr. Samuel Andrews of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

4. Return of the spare beds, bedding, and mess utensils placed on board the ship for hospital and other purposes.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 March, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 20th ultimo of the ship "Tyburnia," with immigrants, having sailed from Plymouth on the 20th November, thus completing her voyage in ninety-two days.

£14 15s.

The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of fourteen pounds fifteen shillings per statute adult.

2. The "Tyburnia" arrived in port in good order. The accommodation for the comfort of the immigrants appears to be well provided for, excepting that the lying-in hospital was immediately adjoining to the fever or general hospital; such close proximity should if practicable be avoided.

English .... 241  
Irish ..... 68  
Scotch ..... 49  
Other Coun-tries .... 4

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-eight married couples, less one husband died during the voyage, one hundred and nine children, one hundred and two single men, and thirty-six single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In part payment of their cost of passage, and in addition to the sum of sixty-seven pounds, paid by depositors in this Colony, a further payment of five hundred and seven pounds was paid in London by the immigrants themselves.

£67

£507

4. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed. There were seven deaths during the voyage, and one at the Quarantine Station; there was also one birth.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Dépôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

16  
£24 7s. 6d.

6. The single women were received at the Dépôt, the larger number were called for by their friends, leaving only sixteen for hire as domestic servants; these obtained wages at an average of twenty-four pounds seven shillings and six-pence per head.

Free passes by steamer and by railway were provided for all who desired to proceed into the country districts. A total of one hundred and eighty-six individuals were thus forwarded at their own request to twenty different localities; of these, eight married couples and seven single men were hired previous to their departure from Sydney.

186  
20  
8  
7

7.

7. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Samuel Andrews, Esq., appears to have performed his duties most satisfactorily, and is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants, also to receive the usual certificate granting him the sum of sixty pounds towards cost of his return passage to England.

10s.

£60

8. Dr. Andrews reports that every assistance was rendered to him by the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of four shillings per head should be thus distributed, viz. :—to the master, one shilling and six-pence per head; to the chief mate and to the officer who served out the provisions each one shilling, and to the second officer six-pence per head.

4s.

1s. 6d.

6d.

9. The Surgeon-Superintendent states that he was not furnished with any instructions for his guidance, and that therefore on many occasions he was obliged to refer for information to the Matron. As this was Dr. Andrews' first voyage in charge of immigrants, it was the more necessary that detailed instructions should have been handed to him, so that he might clearly understand the important and responsible nature of the duties imposed upon him.

The particular attention of the Agent General might be drawn to this matter, so that no Surgeon-Superintendent should be able to plead a want of knowledge of the Government Regulations, which must necessarily be so carefully and positively carried out during the outward voyage.

10. Of the Matron, Miss Chase, the Surgeon-Superintendent reports that "she discharged her duties with constant watchfulness and care for those whom she had in charge." She is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the promised gratuity of forty pounds; also to receive the usual certificate authorizing the payment to her in England of the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage.

£40

£30

11. Other gratuities which are recommended to be paid are as follows :—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and to the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the baker, the cook's assistant, the hospital assistant, and to the ten ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-matrons the sum of two pounds; and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of thirty shillings to the nurse whom he found it necessary to appoint.

£5

£3

£2

30s.

12. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that scarlet fever was the principal disease which occurred during the voyage; there were also many cases of diarrhoea amongst the children.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Tyburnia" arrived at Sydney, 20 February, 1878.

No. of Births on board :—Male, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Florence Coates ... ..	4 months...	Marasmus.
	Charles Tolly ... ..	26 years ...	Scarlet fever.
	Lilly Ellis ... ..	11 months ..	Convulsions.
	George Dews ... ..	1 year ...	Do. and general debility.
	Tom Harrison ... ..	8 months...	Marasmus.
	Margaret Paterson ... ..	1 year 11 months.	Scarlet fever and erysipelas.
	Florence Ramsden ... ..	1 year 3 months.	General debility and convulsions.
		In quarantine.	
	John Dumphy ... ..	6 months...	General debility.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney...	25	.....	53	*16 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £24 7s. 6d. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country ...	8	.....	7	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ... ..	24	.....	42	
4. Received at the Depôt (including widows and children) ... ..	.....	39	.....	
5. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	*16	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	23	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 21st March, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

The

## The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 18 October, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Lochee," of 1,728 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 26th November.

The rates are as follows:—

						£	s.	d.
275 and under	300	...	...	...	...	14	12	6
300	" 325	...	...	...	...	14	5	0
325	" 350	...	...	...	...	13	17	6
350	" 400	...	...	...	...	13	13	0
400 and over	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	0

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

## The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 29 November, 1877.

With reference to my letter of the 18th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Lochee" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent (Mr. Harrison), second voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate, or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive—to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster (Mr. Robert Brodie), £5; the Matron (Miss Jones), £35; sub-matrons (Ann Tateham and Margaret M'Loughlin), each £2; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus (if any), £5; the hospital assistant (if any), £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

## The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 13 December, 1877.

Referring to my despatch of the 18th October last (C.S. 329-77), reporting the chartering of the ship "Lochee," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 30th ultimo with 399 emigrants on board, equal to 346½ statute adults; and to enclose alphabetical lists of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.

3. Certificate of Dr. Thos. Harrison of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.

4. Return of the spare beds, bedding, and mess utensils placed on board the ship for hospital and other purposes.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM FORSTER.

RETURN of one person over fifty years of age who was allowed to proceed by the ship "Lochee," for the reason stated against his name.

Name.	Amount paid.	Remarks why allowed to proceed.
Ainsworth, Jas., aged 55	£ s. d. 15 0 0	Allowed to proceed on account of his family emigrating, and wishing to accompany them.

H. H. SPEED ANDREWS, R.N.

Office of the Agent General for New South Wales,  
3, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.,  
13 December, 1877.

1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 April, 1878.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports since 1875 to date, from the Agent General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House, as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 18 October, 1877.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Northbrook," of 1,820 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on Monday, the 17th December.

The rates are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
275 and under 300 ... ..	14	12	6
300 " " 325 ... ..	14	5	0
325 " " 350 ... ..	13	17	6
350 and above ... ..	13	13	0

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

(Dispatch of ship.)

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, 20 December, 1877.

With reference to my letter of the 18th October, announcing the engagement of the "Northbrook" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charterparty of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. Ernest F. Cooper, second voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the third mate or person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-Superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the Matron, Miss Frances Matley, £40; sub-matrons, Sarah Quigley and Margaret Lewis, each £2; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus (if any), £5; the hospital assistant (if any), £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., 3 January, 1878.

Referring to my despatch of the 18th October last (C.S. 329/77) reporting the chartering of the ship "Northbrook," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th ultimo, with 370 emigrants on board, equal to 321½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, occupations, and the amount received by the Emigration Officer for passage and bedding, and paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
2. Return of the emigrants embarked, distinguishing the nominations made in the Colony, general assisted, English, Scotch, and Irish.
3. Certificate of Dr. Ernest F. Cooper of his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, as well as of the medicine chest.
4. Return of the spare beds, bedding, and mess utensils, placed on board the ship for hospital and other purposes.

I have, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 3 April, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 10th ultimo of the ship "Northbrook," with immigrants, which vessel left Plymouth on the 20th December, thus completing the voyage in eighty days.

The contract price, as per charterparty, is at the rate of fourteen pounds five shillings per statute adult.

2. There having been much sickness during the voyage, the vessel was placed in quarantine by the Health Officer, and was not released therefrom until the 25th ultimo, thus causing a heavy charge for demurrage.

3. The "Northbrook" is a ship in every way well suited for the conveyance of immigrants, with its lofty 'tween decks and spacious main deck for the free use of the married people and single men, with an equally capacious poop for the sole use of the female immigrants.

The vessel arrived in port in a cleanly condition.

4. The immigrants by the "Northbrook" consisted of forty-nine married couples with their eighty-three children, one hundred and thirty-nine single men, and forty-seven single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin. In addition to the sum of sixty-nine pounds paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of six hundred and six pounds was paid to the Agent General in London, thus making a total of six hundred and seventy-five pounds contributed on account of and by the immigrants themselves towards cost of their passage.

English	232
Irish	104
Scotch	13
American & Canadian	12
Others	6
	<hr/>
	367

5. There occurred during the voyage four deaths, and one death after arrival at the Quarantine Station; and of births there was one during the voyage, and one at the Quarantine Station.

6. I regret that I have to note that one of the single women gave birth to a child on the fourth day after arrival. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that he was not aware that this girl expected to be confined. The attention of the Agent General might be drawn to this fact; her name is Bridget Haley, aged 20 years; she states, however, that she obtained her contract ticket from and emigrated under the name of Catherine Brien, Register No., 23,155.

7. I have also to report that a man named Thomas Robbins (Register No. of application, 22,672) was found to be of unsound mind on his arrival, necessitating his immediate removal to the Gladesville Asylum for Lunatics. Respecting this case the Surgeon-Superintendent has furnished me with the following statement:—

Sir,

Sydney, 1 April, 1878.

In reply to your request for information concerning the immigrant Robbins, who was removed under your directions on Saturday last from the ship "Northbrook" to Gladesville Asylum, I have to communicate the following history of the case:—About ten days since I was requested to see the man in question, it being stated to me that he was labouring under delusions, when I found him rational and quiet. A companion, named Taylor, noticed that Robbins became rather strange in his conversation about a week before the ship came into port, but states that at that time he did not attach sufficient importance to the matter to direct my attention to it. Last week it was evident that Robbins' condition had changed for the worse; he appeared abstracted in manner, failed to make simple arithmetical calculations, muttered to himself, and when asked what he was thinking about asserted that a fellow-immigrant was going to kill him; this became a fixed idea. During the days intervening before his removal, Robbins grew more troublesome and obstinate until, as the result of the inquiry ordered by Dr. Alleyne, when the above-mentioned facts were elicited, the patient was landed and sent to the Asylum. The man is not, however, altogether divested of reason, since he is, in his way, capable of giving rational answers to many of the queries addressed to him. It is well to add that he has a sister in a neighbouring Colony who might be enabled to furnish the family history, and to whom at all events it would be desirable to communicate her brother's infirmity of mind.

I have, &c.,

ERNEST F. COOPER,

Late Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship "Northbrook."

To G. F. Wise, Esq.,  
Agent for Immigration, Sydney.

8. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people, and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Dépôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

Annexed herewith is an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

9. The single women were received at the Dépôt, the greater number were at once discharged to their friends, leaving only thirteen who were willing to engage as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average of twenty-two pounds thirteen shillings per annum.

£22 13s.

10. A large number of the immigrants, namely one hundred and ninety-six individuals, availed themselves of the free passes by railway and by steamer, and were forwarded at their own request to thirty-three different localities in the country districts,—these consisted of twenty-nine married couples with their fifty children, four single women, and eighty-four single men; of this number, eight married couples and thirteen single men were engaged by employers or their agents, previous to their departure from Sydney.

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Ernest F. Cooper, Esq., appears to have given satisfaction in the performance of his duties; he is therefore entitled to receive his gratuity, as per letter of instructions, of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, also to receive the usual certificate for the payment to him of the further sum of sixty pounds towards cost of his return passage to England.

10s.  
£60

It appeared however to the Board of Immigration that Dr. Cooper had not displayed during his late voyage that energy and decision of character which is necessary to qualify a man for an efficient Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of emigrants, and the want of which qualities may, in times of difficulty on board ship during a long voyage, be the cause of much mischief.

12. During the time that the ship was detained after the expiration of the lay days, Dr. Cooper was of course in continued charge of the immigrants, he has therefore submitted a claim of eleven pounds eleven shillings, at twenty-one shillings per day, for the eleven days he was so detained. It is recommended that such claim be paid, in accordance with the precedent already established, under the authority of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, by letter dated 31st August, 1875.

£11 11s.  
21s.

13. Dr. Cooper reports that every assistance was afforded to him by the master and officers of the ship; at his suggestion it is therefore recommended that the usual gratuity of four shillings per head should be thus apportioned:—namely, one shilling and six-pence per head to the master; one shilling per head to the chief mate; six-pence per head to the second mate; nine-pence per head to the storekeeper who served out the provisions, and three-pence per head to his assistant.

4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.  
9d.  
3d.

14. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Frances Matley, that "she efficiently discharged her duties"; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of forty pounds be paid to her, also that she should receive the usual certificate entitling her to receive in England a further sum of thirty pounds towards cost of her return passage.

£40  
£30

15. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions, are recommended to be paid as follows, viz.:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and the eleven ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-matrons the sum of two pounds; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of thirty shillings each

£5  
£3  
£2  
30s.

each to the two nurses he found it necessary to appoint, also a gratuity of one pound to the man who for a short time was placed in charge of the lunatic man named Robbins.

16. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that measles and diarrhœa were the diseases which principally prevailed during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Northbrook" arrived at Sydney, 10 March, 1878.

Number of Births on board—male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Maurice Keppel ... ..	1 year ...	Diarrhœa complicated with measles.
	William Keppel ... ..	2 years ...	Ditto ditto.
	Frank Crowther ... ..	6 months...	Debility and diarrhœa.
	Henry Etherington ... ..	1 year ...	Diarrhœa complicated with measles.
	In quarantine.		
	William Brodie ... ..	2 years ...	Bronchitis occurring as a complication of measles.

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families.)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney ...	20	.....	55	*13 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £22 13s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	8	.....	13	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ... ..	21	.....	71	
4. Received at the Dépôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	51	.....	
5. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	.....	*13	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	38	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 3 April, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR, RESPECTING SHIP "LOCHEE," AND THE DISPOSAL OF THE IMMIGRANTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1878.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1878.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 24th ultimo, of the ship "Lochee" with immigrants, this vessel having left Plymouth on the 30th November, thus completing the voyage in eighty-six days. The contract price as per charterparty is at the rate of thirteen pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence per statute adult.

86  
£13 17s. 6d.

2. In consequence of there having been upwards of fifty cases of measles during the voyage, and six deaths, the vessel was on arrival placed in quarantine, and was not released therefrom until the 6th instant; thus a charge for demurrage for several days was incurred for detention of the ship.

3. The "Lochee" arrived in port in very excellent condition. This vessel is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants, having a good height 'tween decks; her accommodations also are good in every respect.

95  
88  
155  
57

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of forty-eight married couples, less one wife who died on the voyage, eighty-eight children, one hundred and fifty-five single men, and fifty-seven single women. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

395

In addition to the sum of one hundred and seventy pounds deposited by friends in this Colony, a further sum of five hundred and fourteen pounds was paid to the Agent General in London by the immigrants, thus making a total payment towards their cost of passage, &c., of six hundred and eighty-four pounds.

English ..... 247  
Irish ..... 115  
Scotch ..... 15  
American and  
Canadian.. 10  
Foreigners.. 8

5. During the voyage there occurred two births and six deaths, and during the period of the ship's detention in quarantine one of the single women gave birth to twins, one of which died when six days old and the other died at the end of a fortnight.

395

£514  
£684

6. The attention of the Agent General might be drawn to the fact that two of the single women by this ship were confined immediately after arrival, viz.:—Margaret Ross (register No. of application, 19,877), and Emma Tuffs (No. 21,700).

7. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the married people and of the single men on board the ship, and of the single women at the Depôt, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage. An abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants is herewith annexed.

8. The single women were as usual received at the Depôt immediately after the arrival of the ship from quarantine; the larger number were at once passed out to their friends (the depositors), leaving nineteen who were readily hired on the second day after arrival, at an average rate of wages of twenty-five pounds nineteen shillings per annum.

19  
£25 19s.

9. A large number, viz., one hundred and thirty-seven of the immigrants availed themselves of the privilege of proceeding by steamer and by railway.

137

These were forwarded at their own request to twenty-five different localities; seven of the married couples and eighteen of the single men obtained employment previous to their departure from Sydney, and many others were equally successful in Sydney.

25  
18

10. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Thomas Harrison, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his very arduous duties, having upwards of fifty cases of measles, besides other complaints under his charge, his treatment of all which was most successful. He is therefore recommended as entitled to receive the sum of ten shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, also to receive the usual certificate valued at sixty pounds towards the cost of his return passage to England.

10s.  
£60

11. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports of the Matron, Miss Mary Jones, "I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which her duties were discharged"; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of thirty-five pounds; also, the usual certificate, valued at thirty pounds, payable in England, towards cost of her return passage.

£35  
£30

12. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent General, are recommended for payment, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, the cook, the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, and the water-closet constable, the sum of five pounds each; to the cook's assistant, the baker, the hospital assistant, and to the twelve ordinary constables, the sum of three pounds each; to each of the two sub-

£5  
£3

matrons,

£2 matrons, two pounds each; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, the sum of  
£2 two pounds each to the two nurses who, on account of the large amount of sickness, he found it necessary to appoint.

4s. 13. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that he received every assistance from the master and  
1s. 6d. officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the sum of four shillings per head on the immigrants  
1s. should be thus apportioned:—To the master, one shilling and sixpence; to the chief mate and to the  
6d. officer who served out the provisions, one shilling each; and to the second officer, sixpence per head.

14. The Surgeon-Superintendent reports that the epidemic of measles was the principal disease during the voyage, of which there were fifty-two cases.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Lochee" arrived at Sydney, 24 February, 1878.

Number of Births on board—male, 1; female, 1.

" in quarantine, 2.

Nominal list of Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
	Florence Paul ... ..	5 months...	Pneumonia.
	Edward Arthur ... ..	2 years ...	Measles and convulsions.
	Stephen Winter ... ..	1 year ...	Measles and bronchitis.
	Onesimus Handford ... ..	2½ years ...	Hydrocephalus.
	John J. Smith ... ..	1 year ...	Measles and enteritis.
	Anne Winter ... ..	26 years ...	Diarrhœa and pneumonia.
In quarantine.			
	{ — Ross (born in quarantine) ...	6 days ...	

Disposal of the immigrants.

How disposed of.	Families.	Single Females. (Not being members of families)	Single Males. (Not being members of families.)	Remarks.
1. Left to join their friends, or to hire on their own account in Sydney...	34	.....	83	*19 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of £25 10s. per annum.
2. Hired and left under engagement to proceed into the country...	7	.....	18	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and steam-boat ... ..	7	.....	54	
4. Received at the Dépôt, including widows and children ... ..	.....	65	.....	
5. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	.....	*19	.....	
6. Left to join their friends ... ..	.....	46	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 18 March, 1878.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRANT SHIP "STAR OF INDIA."**

(PAPERS IN REFERENCE TO CONDUCT OF SURGEON-SUPERINTENDENT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1878.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 31st January, 1878, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All Papers connected with the recent Inquiry in reference to the  
“ misconduct of Owen Cornelius Brady, Surgeon-Superintendent of the  
“ Immigrant ship ‘Star of India.’ ”

(*Mr. Coonan.*)

**SCHEDULE.**

NO.	PAGE.
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2. The Colonial Secretary to the Agent General. 20 December, 1877.....	3
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## IMMIGRANT SHIP "STAR OF INDIA."

### No. 1.

Report of the Board of Immigration relative to the very serious complaints made by the single women Immigrants per ship "Star of India," also by the Matron, as to the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent.

Sir,

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 December, 1877.

The Board of Immigration having met at the instance of the Agent for Immigration, for the purpose of investigating the very serious charges that had been made by the Matron and by the single women under her charge, relative to the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent, proceeded to take evidence thereon.

2. The Board have held eight special meetings between the 17th November and the 8th instant, and have devoted much time and attention to the consideration of a subject of such grave importance affecting the welfare of the emigrants, the interests of the Colony generally, and the rights, character, and position of the gentleman holding the very responsible position of Surgeon-Superintendent.

At these meetings both the Surgeon-Superintendent and the Matron were present, and were permitted to examine and cross-examine the twenty-seven witnesses who gave evidence, and as is usual in proceedings of this kind the statements were very conflicting.

3. A copy of the evidence is herewith annexed. The Board invite special attention to that given by the Matron, Mrs. Egar, by the chief mate, Mr. Crinsi, by Capt. Holloway, and by Dr. Brady, the Surgeon-Superintendent. The evidence also of many of the single women is of much value as it quotes the expressions made use of by the Surgeon-Superintendent when addressing the Matron and themselves.

4. The charges, which were brought by the Matron and by the single women under her care, are more particularly set forth in the two letters, the one dated 25th October and the other written after arrival at the Quarantine Station, copies of which are herewith annexed, marked Appendix A and Appendix E.

The Surgeon-Superintendent is therein charged with continued drunkenness, undue familiarity with a chosen few of the passengers, constant use of improper language, habitual swearing, and conduct unbecoming that of a person upon whom such grave responsibility rested and in whom such implicit confidence was placed with regard to those under his charge.

5. In reference to the charge of drunkenness, notwithstanding the statement of the Captain and others that they never *saw* the Surgeon-Superintendent drunk, the Board are forced to the conclusion, from the positive evidence given by witnesses, whose statement the Board could not doubt, especially that given by the 1st Mate, the Matron, and several of the single women, that on many occasions the Surgeon-Superintendent was under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Brady does not acknowledge that he was guilty of intemperance, and by his letter of 29th November, herewith annexed (see Appendix G), he positively denies that such was ever the case; but the fact of his endeavouring to excuse himself, by stating, "I had concussion of the brain some years back, so I fancy a small quantity of spirits has an effect upon me," appears to the Board rather an admission than a contradiction of the accusation preferred against him.

6. As to the charges of using improper language, of constantly swearing when addressing himself either to the Matron or to the single women, and of his ebullitions of temper, which often led him to commit acts which could not be justified—such, for instance, as breaking down the lattice-work of the water-closet for the purpose of obliging two women to leave it—the evidence is clear, and, to a certain extent, the charges are acknowledged to be true by Dr. Brady himself.

7. Independently, however, of these very serious charges of drunkenness and of habitual swearing, there are many other proofs of the total unfitness of Dr. Brady to have the charge of emigrants. He has not attended to the Rules and Regulations, which he is bound by his instructions to carry out. He has neglected to keep a journal, in lieu of which Dr. Brady furnished rough notes (subsequently destroyed) to the schoolmaster for the journal, which he presented as his own; thus, as a daily account of transactions on board the ship, which should have been recorded by himself, the document written up by the schoolmaster is considered of no value. He not only dispensed with the presence of the Matron when visiting the single women in hospital and in their own compartment, but, according to an entry in the Matron's journal, dated October 16, it would appear that he actually prevented her from accompanying him. He permitted the schoolmaster and others to be habitually amongst the single women on the poop, which part of the ship is, by the Regulations, strictly apportioned to the sole use of the single women, for the purpose of entirely separating them and cutting off all communication between them and the other immigrants. He permitted such laxity of discipline to prevail as led to much undue familiarity between two of the officers and the single women, the second officer having acknowledged that on several occasions he sat on the poop with his arm round the waist of one of the single women, to whom he now says he is engaged to be married; and he also states that the third officer is engaged to be married to another of the single women. He permitted, when at the Quarantine Station, a chosen few of the single women to proceed in two boats, manned by the sailors of the ship, for a row on the water, both he and the captain being also in the boats. Moreover, he showed himself so incompetent for the discharge of his duties as Surgeon-Superintendent that Captain Holloway stated he was obliged to take upon himself the function of giving directions for the conduct and management of the single women. The Orders in Council, and the instructions given to the Surgeon-Superintendent, prescribing his duties and regulating his conduct in relation to passengers of all classes, which are now in force, have been adopted, after much experience, for the purpose not only of maintaining the health of the emigrants but for ensuring their moral welfare. These orders and instructions the Surgeon-Superintendent appears almost utterly to have ignored. He was not only himself unduly familiar with the single women, but his neglect in enforcing the discipline which it was his duty to have carried out resulted (as previously mentioned) in such intimate friendships being formed by two of the officers of the ship as to lead to nominal marriage engagements with two of the single women.

8. Since Dr. Brady was entirely responsible for the care and good management of the emigrants, and has neglected to enforce the Orders in Council, and to carry out the instructions clearly laid down for his guidance, the strictest attention to which, on the part of Surgeon-Superintendents, is absolutely necessary,—the Board are of opinion that, as a warning to those who may in future have the charge of emigrants, the neglect and gross misconduct in this instance should be severely dealt with; therefore they recommend that in lieu of one hundred and ninety pounds ten shillings gratuity, which had Dr. Brady performed his duties satisfactorily he would have received, only one-half thereof, viz., ninety-five pounds five shillings should be paid to him; and further, that he should not receive the usual certificate entitling him to the sum of sixty pounds on account of his return passage to England; and that the necessary instruction be given that he be not again appointed as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of emigrants to this Colony. £190 10s.  
£95 5s.  
£60.

The Board would have declined to have recommended the payment of any gratuity to Dr. Brady, but as they believe he performed his purely medical duties efficiently, especially at a time when an infectious epidemic appeared amongst the emigrants they trust that the Government will approve of the payment to him of the sum named.

9. During the investigation it has become apparent to the Board that the master, Capt. Holloway, did not fully realize the importance of enforcing the Rules and Regulations necessary to be strictly carried out under the Queen's Orders in Council.

In the event, therefore, of his being again employed as the master of a ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants, the Board would recommend that the Agent General should be invited to call the attention of Captain Holloway to the necessity of his complying, and seeing that those under him comply, *absolutely* with the rules laid down for his guidance, breaches of which have been shown to have taken place on board the ship, although as Capt. Holloway asserts, without his knowledge.

10. A gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive is directed under the letter of instructions from the Agent General, to be paid to the master and officers of the ship. The Board recommend that the usual gratuity of one shilling and sixpence per head be paid to the master, and one shilling per head each to the first mate, and to the storekeeper who served out the provisions, but that the gratuity of sixpence per head, which is usually paid to the second officer, should be withheld, in consequence of his acknowledged misbehaviour towards the single women. 4s.  
1s. 6d.  
1s.  
6d.

11. Dr. Brady's report of the Matron is unfavorable, and is supported by many entries made in his journal, from which he has largely quoted in his evidence; it must however be borne in mind that this journal, although called the journal of the Surgeon-Superintendent, was written (as before stated) by the schoolmaster (between whom and the Matron, as the evidence proves, there was a very decided ill-feeling). The Board can therefore place little confidence in the entries therein made, and as the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent towards Mrs. Egar was such as to materially tend to lower her in the estimation of the single women, and thus deprive her of all authority, the Board do not attach blame to the Matron on account of the want of discipline and irregularities which occurred on board the ship, and bearing in mind the efficient manner in which her duties were performed in her previous voyage to this colony, and the grateful manner in which nearly every one of the single women spoke of the treatment they had received from Mrs. Egar, it is recommended that the full gratuity of thirty-five pounds for this her third voyage in charge of emigrants should be paid to her; also, that she should have the usual certificate entitling her to receive the sum of thirty pounds towards the cost of her return passage to England. £35.  
£30.

H. G. ALLEYNE.  
GEORGE F. WISE.  
JOHN F. SHERIDAN, DEAN, V.G.  
J. MILBOURNE MARSH, W.P.M.  
THOMAS O'REILLY.

The Principal Under Secretary.

## No. 2.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, London.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1877.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Immigration Board, containing their report of an inquiry held by them regarding certain complaints made by the Matron and single women immigrants who arrived by the ship "Star of India" as to the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent, Dr. Owen C. Brady, I have the honor to inform you that I have approved of the recommendations therein set out. 15 Decr., 1877.

2. I have the honor to invite your particular attention to the following amongst the recommendations so approved, viz. :—

Paragraph 8. That Dr. Brady be not again appointed as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of emigrants to this Colony.

Paragraph 9. That Captain Holloway, in the event of his being again employed as master of a ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to this Colony, be admonished as to his duties.

I have, &c.,  
MICL. FITZPATRICK.

## No. 3.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Agent for Immigration.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 December, 1877.

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Immigration Board, dated the 15th instant, containing their report of the inquiry held by them regarding certain complaints made by the Matron and single women immigrants who arrived by the ship "Star of India" as to the conduct of the Surgeon-Superintendent, Dr. Owen C. Brady, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that he has approved of

of the recommendations therein set out, and that a copy of it will be forwarded to the Agent General in London, whose particular attention will be invited to the following amongst the recommendations so approved:—

Paragraph 8. That Dr. Brady be not again appointed as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of emigrants to this Colony.

Paragraph 9. That Captain Holloway, in the event of his being again employed as master of a ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to this Colony, be admonished as to his duties.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

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No. 4.

Messrs. Dunn & Oliver to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

152, King-street, Sydney, 8 January, 1878.

We have the honor to bring under your notice the result of an investigation held by the Board of Immigration, relative to the very serious charges which were brought against Mr. Brady, the Surgeon-Superintendent of the immigrant ship "Star of India," recommending that in lieu of £190 10s. gratuity, which had Mr. Brady's duties been satisfactorily performed, he would receive only a half thereof, viz., £95 5s.—that he be not again appointed as Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of immigrants to the Colony,—and that therefore the usual certificate, entitling Dr. Brady to receive the sum of £60 on account of his return passage to England, be not granted.

By the Board's communication of the 21st December last to our client we notice that it is therein stated "The Honorable the Colonial Secretary had approved of the above-mentioned recommendation of the Board of Immigration."

G. F. Wise, Esq., Agent for Immigration, in this letter states that he is authorized to pay our client the amount of £95 5s. on receipt of our client's acknowledgment in full.

We therefore first of all have to complain of the exceeding unfairness of keeping our client out of the said sum of £95 5s. unless he receives the same in full. He has made applications for the same under protest but has been refused it.

We have been instructed to state that we cannot for a moment think you would have approved of the recommendations of the Board had you been aware that during the investigation from time to time Members of the Board were absent and one only sat a few times.

We regret to have to complain against the recommendations of the Board on that ground.

That a gentleman should be condemned to such an extent upon evidence not upon oath and by persons not present to hear the statements of the witnesses and observe their demeanor to us seems un-British like.

We therefore desire that you will cause an investigation to be made into the whole matter, otherwise we shall deem it our duty to adopt such a course as we think fit in order to have justice done to Dr. Brady.

We have, &c.,

DUNN & OLIVER,  
Solicitors.

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No. 5.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Agent for Immigration.

THE Agent for Immigration may be requested to report as to absence of Members of the Board during investigation.—M.F., 11/1/78. Mr. Wise.—H.H., B.C., 11/1/78.

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No. 6.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

At commencement of the investigation the Board of Immigration consisted of four Members, namely, Dr. Alleyne, Rev. Dean Sheridan, G. F. Wise, and J. M. Marsh. At the 5th meeting the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, just previously appointed, took his seat as a member; he read over the evidence taken on the previous four days and continued his attendance during the following four days.

Mr. Marsh was unavoidably absent on the 5th day, on which day two witnesses, the Doctor and the Matron, previously examined, were recalled and gave further evidence, though not in any way differing from what they had already given; that evidence was subsequently read by Mr. Marsh. Mr. Marsh was otherwise present during the whole time of each meeting.

Dr. Alleyne and Rev. Dean Sheridan were both present at each one of the eight meetings, but on one or two occasions each of those gentlemen was absent for a very short period from the meeting, which continued its sitting in their temporary absence. I was present during the whole period of each meeting.  
Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 14 January, 1878. G. F. WISE.

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No. 7.

Messrs. Dunn & Oliver to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

152, King-street, Sydney, 15 January, 1878.

We are exceedingly astonished at not receiving an acknowledgment to our letter of the 3rd instant, relative to Dr. Brady and the recent investigation by the Board of Immigration, relative to alleged misconduct on his part as Surgeon-Superintendent of the emigrant ship "Star of India."

We have, &c.,

DUNN & OLIVER.

May be informed that their letter, dated 8th not 3rd instant, was received on the 9th and referred to the Agent for Immigration on the 11th, was received back on the evening of the 15th and replied to this day, so that no occasion appears to exist for the implied complaint contained in their letter, 16/1/78. Send the answer to original letter and put by.—M.F. It has been sent.—H.H. Put by.

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No. 8.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. Dunn &amp; Oliver.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 January, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, requesting that another investigation may be made into the charges which were brought against Mr. Brady, the Surgeon-Superintendent of the immigrant ship "Star of India," I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the decision already arrived at in the matter is to be sustained.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY HALLOLAN.

No. 9.

Messrs. Dunn &amp; Oliver to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

152, King-street, Sydney, 18 January, 1878.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Under Secretary of the 16th instant, stating that he had been directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform us that the decision already arrived at on the matter of Dr. Brady would be sustained. This letter we allege is no reply whatever to our communication, and we deem it our duty to express our extreme regret to the inattention given to the contents of our letter.

At our client's request we beg to state that neither money nor time shall be spared to show the baseness our client has been subjected to, and to expose the negligence and inability of your subordinates to answer a letter of plain language.

Yours truly,

DUNN &amp; OLIVER.

It appears to me that such a letter deserves neither record nor reply.—H.H., 19/1/78. Put by.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST—M. GUEST, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The following Petition, adopted at a Public Meeting of the Working Men's Defence Association at Hyde Park, in the City of Sydney, on the 28th ultimo,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners have heard with alarm and regret that the Government intend to expend seventy-five thousand pounds more for the purpose of Immigration, which your Petitioners most strenuously object to, for the following reasons :—

- 1stly. Because it savours of protection on behalf of the employers to spend the money to interfere with the labour market.
- 2ndly. No meetings have been held in favour of it, while many have been held against it, and public feeling is very much against it.
- 3dly. That instead of agricultural labourers and navvies being introduced, they have been simply distressed tradesmen.
- 4thly. That the state of the labour market in no way justifies the introduction of more people, the only result being to lower wages and raise rents already too high.

Your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will take these statements into your careful consideration, and grant the redress your Petitioners so respectfully seek.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,—

M. GUEST,  
Chairman.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in  
Parliament assembled.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORABLE HOUSE :—

That the Petition of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales humbly and respectfully sheweth :—

That your Petitioners convened a Public Meeting at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, February 11th, 1878, under the auspices of the Trades and Labour Council of New South Wales, in consequence of authentic returns as to the state of the labour market and reports from Societies not connected with our body, showing that a large number of their various trades and callings both skilled and unskilled are unable to find employment, and at which meeting the following resolutions were unanimously carried :—

- 1st. That in the opinion of this Meeting, the introduction of immigrants into the Colony at the public expense is opposed to sound policy, and begs to enter its protest against the placing of any sums of money upon the Estimates for the year 1878, for the purposes of Immigration.
- 2nd. That the foregoing resolution be embodied in a Petition to be presented to Parliament, and to be signed by the President of the Trades and Labour Council on behalf of the Meeting.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully beg that your Honorable House will take such action as will not inflict upon them the injustice of bringing into the market such a quantity of labour as will augment the numbers of the unemployed, and consequently add to the destitution that already exists amongst the working classes.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the above premises into its favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THOS. WHITE, President,  
Trades and Labour Council of N.S.W.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST, NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 February, 1878.*


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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Officers and Council of the New South Wales Political Reform League,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners, as the governing body of the above League, convened a monster meeting principally of working men in this city on Tuesday evening, February 12th, 1878, on Hyde Park, in order to discuss the present state of the labor market and obtain an expression of public opinion as to the proposed vote of £75,000 for the introduction of an indiscriminate body of Immigrants at the public expense.

That the meeting in question was attended by more than 3,000 persons, who without one dissentient voice passed the following resolutions :—

First.—That in the opinion of this meeting the introduction of Immigrants into this Colony at the public expense, more especially in the present state of the labor market, is opposed to sound policy and justice, and hereby enters its unanimous protest against the placing of the sum of £75,000 upon the Estimates of the year 1878 for this purpose.

Second.—That the foregoing resolution be embodied in a Petition for presentation to Parliament, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and by the Secretaries on behalf of the New South Wales Political Reform League.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will take such steps as will prevent the misery that must necessarily occur in introducing such a quantity of indiscriminate surplus labor into a market where there are hundreds already unable to obtain employment, and where there are few Public Works and none of them of sufficient magnitude to absorb our surplus labor and give employment.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into its most favorable consideration and grant them relief as in your wisdom you may deem necessary.

JAMES DOOLEY, Chairman.

(On behalf and for the meeting at Hyde Park.)

J. M. O'CONNELL,  
W. H. NEWTON NEWMAN, } Joint Secretaries.

(On behalf of the New South Wales Political Reform League.)

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST—M. GUEST, CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 February, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of a public meeting of the Working Men's Defence Association, held in Hyde Park on the 18th instant,—

RESPECTFULLY PRAYETH:—

That your Honorable House will unanimously eliminate and reject the item seventy-five thousand pounds for Immigration from the Appropriation Act when such Act comes before you for consideration, and that you will refuse to pass the Appropriation Bill if it contains the objectionable item, for the following reasons:—

1stly. Because the immigrants now arriving are a very undesirable class, consisting as they do of distressed tradesmen, tailors, shoemakers, weavers, and such like, instead of navvies, the only men who may be required for railways, the only employment which can be offered to the great unemployed of this country.

2ndly. Petitions have been presented to your Honorable House against Immigration at the public expense or the expense of the people. Public meetings have been held all over the city with the same object, while not one meeting has been held nor one petition has been held for presentation in favor of it, which indicates that public feeling, to which we all do pay some respect, is unmistakably against immigration.

Your Petitioners would humbly pray that your Honorable House, having taken the foregoing premises into your careful consideration, will grant the request they so earnestly make.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

M. GUEST, Chairman.



1877-8.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# LIVE STOCK.

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## REPORT

FROM

CHIEF INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1876.

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Presented to Parliament, by Command.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

---

1878.



## LIVE STOCK.

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

#### The Chief Inspector of Stock to The Secretary for Lands.

I HAVE the honor to submit for your consideration my Report on the Horses, Cattle, and Sheep in the Colony for the year ending 31st December, 1876; to which is appended a tabulated statement showing the increase and decrease of the stock in the several districts throughout the Colony during the year from 30th June, 1876, to 30th June, 1877, as estimated by the several Inspectors.

#### I.—HORSES.

##### 1. THE NUMBER.

By the Statistical Returns the number of horses in the Colony during the sixteen years previous to and including 1876 was as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 ... ..	251,497	1869 ... ..	280,818
1862 ... ..	233,220	1870 ... ..	280,304
1863 ... ..	273,389	1871 ... ..	337,597
1864 ... ..	262,554	1872 ... ..	304,100
1865 ... ..	284,567	1873 ... ..	328,408
1866 ... ..	282,587	1874 ... ..	334,462
1867 ... ..	278,437	1875 ... ..	357,696
1868 ... ..	280,201	1876 ... ..	366,703

This shows a slight increase in the number of horses in the Colony during 1876. From the Inspectors' reports it appears that in fourteen districts there was an increase, in seventeen a decrease, and in one the number was stationary.

##### 2. IMPROVEMENT.

With one exception the Inspectors report the horse stock as steadily improving; and as prices are rising we may expect that this improvement will continue. Thoroughbred blood and draught entires were introduced during the year into several districts.

##### 3. HORSES FIT FOR INDIAN MARKET.

The supply of horses fit for this market is reported as small; but this is only what was to be expected from the effects of the drought, from which many parts of the Colony have been suffering.

##### 4. IMPORTATION FROM ENGLAND.

There were very few importations from England during the year—only four draught and five thoroughbred horses.

##### 5. DISEASES.

There has been no disease among horses except a few cases of strangles. Some deaths have occurred from Darling Pea, and there have also been a few cases of ophthalmia.

##### 6. WILD HORSES.

These pests are fast disappearing. It is now only in a few districts in the northern portions of the Colony that they are to be met with in any numbers.

## II.—CATTLE.

## 1. NUMBER.

By the Statistical Register the returns of cattle in the Colony during the 16 years ending 31st December, 1876, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	2,271,923	1869	1,795,904
1862	2,620,383	1870	2,195,096
1863	2,032,522	1871	2,014,888
1864	1,924,119	1872	2,287,660
1865	1,961,905	1873	2,794,327
1866	1,771,809	1874	2,856,699
1867	1,728,427	1875	3,134,086
1868	1,761,411	1876	3,131,013

Showing a decrease of 3,073 in 1876 as compared with 1875. In eleven districts there was an increase, and twenty-three a decrease.

## 2. IMPROVEMENT.

In nineteen districts the cattle are reported as improving, and in fifteen they are said to be stationary. Comparatively few pedigree stock were introduced, as the season was very unfavourable. The drought has also in other ways checked the improvement which had steadily set in.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle and sheep from places outside the Australian Colonies being in force, the introduction of cattle by sea was confined to 32 head from Victoria, 30 from Tasmania, and 13 from South Australia.

## 3. DISEASES AND AILMENTS IN CATTLE.

*Pleuro-Pneumonia*.—Outbreaks of this disease occurred in eleven districts; but, as inoculation was in almost every case at once resorted to, the losses were but trifling.

*Ophthalmia*.—This ailment occurred in seven districts, but did little injury.

*Cumberland Disease* also showed itself in eight districts, but generally to a slight extent, and the losses were but few.

*Black-leg*.—There were odd cases in three districts.

## III.—SHEEP.

## 1. NUMBER.

The number of sheep in the Colony during the sixteen years ending 31st December, 1876, stand as follows:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861	6,119,169	1869	16,848,217
1862	6,550,896	1870	16,218,825
1863	7,169,126	1871	16,766,012
1864	9,089,463	1872	17,873,696
1865	9,650,106	1873	18,990,595
1866	11,644,593	1874	22,767,416
1867	15,066,377	1875	25,353,924
1868	16,000,000	1876	25,269,755

SHEEP.

SHEEP.

The following Tabulated Statement shows the number of Sheep returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions during 1876, with the increase and decrease for that year.

District.	No. of Sheep, 1875.	No. of Sheep, 1876.	Increase, 1876.	Decrease, 1876.	District.	No. of Sheep, 1875.	No. of Sheep, 1876.	Increase, 1876.	Decrease, 1876.
Albury	108,904	159,341	50,437	.....	Moama	83,896	79,057	.....	4,839
Armidale	459,952	526,593	66,641	.....	Molong	226,872	235,725	8,853	.....
Ashford	5,285	5,516	231	.....	Morangarell	.....	75,300	75,300	.....
Balranald	828,590	1,109,343	280,753	.....	Moulamein	67,112	.....	.....	67,112
Barraba	69,462	109,529	40,067	.....	Mudgee	118,212	122,503	4,291	.....
Bathurst	175,304	188,732	13,428	.....	Mulwala	107,626	101,673	.....	5,953
Berrima	12,190	11,674	.....	516	Murrumburrah	103,007	67,210	.....	35,797
Binalong	22,475	39,763	17,288	.....	Murrurundi	490,638	448,037	.....	42,601
Bingera	.....	110,657	110,657	.....	Muswellbrook	30,852	28,937	.....	1,915
Boggabri	.....	3,590	3,590	.....	Narrabri	362,367	396,913	34,546	.....
Bombala	248,790	243,810	.....	4,980	Nundle	15,898	11,236	.....	4,662
Bourke	900,532	784,567	.....	115,965	Oberon	5,439	6,348	909	.....
Braidwood	11,065	10,590	.....	475	Obley	81,991	99,122	17,131	.....
Brewarrina	287,876	297,084	9,208	.....	Orange	65,521	59,010	.....	6,511
Bundarra	139,270	158,804	19,534	.....	Parkes	94,451	111,206	16,755	.....
Burrowa	310,777	195,031	.....	115,746	Paterson	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Camden	.....	2,211	2,211	.....	Queanbeyan	230,156	204,603	.....	25,553
Campbelltown	760	700	.....	60	Rockley	53,273	61,634	8,361	.....
Cannonbar	199,400	182,958	.....	16,442	Rydal	5,615	2,626	.....	2,989
Carcoar	277,910	295,033	17,123	.....	Rylstone	109,107	110,415	1,308	.....
Cassilis	231,659	223,521	.....	8,138	Scone	144,126	167,296	23,170	.....
Collector	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	Singleton	55,291	59,942	4,651	.....
Coolah	63,912	173,459	109,547	.....	Sofala	7,775	13,856	6,081	.....
Cooma	551,146	567,405	16,259	.....	Stroud	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Coonabarabran	571,470	567,553	.....	3,917	Tamworth	393,094	325,823	.....	67,271
Coonamble	547,207	603,651	56,444	.....	Ten-mile Creek	365,499	359,049	.....	6,450
Cootamundry	64,067	89,265	25,198	.....	Tenterfield	89,809	101,891	12,082	.....
Corowa	204,236	297,971	93,735	.....	Tocumwal	204,017	239,409	35,392	.....
Cowra	248,292	305,421	57,129	.....	Trunkey Creek	28,914	35,745	6,831	.....
Crookwell	.....	9,905	9,905	.....	Tumbarumba	40,150	74,895	34,745	.....
Dandaloc	116,717	98,615	.....	18,102	Tumut	49,490	120,161	70,671	.....
Deniliquin	795,230	847,283	52,053	.....	Urana	632,836	528,030	.....	104,806
Dubbo	628,776	726,132	97,356	.....	Wagga Wagga	1,350,705	1,145,868	.....	204,837
Dungog	.....	550	550	.....	Walcha	239,002	251,388	12,386	.....
Eden	.....	938	938	.....	Walgett	254,166	217,486	.....	36,680
Euston	114,796	.....	.....	114,796	Wallabadah	2,153	600	.....	1,553
Forbes	738,002	769,330	31,328	.....	Warialda	765,127	637,314	.....	127,813
Glen Innes	255,941	291,826	35,885	.....	Warren	34,944	37,864	2,920	.....
Gongolgon	.....	70,389	70,389	.....	Wee Waa	.....	1,300	1,300	.....
Goulburn	168,429	158,040	.....	10,389	Wellington	215,803	203,400	.....	12,403
Grenfell	302,818	164,992	.....	137,826	Wentworth	502,690	518,513	15,823	.....
Gulgong	60,492	62,491	1,999	.....	Wilcannia	400,418	278,846	.....	121,572
Gundagai	247,506	259,199	11,693	.....	Windsor	.....	1,140	1,140	.....
Gunnedah	552,786	501,337	.....	51,449	Wollar	.....	1,400	1,400	.....
Gunning	146,877	121,659	.....	25,218	Wollombi	628	628	.....	.....
Hargraves	17,489	28,397	10,908	.....	Yass	207,573	230,741	23,168	.....
Hartley	2,580	4,367	17,887	.....	Young	508,152	439,526	.....	68,626
Hay	4,118,175	3,849,499	.....	268,676					
Hill End	28,470	23,388	.....	5,082					
Howlong	57,428	58,337	909	.....					
Inverell	221,038	223,724	2,686	.....	Add lots under 500	339,609	305,600	.....	34,009
Jereelderie	256,075	314,554	58,479	.....					
Liverpool	.....	700	700	.....	Grand Totals	25,353,924	25,269,755	1,801,259	1,885,428
Menindie	784,326	782,265	.....	2,061					
Merriwa	112,838	111,200	.....	1,638	Decrease for 1876	.....	.....	.....	84,169

## 2. IMPROVEMENT.

Our sheep, as a whole, were steadily improving, and greater care is every year being bestowed in the culling and classing of the flocks, and in the management of the stations; but the bad seasons from which they have recently suffered must, in some districts, seriously retard this improvement.

## 3. LAMBING.

The lambing, on the whole, was very much under an average one.

## 4. CLIP.

The clip also was below the average, and might be estimated at 4 lbs. in the grease, and 2 lbs. 6ozs. creek washed.

## 5. DISEASES AND AILMENTS.

*Scab*.—No scab has been seen among the sheep in this Colony since 1868.

*Catarrh*.—There has been no case of this disease in the Colony for the last five or six years, and it is believed to be finally eradicated.

*Foot-rot* has been comparatively rare.

*Fluke*.—Except in the very worst country, has not been known.

*Worms*.—This ailment was not reported as existing in any district.

*Cumberland Disease* was very little prevalent.

## 6. IMPORTED SHEEP.

The following Return gives the number of sheep introduced into the Colony by sea during the year 1876, the different breeds, where they were from, and the importers' names:—

Merino.	Lincoln.	Leicester.	Southdown.	Where from.	Importer or Consignees.
.....	.....	.....	6	Tasmania .....	Messrs. Francis & Lewis.
642	.....	.....	.....	Victoria .....	Messrs. Hay & Brown.
.....	120	.....	.....	" .....	W. W. Cox.
.....	204	.....	.....	" .....	W. Daubin.
.....	23	.....	.....	" .....	— Kennedy.
.....	45	.....	.....	" .....	H. Fisher.
100	.....	.....	.....	" .....	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.
.....	92	.....	.....	" .....	"
20	.....	.....	.....	Tasmania .....	H. Burbury.
.....	102	.....	.....	Victoria.....	Wilson, Rankin, & Co.
.....	.....	15	.....	Tasmania .....	— Green.
250	.....	.....	.....	Victoria.....	Maiden, Hill, & Clarke.
.....	100	.....	.....	" .....	W. Daubin.
.....	60	.....	.....	" .....	Maiden, Hill, & Clarke.
1	.....	.....	.....	South Australia ..	H. Austin.
70	.....	.....	.....	Victoria.....	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.
.....	15	.....	.....	" .....	E. Knox.
.....	203	.....	.....	" .....	W. S. Cox.
50	.....	.....	.....	Tasmania .....	David Taylor.
.....	113	.....	.....	Victoria.....	W. S. Cox.
3	.....	.....	.....	" .....	James Lee.
85	.....	.....	.....	" .....	Wallace Allen.
21	.....	.....	.....	" .....	Maiden, Hill, & Clarke.
10	.....	.....	.....	" .....	"
2	.....	.....	.....	" .....	Harrison, Jones, & Devlin.
1	.....	.....	.....	" .....	M'Donald, Smith, & Co.
.....	107	.....	.....	" .....	Maiden, Hill, & Clarke.
2	.....	.....	.....	Brisbane .....	T. F. Knox.
3	.....	.....	.....	Victoria.....	M'Donald, Smith, & Co.
1,260	1,184	15	6		

The above statement shows that the total number of sheep which passed through the Sydney Quarantine in 1876 was 2,465,—of which 1,260 were Merinos, 1,184 Lincolns, 15 Leicesters, and 6 Southdowns.

## IV.—INCREASE AND DECREASE OF STOCK.

THE following Tabulated Statement shows the Inspectors' Estimate of the Increase and Decrease of Stock in their respective Districts, from 30th June, 1876, to 30th June, 1877.

District.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albury .....	400	.....	.....	3,000	62,735	.....
Armidale .....	366	.....	4,200	.....	113,186	.....
Balranald .....	.....	253	.....	4,290	258,382	.....
Bathurst .....	6,500	.....	12,500	.....	21,987	.....
Bourke .....	630	.....	2,800	.....	50,125	.....
Braidwood .....	593	.....	5,025	.....	5,255	.....
Carcoar .....	.....	420	.....	250	69,447	.....
Cooma .....	.....	2,054	.....	17,441	12,812	.....
Coonabarabran .....	.....	512	.....	7,896	.....	97,050
Corowa .....	.....	1,025	.....	6,500	.....	441,500
Deniliquin .....	525	.....	.....	6,000	.....	40,495
Dubbo .....	.....	3,000	.....	70,000	.....	600,080
Eden .....	.....	440	.....	5,600	.....	14,900
Forbes .....	.....	3,800	.....	55,006	.....	423,533
Glen Innes .....	1,660	.....	10,000	.....	75,337	.....
Goulburn .....	.....	1,355	.....	11,330	.....	7,062
Grafton .....	.....	609	10,832	.....	.....	565
Gundagai .....	2,578	.....	.....	4,123	101,622	.....
Hay .....	.....	850	.....	14,230	.....	1,286,273
Maitland .....	160	.....	.....	4,000	3,250	.....
Menindie .....	94	.....	.....	3,370	.....	36,154
Merriwa .....	298	.....	1,400	.....	14,445	.....
Mudgee .....	4,644	.....	.....	3,583	42,807	.....
Narrabri .....	150	.....	18,600	.....	58,882	.....
Port Macquarie .....	.....	69	2,500	.....	606	.....
Singleton .....	500	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....
Sydney .....	628	.....	1,328	.....	3,219	.....
Tamworth .....	.....	1,000	.....	2,000	7,010	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	350	.....	12,000	.....	197,124
Warialda .....	.....	880	.....	17,931	.....	24,794
Wentworth .....	.....	35	450	.....	28,829	.....
Windsor .....	10,000	.....	3,600	.....	.....	490
Yass .....	.....	152	.....	5,000	.....	137,820
Young .....	.....	348	.....	13,045	3,043	.....
	29,726	17,152	73,235	276,595	942,979	3,307,840

## ABSTRACT.

Horses	{	Increase ... ..	29,726
		Decrease ... ..	17,152
		Increase ... ..	12,574
Cattle	{	Decrease ... ..	276,595
		Increase ... ..	73,235
		Decrease ... ..	203,360
Sheep	{	Decrease ... ..	3,307,840
		Increase ... ..	942,979
		Decrease ... ..	2,364,861

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock,  
15 November, 1877.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LIVE STOCK.

(INCREASE AND DECREASE IN SHEEP DURING 1877.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1878.*

THE following Tabulated Statement shows the number of Sheep in possession of Owners at 1st January last, as returned to the several Clerks of Petty Sessions up to 1 April, 1878, and the Increase and Decrease for the year 1877.

	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1877	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1878	Increase, 1 January, 1878.	Decrease, 1 January, 1878
Albury	159,341	156,289	.. .. .	3,052
Armidale	526,593	348,692	.. .. .	177,901
Ashford	5,516	9,264	3,748	.. .. .
Araluen	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Adelong	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Balanald	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Barraba	1,109,343	921,055	.. .. .	188,288
Ballina	109,529	118,402	8,873	.. .. .
Bathurst	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bega	188,732	184,066	.. .. .	4,666
Bellingher River	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bendemeer	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Berrima	.. .. .	37,580	37,580	.. .. .
Binda	11,674	13,047	1,973	.. .. .
Binalong	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bingera	39,763	37,216	.. .. .	2,547
Boggabri	110,657	91,592	.. .. .	19,065
Booligal	3,590	500	.. .. .	3,090
Bombala	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bourke	243,810	232,589	.. .. .	11,221
Braidwood	784,567	773,350	.. .. .	11,217
Brewarrina	10,590	6,770	.. .. .	3,820
Broughton Creek	297,084	399,894	102,810	.. .. .
Bulla Della	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bundarra	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Bungendore	158,804	129,444	.. .. .	29,360
Burrowa	.. .. .	750	750	.. .. .
Camden	195,931	229,572	34,541	.. .. .
Campbelltown	2,211	1,919	.. .. .	292
Canonbar	700	600	.. .. .	100
Carcoar	182,958	40,000	.. .. .	142,958
Cassilis	295,933	255,188	.. .. .	39,845
Cessnock	223,521	126,932	.. .. .	96,589
Collector	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Condobolin	5,000	11,800	6,800	.. .. .
Coolah	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cooma	173,459	59,000	.. .. .	114,459
Coonabarabran	567,405	603,811	36,406	.. .. .
Coonamble	567,553	314,731	.. .. .	252,822
Cooranbong	603,651	416,680	.. .. .	186,971
Cootamundry	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Corowa	89,265	94,833	5,568	.. .. .
Cowra	297,971	194,988	.. .. .	102,983
Crookwell	305,421	246,641	.. .. .	58,780
Cudgen	9,995	45,487	35,582	.. .. .
Clarence Town	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Dandaloo	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Devilquin	98,615	111,044	12,429	.. .. .
Denison	847,283	638,396	.. .. .	208,887
Drake	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
Dubbo	.. .. .	Nil	.. .. .	.. .. .
	726,132	340,743	.. .. .	385,389

	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1877	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1878	Increase, 1 January, 1878.	Decrease, 1 January, 1878.
Dungog .....	550	3,400	2,850	.....
Eden .....	938	550	.....	388
Euston .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Forbes .....	769,330	807,441	38,111	.....
Glen Innes .....	291,826	440,551	148,725	.....
Goodoga .....	.....	16,187	16,187	.....
Gongolgon .....	70,389	50,000	.....	20,389
Goulburn .....	158,040	155,945	.....	2,095
Gosford .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Grafton .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Grenfell .....	164,992	193,219	28,227	.....
Gulgong .....	62,491	48,099	.....	14,392
Gundagai .....	259,199	192,866	.....	66,333
Gunnedah .....	501,337	273,484	.....	227,853
Gunning .....	121,659	170,880	49,221	.....
Gundaroo .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Hargraves .....	28,397	19,302	.....	9,095
Hartley .....	4,367	18,886	14,499	.....
Hay .....	3,849,499	2,783,407	.....	1,066,092
Hill End .....	23,388	30,037	6,649	.....
Howlong .....	58,337	35,516	.....	22,821
Inverell .....	223,724	226,158	2,434	.....
Jerilderie .....	314,554	201,699	.....	112,855
Kempsey .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Kiama .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Lawrence .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Lismore .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Liverpool .....	700	Nil	.....	700
Lithgow .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Maclean .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Matland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menndie .....	782,265	617,085	.....	165,180
Merruwa .....	111,200	97,397	.....	13,803
Michelago .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Moama .....	79,057	95,747	16,690	.....
Molong .....	235,725	198,337	.....	37,388
Morangarell .....	75,300	70,800	.....	4,500
Moree .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Moruya .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Moulamein .....	.....	182,054	182,054	.....
Mudgee .....	122,503	132,977	10,474	.....
Mulwala .....	101,673	120,480	18,807	.....
Murrumburrah .....	67,210	50,656	.....	16,554
Murrurundi .....	448,037	277,357	.....	170,680
Muswellbrook .....	28,937	27,376	.....	1,561
Narandera .....	.....	168,280	168,280	.....
Narrabri .....	396,913	226,266	.....	170,647
Nelligen .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Nerrigundah .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Newcastle .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Nimtybelle .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Nundle .....	11,236	16,780	5,544	.....
Oberon .....	6,348	12,100	5,752	.....
Obley .....	99,122	113,694	14,572	.....
Orange .....	59,010	58,065	.....	945
Park-s .....	111,206	71,920	.....	39,286
Parramatta .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Paterson .....	1,200	1,400	200	.....
Patrick's Plains .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panbula .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Penrith .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Pooncaura .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Port Macquarie .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Pilliga .....	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
Queanbeyan .....	204,603	228,340	23,737	.....
Rockley .....	61,634	74,237	12,603	.....
Rydal .....	2,626	8,478	5,852	.....
Rylstone .....	110,415	117,459	7,044	.....
Scone .....	167,296	178,739	11,443	.....
Singleton .....	59,942	40,942	.....	19,000
Sofala .....	13,856	11,592	.....	2,264
Stroud .....	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Seymour .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Shoalhaven .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Stoney Creek .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
St. Albans .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Tambaroora .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Tabulam .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Tamworth .....	325,823	284,783	.....	41,040
Ten-mile Creek .....	359,049	148,397	.....	210,652
Tenterfield .....	101,891	10,950	.....	90,941
Tingha .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Tocumwall .....	239,409	202,106	.....	37,303
Toogong .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Trunkey Creek .....	35,745	45,581	9,836	.....
Tuena .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Tumbarumba .....	74,895	72,754	.....	2,141
Tumut .....	120,161	102,225	.....	17,936
Ulladulla .....	.....	Nil	.....	.....

	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1877	Number of Sheep, 1 January, 1878	Increase, 1 January, 1878.	Decrease, 1 January, 1878.
Urana . . . . .	528,030	509,970	.. ..	18,060
Vegetable Creek ... ..	.	Nil	.....	..
Wagga Wagga . . . . .	1,145,868	889,932	.....	255,936
Walcha . . . . .	251,388	308,447	57,059	..
Walgett . . . . .	217,486	298,981	81,495	..
Wallabadah . . . . .	600	Nil	..	600
Wallerawang . . . . .	..	6,540	6,540	..
Warialda . . . . .	637,314	596,731	.....	40,583
Warren . . . . .	37,864	64,950	27,086	..
Waratah . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Wee Waa . . . . .	1,300	Nil	..	1,300
Wellington . . . . .	203,400	174,469	..	28,931
Wentworth . . . . .	518,513	542,514	24,001	..
Wilcannia . . . . .	278,846	436,643	157,797	..
Windsor . . . . .	1,140	Nil	.....	1,140
Wingham . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Wilson's Downfall . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Woodburn . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Wollar . . . . .	1,400	1,480	80	..
Wollombi . . . . .	628	600	..	28
Wollongong . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Yass . . . . .	230,741	216,198	..	14,543
Yetman . . . . .	..	Nil	.....	..
Young . . . . .	439,526	277,481	..	162,045
	24,964,155	21,254,262	1,442,409	5,152,302
Lots under 500 . . . . .	305,600	267,400	..	38,200
	25,269,755	21,521,662	..	5,190,502
Decrease for 1877 . . . . .	..	.....	.....	3,748,093

ALEX. BRUCE,  
Chief Inspector of Stock.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

(REGULATION UNDER.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 May, 1878.*

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IMPORTED STOCK ACT OF 1871.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 17 May, 1878.

THE following Regulation by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for carrying into effect the above Act, is hereby published for general information.

JAMES S. FARNELL.

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No Stud Stock will be admitted into this Colony from any other Colony unless a certificate, by the Chief Inspector of Stock for such other Colony, be produced to the Inspector for the port or crossing in this Colony, at which it is proposed to introduce such stock, that they are the produce of some of the Australian Colonies or of New Zealand, and not of any colony or country outside of these Colonies.

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1877-8.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.

(ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act, 14 Vict. No. 36, sec. 4.

The Treasury, New South Wales,  
17th December, 1877.

## PUBLIC ABATTOIRS, GLEBE ISLAND.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, further to amend the "Orders and Regulations" concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, as published in Treasury notice of 12th December, 1876, it is hereby notified that in lieu thereof the following shall be enforced, from and after the first day of January, 1878.

W. A. LONG.

## ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Abattoir shall be opened daily (Sundays excepted) for the despatch of business, from the 1st October to the 31st March, from the hours of 5 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. (except on Mondays and Saturdays, on which days the Abattoir will be opened from 2 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.), and from the 1st April to the 30th September, from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m. (Fridays excepted, on which day the Abattoir will be open from 6 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.); and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted during any other hour or day than the days and hours above mentioned, nor shall any person be allowed to come within or remain in the enclosures of the Abattoirs at such times as they are not open for business. Pigs, however, may be slaughtered and dressed at the Abattoir during the whole of Friday nights, between the 1st November and the 1st March in any year. During Sunday it will be permitted to drive in and yard cattle.

2. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses, be retained in the hands of the Government for the use of persons slaughtering therein.

3. Six beef and six mutton slaughter-houses shall be submitted to public competition, by lease, at an upset price of £200 per annum for the beef, and £125 per annum for the mutton, slaughter-houses.

4. An inspection fee of threepence per head shall be charged upon every head of cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

5. Parties desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Government shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including an inspection fee of 3d.) .....	1	0
For every calf (including an inspection/fee) .....	0	6
For every sheep or lamb .....	0	1½
For every head of swine .....	0	6

6. All fees shall be paid to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs on demand, who shall pay the same into the Colonial Treasury under such directions as he or they shall from time to time receive from the Secretary for Finance and Trade.

7. Printed receipts shall be given to all parties paying fees.

8. No person shall slaughter or yard any animal at the reserved Abattoirs, without the sanction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

9. The hours during which cattle may be driven in and yarded for slaughter shall be from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st October and 31st March, and from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. between the 1st April and 30th September, in each year; and cattle shall in all cases be inspected before slaughter. Milch cows and stall-fed cattle may be driven in between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m.

10. In all cases where cattle are brought to the Abattoirs in carts to be killed or dressed, notice shall be given to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector before such cattle are killed or dressed, and the hours for killing and dressing the same shall be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

11. Should any animal die while in the cattle-pens connected with the Abattoir, the owner of the same, or person occupying the cattle-pen at such time, shall immediately remove the animal entire from the island, and destroy the same forthwith.

12. All animals on which fees are chargeable shall be reported to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs, at his office without delay, and the fees paid forthwith.

13. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir-pens for more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in.

14. No person or persons using any of the slaughter-houses shall expose for sale diseased meat, and no such person shall refuse or neglect to at once remove and destroy any diseased carcass or carcasses of cattle, when ordered to do so by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoirs.

15. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall thoroughly cleanse the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, immediately after slaughtering has been carried on, and with respect to the offal and blood, may select and shall immediately remove each day, at such time during the day as may be appointed by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector for the purpose, such portions, not being the whole of such offal and blood, as the said lessee or occupier may require for disposal for human food, and failing such removal, at the time so appointed, the whole of such offal and blood may be removed by the Government.

16. The premises attached to, and the roadways in front and rear of each slaughter-house shall be kept clean by the lessee or person occupying or using the same, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

17. The lessees of Abattoirs in which sheep or pigs may be slaughtered shall furnish to the Inspector or Assistant Inspector, at their respective offices, a monthly return of all such animals as shall have been slaughtered at such Abattoirs, on or before the 4th day of each month.

18. No hide, carcass, or spleen of any horned cattle (not having been previously inspected), shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Abattoirs.

19. No meat shall be blown at the Abattoir, and should any be found blown, the owner of the same, or the person blowing the meat, will be held liable.

20. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall upon the slaughter of any animal or animals therein, immediately cause the blood of the same to be collected in a pan, provided by the Government for that purpose, free from any water, whether used in the washing of the floor or otherwise, and the blood so collected will thereupon be removed by the Government; the said lessee or occupier may however collect whatever blood he or they may require for disposal for human food, provided the same be collected immediately after slaughter, and kept in vessels provided by themselves, and removed by them from the Abattoirs under the conditions of clause 15.

21. Should the lessee or occupier of any Abattoir slaughter between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., he shall cause the blood of the animal or animals slaughtered to be received into the pan placed there for that purpose, and put aside the same when filled. A sufficient number of pans will be provided by the Inspector of Abattoirs.

22. Cattle as they are brought in for slaughter shall be kept separate from those already in the yards, until the brands of those so brought in shall have been inspected.

23. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoirs only by way of the road at the rear of the buildings.

24. The hours fixed for driving animals into the pens of the reserved mutton slaughter-houses shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. between the 1st October and 31st March in each year; and between the 1st April and 30th September the hours shall be from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. in each year.

25. It is strictly prohibited to place candles or lights of any description upon or against the walls, or upon or against any portion of the woodwork of the Abattoirs or stables, or any other building or buildings in connection therewith; and the lessee or person occupying the Abattoir or stable where such prohibited candle or light is found will be held responsible for the same.

26. In cases where water is found running to waste in any Abattoir, the lessee or occupant will be held responsible for such waste.

27. Gaming is prohibited at the Abattoirs, also the tossing up of coin, throwing of dice, or playing of cards, under any pretext whatever.

28. Any person wilfully or negligently causing injury to any Government property of any description whatever at the Abattoirs will be held responsible for the same.

29. The use of obscene language is prohibited at the Abattoirs.

30. Persons are prohibited from throwing missiles or any kind of filth or muck within the enclosure of the Abattoirs.

31. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house is prohibited from using, or causing to be used, any instrument for driving in cattle to the Abattoirs other than such as may be approved of by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector.

32. The Inspector or Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Glebe Island Abattoir, may at any time enter to view any of the slaughter-houses connected with the Abattoir, whether leased or otherwise; and no person or persons shall obstruct, molest, or assail with abusive language either the Inspector, Assistant Inspector, or any other officer connected with the Abattoir while in the execution of his or their official duties.

33. It shall be competent for the Inspector of the Abattoir at any time, should any person or persons occupying any of the houses reserved by the Government, be found breaking or continuing to break any one or more of the regulations made concerning the Public Abattoirs at Glebe Island, to refuse to allow such person or persons to use any of the houses reserved by the Government.

34. The owner or person in charge of any cart or vehicle used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir shall keep the same, and the awnings used therewith, in cleanly and proper condition, to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of the Abattoir. The Inspector may, when he considers it necessary, order any of the carts or vehicles used as aforesaid to be properly painted, and any such cart or vehicle shall not be used for the transmission of meat from the Abattoir until such order shall have been complied with to his satisfaction.

35. The lessee or occupier of any beef slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited on the manure heap at the rear of the Abattoir; and the lessee or occupier of any sheep or pig slaughter-house shall cause the contents of the paunches and intestines to be deposited in the shoot erected for that purpose.

36. The lessee of any beef slaughter house or houses shall not slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered therein, any sheep, lambs, or pigs.

37. Any person or persons offending against any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

1877-8.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
20 *March*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1878.

1877-8.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES NO. 24. TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY, 1878.

8. METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS (*Formal Motion*) :—*Mr. J. Davies*, on behalf of *Mr. Lackey*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the desirability of establishing Metropolitan Cattle Sale Yards.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Dangar*, *Mr. Hungerford*, *Mr. Moses*, *Mr. Farnell*, *Mr. McElhone*, *Mr. Simson*, *Mr. Long*, *Mr. Driver*, *Mr. J. Davies*, and *Mr. Lackey*.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES NO. 44. WEDNESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1878.

18. METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS :—*Mr. Lackey*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 12th February, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.
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1877-8.

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**METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on 12th February, 1878,—“*to inquire into and report upon the desirability of establishing Metropolitan Cattle Sale Yards,*”—have agreed to the following Report:—

1. Your Committee have examined the witnesses named in the List\*, and from the evidence adduced are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that steps should be taken at once for the erection of suitable yards where the Metropolitan Cattle Sales may be held.

\* See List,  
page 6.

2. Your Committee, during their sitting, have availed themselves of the evidence of those likely to be aware of the great inconvenience suffered by all interested in the sale of fat stock; and from this evidence are strongly of opinion that a Bill should be introduced empowering the Government to purchase the land necessary and to erect suitable accommodation.

3. Your Committee, from the evidence of those who have a thorough knowledge of the case, have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that the sum expended in the construction of such accommodation would yield a large annual profit to the general Revenue, and that the work would be the means of largely benefiting the public, in the facility it would afford for the proper yarding of cattle and sheep intended for general consumption.

4. Your Committee would respectfully point out that, in any Bill introduced, regard should be had to the evidence of many most experienced men, that the site should abut upon the Railway line—not nearer to Sydney than Homebush, and not further away than the Parramatta Junction.

JOHN LACKEY,  
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 20th March, 1878.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

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WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey,		Mr. Simson,
Mr. McElhone,		Mr. Hungerford,
	Mr. Dangar.	

Mr. Lackey called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That G. M. Pitt, Esq., William Clark, Esq., George Maiden, Esq., and James Devlin, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to Friday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

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FRIDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Simson,		Mr. McElhone,
Mr. Moses,		Mr. Dangar,
	Mr. J. Davies.	

George M. Pitt, Esq. (*Stock and Station Agent*), called in and examined.  
Witness withdrew.James Devlin, Esq. (*Stock and Station Agent*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Maiden, Esq. (*Stock and Station Agent*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That George Maiden, Esq., William Clark, Esq., Thomas Sullivan, Esq., and Alban Gee, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

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WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Hungerford,		Mr. Simson,
	Mr. Dangar.	

George Maiden, Esq., further examined.

Witness withdrew.

William Clark, Esq. (*Stock and Station Agent*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Alban Gee, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That J. B. Rundle, Esq., Thomas Sullivan, Esq., and Robert Pitt, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Long,		Mr. J. Davies,
Mr. Hungerford,		Mr. Dangar,
	Mr. Simson.	

Jeremiah Brice Rundle, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That William Fullager, Esq., Benjamin Richards, Esq., Thomas Playfair, Esq., and John Nowlan, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

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FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.  
Mr. Hungerford, | Mr. McElhone,  
Mr. Dangar.

John Nowlan, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Benjamin Richards, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. George Stening, Thomas Playfair, Esq., and Robert Pitt, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.  
Mr. McElhone, | Mr. Moses,  
Mr. Simson, | Mr. Hungerford.

Robert Pitt, Esq. (*Stock and Station Agent*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George Stening (*Retail Butcher*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Alexander Bruce, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Simson, | Mr. Hungerford.

Alexander Bruce, Esq. (*Chief Inspector of Stock*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Daniel Fowler, Mr. Thomas Richards, Mr. John Morrison, and Langloh Parker, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past *Eleven* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 6 MARCH, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Hungerford, | Mr. McElhone.

Langloh Parker, Esq. (*Grazier*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. John Morrison (*Retail Butcher*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Richards (*Retail Butcher*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

WEDNESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Lackey in the Chair.

Mr. Hungerford, | Mr. Long.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House.

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS.

FRIDAY, 15 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DANGAR,		MR. McELHONE,
MR. LACKEY,		MR. MOSES,
MR. SIMSON.		

JOHN LACKEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Matchem Pitt, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] We have summoned you to-day in furtherance of a motion passed by the Assembly granting a Committee for the purpose of considering the desirability of establishing Metropolitan Cattle Sale Yards. You are an old stock and station agent and cattle salesman in the vicinity of Sydney? Yes, about one of the oldest.
2. How many years have you been engaged in that business? Eighteen or twenty years.
3. You have been actively engaged in the sale of stock during the whole of that time? I have.
4. You sell both publicly and privately? Yes.
5. Where has your depôt for the sale of stock been during the greater part of that time? When at first began it was at Fullagar's, on the other side of Parramatta, on the Western Road, and I have sold at Fox under the Hill, further on.
6. And since that again? At Fullagar's again; then at Annandale and Homebush.
7. At all these places you have sold both cattle and sheep in large quantities? Yes, very large sometimes.
8. The yards you sold at at first were private yards? Yes, in fact they have all been private yards—belonging to individuals.
9. They have been no other than private yards at any time? No, except the Corporation yards in Sydney, where I have sold a few lambs and a few sheep.
10. *Mr. McElhone.*] Those were no yards at all? No, only pens.
11. *Chairman.*] Where do you sell now? At Homebush.
12. What are the principal yards for the sale of stock? The old original Homebush yards and Wentworth's Homebush yards, within half a mile of each other.
13. How far are they from Sydney? About nine miles.
14. Are there any other yards used now besides these? Not for the sale of sheep and cattle.
15. Who are the proprietors of these yards? The yards nearest to the railway station belong to the Underwood Estate, and are in the hands of trustees; the others belong to Mr. Fitzwilliam Wentworth.
16. Has notice been given to the auctioneers to quit their occupation of these yards? No, but the land is intended to be sold, and a month's notice to quit may be given at any moment.
17. When this notice is given—? We must leave then within a month.
18. Have you any other yards to go to? No; we might go to Flood's yards at Petersham, just for a make-shift; we are in a very unsettled state.
19. From your knowledge of the trade of selling stock, and dealing in stock, is it your opinion that the accommodation provided at the present time is insufficient for the purpose? Most insufficient; it is in fact only temporary.
20. During the number of years you have been engaged in the stock trade, have you frequently felt the inconvenience

G. M. Pitt,  
Esq.

15 Feb., 1878.

- G. M. Pitt, Esq.  
15 Feb., 1878.
- inconvenience and loss your constituents have sustained through the inadequacy of the accommodation? Yes; when I was at Annandale we had very good accommodation for cattle, but at a great expense.
21. But the accommodation on the whole has been inadequate? Yes.
22. The Annandale yards are not used now? No, they have been all pulled up.
23. Is it the opinion of the other stock agents as well as yourself that the accommodation is insufficient? Yes, we are all of one mind that the accommodation is most insufficient.
24. You have no hesitation in expressing your opinion that the trade has suffered, and the public have suffered, through want of sufficient accommodation? I am positive of it.
25. And you are of opinion that it would be a desirable thing for public yards to be established which would provide accommodation for both auctioneers and owners of stock? Yes.
26. Have you ever been to Melbourne? Never.
27. You have heard probably of the accommodation they have at the public sale yards at Flemington, near Melbourne? Yes.
28. Are you of opinion that we ought to have accommodation of a similar kind here? I do not think it would be necessary to go to so much expense as I understand was gone to for the yards there, although no doubt we should be the better for it; but it is absolutely necessary that public yards should be established here as quickly as possible. We do not know the moment when we may be turned out from Homebush.
29. Is it not the case that stock are very much knocked about and bruised in consequence of the bad state of the yards at Homebush—have you not seen stock up to their bellies in mud in wet weather? Yes, covered with mud.
30. That does not contribute to the appearance of stock when offered for sale, or enhance their value? Certainly not.
31. Do you think the exposure to wet and the insufficient accommodation deteriorates their quality as human food? I do not think it affects them much in that way.
32. Do you not think that when animals are placed in a yard for several hours up to their shoulders and bellies in mud, it must deteriorate their quality? Not much, according to my idea; they are not many hours there.
33. How many hours? About six to eight hours.
34. Have you not seen them there for eight or nine hours? No, never, because I am not there till nearly 11 o'clock in the day.
35. Have you never seen stock that have been put into the yards at 6 o'clock in the morning, and kept there till 3 or 4 in the afternoon? No, never.
36. You have no doubt, however, that it would be to the general advantage of all concerned if good and permanent sale yards were established? Not the least doubt.
37. And you have no doubt the present accommodation is altogether insufficient? Altogether inadequate, and it is no good; it is very temporary.
38. And I suppose you would go further, and say that the present accommodation is a reflection upon the whole Colony? I think it is.
39. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you know the amount of dues paid weekly? We can get statistics for you. We pay £200 a year to the Underwood trustees for their yards and paddock at Homebush.
40. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you charge nothing to the stockowners? No; I believe Mr. Wentworth's tenant charges £1 per 100 head for cattle at first, since altered to £1 5s. per 100 head, and that is charged to the owners I think.
41. *Mr. Simson.*] Is this sum of £1 a hundred included in the commission? No, it is separate and distinct. If we pay it, it is out of our own pocket; but I believe some do charge it to the owners.
42. *Mr. McElhone.*] Is it a fact that the land where the yards are is cut up for sale by auction? Yes, it is all surveyed, and may be sold almost immediately.
43. And if you have to leave these yards, there is no place to sell? No, there is not room enough at Wentworth's or Flood's.
44. How many cattle will the yards hold—Underwood's and Wentworth's? That would be according to the number put in each pen. They will fairly hold about 600, but they will hold 800 if you crush them in.
45. Are not the yards over-crowded with 600? No.
46. How many cattle are sold, on the average, each week? From ten to twelve hundred.
47. And what number of sheep? About 10,000; that is, if they are not all sold, they go past Homebush to be slaughtered.
48. These yards are very old and dilapidated? Yes.
49. It is a fact that in weather like this stock are completely bogged there? Yes, we have to pull them out sometimes.
50. You have sold cattle for me there so covered with mud that you could not tell what colour they were? Yes.
51. And the buyers could not get to look at what they were buying? No.
52. Do you not think that deteriorates the value of the cattle? No; I have sold cattle there not half fat, and when they have got covered with mud the buyers have believed they were real fat, and have bid for them accordingly.
53. Have you not seen bullocks sold in these yards for over £10 a head, that have got bogged and could not get up? Yes, we have had to drag a few of them up.
54. Does not your man begin to put stock into the yards as early as 6 o'clock in the morning? Not as a rule; he may do so sometimes.
55. And these cattle remain there till 2 o'clock? Yes.
56. Very often? I think that is about the time they begin to move them away. They generally finish up yarding them about 10 or 11 o'clock; they are at it from about 8 to 11, then after the sale the buyers begin to take them away about 2 o'clock.
57. What quantity of land would be sufficient to provide for proper sale yards? About 25 acres.
58. Would not 10 acres be sufficient? No, there would not be room enough.
59. Have you any idea what the land would cost? What I could tell you would only be approximate; but I think good yards could be erected—good enough for us—at a fourth of the cost of the Melbourne yards; from ten to twelve thousand pounds would be enough.
60. If the Government built these yards, what would the owners of stock and their agents be prepared to pay for their use? I think 6d. a head for cattle and 1d. for sheep would be a fair thing.

61. That would give an increase of about £60 a week? Yes, it would give a tremendous income.
62. Do you think the yards ought to be covered in altogether? No, I think not; there need only be covered places for the buyers and open yards for the cattle. If the bottom were made sound, the yards might be open, with covered places for buyers to go round the pens.
63. Do you not think it would be advisable to cover the sheep yards in? No, I think they would be none the better for it. I do not believe in luxuries. They could go out in the wet and get wet through directly afterwards.
64. Does not the miserable appearance of the sheep in cold and wet weather in open yards depreciate their value with persons who are not judges of fat sheep, like the bulk of the small buyers? They are getting more sensible now; they begin to handle their ribs to see if they are fat. I have had a great deal of experience in these things, and my opinion is strong that new yards are absolutely necessary, and that there is nothing more likely to be a feeder to the railway traffic, and no place better than Homebush for the yards. It is the only fit place I know of, and the train goes close by.
65. Suppose we cannot buy the Homebush property, we can get other places? The Crown have taken their railway through Homebush and have taken away part of the property, and they may just as well take another part of it if they pay a proper valuation. There is no place here equal to Homebush for the purpose of cattle sale yards—there is no comparison; it is near the city, without being in a populous neighbourhood.
66. Would it be advisable to have all the yards in one place—all together? Yes.
67. In the interest of both buyer and seller? Yes. We would have had yards long ago if all could have agreed to sell at one place, but we never could come to any arrangement. That is one of the main reasons why we want the Government to take the matter up.
68. Do you recollect me offering to put in from five to seven thousand pounds for new yards, if the auctioneers would agree to sell there? Yes. But if any private individual takes the matter in hand, the jealousies that would arise would prevent him succeeding.
69. What percentage could be made upon the outlay if all the sales were held in the same place? I think 25 per cent. My son Robert can give you statistics for it.
70. *Mr. Moses.*] Do you not think it would be an advantage to have the cattle killed on the other side of the mountains, and the meat brought to Sydney in carcass by railway? I think it would be perfectly monstrous.
71. Do you not think the meat is deteriorated very much by travelling the cattle over the stony country on the mountains? I do not. A great deal of the stock sold at Homebush is brought by rail from Cootamundra and lower down the country, and they can be landed at Homebush in as good condition as they can be anywhere else.
72. I am speaking of cattle from the western country, which come over Bell's line? There is no need to kill them over the mountains.
73. You do not think the meat would reach the consumer in a better condition? No, I do not think it would. I would like to see the cattle slaughtered as near the city as possible.
74. Do you know that cattle are killed at the abattoirs in a very heated state from over-driving? No, I do not.
75. Have you never seen these cattle from the Homebush sale yards dogged along the Parramatta Road until their tongues are hanging out of their mouths from distress? I have not been on the Parramatta Road for some time. They are not killed the same day at all; they are left in a paddock till the next or several days after. It is only the small buyers who kill them at once.
76. Are there not a great many small buyers in the trade now? There are a good number. I know all the large buyers have paddocks.
77. Have you not heard butchers complain of cattle being bruised so much as to spoil a large portion of the meat, from being knocked about in the railway trucks? Yes; in wet weather they slip about. I never heard about it lately at all.
78. It has only been since the drought in the western and north-western country that we have been getting cattle by train from the southern districts? Yes.
79. The cattle from the west and north-west come by road? Yes, a great many of them.
80. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you think that if the Government were to erect yards at Hartley, Wallerawang, or any other place on the western line, the butchers would go to them to buy? No, I think they would not; they could not afford to waste their time going so far.
81. Have you not known meat to be brought here from Brisbane and Melbourne? I have heard of it.
82. Would that meat bring as much as meat killed here? No.
83. Is not that because the butchers have the owners of dead meat at their mercy? I do not know that that is the reason, but the meat is not so good. It may be fatter, but it is not so good when it has to be carried a long distance.
84. The only time when cattle lose in quality much is between Wallerawang and Richmond? Yes, that is the worst of the road.
85. How long does it take to do that portion of the journey? Five or six days.
86. In good seasons they do not lose much? No.
87. You are positive in your own mind that if meat was killed at Hartley, or anywhere else away from Sydney, the butchers would not go there? No, they would not.
88. *Mr. Moses.*] What time would it take to bring the dead meat from Wallerawang to Sydney by rail? Five or six hours.
89. And what time does it take to come from Melbourne or Brisbane to Sydney? A couple of days.
90. The difference in time would have a depreciating effect upon the price of meat? I think we are talking about impossibilities. If we ever live to see the day when meat is brought from Melbourne here, it will only be when we are starved out.
91. I hope to see it brought from Wallerawang? You cannot take Sydney to Wallerawang.
92. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you not think a carcass market here would pay as well as cattle yards? I set my face against it. I do not believe in any of these things—they always fail.
93. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you recollect some abattoirs being established at Liverpool, from which the meat was brought to Sydney for sale? Yes.
94. Did that prove a success? No, a failure.
95. Every person concerned had to give it up? Yes.

G. M. Pitt,  
Esq.  
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- G. M. Pitt, Esq.  
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96. The men who had that for some years gave it up, and are now killing at Glebe Island? Yes. The Government gave them a train to bring the meat down, and a long shed to hang it in, and yet they had to give it up.
97. *Mr. Moses.*] What do you suppose a beast loses in travelling from Wallerawang to Homebush? It depends upon the time of year. In summer, when there is water and grass, sheep lose very little; but in winter-time, when it is cold and miserable, they lose perhaps two pounds in weight.
98. And cattle how much? Perhaps twenty or thirty pounds.
99. *Mr. McElhone.*] A good deal depends upon the drover—with a careful good drover they will not lose much? Hardly any at all.
100. *Chairman.*] You have no doubt that if new public sale yards were erected within a reasonable distance of Sydney, on an economical system, without wasteful expenditure, they would pay a large interest on the outlay? Yes, it would be the best paying thing under the Crown.
101. And your idea is that Homebush would be the best place to build them? Anywhere between here and Parramatta; but Homebush I think the best.

James Devlin, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. Devlin, Esq.  
15 Feb., 1878.
102. *Chairman.*] You have been a long time engaged in stock sales in the neighbourhood of Sydney? Yes, about fifteen years.
103. Where have your sales usually taken place? At Homebush; we sold at Fullagar's for a time, and also at Petersham and Annandale for a short time.
104. In following up the occupation you are engaged in, have you at all times found the accommodation sufficient for the purpose? No, very insufficient throughout.
105. Have you frequently seen stock suffer from the bad accommodation provided? Yes, more especially in winter.
106. The yards at Homebush, where sales are at present held, are without flagging or any other hard bottom? Yes, in wet weather they become perfect bogs—you cannot compare them to anything else. In the winter-time the smaller cattle are scarcely distinguishable.
107. It frequently happens that the colour of a beast cannot be distinguished through the thick coating of mud? Yes, they are covered with it.
108. You feel confident, I presume, that good yards would be a great accommodation to sellers, buyers, and the public generally? Yes, they are very much required. I do not see how we are to go on much longer without them.
109. Have you ever been at Melbourne? Yes.
110. There, I believe, they have very good accommodation for the sale of stock? Very good.
111. Do you think it desirable to have the same accommodation here? I do not think it is necessary to have anything so good here, though of course we should be delighted to have them. We could do with something not so costly.
112. What do you imagine suitable yards would cost? From twelve to fifteen thousand pounds.
113. Including the purchase of the land? Yes.
114. You allude to the cost of the yards alone, not including the offices and other conveniences surrounding them which they have at Flemington? No, the yards alone.
115. Does your estimate include covering in the yards from the weather? No.
116. The yards at Melbourne are paved, are they not? Yes.
117. And the fencing is substantially done? Yes.
118. There are lanes or partitions between the yards where the buyers stand, and are protected from the weather? Yes.
119. And at the same time they have means of properly inspecting the animals in every yard when offered for sale? Yes, they have every convenience there.
120. Do you think it desirable that we should have similar accommodation in New South Wales? Yes.
121. What is your opinion about the situation of these yards—do you think Homebush a desirable situation? I am of opinion, taking all things into account, that Homebush is the most desirable site for the yards.
122. Is it the case that a great number of buyers from the different interior towns—Penrith, Richmond, Windsor, Campbelltown, and others—now come to the yards at Homebush to buy stock for slaughter? Yes.
123. In view of the requirements of buyers from these places, do you still think Homebush the best place? Yes, it is more convenient to the buyers generally than any other place would be likely to be.
124. Do you reflect that Homebush may become, in course of time, a thickly populated place? Yes, we have weighed all that. I do not think that is an objection, when we look at the position of the Flemington Yards at Melbourne, which are surrounded by a very considerable population, and are much nearer to the city than Homebush is to Sydney.
125. You have no doubt that the expenditure of money on these yards by the Government would be highly remunerative? I think I might safely say it would return 20 per cent.
126. And at the same time be highly beneficial to the public? Yes, very beneficial.
127. Does not fat stock come to market by railway much more largely now than it used to do? Yes.
128. Is that attributable to the railways having been extended further into the interior? Yes.
129. This has been specially remarkable since the extensions to Cootamundra and Blayney? Yes.
130. Do you recollect the abattoirs that were erected by private enterprise at Liverpool? Yes.
131. It was then customary to sell the meat in the carcass at the railway station at Sydney? Yes.
132. What was your opinion of that system? I think it very objectionable.
133. You would not think it desirable to encourage that system of slaughtering stock in the interior and bringing the meat to market by railway? I do not think so; I think it better to bring the stock alive to the neighbourhood of Sydney, and sell them on the same system as at present. It suits the buyers best; they like to have the offal of the beast, from which in various ways they make a profit.
134. Is it a fact that considerable dissatisfaction has been felt by everybody with the accommodation provided for the sale of stock, for several years past? Yes.
135. Have any attempts been made to establish suitable public yards during the last few years to your knowledge? Yes, a great many attempts, but unfortunately they have never succeeded.

136. Was not power given to the City Corporation to erect public sale yards near Sydney? Yes, I think so.
137. Do you recollect why the Corporation did not avail themselves of that power? If I recollect right, they could not finance for the erection of the yards.
138. Do you think it would be better for the Government to step in and erect good and suitable yards? Yes. I may mention that we have had several interviews with the Colonial Secretary on the subject, but so far we have failed to get anything done.
139. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you think it would be better to have covered-in yards? I do not think that would be necessary if proper yards were erected. The stock would only be in them for a few hours, and for that short time I do not think the yards need be covered in.
140. What area do you think would be required? I think from 7 to 10 acres.
141. At what price? About £200 an acre at Homebush.
142. *Mr. McElhone.*] The accommodation could not be worse than it is now? No; it is most wretched; I am ashamed to sell there; and that is the general feeling.
143. Have you not seen cattle quite bogged there? Yes, in wet weather; within the last few years I have had to get bullocks pulled out of the bog by the neck.
144. Does not that injure the cattle very much? Yes, very much, because the joints become bruised, and the meat almost unsaleable.
145. Have you seen fat cattle sold there that you could not tell whether they were fat or not, on account of their being so covered with mud? Yes.
146. And in weather like this the buyers cannot get near the yards without being smothered in mud? No; we witnessed that on Monday last.
147. Have you any statistics of the number of sheep and cattle that pass through the yards? Yes, we have had some prepared, but I have not brought them with me.
148. How many a week do you think? About 1,000 bullocks and 12,000 sheep.
149. Do you know what fees are charged at the Melbourne yards? 6d. a head on cattle, and 1d. on sheep, I believe—I am not certain.
150. Those rates would give an income here of about £75 a week? Yes.
151. The yards you think would cost from £12,000 to £15,000? Yes.
152. What would be the expense of looking after the yards? I should think about £300 a year would pay the wages of a man in charge and other necessary expenses.
153. Would one man be sufficient? Yes, I think so.
154. That would give a net income of over £3,000 a year? Yes; I think the Melbourne yards return something like £7,000 a year. If we had yards where the fees were compulsory, the large carcass butchers, who now buy cattle which never pass through the Homebush yards at all, would be obliged to pay them. They purchase outside and kill at the abattoirs perhaps three or four hundred head of cattle in addition to the thousand that are sold at Homebush, and sheep in proportion, and all these would have to pay the fees.
155. If a Bill were passed for the purpose of establishing public sale yards, fees could be levied on all these? Yes.
156. Do you recollect a Bill being passed to enable the Corporation of Sydney to establish cattle yards—do you know the reason why that failed? I think it was because they could not finance.
157. Is it not the fact that it was in consequence of some amendment introduced by Mr. W. Forster, which limited the area within which fees could be charged upon stock, and so did away with all the good effects of the Bill? Yes, I believe it was.
158. If a Bill were passed to put a tax upon all stock brought in for sale, whether they passed through the yards or not, the income would be very much greater? Yes.
159. Is it your opinion that when the railway is extended to Dubbo and Wagga the quantity of stock brought down will be very much increased? Very much.
160. The railway would increase the income from these yards? Yes.
161. The further our railways are pushed, the more stock will come to our yards? Yes, the railway will act as a feeder.
162. How far are the Flemington yards from Melbourne? About 4 miles.
163. With a thick population all round them? Yes.
164. The population there now is much more dense than any there is likely to be at Homebush for many years to come? Yes.
165. And there is no inconvenience or loss of life in consequence of the existence of these yards? No.
166. *Mr. Moses.*] Is there any mountainous country to travel over near Melbourne? No, not such as we have here.
167. What do you suppose cattle lose in weight in travelling over the western mountains between here and Wallerawang? I should suppose about 56 lbs.
168. Do you not think the meat would be very much better if the cattle were slaughtered at Wallerawang? The meat might be better, but I do not believe it would be so saleable. No doubt cattle are sometimes overdriven, and in a bad season they get nothing to eat; and if they were killed on the other side of the mountains it would save them a little, but the meat would not be so saleable.
169. Do you not think the meat suffers more during the last 80 miles than during all the rest of the journey? Not in a good season; in a bad season of course it does.
170. Have you travelled from Homebush by road? Yes, frequently.
171. Have you noticed the way cattle are driven along that road? Yes, I think they are cruelly treated.
172. Have you seen dogs at their heels and the cattle kept at a trot with their tongues hanging out of their mouths? Yes.
173. Do you not think treatment of that kind very injurious to the meat, the cattle being killed in a heated state? No doubt it is injurious, but they are not usually killed the same day that they are driven to the abattoirs; they generally stand a day or two in the paddock.
174. Do you not think the meat would be very much better if it were slaughtered at Wallerawang? The meat would be better, but I do not think it would sell so well; the butchers would take advantage of the circumstance that the meat could not be kept long, and would refuse to give a good price for it. If you have live cattle you can say, when they offer a bad price, "If you do not choose to advance I will turn them out."

J. Devlin,  
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- J. Devlin, Esq. 175. What accommodation is there at Homebush for feeding stock awaiting sale? Just now there is very good accommodation—both water and grass. Perhaps before the rain there was some difficulty; but considering the season the feed has been very good—quite sufficient to live upon. Owners have been out on one or two occasions, and have expressed themselves quite satisfied with the treatment the stock have had.
176. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are you of opinion that the establishment of Metropolitan Sale Yards would be a benefit to the consumer as well as to the trade? Yes, to all concerned.
177. *Mr. McElhone.*] You said just now that cattle driven over the mountains from Wallerawang lose about 56 lbs. What is the distance? 102 miles.
178. How long does it take to do that? Twelve days, if they are not hurried.
179. Is not 10 or 12 miles a day a fair drive for cattle? Yes, when they cannot get feed.
180. At times they can get both feed and water on Bell's line? Yes.
181. In a good season they would not lose anything like the weight you have mentioned? No, not in a good season; I am only speaking of the last six months.
182. Have you ever driven cattle over the Bulga? No.
183. Is it not a fact that you have had sheep stuck at Wallerawang for ten or twelve days waiting for trucks? Yes.
184. They would lose quite as much while waiting there as by being driven down? No, for this reason, that fortunately there has been feed at Wallerawang all through the season.
185. In winter-time that would not be so? No, they would then lose just as much as by being driven over the mountains.
186. And through the delay do not they lose weight in the trucks? Yes, they may lose two or three pounds.
187. Then they lose as much by the bad management of the railway at the present time as by driving? Yes.
188. Is it the fact that not more than a third of the stock that comes to Sydney comes by Bell's line? Yes.
189. On the Southern Road they can get feed all the way down? Yes; we have had two lots from Cootamundra by road, and the drovers told me they fared very well for feed.
190. You are aware that when the abattoirs were established at Liverpool they had very fine accommodation for selling the meat? Yes.
191. But the butchers engaged in the enterprise gave it up? Yes.
192. Why? Because they lost money by it.
193. It did not pay them? It did not.
194. They were compelled to go to the Glebe Island Abattoirs? Yes; Mr. Graham had also a very large butchering establishment at Newington, and that also was a failure, simply because the retail butchers took advantage of them on account of the meat being dead, and therefore it must be sold at whatever price they chose to give.
195. It is a fact that the butchers got the meat at whatever price they liked to give for it? Yes; I saw meat from Newington sold on the wharf for three-farthings a pound that they would have had to pay six farthings for at the abattoirs.
196. You do not think it would be any accommodation for the public to make arrangements for slaughtering cattle at Wallerawang? No.
197. The buyers would not go there to buy? No, they could not leave their business.
198. You know there are some buyers who come from Wallerawang to Sydney? Yes.
199. The Richmond, Windsor, and Penrith butchers all come to Homebush to buy the cattle they want? Yes.
200. On the whole, buyers get more accommodation at Homebush than they could get anywhere else? Yes, for the generality of buyers Homebush is the most desirable place to hold the sales.
201. *Mr. Dangar.*] Is there any land about Homebush that can be secured? Yes, there are two or three very excellent spots.
202. Do you think the sellers would object to pay 6d. for cattle and 1d. for sheep? No; when we have spoken to them, they have said they would rather pay a shilling a head than not be properly accommodated.
203. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you recollect trying to get certain parties to join in building new yards? Yes, but it could not be arranged.
204. Do you recollect me offering to put in £7,000 for the purpose? Yes.
205. But it fell through because we could not get the salesmen to agree to sell there? Yes.
206. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are you of opinion that these yards would be better under the control of the Government than under the Corporation? Most people think they should be under the Corporation, but it is immaterial as long as we get them.
207. *Mr. Moses.*] If the meat were slaughtered at Wallerawang, would not the market be regulated by the consumption the same as it is at the abattoirs? I think not. A great many of the small butchers now go out to Homebush and buy little lots of cattle and bring them in and kill for themselves. They know pretty well their own requirements, and in the summer months it is very rarely that they have one or two over; they kill according to their orders.
208. Is there not an over-supply of stock at Homebush sometimes, when you are obliged to take very low prices? Yes.
209. When you spoke of only one-third of the stock for Sydney coming from the western and north-western country, you refer only to the past twelve months? Yes.
210. In former years when the drought did not exist, the bulk of them came from the north and north-west? Yes.
211. *Chairman.*] You are aware that power was given to the Corporation to establish sale yards? Yes.
212. And they have never availed themselves of that power? They have not.
213. Private enterprise has had every opportunity of asking for a special enactment to authorize the erection of yards? Yes.
214. And no such attempt has been made? It has been made, but not carried out.
215. Under these circumstances, you think it desirable for the Government to step in and erect good and suitable yards? I do.

## ON THE METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS.

216. Have you kept any statistics of the increase of stock sold at the yards at Homebush and elsewhere? We could refer back for the last four or five years.
217. You have no doubt the sales are increasing rapidly, and new yards becoming more desirable and necessary every year? There is no doubt of that.

J. Devlin,  
Esq.  
15 Feb., 1878.

George Maiden, Esq., called in and examined:—

218. *Chairman.*] You are engaged in sheep and cattle sales agency in Sydney? Yes.
219. How long have you been engaged in this business? Off and on about ten years.
220. You are now a member of the firm of Maiden, Hill, & Clark? Yes.
221. You have had great experience in the sale of stock in Victoria and New South Wales? Yes.
222. During how many years? Twenty years.
223. Were you engaged in stock sales in Victoria before you came here? Yes.
224. And in pursuit of your occupation you had to attend the present sale yards at Flemington, near Melbourne, frequently? Yes.
225. And the other sale yards before the erection of those? Yes, and at Sandhurst.
226. What other yards were cattle sold in at Melbourne? The old yards at the top of Elizabeth-street.
227. Of course you are aware of the great convenience and accommodation provided by the new yards at Melbourne for both buyers and agents? Yes.
228. During your experience here I suppose you have been pretty frequently impressed with the great inconvenience that everybody suffers from the want of suitable yards here? Yes, I have thought so for the last ten years.
229. You have no doubt the erection of suitable yards would be considered as a boon by all parties concerned? Yes.
230. And a great advantage to the public also? Yes.
231. Have you any knowledge of the expense of constructing the Flemington yards? I believe they cost about £40,000.
232. Did that include the value of the land? I am not aware.
233. What is your idea of the cost of the erection of suitable yards here? I should think about twelve or fifteen thousand pounds.
234. Including land? Yes.
235. Have you formed any opinion as to the most desirable locality? Yes, I prefer Homebush.
236. Do you think it would not be desirable to come nearer to Sydney? No, I do not think it would; I think Homebush would be the best place.
237. You are confident of the fact that a number of people from the different towns of Cumberland, and other parts near Sydney, have to come to the metropolitan yards for the stock they require? Yes.
238. In view of that, would Homebush be the most suitable locality? Yes; the majority of the butchers come from Sydney.
239. Have you looked forward to the possibility of Homebush becoming in the course of a few years thickly populated and a municipality? Yes.
240. And in view of that you think it the most suitable place? Yes; it is not likely for a very long time to come to be so thickly populated as Flemington, around the yards at Melbourne.
241. You have no doubt the erection of the new yards at Homebush would be found a remunerative investment? Yes, very much so.
242. And you have no hesitation in giving your opinion that they ought to be erected? None at all.
243. The present yards are altogether unsuited to the requirements of the trade, and are in fact a reflection upon the Colony? Yes, and on every one connected with it.
244. Seeing that opportunity has been given, both to the City Corporation and to private persons, to erect suitable yards, do you think it would be a proper thing for the Government to step in now and carry the matter out? I do. We have tried every scheme to get them erected, but have always failed. The Corporation had not the funds, and the salesmen had different views—one wanted his way and another his; so that no agreement could be come to.
245. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you know how the Gippsland cattle come to the sale yards? Through Melbourne.
246. Right through the city? Right through the city; they pass through in the middle of the night.
247. If the stock tax on the Border continues, will it not increase the number of stock that will come here? Yes.
248. *Mr. McElhone.*] Population is much denser around Flemington than it is likely to be at Homebush for many years? Yes, for the next thirty years.
249. Have you any idea what area of land is occupied by the yards at Melbourne? The yards, offices, and other conveniences occupy, I should say, from 25 to 30 acres.
250. As much as that? Yes, they have large receiving yards. Each salesman has yards for his own stock—large loose yards—besides the sale pens.
251. The land was much dearer, I suppose, at Flemington than it is likely to be at Homebush? No, I do not think so, not at the time this site was selected.
252. Has not land been very dear round Melbourne for the last twenty years? I do not think it was so dear in that direction.

G. Maiden,  
Esq.  
15 Feb., 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 20 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DANGAR, MR. HUNGERFORD,  
MR. SIMSON.

JOHN LACKEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

George Maiden, Esq., called in and further examined:—

253. *Chairman.*] I understood you to say in your evidence that the stock agents at Melbourne had their own receiving yards in conjunction with the general sale yards? Yes.
254. Would it be necessary to provide such separate receiving yards in the construction of yards here?

G. Maiden,  
Esq.  
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G. Maiden,  
Esq.  
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It would be a great advantage. Stock at the Melbourne yards are landed from the railway trucks into the various receiving yards. You will see the names of each agent or firm over their respective yards.

255. What do you think would be the area required for sale yards here, including receiving yards such as you have spoken of? I should think 25 acres would be required, so that the business of the whole of the agents could be facilitated and not clash with one another.

256. I think you have stated in your evidence that you consider Homebush the most suitable place for Metropolitan Sale Yards to be established? Yes.

257. Do you think the necessary quantity of land could be obtained in that locality? The land is there, but whether it could be obtained or not I cannot say. I could pick out several sites at Homebush that would be suitable.

258. Are you aware whether there is any difficulty about the transfer of that land—in other words, whether the proprietors can sell it? I believe there is some difficulty about some of the land at Homebush—that belonging to the Underwood Estate.

259. In your evidence the other day you stated that you believed the cost of the Melbourne yards had amounted to about £40,000, but you were not aware whether that included the cost of the land: have you obtained any information since to enable you to answer that question? No. I have written to Melbourne, but have not yet got a reply.

260. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Why do you think it will cost less to erect suitable yards here than it did in Melbourne—you say they cost £40,000 at Melbourne, but you think yards sufficient for the purpose could be erected here for from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds? They want more accommodation in Melbourne than is necessary here. There is a far larger trade done in Melbourne, particularly in sheep, than is ever likely to be done here. Surplus stock, after the requirements of the meat market are supplied, are bought up by the local graziers, fed for a time in the country around Melbourne, which is very good, and then again brought into the market at a favourable opportunity. In this way the market is relieved when there is a glut, and a very much larger trade is done than could be the case here.

261. Do you not think the Government yards would be sufficient for all purposes—that a large yard could be made that would be amply sufficient for all the requirements of a number of salesmen? I think it very necessary to have several yards. The amount of stock brought down by railway is likely to be very large, and it will be very necessary to have separate receiving yards, whether they are Government yards or private yards. That may be just as you like to have them. At Melbourne these receiving yards are essentially necessary, for stock are not only brought in for sale, but they are sent back, and all this is going on on the same day. There is a large trade done in store stock, both sheep and cattle. Buyers come from Gippsland, Warnambool, and all round about, to buy store cattle at the Melbourne yards. Melbourne is the centre of a very rich district, and the trade touches it at all points. For all this they require very extensive accommodation, more particularly as the sales are held on only one day in the week, and not on two, as is the case here.

262. Do you not think it would be very desirable to secure possession of sufficient land to enable us to increase our yards in course of time: there must be more trade by-and-by? No doubt about that. As I have said, we have an advantage over Melbourne with respect to the accommodation required, inasmuch as we have two sale days in the week; whereas all the work is concentrated in one day at Melbourne, and for that reason a larger expenditure on yards is required.

263. Is there no other market for cattle than these public sale yards at Melbourne? None.

264. *Mr. Simson.*] Are the receiving yards you have spoken of attached to the Corporation yards at Melbourne? There is a street between them.

265. Have the different salesmen of Melbourne their names over parts of the Corporation yards? They have their names over the offices connected with the yards.

266. Have they their names over certain parts of the Corporation yards? No, they draw for their places in the pens.

267. If I remember rightly they have their names over the sheep yards? They may have their names on the sheep yards, but not on the cattle yards; I think they have.

268. *Mr. Hungerford.*] What are the charges on stock at these Melbourne yards? When I was there, 6d. a head for cattle, and 1d. for sheep.

269. *Mr. Dangar.*] What is the consumption of cattle and sheep in Sydney? From ten to eleven hundred cattle, and about twelve thousand sheep; that is for direct consumption.

270. Do you think the erection of these yards at Homebush would be a good investment for the Government? I do. When we were endeavouring to come to some arrangement about the erection of yards, we had some figures prepared on several occasions, and they showed a very handsome return.

271. Are the yards at Melbourne vested in the Government or the Corporation? In the Corporation, under an Act.

272. What is the distance from Melbourne? From two and a half to three miles.

273. You are decidedly of opinion that graziers, consumers, and everybody concerned, would be best suited by having the yards at Homebush? Yes.

274. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you think it would be necessary to erect abattoirs in connection with the sale yards? There is one thing in favour of it, and another against it. It would be an advantage as regards the meat not being knocked about, having the abattoirs close to the yards. The abattoirs at Melbourne are quite close to the yards; but there is this difference, that at Melbourne they are so close to the city that there is no difficulty about the carriage of the meat to the shops, whereas here there would be a difficulty about bringing it so far as from Homebush. It would be an advantage practically to have the abattoirs in connection with the yards and beneficial for the meat, because the knocking about the cattle get between Homebush and the abattoirs at present is far worse than all the journey down. The cattle are driven about 9 miles along the road, and come into the abattoirs in a very excited and feverish state, and the consequence is that the meat is much injured.

275. *Chairman.*] In what way could that be avoided? By having abattoirs in connection with the sale yards.

276. We could not have them sufficiently close to avoid the necessity for some driving? They have them within half-a-mile of the yards at Melbourne.

277. There they have salt-water drainage? Yes, they are near the salt-water river. The Yan Yean is laid on.

278. *Mr. Dangar.*] Do you think the meat would sustain any disadvantage by being killed at Homebush and conveyed by truck to Sydney? I do not think it would. It would be a great advantage if it could

be done, because, as I said before, the injury the cattle receive between Homebush and Sydney is greater than during the whole journey down. G. Maiden,  
Esq.

279. Would it add anything to the cost of the meat? The cost would be very trivial from Homebush to Sydney. The meat would be better for the consumer considerably. 20 Feb., 1878.

280. *Mr. Simson.*] And also better for the butcher, because it would keep better? Yes, it would keep better.

281. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Would there not be great difficulty as to water supply? Of course that would have to be considered, but if the proposed new scheme for waterworks is to be carried out the pipes could be tapped on the way. If the cattle could be quietly taken to abattoirs close to the yards, killed, and the meat sent to Sydney by train, it would be far better than the present plan.

William Clark, Esq., called in and examined:—

282. *Chairman.*] You belong to the firm of Maiden, Hill, & Clark? Yes. W. Clark,  
Esq.

283. You have been engaged for some considerable time in the stock trade here? Yes, for seven or eight years. 20 Feb., 1878.

284. Previous to that were you engaged in similar trade in Victoria? No, not in Victoria.

285. You have some knowledge of the way in which the stock trade is managed there? Yes, I have been to the yards there several times, but I have never worked the business myself.

286. You have been to the sale yards here very often? Yes, constantly.

287. You have no doubt as to the utter want of accommodation and the incapacity of these yards for the purpose of the trade in stock? There is no doubt about it at all; the accommodation is altogether unsuitable—disgraceful in fact.

288. You believe it would be greatly to the advantage of the public, the auctioneers, the producers, and everybody concerned, if suitable yards were erected? Yes, to all classes.

289. Have you formed any opinion as to a suitable site for the erection of public sale yards? I am in favour of Homebush—I think it is the most convenient.

290. Are you aware whether sufficient land could be secured at Homebush? I believe quite sufficient could be got.

291. Near the present yards? Not far from the present yards.

292. Would it not be advisable to have yards abutting on the railway? Yes. At Melbourne the receiving yards from the railway adjoin the sale yards. As the stock leave the trucks they go into the receiving yards, and from the receiving yards into the different drafting yards.

293. Would it be advisable to have a similar arrangement here? Yes, if possible.

294. You say you think land could be procured at Homebush—is there not some difficulty surrounding the sale of that land? There is a difficulty about the Underwood Estate, I believe.

295. It is in Equity, is it not, and has been for some years? Yes.

296. And is likely to remain so for some years longer? Perhaps so.

297. It is a fact that those interested in it are not in a position to sell? Yes, that is to say, as far as the Underwood property is concerned.

298. The whole of the land abutting on the railway about Homebush consists of the Underwood property, does it not? Yes, nearly all of it.

299. Have you any idea what was the cost of the Melbourne yards? They cost a lot of money—over £30,000.

300. They are returning a large income, are they not? Yes, the income is from eight to nine thousand pounds a year. There would be no occasion for our yards to cost that amount of money.

301. Suitable accommodation could be put up for about what amount? From ten to twelve thousand pounds, including the land. The Melbourne yards were built in the most expensive manner.

302. Did the expenditure include the erection of the agents' offices? No, I believe not.

303. It is the fact that the erection of suitable yards has encouraged the agents to put up suitable offices? Yes.

304. If suitable yards were erected here, you are under the impression that similar accommodation would be provided for themselves by the agents here? Yes, we would all have our offices.

305. There is now no accommodation at all? No, nothing but the bare field. We have to settle in the open air, or use a small public-house where there is very little accommodation. I wrote on Thursday to Melbourne for information as to the area of the yards, the extent of roofing, the cost of the yards, the income, and other matters, which, when I get it, I will forward to you.

306. You are aware, of course, that the demand for live stock will be largely increasing in the metropolitan yards here during the next few years, from the progressive character of the Colony, the large increase of population, the large settlement going on in metropolitan districts; and you have no hesitation in expressing your opinion that a large amount of accommodation will be required for the purposes of the stock trade? A large amount of accommodation will be required, and it will be well made use of.

307. Most of the buyers within 50 or 60 miles of Sydney now come to Homebush for their supply of stock? Yes, they come from Wollongong, Kiama, Berrima, Picton, Campbelltown, Richmond, and other places.

308. Therefore accommodation other than that for the metropolis is required? Yes.

309. You are not now in a position to say the exact area that would be required for the yards? Hardly; I should think from 15 to 20 acres would be sufficient. We want receiving yards around the sale yards. The Melbourne sheep yards alone occupy about 6 acres.

310. Is it necessary that the agents should have receiving yards provided for them in connection with the cattle and sheep yards? I do not think so. Each agent can look after his own stock as they arrive.

311. But it would be desirable? Yes it would be desirable.

312. Is it your opinion that within the next few years a large proportion of the stock for sale will come by rail? Yes, sheep particularly.

313. As the roads get fenced, and the land along them gets used for cultivation and other purposes, is it not probable that a larger proportion of stock will come by rail than by road? Yes, I think so.

314. In that case it would be all the more desirable that the yards should abut upon the railway? Yes.

- W. Clark, Esq.  
20 Feb., 1878.
315. Is it your impression that the yards, if erected on the principle spoken of, and at about the outlay mentioned—will yield a large return? Yes, there is no doubt they will pay a very large return.
316. To make them payable, I suppose it would be necessary to provide by Act of Parliament that all stock coming to Sydney for sale should be sold at these yards, or at least that they should pay the market dues? Yes.
317. That is, that if the Government erected the yards, the auctioneers should not have the option of selling at any other yards they liked? No, I do not think so.
318. In Melbourne they are compelled to sell at the yards? Yes, for an area of 2 miles no man can bring a mob of cattle or sheep and sell them without paying the dues. Every animal sold in the city of Melbourne has to pay dues. Every horse or other animal sold at private yards, such as Kirk's Bazaar, has to pay dues.
319. You are aware that the Corporation of Sydney have had an Act passed enabling them to erect yards for the sale of stock? Yes.
320. And you are also aware that they have not availed themselves of that power? They have not.
321. You are aware also that private enterprise has had the opportunity of stepping in, and has not done so? Yes.
322. Under these circumstances, are you of opinion that the Government should step in and erect suitable yards? Yes, I am strongly of that opinion.
323. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Are all the stock sold in Melbourne brought in by train? Not the whole of them. The Gippsland cattle come by road through Melbourne. All the sheep coming by Echuca and by the north-eastern line come by rail. Some of the cattle from those districts are driven in even now.
324. Are all these sale yards in connection with the Corporation, or are there any others near Melbourne? No, there are only the Corporation yards. There used to be yards either on the edge of the municipal boundaries or inside them; and when the population became great, the Government took the land from them, and gave them power to erect these yards, and incorporated the piece of land they stand on with the city. I may say that the Corporation of Sydney, before undertaking to build yards, took counsel's opinion as to the powers conferred upon them by the Bill, and found they had no power to enforce payment of the dues.
325. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you think it would be a good thing to have abattoirs in connection with the sale yards here? The abattoirs are under the Government now—they are at Glebe Island.
326. How far is that from the sale yards? About seven miles from Homebush.
327. Do you think it would be better to have the abattoirs nearer the yards? No, I do not think so. The abattoirs are not favourably situated where they are at present.
328. Is there not an objection to the cattle being driven so far to the abattoirs after the sale? No, I think not.
329. Is the number of stock likely to increase that will be sold here? Yes, I think so.
330. The stock tax on the Victorian border will have the effect of adding to the numbers sent to Sydney? Yes, we have lately had more Riverina stock than ever before.
331. *Mr. Dangar.*] What are the dues paid in Melbourne? 1d. on sheep, and 6d. on cattle; what they are on other stock I forget.
332. Are you aware whether there was any arrangement on the point of being entered into at one time between Mr. Wentworth and the stock auctioneers, for the purchase or leasing of some land, or for the erection of suitable yards? Mr. Wentworth proposed to build yards, provided he had a guarantee of a return of so much per cent. from the auctioneers, which they declined to give. The auctioneers agreed to sell at his yards if he would build them, but he wanted the guarantee as well, and they would not give it.
333. Do you not think receiving yards for the auctioneers would be a great advantage, and save the cattle from being knocked about in the sale yards in drafting? Yes, they would.

Alban Gee, Esq., called in and examined:—

- A. Gee, Esq.  
20 Feb., 1878.
334. *Chairman.*] You are Manager of the Sydney Meat-preserving Company? Yes.
335. And in that capacity you are obliged to attend the sale yards at Homebush very frequently? Yes, all the sales.
336. Had you had experience of stock sales before you came to Sydney? Yes, in Melbourne.
337. You had opportunity of seeing the accommodation provided for the sale of stock at Melbourne? Yes.
338. Your business required you to be there somewhat frequently I suppose? Yes, tolerably often.
339. You were connected with the Victorian Meat-preserving Company before you came here? Yes, as sub-manager.
340. Have you been strongly impressed with the want of accommodation at the Sydney yards for the purpose of stock sales? I have.
341. In fact the accommodation is altogether insufficient for the purposes of the trade? Yes, utterly so; both as regards the condition of the yards and the size of the yards.
342. You have seen in wet seasons the yards in such a state that they were not fit for the reception of stock? I have seen cattle bogged there, completely covered with mud, and crushing each other into it.
343. Not only is the place not paved in any way, but the dividing fences are quite insufficient? Quite so. The dividing fences are neither high enough nor strong enough. Boxing of the different lots of cattle occurs every day. A rowdy bullock can go from one end of the yards to the other; I have seen it frequently.
344. According to the way the trade is carried on at the present time, what number of hours do beasts have to remain in these yards? From about 6 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon.
345. Sometimes up to their bellies in muck? Yes, standing over their hocks in the mud.
346. Would stock coming by rail be a longer or shorter time in the yards? Pretty nearly the same. I think two hours could be saved in drafting if the yards were properly arranged.
347. Do they not come down sometimes over night by rail? Yes.
348. In that case where are they put—in the yards or in a paddock? I am not certain. They have one paddock there, but the receiving yards are too small to put them in.
349. The accommodation is altogether inadequate? Quite.

350. And as far as accommodation for buyers and sellers is concerned, there is no accommodation at all? A. Gee, Esq.  
No, none at all. They have to walk through all the receiving yards up to their boot-tops in mud. 20 Feb., 1878.
351. There is no protection from sun or rain? None whatever.
352. And no offices whatever? No; there is a dilapidated public-house in the neighbourhood, but that is of very little use.
353. Have you any knowledge of the cost of the Melbourne yards? I think they cost £40,000.
354. They are very elaborately done? Yes; more so than is necessary, I think.
355. The fencing is strong and substantial, and the yards paved and drained, with passages between the yards covered with corrugated iron? Yes.
356. So that buyers, sellers, and the public are at all times protected from the weather? Yes. They can see very well from a raised platform. All the lanes in the sheep yards are covered over, and the yards kept clean.
357. Are they paved? Yes, with blue stone cubes.
358. Have the auctioneers erected their own offices at the yards? No, I think they are the property of the Corporation. The Melbourne Meat Company have one of these offices, and pay rent for it.
359. Are you aware whether the yards return a good income upon the outlay? I believe the income is very large.
360. In the erection of metropolitan sale yards near Sydney, do you think it would be desirable to put up agents' offices at the same time? I think so; they would be a source of revenue, and a great convenience of the agents and the people who come to buy stock. They would be the means of greatly facilitating business.
361. In fact this accommodation is necessary? It is not absolutely necessary, but it would be very desirable to have offices, and they would pay a good return upon the outlay.
362. You have no doubt, from your knowledge of the stock trade, that the erection of yards at Homebush or other suitable locality would be a great advantage to the public generally? Decidedly.
363. Both to sellers and buyers, and also to the consumers? Yes; the meat would be delivered in a better state than at present. The cattle are now taken out of the yards in a feverish or excited state from the knocking about and discomfort they experience in consequence of the state of the yards, and when they get to the abattoirs the meat is in anything but a suitable state for consumption.
364. Have you formed any opinion as to the most suitable site? I certainly think the sale yards should not be nearer Sydney than Homebush; and I am inclined to think they should be near the Junction—anywhere between the Meat-preserving Company's establishment and the Junction. I think so for several reasons: one is, that a great many of the country stock go over the ground twice—they are driven to Homebush in the first place, and then driven back in the evening. Another reason is, that I think that in the course of a very short time the Municipality of Redmire will be a source of trouble to the agents by preventing them putting their stock in the yards in the day-time. At Melbourne, of course, the same thing happens; they have to put them in at night and take them out at night. That applies to cattle only; sheep being harmless animals are permitted to be moved by day.
365. It is a fact, is it not, that a great quantity of the stock killed and dressed within 60 or 70 miles of Sydney now is bought at the metropolitan sale yards? Yes, nearly the whole.
366. And in view of this trade you think it would be better if the yards were not quite so close to Sydney? I do.
367. You are of opinion, I presume, that it is desirable the yards should be abutting on the railway? Decidedly.
368. That will be necessary in view of the largely increasing trade by rail? Yes.
369. Is it your opinion that as population increases—as the districts surrounding Sydney get more thickly populated—a larger number of stock will come by rail? Yes, as the rail taps the interior. As an evidence of that, nearly the whole of the good cattle that have come to Sydney lately have come by rail from Cootamundra. There would be no good beef in Sydney at all if it were not for that.
370. Do you think it desirable there should be receiving yards in connection with the Metropolitan Sale Yards—receiving yards for the different agents? I do not think that is necessary.
371. We have it in evidence that at Melbourne the agents have receiving yards from which the stock are drafted into the sale yards as required? Some of the agents have private yards of their own.
372. Do you think it would be better here for these receiving yards to be in connection with the sale yards? I think that in connection with the sale yards there should be a sufficient number of receiving yards to keep the different agents' cattle separate.
373. Have they receiving yards for sheep as well at Melbourne? They have large yards belonging to the Corporation; they are a portion of the system of sale yards, but whether they are allotted to individual salesmen or not I do not know.
374. The greater portion of the stock there come by rail, do they not? They did not in my time—not cattle. I am speaking of two or three years ago.
375. Have you formed any opinion as to the area required for the yards? No, I have not.
376. Can you give any evidence as to the probable cost of the erection of suitable yards? What I should consider suitable yards would cost, I should think, from ten to twelve or thirteen thousand pounds. Of course it is only a rough guess. It would be a difficult matter to give an opinion as to the cost, but I should put it at the outside of £13,000 to suit the present requirements of the Sydney market. We have two sale days a week here; therefore we do not require such large yards as the Melbourne yards, where they have only one sale day, unless our salesmen altered their system.
377. Which do you think the more desirable plan of the two? It would suit me better to have only one sale day a week, but I think it is far better for the cattle and the buyers to have two sale days, because there are very few good paddocks about Sydney. If they were to sell only once a week, they would have to keep the cattle sometimes eight or ten days.
378. You are aware that the necessity for new sale yards has been spoken about for a considerable time—during the whole of your time in connection with the stock trade here? Yes. I formed one of a deputation to the Mayor on one occasion, and other deputations have waited on previous Mayors; but although they saw the necessity, they were not able to do anything. The last Mayor, Mr. Palmer, seemed to look upon it as hopeless. The Corporation were not in a position to take the matter up.
379. Mr. Wentworth made an offer to build yards some time ago? Yes.
380. But the agents and he could not agree as to terms? No.

- A. Gee, Esq. 381. So that the Corporation having failed, and private enterprise having failed to undertake this necessary work, are you of opinion that, under the circumstances, the Government should do so? I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing that opinion.  
 20 Feb., 1878. 382. The outlay would be remunerative? Yes, very much so.

THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DANGAR, | MR. LONG,  
 MR. HUNGERFORD, | MR. SIMSON.

JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Jeremiah Brice Rundle, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. B. Rundle, Esq. 383. *Chairman.*] You have been for many years interested in the sale of stock in Sydney, as a grazier and owner of sheep and cattle? Yes.  
 21 Feb., 1878. 384. And have sent stock to Sydney for sale from your stations in the interior? Yes, for thirty years.  
 385. Have you been in the habit of seeing the sales conducted in the present sale yards near Sydney? Yes.  
 386. Have you had an opportunity of visiting the Metropolitan Sale Yards at Melbourne? I have.  
 387. Having seen the accommodation at Melbourne for the sale of stock, and compared it with ours, no doubt you have become impressed with the conviction that our accommodation is altogether and absolutely unsuitable for the purpose? Quite so; there is in fact no accommodation at all.  
 388. The yards are not complete? And they are in a wretched state.  
 389. In wet weather the different yards are like slush pools? Yes, so much so that I have seen beasts bogged there.  
 390. And in a wet season the animals would be in such a state that their colour and condition could be scarcely discerned? Yes; slush and mud all over them.  
 391. Is it your opinion that the erection of suitable yards would contribute to the convenience of the persons engaged in this trade, and would be a greater benefit to the consumer also? Yes, it would be a great benefit to all parties—agents, buyers, producers, and consumers.  
 392. When in Melbourne did you make any inquiry as to the cost of the erection of the Metropolitan Sale Yards there? I did, but I almost forget the amount; I think they cost something like £30,000.  
 393. Is it the case that they have, in connection with their yards at Melbourne, agents' offices and other conveniences? Yes, there is a building in one portion of the yards which is divided up into offices; every salesman has his own office.  
 394. The yards also are so arranged that during the time the sales are going on the audience are protected from the weather—from wet and the heat of the sun? Yes; the selling avenues between the yards are covered over.  
 395. And there is an elevated platform to enable the buyers to see over the yards? Yes; there are raised platforms along the cattle yards; the sheep yards are level.  
 396. The yards there are paved also? Yes.  
 397. So that however wet the season the animals have firm footing? Yes; the yards are all dry and clean.  
 398. In fact, altogether it is a creditable mart for the sale of live stock? Quite so.  
 399. While our yards are quite the reverse? Ours are simply abominable.  
 400. Are you aware that some few years ago power was given to the Sydney Corporation to erect sale yards? There was a Bill passed for that purpose, but it came to nothing.  
 401. It was never availed of? No.  
 402. Neither has any private individual undertaken the erection of suitable yards? No.  
 403. Nor do you think it likely any one will? I do not think so.  
 404. From your knowledge of the sales of stock, and the occupations of those who attend these sales, which do you think would be the most suitable site for the erection of permanent Metropolitan Sale Yards? My opinion is that any place between Homebush and Duck River would be suitable.  
 405. You do not think it would be desirable to go beyond the Parramatta Junction? Certainly not.  
 406. Have you any idea what would be about the cost of suitable yards? I do not think we want such extensive yards as they have at Melbourne. I think £15,000 should be ample to build all the yards, offices, and other conveniences to suit.  
 407. What area of land would be required, do you suppose, for the erection of suitable yards? It would depend much upon the situation. If we had a wide good road leading from a main road, say the Parramatta Road to the railway, I think perhaps 30 or 40 acres.  
 408. Do you think it would be desirable to have the yards abutting on the railway, immediately on the railway side? No, I do not see any necessity for that; there should be yards on the railway to receive the stock—at railway expense of course.  
 409. Receiving yards? Yes; every agent should have his own yards, as they have in Melbourne; they are all allotted to them there.\*  
 410. You think it would be desirable that provision should be made for giving each agent his own yards? Perhaps I am wrong in saying they should have receiving yards. It would become more expensive here. In Melbourne they are peculiarly situated. Their main yards are some distance away from the railway, and in order to land their cattle and sheep they have got yards erected by the side of the rail, and from these yards it is a distance of perhaps four or five hundred yards to the sale yards. To get to the sale yards they have to cross the main road that goes from Melbourne into the interior, like our Parramatta Road.  
 411. The main road to Flemington? Yes. The rail goes on one side, on which the receiving yards are; and the stock coming by rail must go across the main line into the sale yards. If we have our sale yards upon the railway line, we could not dispense with the receiving yards, but sale yards might abut on them.  
 412. Are you of opinion that the closer the yards can be erected to the railway the better it will be? Yes, I think so; so that the receiving yards and the sale yards could be all in one block.  
 413. You are aware that stock sales here are held twice a week? Yes.  
 414. And in Melbourne once a week? Yes.

415.

NOTE (on revision):—I do not allude to receiving yards.

415. Is it your opinion that once a week would be sufficient here, or that it is better to have them twice? I think twice. We are differently situated from what they are at Melbourne; the people in Melbourne can sell once a week because they have paddocks to keep their stock in; here we have not.
416. You are, of course, aware that a great number of buyers from all the towns in the neighbourhood of Sydney and in the county of Cumberland, and from Illawarra, come to the metropolitan yards to buy the stock they want? Yes.
417. Knowing this, do you think Homebush the most suitable place for the sale yards? I should be sorry to see them closer to Sydney than Homebush, because we have to consider the outside buyers as well as the metropolitan buyers. Besides, when stock come on the macadamized roads they frequently become lame, and lame beasts are forbidden to be driven at all; and if we were to have the sale yards on this side of Homebush it would come very hard upon the outside buyers from Liverpool, Campbelltown, Picton, the coast, Parramatta, Richmond, Windsor, and so on, who take away, I consider, about one-third—the butchers say one-fourth—of the whole of the stock sold at the yards, for them to drive their cattle back again over the macadamized roads.
418. What did I understand you to say the new yards would cost? About £15,000.
419. Does that include the purchase of the land? Yes. I may say land is two or three hundred per cent. dearer than it was a few years ago. We tried several times to get up a Company to build yards, and a good many eligible places were offered at lower prices than they could be got for now.
420. Have you any objection to state which was the most desirable place, in your opinion, amongst those offered? There were several lots offered—two or three this side of Haslem's Creek.
421. About what price per acre would the land cost, do you think? It would depend somewhat upon its position; I should say from £50 to £100 an acre.
422. Supposing the Committee should decide to recommend the Government to buy land at Homebush, for the purpose of erecting stock sale yards, what do you imagine would be the value of the land abutting on the railway there, immediately opposite the station, including where the old public-house now stands? I suppose they would want perhaps £150 an acre for the land there. I could not give an opinion as to the value of the land there.
423. Have you heard of a contemplated sale of the Homebush Estate within the last three weeks? I have not.
424. Then you are not in a position to state at about what price that is represented as having been sold at? No. I might mention that I think that if the Government fail to get a piece of land between Homebush and Duck River, the Sydney Meat Company might supply with perhaps sufficient land, abutting on the railway line and on the road that leads from the Parramatta Road into the Haslem Creek station, now called Rookwood. The Company's land extends along that road and the Parramatta Road.
425. How far would this be from the Homebush station? About three miles.
426. You have no doubt in your own mind that the erection of stock sale yards is absolutely necessary? Absolutely necessary.
427. You frequently visit the yards at Homebush? Yes. I met a few gentlemen there a little while ago who are largely interested in stock, and they were quite ashamed to look at the manner in which our stock are knocked about.
428. Is it not a matter of surprise to people coming from the Melbourne side to see that we have such inadequate accommodation? Yes.
429. Under these circumstances, do you think it would be a desirable thing that the Government should now step in and erect suitable yards? Yes; I am afraid we will never get them in any other way.
430. *Mr. Hungerford.*] How long ago is it since the land at Homebush was offered at £50 an acre? Perhaps a couple of years ago.
431. You are acquainted with the sale of stock at Melbourne? I have seen something of it when I have been visiting there.
432. Do you know what proportion of the stock sold comes by train? I do not.
433. You know that a large quantity comes by train? Yes.
434. And a large quantity comes by road, from Gippsland especially? I am told they all come by rail within a moderate distance of Melbourne.
435. Do you think the present system of sending stock here tends to create a monopoly amongst the dealers to the injury of the public? I think the agents are pretty well divided; I cannot see that there could be a monopoly. Perhaps it would be hardly fair for me to give my own opinion; but I think many of the agents here would rather see the yards as they are instead of having efficient yards, for fear of competition in their business.
436. I speak more of the large purchasers: Do you not think there is danger of monopoly from combination among the large purchasers, which is rendered attainable by the imperfections of the present system? Yes, that has been my opinion for many years.
437. Sometimes a large number of cattle and sheep are brought to the sale yards, not for sale, but to affect the market and keep up the monopoly? Yes.
438. May I ask how far Homebush is from Duck River? 4 or 5 miles.
439. *Mr. Dangar.*] Do you consider that the erection of these yards by the Government would be a profitable investment? No doubt about it.
440. You are decidedly of opinion that the yards would be a great advantage to graziers, buyers, and consumers? They would.
441. Have you any idea what is the weekly consumption of stock? It used to be stated at 1,000 head of cattle, but I think it has increased to about 1,200; the consumption of sheep is about 12,000.
442. What is your opinion of the killing of stock at Wallerawang, and bringing the carcasses down by rail? Without artificial means in the shape of cold, which has failed in all previous trials as it appears to me, I think the result would be a failure.
443. Are you of opinion that the abattoirs should be adjoining the sale yards—Do you think it would be an advantage, as in Melbourne, to have them near the yards? No doubt if the abattoirs could be near the sale yards it would be so much the better.
444. Do you know whether the cattle sustain much injury in going from the sale yards to the present abattoirs? At present they do.
445. Do you think graziers would object to paying the dues? Not in the slightest degree.

- J. B. Rundle, Esq. 446. They would be glad to pay for the accommodation? Yes.  
 447. Do you think the yards would be better under the Corporation or under the Government? Under the Government. With regard to the abattoirs at Melbourne, they do not adjoin the sale yards.  
 21 Feb., 1878. 448. Are they not within half a mile? About that. I was told that they are not much used; people do not like them.  
 449. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Are they allowed to kill elsewhere? I think so.  
 450. *Mr. Dangar.*] Here they are not? No.  
 451. *Chairman.*] Our abattoirs are supposed to have every accommodation for the slaughtering of stock? Yes. I may mention, with regard to having the abattoirs near the sale yards or the railway, that it would be quite out of the question unless the proposed water scheme is carried out. There could be no provision for a proper water supply without that.

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FRIDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DANGAR, | MR. HUNGERFORD,  
 MR. MCELHONE.

JOHN LACKEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

John Nowlan, Esq., called in and examined:—

- J. Nowlan, Esq. 452. *Chairman.*] You reside on the Hunter River? Yes.  
 453. You have a grazing estate there? Yes.  
 454. And you fatten cattle for market? Yes.  
 22 Feb., 1878. 455. What market do you usually send them to? I send them to Maitland generally, but frequently to Sydney also.  
 456. Have you ever attended the sales at the Sydney stock market yourself? Yes, I have been at the the sale yards at Homebush.  
 457. What opinion have you formed as to the nature of the accommodation provided there for the sale of stock? It seemed to me very bad.  
 458. Do you think it equal to the accommodation provided at Maitland? No, I think not.  
 459. Was it a wet or dry season when you were there? It was dry, I think; they were not suffering from the muddiness of the yards.  
 460. Did you take notice of the fencing surrounding some of the yards? Yes; the fencing seemed to be indifferent.  
 461. Have you ever heard that it is of frequent occurrence for stock to get boxed or mixed owing to the defective fencing? Yes, I have heard of that.  
 462. There is no accommodation for purchasers or sellers attending the sales, and no protection from sun or rain? None that I saw.  
 463. They are exposed to the elements, whatever the weather may be? Yes.  
 464. You were a grazier in Victoria before you came here? Yes.  
 465. Were you in the habit then of sending stock to the Melbourne yards? Yes.  
 466. The present yards? No, the old yards at the top of Elizabeth-street.  
 467. Have you seen the present Melbourne yards? I have.  
 468. Have you any idea of the cost of their erection? No, I have not; they appeared to me to be very complete.  
 469. There is suitable accommodation for stock, and every convenience for purchasers and the public who may attend during the time the sales are being held? Yes.  
 470. There are also agents' offices surrounding the yards? Yes.  
 471. Are you aware by whom the Melbourne yards were erected? By the Corporation, I understood.  
 472. Under powers given by Parliament? Yes.  
 473. Do you not think it is very desirable that some alteration should be made in the yards we have here at the present time? Yes, I have thought so for years.  
 474. Do you think it desirable now for the Government to step in and erect these yards, charging fees for the stock sold there? Yes.  
 475. You are aware, perhaps, that power was given to the Corporation of Sydney, some years ago, to erect sale yards, and that they have failed to do it? Yes.  
 476. And seeing that no private individual or Company has undertaken the work, you think it reasonable and necessary that the Government should erect the yards? Yes, I certainly do.  
 477. You think it would be an advantage to the consuming public as well as to the producers? Yes.  
 478. And a great convenience to the auctioneers? Yes, it would be to the advantage of all parties.  
 479. What is your idea about the situation of the sale yards—do you think it desirable to have them closer to Sydney, or where they are now at Homebush, or further away from Sydney? I do not think my knowledge of the subject entitles me to express an opinion as to the best site for the yards.  
 480. Do you think it desirable to have them abutting on the railway? Certainly, it would be desirable to have them near the railway, I should think.  
 481. Has it come to your knowledge that the Melbourne sale yards have been paying a large interest on the outlay? I have heard so.  
 482. Besides being a great accommodation to the public—buyers and sellers? Yes.

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Benjamin Richards, Esq., called in and examined:—

- B. Richards, Esq. 483. *Chairman.*] You are a grazier and squatter? Yes.  
 484. You send a number of cattle to the Sydney market for sale? Yes.  
 485. Nearly all to the present sale yards at Homebush? Yes, I may say all.  
 22 Feb., 1878. 486. You very frequently attend these sales yourself? Yes.  
 487. And have an opportunity of observing the character of the accommodation provided at the sale yards? Yes.

488. Has it occurred to you that the accommodation is inadequate for the purpose? Yes, very much so. B. Richards, Esq.
489. Altogether unsuitable? Altogether unsuitable.
490. You have no hesitation in saying that the time has now arrived when suitable yards have become absolutely necessary? I have thought that for a very long time.
491. Is it your opinion that stock are deteriorated by being placed in yards such as the yards at Homebush? Yes, very much so.
492. Have you seen stock sold there in wet seasons frequently? Yes.
493. Is it not the case that they are sometimes up to their bodies in mud? Yes, and have to be dragged out.
494. Have you seen them at times so covered with mud that their colour could not be distinguished? Yes, you could not tell whether they were spotted or white, or any other colour. If a beast got down he had to stop there till he could be dragged out. In fact, in one instance, I was summoned to Sydney for cruelty to animals, through some of my cattle getting bogged in the yards. I was summoned as the proprietor.
495. *Mr. Hungerford.*] For putting them into such boggy yards? Yes; they were put in by my agent, not by me.
496. *Chairman.*] Is the fencing bad? Yes; there is no accommodation whatever. It is a matter of impossibility to yard flash cattle as they should be.
497. It is not infrequent for different lots of cattle to get boxed or mixed? That is an every-day occurrence. I have never been there, but I have seen things of that kind.
498. Then, the accommodation is altogether insufficient in every point? Yes.
499. Whatever the weather may be, persons attending the sales are exposed to it? Yes. There is not even sufficient yard room. I have seen cattle standing outside that could not be yarded; and I have seen sheep also sold outside—sold on the road for want of yards.
500. What is your opinion as to the best site for the Metropolitan Sale Yards? I am rather averse to coming as near Sydney as Homebush—I would rather have them on the other side of Homebush; I think the Parramatta Junction, or somewhere between there and Homebush, would be better. The further you keep out of Sydney the better.
501. It is the case that a great number of country buyers now come to the metropolitan yards to get their supply of fat stock? Yes, I may say one-third or at least one-fourth of the buyers consist of country butchers.
502. They have to take their stock back along roads they have already travelled? Yes, they have to drive them to the Junction, some five miles from Homebush, which has to be traversed going and coming; and having so far to go as some of them have, they must buy early to get their purchases away in time; and when we lose them we are left in the hands of the Sydney men, which gives the latter an opportunity of combining, which they are not slow to take advantage of. As soon as the country buyers are gone we lose their competition, and the Sydney men have it their own way. You will see three or four tossing up for a yard of cattle; and one will not bid against the other, but so soon as the sale is over they make their own arrangements. If the yards were further away from Sydney, nearer the Junction, the country buyers would not need to leave so early, and the advantage of their competition would be felt.
503. What quantity of land would be required for the new yards? I cannot say—I have not considered that point.
504. Have you ever seen the Melbourne yards? No, I have not.
505. Do you think twenty acres would be sufficient? I should think so—perhaps half of it.
506. Supposing receiving yards were provided so that the respective cattle salesmen would receive their stock in separate yards near the railway, from which they could be drafted into the sale yards, as in Melbourne, in that case more land would be required? Yes.
507. Seeing that this is likely to be a permanent work—one expected to last for a great number of years—is it your opinion that it would be desirable to secure a large extent of land sufficient for future requirements? Yes.
508. Do you think it would be desirable to give the Government power to resume land by paying a proper value for it in a suitable place? Yes.
509. *Mr. McElhone.*] You said just now the further the yards are away from Sydney the better? That is, within a reasonable distance.
510. You would not care about having yards at Wallerawang, for instance? No; I intended to say that the nearer they were to the Junction the better.
511. Mr. Moses has expressed an opinion in favour of having cattle slaughtered at Wallerawang. What do you think of that proposal? I am not in favour of having two markets, only one.
512. Do you think the yards ought to be near the railway station? Yes.
513. Would you object to fees being charged if proper yards were built? No, decidedly not; I should be too glad to pay anything like a reasonable charge. It would be much better to pay 6d. a head than to lose 2s. 6d. or 5s. on the value of a beast through having bad yards and the cattle being knocked about.
514. You have suffered a good deal of loss, I suppose, through having cattle sold in yards up to their guts in mud, so that people could not tell what they were buying? Yes, I believe I have.
515. As a rule, it very much depreciates the look of the cattle when they are covered with mud, and up to their guts in mud? Yes; and it is not only the look—they are really much worse for it.
516. It cuts the cattle up very much? Yes, particularly in winter-time; they get plastered with this wet mud, and it remains on them, and they perish under it.
517. Your opinion is that it is a loss not only to the grazier but to the consumer too? Yes, it is a general loss; the meat is very much depreciated. I believe the butchers that buy them are often very much disappointed when they come to kill the cattle, because, under the hardships they have to endure, they fall away much more than any man would reasonably expect.
518. You have had lots of cattle sold in Melbourne? Yes.
519. Do you recollect the charge? I think it was 6d. for cattle.
520. Are you sure it was not a shilling? No, I think it was 6d.
521. Of course you attend the sales here very often? Yes, as much or more so than any other producer.
522. Have you seen sheep being sold all over the paddocks, in the roads, and everywhere? Yes, for want of room in the yards,
523. There is no accommodation for drafting or classing sheep or cattle? Not a bit in the world—it would only be a farce to attempt it.

- B. Richards, Esq. 524. It is a fact that when a lot of sheep come down, there will always be inferior sheep among them? Yes.
525. These inferior sheep often cause great loss to the person that owns them, by spoiling the sale of the whole flock? Yes, of course they do.
- 22 Feb., 1878. 526. The yards are in a very bad state, not only from the mud in wet weather, but the fencing is very bad? Yes.
527. It is patched up with saplings and all sorts of things, and the least rush the cattle make they get mixed together? Yes.
528. Do you think it would pay the Government good interest on the money laid out if they were to build the yards? Yes.
529. How many cattle a week are sold on the average? I suppose from ten to twelve hundred.
530. At 6d. a head, that would be from £25 to £30 a week? Yes.
531. And how many sheep? I cannot say exactly but judging by the advertisements I should say about 10,000.
532. You are aware that the yards at Melbourne return a large revenue to the Corporation? I have been given to understand so. My son has been there, and he has told me he has gone into the yards himself and classed his own cattle, and got it all done by 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning.
533. *Mr. Dangar.*] Are you of opinion that the abattoirs should be near the yards, or where they are now? I should suppose it would be an advantage to have them near the yards. I never liked the Glebe Island Abattoirs.
534. Do you not think cattle suffer a great deal from overdriving between the sale yards and the abattoirs, as at present situated? Yes, more than any one could calculate on.
535. Is there no other site you would suggest for the yards except between the Junction and Homebush? No. Speaking of cattle coming from the yards to the abattoirs, I know they are turned out in a mob, a horseman or two get behind them, and they dog them clean from where they start to where they take them to; they are harassed along at a full trot; and it must do the cattle great injury and spoil the meat to the consumer.
536. You believe that receiving yards for each agent would be a very great advantage? Yes.
537. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Do you think the bulk of the stock for the supply of the Sydney market would be more likely to come by train if we had these yards near the railway? Yes.
538. I suppose you think eventually all stock will come by railway? Yes, I believe the time is not very far distant when you will see more coming by rail than you will by the road. I should send all my cattle by rail if there were proper facilities, even if I dropped them at Richmond or Windsor and took them to my paddocks; because I believe the saving in condition would pay more than the cost of freight.
539. Is not the tossing you have spoken of at the yards quite a common thing? Yes, an every-day occurrence. One will say, "That is my bid"; the other, "No, it's mine"; "Well, I'll toss you"; and up go the halfpence, instead of making an advance.
540. *Mr. Dangar.*] What do you consider the loss on a fat beast in transit from the station to Sydney? About 150 lbs. A bullock that would weigh 850 lbs. at the station would not weigh more than 700 lbs. when he was killed here. On one occasion, when my son was starting a mob of cattle from the station, he killed a bullock out of the lot that went 1,060 lbs., and although he had many bullocks amongst them bigger and heavier when they left than the one killed on the station, the biggest weight of the lot was only 996 lbs. when killed in Sydney.
541. *Mr. McElhone.*] Was he a cull? No, he was a big coarse bullock, a fine useful beast, but not so good as many others in the mob.
542. You have been a stock-buyer as well as a grazier? Yes, I was about twenty years in the trade.
543. Years ago the country was all open along the roads, and cattle could get feed and water? Yes.
544. But within the last few years the country is nearly all fenced in? Yes.
545. The loss on stock coming to market now is very much greater than it used to be? Yes.
546. Do you think as the railways push out, stock will come in by them instead of by road? There cannot be two opinions about that.
547. Then you think that if these yards were built they would increase the traffic on the railways? Yes. Why I said they should be on the Parramatta side of Homebush was, that if the number of cattle in the market were in excess of the demand they would be nearer to paddocks where they could get feed and water, so that they might be held over. During all the last dry weather there has been no water at Homebush. We have never been able to get a drink for the cattle after we left Fullagar's. Many more cattle would come by rail than are sent that way if there were sufficient accommodation.
548. *Mr. Dangar.*] All that is required to encourage the traffic is better accommodation? Yes; certainly cattle could be sent, and are sent now, by rail that no person would attempt to travel over the roads to Sydney, because they would not arrive here fit for slaughter—their condition would be too low to bear the loss of weight by travelling.
549. *Mr. Hungerford.*] The opportunity of sending such cattle by train has helped to keep the price of cattle lower than it would otherwise have been all through this drought? Yes; meat would have been a shilling a pound in Sydney if it had not been for the railway.
550. *Mr. McElhone.*] You are aware that a good many cattle have come by rail from the south during the last few months? Yes.
551. None came from there for years before? No, it was a very rare occurrence to see cattle from the south.
552. If it had not been for the railway there would have been a very short supply from that quarter? Yes, no supply at all. People could not have attempted to put such cattle as those that have come in during the drought upon the roads.
553. It has been owing to the railway that they have come in in tolerable condition? Yes, the railway has been the means of bringing them down as catable beef.
554. *Mr. Dangar.*] These trucked cattle, though inferior when they leave the station, reach here in better condition than those that are driven by road? Yes, they are little the worse for the transit.

## ON METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS.

WEDNESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. HUNGERFORD,		MR. MOSES,
MR. McELHONE,		MR. SIMSON.

JOHN LACKEY, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Pitt, Esq., called in and examined:—

555. *Chairman.*] You are engaged in the stock trade? Yes.
556. And you have had a good deal of experience in that branch of business? Yes.
557. You have been in the habit of selling at the Metropolitan Sale Yards at Homebush? Yes, for a number of years.
558. Have you sold at any other yards? I do not think sales have been held at any other yards since my time; I may have sold odd lots at Annandale.
559. In carrying out your occupation, I suppose you have to visit the yards regularly twice a week? Yes.
560. What is your opinion as to the nature of the accommodation for stock sales at Homebush? It could not be worse.
561. Have you ever seen the sale yards in the neighbouring Colony, at Melbourne? Yes, I have seen them at Melbourne and Ballarat.
562. The accommodation there is very good? Yes; at Melbourne especially it is splendid.
563. Do you think it would contribute to the convenience of the public—salesmen, agents, squatters, butchers, and the consuming public—if proper accommodation were provided for the sale of stock at metropolitan yards? Yes, it would be for the benefit of all concerned.
564. Stock would be delivered in better condition? Yes, and there would be more concentration of sales; everybody would benefit.
565. Is it your idea that the permanent yards to be constructed should be by the side of the railway? Decidedly.
566. Do you think it would be a great convenience to persons engaged in the stock trade to have receiving yards immediately abutting on the railway? Yes, a great convenience.
567. Is it your impression that, as the railways extend into the interior, metropolitan sale yards in connection with them would be much more used than at present? No doubt about it. As the railways extend, more stock will come to market if proper facilities are afforded.
568. It is the fact, I believe, that since the extension of railways into the interior—towards the salt-bush country, for instance—the quantity of stock sent to Sydney is much greater than before? Yes, very much greater. I think I may state that previous to the extensions to Blayney and Cootamundra very few stock were trucked, whereas latterly more than half the stock sent to market have been trucked from Blayney, on the Western line, and the stations on the Southern line. Perhaps three-fourths of the sheep have been trucked.
569. You are quite alive to the fact of the accommodation for stock along the roads being now altogether insufficient—feeding accommodation and paddocks? Yes, the roads are becoming more and more fenced in, and there are no reserves. No doubt it will not be very long before people will be compelled to truck their stock, because there will be no feed along the roads.
570. And that will increase as the railways extend into the interior—to Dubbo, for instance? Yes; as the land is alienated from the Crown, and no reserves are made for travelling stock, it will become more and more the interest of people to truck their cattle as soon as they can to market.
571. And as the railways become more used for the transit of stock, so will the accommodation on the railways become greater—trucks will be more convenient? Yes, that is what we are all hoping for; we are wanting something done now. I should not think there is one-third the accommodation in the way of rolling stock that is required. I think I am right in saying that orders have been given to construct sufficient rolling stock for some years to come;—I think 150 sheep-vans and 200 cattle-vans.
572. Are these being constructed on an improved principle? Yes, so that stock can run out at the ends; they can be used also as goods-vans when not required for cattle. At present we have to bring each truck separately to a siding and put the stock into it, but the new vans will be open at the ends so that they can be put right through.\*
573. You have no doubt the railway will be much more used for the transit of stock as the accommodation becomes greater? Yes, and as the lines extend.
574. And you have no doubt it is essential that the sale yards should be abutting on the railway? Yes, I look upon them as so intimately connected, that the yards are as necessary as the trucks.
575. In view of the probable increase in the trade in stock and the increase in consumption, what area of land do you think would be sufficient to secure for the purpose of putting up permanent and suitable yards? I dare say from 15 to 20 acres would be sufficient for present requirements; but in securing land for the purpose, I think it would be as well to get sufficient for the requirements of the future, because these yards will be used for generations to come, and the requirements may be a great deal larger than now; it would therefore be expedient to secure sufficient land to enable the yards to be extended when necessary—say 30 or 40 acres, if the land can be got.
576. Would that be sufficient for receiving yards as well as sale yards? Yes, quite. At Melbourne they only built yards for 1,000 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep to start with; but then they had sales on two days a week. Now they have increased the yards—doubled the accommodation—and they have only one sale day. I think that is the best plan myself—to have all the sales concentrated on one market-day a week. At Melbourne they have now room for 2,000 head of cattle and 40,000 sheep.
577. Do you think the present site at Homebush is the most suitable site for the sale yards? Yes; or if that is not obtainable, they should be between Homebush and the Parramatta Junction. They ought to be on this side of the Junction, on account of the stock coming from the south and west.
578. *Mr. Simson.*] How long is it since the practice of trucking cattle on the railways has commenced? They have been trucked in small lots for some years.
- 579.

\* NOTE (on revision):—I have since learned that the letting in of stock at the ends is not the new principle, but double flaps each, so as to close the truck in when loaded with goods, or leave them open when loaded with stock.

- R. Pitt, Esq. 579. But not largely? No, very few—an odd lot once a month perhaps.  
 27 Feb., 1878. 580. When did people commence to truck largely? Since feed began to get scarce on the roads.  
 581. Within what time? About twelve months.  
 582. *Mr. McElhone.*] You believe that if we had sufficient railway accommodation in the shape of trucks, a very much larger number of stock would come by train than there has been? Yes, more especially after this drought, because people are alive now to the profit attached to trucking. A great many people used to be averse to trucking, on account of the insufficient accommodation and stock getting knocked about, but now they see the difference, in larger returns. Whether there is a good season or not, I am quite sure the public will be quite alive to the advantage of trucking over the old method of driving by road, whenever sufficient accommodation is provided on the railways.  
 583. Are you aware that stock are often kept waiting ten or twelve days at railway stations for want of trucks? Yes; that has lost us a great deal of business. The squatters do not understand the cause of the delay, and they blame their agents—they think we do not look after their stock.  
 584. While waiting in this way, stock lose very much in quality and condition? Yes.  
 585. And the owners lose large sums of money? Yes. I have known ten to fifteen thousand sheep to be waiting for trucks at one time at Wallerawang.  
 586. *Mr. Simson.*] How many sheep do the trucks hold? A hundred each. On the Western line, on account of the Zig-zag, they can only run one trip a week with stock; they do not send a special train up with the trucks—it does not pay, so they go up a few at a time by the goods trains. They take about two days to go to Blayney. They can only take a certain number up the Zig-zag; they leave some at Penrith, and the rest go up by the next trip. The Zig-zag will always be against that line. I would like to state that I do not think any blame attaches to the railway people; I have gone into the matter with them, and I find they suffer simply from insufficiency of rolling stock—they have not got the trucks. No doubt all stock should be brought down by special train instead of being tacked on to goods trains, in connection with which there is so much shunting; it is the shunting that knocks them about; but if they came right through by special train all that would be avoided.  
 587. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you not think that, in view of the increasing trade in time to come, and the fact that more accommodation paddocks could be obtained there, the Junction would be more suitable as a site for the yards than Homebush, where there is not much accommodation in the shape of paddocks? There are some paddocks at Homebush, and at any rate driving the cattle a few miles on the morning of a sale day does not matter. It is done in Melbourne; they have no paddocks in the immediate vicinity of the yards, and they have to be driven a few miles on the morning of the sale.  
 588. The state of the present yards at Homebush is very bad? Yes, very bad indeed.  
 589. In wet weather they are in a frightful state, so much so that stock get covered with mud, until you can scarcely tell what colour they are? Yes, you cannot wear a decent suit of clothes there without getting them spoiled.  
 590. The sheep yards are also very bad? Yes.  
 591. They could not well be worse? No.  
 592. In fact the yards are a disgrace to all concerned? Yes, they are a disgrace to the auctioneers, the Parliament, and everybody else.  
 593. What do you think the proposed new yards could be built for? I should like to get the best, when the Government take them in hand—I should go in for first-class yards. It would be a profitable speculation, but if the Government were to take it up they would not go into it as a speculation. If the Government could see 10 or 15 per cent. on their money they ought to be well satisfied. If they take it in hand, we can reckon on their doing it properly for an outlay of £20,000. It might be done for half that, but not in so good a style.  
 594. What do you think it would cost to put up first-class yards for present requirements, including the purchase of (say) 40 acres of land, which would admit of their being increased if necessary? I should think £25,000.  
 595. What number of cattle are sold on the average each week through the yards? I should say on average a thousand head pass through the yards each week.  
 596. At 6d. a head, the same charge as in Melbourne, they would bring in £25 a week? Yes.  
 597. How many sheep? From ten to twelve thousand.  
 598. At 1d. a head they would yield £40 or £50 a week—say in all £65 a week? Yes.  
 599. That would be an income of about £3,500 a year at 6d. for cattle and 1d. for sheep? Yes; but in that you do not take into consideration lambs, calves, pigs, and horses, which would all have to pay if the same plan were adopted as in Melbourne.  
 600. I am coming to that. Besides the cattle and sheep now sold through the yards, there are also considerable numbers of sheep and cattle which the butchers buy outside—several thousand sheep and several hundred head of cattle a week? Yes; from three to five thousand sheep, and from two to three hundred head of cattle, that do not go through the yards.  
 601. And there are also a large number of calves, lambs, and pigs sold for the supply of Sydney? Yes, a very large number.  
 602. If a Cattle Sale Yards Bill were passed which would enable the Government to levy a tax on all stock sold near Sydney, whether they passed through the yards or not, the income would amount to £5,000 or £6,000 a year? About £5,000 a year. You ought to reckon £500 a year for the maintenance of the yards, for persons in charge, and keeping them clean.  
 603. I suppose if yards were built, and power were given to tax all stock sold, the Government would get from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the outlay? Yes, I reckon they would get at least 15 per cent. on £25,000 to start with, and the income would increase.  
 604. Then if the Government were to build cattle sale yards, we could make sure of their getting good interest for the money laid out? Yes, better than in any other speculation.  
 605. It would pay better than railways? Yes, a great deal.  
 606. And would give great accommodation to the breeders of stock, as well as to the butchers who buy and the public who consume? Yes, I believe it would be a popular tax; the public would be glad to pay it for the sake of the accommodation.  
 607. Is it not a fact that cattle and sheep are very much deteriorated by being yarded in these yards at Homebush—cattle get much knocked about and covered with mud? Yes, it deteriorates their value most decidedly; they look a great deal worse than they often are. The yards cannot be any worse than they are now.

608. *Mr. Moses.*] Is the meat deteriorated by these bad yards? Yes.
609. Do you not think the meat is very much injured by the way the cattle are driven from the yards to the abattoirs? Yes, greatly.
610. Do you think it would be advisable to have the abattoirs in connection with the sale yards? I do not think it could be done.
611. Do you think it would be advisable if it could be done? If you went away any distance from Sydney it would, but I do not see how it could be done.
612. Why? What is to be done with the offal? I think there is nothing like having the abattoirs on the seashore.
613. I suppose you are aware of the way cattle are over-driven from the yards to the abattoirs? Yes.
614. If the abattoirs were convenient to the yards it would save that over-driving of the cattle? Yes, there would be a considerable saving there no doubt. You must bear in mind that there are two classes of buyers at the yards—there are the carcass butchers and the retail butchers. The retail butchers, as a rule, have no accommodation for the cattle they buy; they are given over to the hands of drovers, whose only object is to rush them to the abattoirs as quickly as they can, and they are sometimes killed the same night. The carcass butchers have paddocks where they keep them for a time. The retail butchers have very little accommodation, except small paddocks, where there is no feed and sometimes no water.
615. You have often seen these cattle driven down with horsemen and dogs at their heels, and their tongues hanging out of their mouths with distress? Yes.
616. What quantity of land would be required to erect these yards? I should say 20 acres would be sufficient for present requirements; but, as I have already said, I think it would be advisable to secure double that quantity of land, with a view to the increase of the yards when it may become necessary. The land round these yards will always be valuable; and if sufficient is not secured now for all time to come it will cost a great deal more when wanted.
617. Would it not be better to secure 50 acres? The more the better.
618. Supposing we wanted the abattoirs to be built in connection with the yards, what quantity would be required then? I could not say; I have not studied the matter. In that case you would want a deodorizing system—a model farm, and Heaven only knows what else. I think, if the question of the abattoirs is gone into, it would be well to consider how Botany would answer, or somewhere about there. I do not think abattoirs will ever be erected in connection with the yards. They are not so in Melbourne—they have abattoirs there between Melbourne and Flemington. I consider our abattoirs are far before theirs.
619. How far are the yards at Melbourne from the abattoirs? About 2 miles, I think; I do not know the exact distance. If you have abattoirs in connection with the yards you will want paddocks. A mile or two is nothing to drive cattle if you have paddocks.
620. Not if they are driven properly? You can legislate against the over-driving of cattle.
621. There is a law already against cruelty to animals? If that was enforced it would cure the present evil of over-driving. The matter of a mile or two is nothing, provided the cattle are driven gently.
622. I understood you to say the cost of these yards, with 40 acres of land, would be £25,000? Yes, that is what I put it down at.
623. Would you erect offices for the agents? They would be a convenience, but they are not necessary. I think one good hotel would be the best thing. They had no offices at the Melbourne yards for years. That would be a separate thing altogether from the yards. Supposing you laid out two or three thousand pounds in offices, you would get a good return for the money in the shape of rent paid by the agents.
624. Where do you think would be the best position to place the yards? I fancy as near Homebush as possible.
625. Are you aware of the value of land at Homebush? Yes.
626. What is it worth? The Government would pay more than anybody else; I suppose the Government would have to pay £200 an acre. It is not worth it, but they would have to pay it.
627. Have you heard of a sale of land lately in the hollow near the Homebush Railway Station? Yes, but I have heard also that some of the purchasers would not complete.
628. Did you hear what that land brought? Three or four hundred pounds an acre; but I believe, if it were sold to-morrow, it would not bring half that amount. I do not think that sale is any criterion whatever of the value of land there. There were only about 5 acres cut up into allotments, and I am told one man, who paid £100 deposit, would not complete. I am perfectly certain land could be got there for £200 an acre, or less.
629. Do you not think it would be advisable to buy sufficient land for sale yards and abattoirs too? Yes, it would be as well to secure all the land that can be secured—it will always be a good investment.
630. *Mr. Hungerford.*] What do you think are the advantages to be derived from one sale day? A concentration of buyers and a steady market. Buyers from a distance would know it was the regular market-day, and all concerned would know what was the supply for the week. There is a great amount of uncertainty in the present market. There may be a large number of stock for sale on Monday, or a small number, but buyers are undecided whether to buy largely or to buy only a small number, because they do not know what number will be in for the following Thursday. They may imagine there will be a large supply on Thursday, and may buy sparingly, whereas when Thursday comes there may be a very small supply, and buyers have then to pay a larger price. A few, who own the stock in the market on a particular day, benefit by this uncertainty, but the greater number are, you may almost say, robbed to a great extent, because they have been deceived as to what the market would be. If we had only one market day in the week, buyers would know the exact supply and make their purchases accordingly.
631. How would that affect the supply of the market by the railway? Stock would be sent down to suit the market day; their arrival would be timed for this one day, the same as at Melbourne.
632. Would they not have to be kept in paddocks longer than at present? That could be easily arranged. There is as much country about here as there is at Melbourne. People would have to pay for their paddocks; they have been in the habit of getting them for nothing. About Melbourne they think nothing of paying 6d. a head for paddocks for cattle. I think it would be an advantage in some cases to keep them. I know some of my brother agents are averse to having only one sale day a week; but that is my opinion. I know it answers very well in Melbourne. There is more fluctuation in the Sydney market than in Melbourne, and I believe the cause is the one I have assigned. The fluctuation is sometimes from ten to twenty shillings a head between Monday's and Thursday's market. It is not a fair thing that that should be so. If there were only one sale day, the fluctuations would only be such as were caused by supply and demand—

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R. Pitt, Esq. demand—people would know what they were doing. They come on Monday, and although there may be a large supply they will not bid, thinking there may be a large supply also on Thursday; but on Thursday there may happen to be a very small supply, and then up goes the market. With the extension of railways, we shall never be able to tell from one week to another what the supply will be.

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633. What is the longest time cattle are in the trucks on the Western line—how long do they take to come from Blayney to Homebush? If they come according to the time regulations, they load there one afternoon and get down here the next morning—they come through in a night.

634. What number can come by the Western line at one time? I think eleven trucks at a time are all they can bring over the Zig-zag. If they have a larger train they leave some of the trucks at the top of the mountain, and go back for them after they have brought the first portion over the Zig-zag. Only a certain number of trucks can pass the points on the Zig-zag.

635. What is about the proportion of stock coming by the Southern and Western lines? As a rule, the largest traffic is from Wallerawang.

636. Do a greater number come by truck on the Western line than on the Southern line? Yes, a much larger number. The Southern line has only commenced to bring in stock largely since the drought.

637. *Mr. Simson.*] The extension of the line has also had some effect? Yes, the extension has enabled people to send them, where they could not do so before.

638. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Is it your opinion that the price of stock is in some measure kept more regular by the train? Yes, we have got into a new sort of supply altogether. We have not had any Murrumbidgee cattle for many years, but this market has been their regular outlet this season. There is one thing I may mention, though I do not know whether it is relevant to this inquiry, and that is, that the charges for trucking cattle are too high. They are considerably higher for cattle, but lower for sheep, than the charge on the Victorian and Deniliquin lines from Deniliquin to Melbourne. We pay £2 per truck less for sheep on our line from Cootamundra to Sydney, and £2 per truck more for cattle, than from Deniliquin to Melbourne.

639. What is the charge from Cootamundra? It comes to 16s. or 17s. a head for cattle—sometimes 18s. The charge for sheep is very moderate—it depends upon the number you put in a truck. We get sheep delivered for little less than a shilling from Cootamundra.

640. *Mr. Simson.*] Do you find that cattle get bruised very much in travelling by railway? Yes, they are generally a good deal bruised, especially in wet weather. I think that objection could be got over if all stock were brought down by special train. They are most bruised about the rump, tail, and sides. I believe it is caused principally by the stock trucks being attached to goods trains, in connection with which there is so much shunting; the shunting knocks the cattle about. If they came in a through special train there would be no shunting at all.

641. Are the stock all slaughtered at the abattoirs here for the supply of Sydney? Not all, but principally they are.

642. Are they all slaughtered at the public abattoirs at Melbourne? No, I believe not.

643. Are the abattoirs here sufficient for the wants of the trade? Yes.

644. *Chairman.*] You have stated that stock brought from Blayney are a considerable time in the trucks? Yes.

645. If they were brought by special train that time would be considerably shortened? Yes.

646. You think it would be a more desirable plan to have stock brought down by special train? Yes; I think the officers of the department are quite alive to that themselves.

647. Is it your opinion that the Government should now step in and erect yards, seeing that there has been such delay on the part of private individuals, on the part of the agents, and on the part of the Corporation? Yes, I think so. Now that the traffic in stock on the railways has so largely increased, there seems to be so intimate a connection between that traffic and the sale of stock that it would be advisable for the Government to take the matter in hand. Having the traffic on the railways already in their own hands, and providing everything but sale yards, I think it would be better they should provide those also, and so have complete control of the whole matter.

648. *Mr. McElhone.*] Do you not think that as the railways go further into the interior, more and more stock will be trucked instead of being driven by road? Yes; my impression is that when the Southern Railway reaches Wagga, and the Western Wellington, Dubbo, and eventually Bourke, the whole of the fat stock will be trucked. I do not know so much about the inside stock; but when we find that from Sutton Forest, for instance, such men as the Badgeries and all those wise-headed men about there, including the Chairman of this Committee, send their stock by train, how much more profitable must it be to truck them some hundreds of miles. If it pays for 70 or 80, it must be doubly profitable for long distances.

649. You are aware that we are now getting quantities of cattle and sheep from the south that we have not had for twenty years? Yes.

650. Stock now comes here instead of going to Melbourne? Yes. One reason is that on account of the late drought, prices here have been higher than they otherwise would have been. Another reason is also on account of the drought, that the Victorian graziers have been obliged to send their stock to market when only half fat, not having grass to keep them. Whichever is the most profitable market people will send to when the railways are extended. They will often send stock by train here when, if the railways had not been extended, they would not have been able to do so. They will have the railway almost at their doors, and with their agents' quotations in their hands they will send their stock to the best market.

651. You think that if all stock were sold on one day in the week, instead of two as at present, it would tend to make a steadier price? Yes, I think so; but I do not think that is a matter that concerns the Government—it concerns the agents.

652. Are you not aware that between Monday and Thursday the price of sheep will fluctuate from two to three shillings a head? Not so much as that. I have seen it in exceptional cases, but not often so much as that.

653. *Mr. Simson.*] The Victorian stock tax causes a good many sheep and cattle to come here that might not otherwise do so? Yes; no doubt it tends to give the New South Wales squatter sending stock to Melbourne a worse result than sending here. Anything that tends to give a lower return in the Melbourne market must benefit us. I may add that I have heard it remarked by a large number of squatters, especially southern men, that they will never send their stock to Sydney till we get proper yards—that they could not come to Homebush and see their stock sold in such disgraceful yards.

## ON METROPOLITAN CATTLE SALE YARDS.

Mr. George Stening called in and examined:—

654. *Chairman.*] You are engaged in the butchering trade? Yes.
655. Do you attend the stock sales pretty frequently at Homebush? Yes.
656. How frequently does your business necessitate your attending there—once a week? At least once a week.
657. And in your attendance there, have you frequently seen the inconvenience the public are put to for want of accommodation in the yards? I have.
658. Have you been long engaged in this occupation? About twenty years in the Colony.
659. You have had a good deal of experience of cattle sales? Yes.
660. Have you often been at the sales at Homebush in wet seasons? Yes, in all seasons.
661. Have you seen stock up to their bodies in mud, and so covered with muck that you could not discern what colour they were? Yes.
662. Is it your opinion that stock suffer from being shut up in these mucky yards? Undoubtedly they do.
663. They are in these yards for several hours? Yes.
664. Is it your opinion that it is desirable for the interest of the trade and the public that good accommodation should be provided? Yes.
665. It would benefit all parties? Yes, all concerned.
666. As it is now, it is difficult for purchasers to get access to the yards when stock are being sold? Yes, the yards are most inadequate.
667. Sometimes, when there are a large number of people present, they cannot see the cattle that are being sold? No.
668. Have you seen the Melbourne Sale Yards? No, I have heard of them.
669. Is it your opinion that it is desirable for us to have similar accommodation? I think we ought to have equally good accommodation.
670. Are you aware that power was given to the Corporation to erect yards some time ago? Yes.
671. Which they have not availed themselves of? No.
672. You are aware also that no private individual or Company has been found willing to undertake the matter? Yes.
673. Do you think it is likely the agents will erect yards? The question was mooted some time ago, but never carried out.
674. Do you think it likely it would be carried out by the agents? Ultimately it might be.
675. Do you think it more desirable it should be in the hands of the agents or of the Government? I should say it should be in the hands of the Government.
676. Do you think it would be desirable that the Government should lease these yards annually or hold them in their own hands? I think it would be better for the Government to hold them.
677. What is your opinion as to the best site for the yards? I should think there is no better site for sale yards than Homebush.
678. What quantity of land do you think would be required? I could not form an idea; I have not considered that.
679. It is important to persons engaged in the retail trade in Sydney that they should not be delayed at the sales longer than is absolutely necessary? Yes.
680. They want to get back to their business as quickly as they can? Yes.
681. In view of that, the nearer to Sydney the more convenient to them? Just so.
682. A difference of two or three miles by train would not be very great? No.
683. And it is probable that in course of time special trains will be run for persons attending these stock sales? Yes.
684. *Mr. McElhone.*] You are about the largest retail butcher in Sydney? I believe so.
685. You always buy a superior class of stock? Yes.
686. You know our yards are in a very filthy state from mud? Yes, they are in a frightful condition.
687. That injures the quality of the stock and depreciates their value? Yes, it is detrimental both to the producer and the consumer.
688. You think it would be a great public benefit if the Government took this matter in hand and built first-class yards? Yes.
689. It would be a convenience to the butcher and improve the quality of the meat to the consumer? Yes.
690. And would be a good thing for the owners of stock? Yes.
691. It would save a great loss of time to all connected with the sale yards? Yes.
692. Very often when buyers go out there they cannot get what they want, simply on account of cattle being yarded in too great numbers, from want of proper pens? Yes, there is not sufficient accommodation. When good cattle are scarce, they are not yarded in pens suitable for the requirements of the trade, owing to there not being sufficient accommodation in the yards.
693. Very often this causes great fluctuation in price? I believe it does.
694. Do you think it would be advisable to have the abattoirs shifted from where they are up the line somewhere? No.
695. You think, being central, they are more convenient where they are? Yes, you cannot get a better site, I believe, for abattoirs.
696. It would not be convenient for the butchering trade to have their cattle killed up the line? No, I do not think it would be so convenient to the trade as the abattoirs at Glebe Island,—they are easy of access to the city.
697. It suits all concerned in the butchering trade to have their cattle killed at the present abattoirs? Yes; there is no desire to have the present abattoirs done away with.
698. Are you aware that cattle are a good deal knocked about in going to the abattoirs? Yes.
699. That could be avoided with care? Yes.
700. There is no necessity for over-driving? No.
701. Drovers as a rule do not look upon it as a matter of cruelty to drive cattle with dogs? I should think they do not.
702. There is really no necessity for this sort of thing? No. The only thing is that they are sometimes pushed for time, in getting away from the sale yards in time to arrive at the abattoirs for slaughtering.

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703. Do you think it is the opinion of the trade that the Government should take this matter up? I should say so; I have often heard the remark that they would like to see the Government take it up.
704. Do you not think that now the Government carry stock by railway, and own the abattoirs, they should take the whole matter in hand? Yes.
705. *Mr. Moses.*] After purchasing cattle at the yards, do the buyers drive them direct to the abattoirs? No, not often; they are driven to paddocks adjacent to the abattoirs until they are required for slaughtering.
706. How long do they leave them there? The sales are twice a week—two or three days sometimes, or they may be there a week.
707. Sometimes they are slaughtered the same day? No, they are hardly in time for that since the hours have been altered.
708. In no case do you slaughter the same day yourself? No; it has been done, but since the hours have been altered it is impossible to do it. Cattle brought in on the sale day from Homebush are not slaughtered the same day.
709. Do you think the quality of the meat is deteriorated by the way they are driven from the yards to the abattoirs? No, not in the distance from Homebush to the abattoirs; the deterioration in the quality would be from previous driving.
710. You are aware that in the previous driving there is very great care taken? Sometimes, I believe—not always; you will often see cattle footsore that have been driven probably.
711. That does not follow; it is owing to the season of the year—coming off soft country in the hot season on to the hard roads. You are aware, I suppose, of the way cattle are over-driven on the road from the yards to the abattoirs—hurried along and dogged, with their tongues hanging out of their mouths from distress? That is not done as a rule.
712. My experience is that it is done as a rule? I have been there oftener than you, I think, and I have never seen them coming along with their tongues out of their mouths.
713. How do you travel to and from the yards generally? Sometimes by road—sometimes by rail. No doubt there are times when cattle are over-driven from Homebush to the abattoirs, but it is not the general rule.
714. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Having been carrying on the retail trade for a long time, of course you have had opportunities of seeing the difference between cattle brought in by train and those brought in by the ordinary course of driving? Yes.
715. On what part of the beast do you generally find the most bruises? About the haunches.
716. Not about the tail? Yes, about the tail; sometimes right down the back. I have seen the whole carcass one mass of bruises.
717. Do you find the sides bruised very much? Yes, the sides and the tail. The principal bruises are received in coming by rail.
718. Do you think that, as a rule, cattle brought by rail are the most bruised;—which is the more unmarketable, a beast bruised by being brought by train or a beast that has been bruised in driving? An animal brought by train is often a total loss on account of its bruised condition.
719. Do you not get cattle bruised when brought by road? Sometimes we get cattle that are a good deal bruised on the hips from running against the yards.
720. As a rule, you think more damage is done to the carcass by train than by road? Yes; but when you get them by train free from bruises the meat has a much more seemly appearance.
721. As a rule, which do the butchers prefer—the driven cattle or the train cattle? The driven cattle as a rule.

THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. HUNGERFORD, | MR. SIMSON.  
JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stock, called in and examined:—

- A. Bruce, Esq. 722. *Chairman.*] Your occupation has brought you into contact considerably with people who have stock for sale at the metropolitan markets? Yes.
- 28 Feb., 1878. 723. Do you attend the sale yards? Occasionally.
724. In furtherance of the duties of your office it is essential that you should be there sometimes? I only go occasionally myself, but it is the duty of one of the Stock Inspectors to attend regularly.
725. Your attention has been called to the inadequate accommodation that the yards give for the sale of stock and the convenience of the buying public? It has for a good many years.
726. In fact, from your experience, you have no hesitation in saying that the character of the accommodation is altogether unsuited and inadequate to the trade which is being carried on, and will be carried on, there? It is altogether inadequate.
727. Have you been in any of the neighbouring Colonies? Yes, I have seen the yards at Melbourne.
728. They have good accommodation there, I believe? Yes, very good and very ample.
729. Do you know about the area the Melbourne yards are built upon? I do not; I have seen that as many as 2,000 head of cattle and twenty-five or thirty thousand sheep have been sold in the yards in one week.
730. It is the case that they have accommodation provided there in such a way that people can attend the sales in all weathers, either hot or wet, and give their attention to the business they are occupied in, without being materially affected by the state of the weather? Yes; and the yards are well paved, so that they are always clean and dry for the stock.
731. The avenues between the yards are covered with iron, I think? Yes, with a roof to protect the salesmen from the weather.
732. And for the audience? Yes; and some of the sheep sheds are covered altogether.
733. Giving protection in all seasons to both buyers and sellers? Yes.
734. In fact, the accommodation provided at the Melbourne yards makes them a sort of commercial mart for persons engaged in the sale of stock? Yes.

735. Where persons not immediately interested in the sale of stock then going forward can attend and see how the business is conducted, and what price stock are being sold at? Yes. A. Bruce, Esq.
736. Do you think it would be desirable to have yards of a similar description, as Metropolitan Sale Yards for New South Wales? Yes, very desirable, in fact quite necessary. 28 Feb., 1878.
737. It is the case that there is no hard bottom to the sale yards at Homebush at all? No.
738. In wet weather stock are up to their bodies in muck, slush, and dirt? Yes.
739. Has it ever come within the range of your experience that stock have been bogged there altogether? Yes; I have seen them in the yards literally up to their bellies and partly over their bellies in slush; they were so deep in it that they looked more like calves than full-grown cattle.
740. Is it not the case that not only do the stock suffer from such treatment, but the owners suffer in the price they get for them? Yes, the owners suffer loss, and the stock themselves suffer from colds, coughing, and running at the nose and mouth, through standing in such yards in cold nights. They are perhaps put in the yards in the early part of the night and have to stand there till sold next day.
741. In that case the sellers are sufferers in the price they get for their stock, and the public who have to consume the meat do not get it supplied to them in as good condition as they would do if we had dry yards and proper accommodation? Just so.
742. What is your opinion as to the locality these Metropolitan Sale Yards ought to be established in? I think they ought to be at Homebush, or as near Homebush as possible.
743. You do not think it would be desirable to bring them closer to Sydney than Homebush? No; I have had a good deal of conversation on the subject with the retail butchers, and they say they can spare the time to go to Homebush. If the yards are nearer there is no "get-away" for the cattle. At Homebush the ground is open, and there is no difficulty in that respect. As soon as you come on this side of Homebush you immediately come to Burwood and other populous places.
744. Are you aware that the property immediately surrounding the Homebush Railway Station has been tied up in equity for some years? Yes.
745. And from that cause property in that neighbourhood has not been sold or built upon? Yes.
746. Is it your opinion that as soon as it is released from this impediment it is likely to be eagerly bought up if subdivided? It would be bought if the demand for land continues.
747. It offers, I think, considerable inducements for building sites and villa residences? Yes.
748. It is nice undulating ground—ridges and hills? Yes, it is good building land.
749. In view of this, and the probability of the land there being built upon in a few years, do you still think it desirable to establish Metropolitan Sale Yards at that particular spot? I think it is. It would take some years before buildings would spread to such an extent as to interfere with the driving the cattle to and from the sale yards. Homebush is very much further from town than the Melbourne yards are from that city, and if the land at Homebush were built upon, it would be, not that there is not sufficient land between Sydney and Homebush for building purposes, but because it is on the line of railway, and then the requirements of the public as regards their meat supply have to be considered.
750. You are aware that the quantity of stock sold at the Metropolitan Sale Yards is largely increasing year after year, and is likely to increase in a much larger ratio during the next ten or twelve years? Yes, especially if the tax on stock entering Victoria is continued.
751. In view of that, do you think it desirable to make yards with ample accommodation and plenty of room? I would not say you ought to make yards in anticipation of a very much larger quantity of stock coming here; not that the stock will not come, but I think there is some prospect of their being killed at the other end of the line and the dead meat brought to the city. From the accounts received from Home, the American cooled meat trade is increasing very largely, and I have letters from a friend in the Old Country stating that arrangements have been made to bring meat from Hungary and from parts of Germany in that way. In view of what is doing at Home therefore, I would imagine that a dead meat trade will some day be established here. It is not now as it used to be when cattle were being killed at Duck River and Liverpool; meat can now be kept for fourteen days with very little expense; circumstances have altered altogether, and everything seems to tend in the direction of making a dead meat trade supersede the carriage of live stock.
752. You are aware that a trade of this description was established some years ago? Yes, at Liverpool and Duck River.
753. In both cases it ended in failure, I think? Yes, but for the simple reason that if the buyers chose to stand back the parties owning the meat were at their mercy; they were obliged to sell within so many hours or the meat would perish. Now, there would be a fortnight's margin, at any rate, by having cold stores where the meat could be kept till wanted.
754. In summer-time how would you keep the meat;—say you killed meat on the other side of the mountains, at Bowenfels, how would you keep that meat sound till it reached the cold stores in Sydney? In America, where the heat in summer is greater than in Australia, they set the meat by artificial means, cooling it to the bone. That takes ten or twelve hours; then it is put in refrigerating cars and sent to the seaboard to be put on steamers. In one set of steamers the necessary degree of cold is obtained by continued supplies of ice; in another, it is so through cold pipes, as in Mr. Mort's process; and in both cases there is a cold blast continually blowing, and taking up all the moisture the meat and the cold process give out. It is generally fourteen days from the time the meat is killed till it reaches Liverpool; from whence it is conveyed in refrigerating cars to London. To reduce the temperature in these cars again, the following simple and inexpensive plan is adopted:—A windmill is put in each car, and a pump is attached to the windmill. The motion of the train drives the windmill, the windmill works the pump, and the water is distributed over the car to keep it at a low temperature. The meat is conveyed in these cars to the stores in London, where there is provision made for keeping it in larger quantities. Taller-man's cold stores can, it is said, hold a fortnight's supply of meat for the whole of London.
755. Do you think that principle is likely to continue in use? Yes; the supply of cooled meat from America is on the increase.
756. Do you know the price meat so treated is being sold at in Liverpool? 6d. a pound.
757. Has it come within your knowledge that it has been sold at 2½d.? No. There have been cases where a portion of a cargo has been partially spoiled; but as much as about one-fifth of the week's supply for London comes from America some weeks.
758. Then it is your opinion that stock could be killed on the other side of the mountains and the meat brought to Sydney without very great risk? Yes. I do not say it is practicable just yet, considering the

A. Bruce, Esq. the expense of the process, but I believe it is all tending that way. If they are able to pay the price they do for meat in New York and send it to England and sell it, it would surely be practicable for us to kill at  
 28 Feb., 1878. Dubbo or Orange and take the meat to a cold store in Sydney, considering the superior quality of the meat treated in this way, and the fact that fifteen bodies of meat can be carried in the same space as nine or ten live cattle.

759. Then it would be necessary to have establishments of this kind on the south, west, and north? Yes. There would require to be a cooling establishment at the end of each line, and a large store in Sydney for the reception of the meat.

760. Then the retail butchers in Sydney would purchase at the store instead of attending the yards at all? Yes; meat killed in that way would keep longer than meat killed at the abattoirs. It is found that the west-end butchers of London are nearly all supplied by meat killed in Aberdeen, and meat killed in Aberdeen keeps longer than meat killed in London.

761. Does it go through any cooling process? No; the climate of Aberdeen is so much cooler than that of London.

762. Does that apply to all times of the year? Yes, they carry on the trade all the year round.

763. Without loss? There used to be some loss in the summer-time; they now I believe resort to artificial means in summer-time, but the meat is never frozen—only cooled.

764. Did I understand you to say you had been at the Melbourne Sale Yards? Yes.

765. Did you notice the conveniences that are supplied to the agents or cattle salesmen there, in the way of receiving-yards, offices, and so on? I took notice of their offices, but I did not observe that they had receiving-yards of their own; I am not sure whether they had them when I saw the yards five or six years ago.

766. If our metropolitan yards were established on the railway line near Sydney, do you think it would be desirable to supply agents and auctioneers with receiving-yards? Yes, if there were room.

767. They would contribute to the facility of business? Yes, and to the advantage of owners.

768. Has it occurred to you about what quantity of land would be necessary for the purpose of supplying good yards? I should say from 20 to 30 acres. The yards might be built upon 12 acres; but for these other conveniences you speak of, and for the advantage of the trade generally, it would be better to have more room.

769. Do you not think it very probable that if these yards were supplied with proper accommodation they would be likely to become a kind of commercial mart for the sale of stock, the resort of squatters, and other producers of fat stock, and of all persons interested in the trade, who would come there for the purpose of seeing what business was doing, and what were the prospects of the market, even though they should not be immediately interested in sales going forward at the time of their visit? Yes, and I think very many more owners would send their stock for sale to Sydney if we had proper sale yards.

770. You think the whole public would be benefited? Yes, owners, salesmen, and consumers.

771. The cattle sold would be supplied in a more wholesome condition, and there would be greater facilities both for their sale and purchase? Yes.

772. As the result of your experience, and the thought you have given to the necessity for this alteration in the mode of selling stock, are you desirous of offering any observations to the Committee, with a view to their being recorded? If the Committee would accept a short statement, I would be very glad to furnish it.

773. As the country becomes fenced in along the various roads to Sydney, is it not likely that the railway will be much more largely made use of for the purpose of bringing stock to market, than has hitherto been the case? Very much more so. Owners have only to look into the matter to see that it will pay them handsomely to send their stock by train.

774. There is time saved, as well as loss of stock on the road, and the stock would be in better condition on reaching Sydney? Yes. I have remarked the difference in the appearance of cattle travelled on the roads and those sent by train—it is patent to any one.

775. Have you given any attention to the accommodation provided in the trucks in which cattle and sheep are brought to Sydney? Yes, a good deal.

776. Could they be improved? Yes, there is room for a good deal of improvement. The trucks are very badly constructed. The boarding that is put on the trucks for the protection of the stock is too low altogether, and the prime parts of the meat are not protected at all; the hips and rumps of the cattle pass over the boarding—in between the boarding and the iron rod on the side.

777. And get bruised? Yes. Then the appliances for loading the cattle are such as to rouse and frighten them, so that they rush about in the trucks and hurt themselves.

778. Do you think it desirable to have special stock trains for the conveyance of fat stock from the interior into Sydney? Most certainly.

779. Is it your opinion that a great deal of the injury cattle suffer in the trucks is brought about by the continual stopping, shunting, and starting again of the goods trains to which they are attached, at the different stations? Yes, a great deal of it.

780. Most of this would be avoided if cattle were brought direct by special train from the stations from which they are started to the yards? Yes; special trains ought to be run whenever there is a sufficient load. The couplings and buffers ought to be altered to avoid the jolting; and it might be well to have the trucks padded, if proper material could be got for it: but if the trucks were boarded up to the proper height, and made smooth, it would be a great improvement, and padding might be dispensed with. In many cases now, you will find the heads of bolts an inch out of the wood-work. Altogether the trucks are badly constructed.

781. I suppose it is a matter of considerable importance that the yards, wherever established, should be within a reasonable distance of Sydney, so that retail butchers could attend on sale days without great loss of time? Yes, it is essential; to the trade it is especially so. There are not nearly so many of the retail men at the yards now as there ought to be. Every inducement should be offered them to attend.

782. Is it your opinion that sales ought to be held twice a week, or once a week as in Melbourne? I cannot speak with much experience; but I imagine it would suit best as it is, two sale days in the week, for one special reason,—we ought not to keep the cattle about Sydney without food a day longer than is necessary; they are kept too long as it is.

783. You are aware that a Bill giving the Sydney Corporation power to erect sale yards was passed some years ago? Yes.

784. You are aware also that nothing has been done in reference to it? There was a defect in the Bill A. Bruce, Esq. that prevented the Corporation from enforcing payment of the dues.
785. Have they made any effort to have that remedied? There was an amending Bill brought in, but it never got any further than a first reading. 28 Feb., 1878.
786. It did not become law? No.
787. Are you aware that the stock agents have made some efforts about the establishment of Metropolitan Sale Yards, but that they have not succeeded? Yes.
788. Do you think anything is likely to be done by them? I have very great doubts about it; they do not seem to be able to combine.
789. Under these circumstances, do you think it fair and proper now that the Government should step in and erect Metropolitan Sale Yards? I think so, and that if the Government do not take the matter up there is no prospect of yards being erected.
790. Supposing the Government were to bring in a Bill asking Parliament to give them power to erect sale yards, do you think they should have power to take any land that might be suitable, paying a fair price for it? Yes, most certainly; they should have the choice of the best sites.
791. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Have you any intimate knowledge of the Melbourne yards? No; I was only there part of a day.
792. You have no idea what would be about the cost of erecting these yards? I have formed an idea, but it is not a reliable one. My idea is that it would cost about £16,000 for yards and land.
793. You seem to think there is a probability of cattle being killed outside—along the line; but do you not think it likely the yards will be required even then? Yes; I said I thought it would not be prudent to make yards for a large prospective increase; I thought that if yards sufficient or somewhat more than sufficient for the present trade were constructed, that would be enough in the meantime.
794. Do you know of your own knowledge anything of the trucking of cattle in England? I know a little, but it is only a little.
795. Do you know that complaints are generally made as to the damage the carcasses receive from bruising? No, not from bruising, in England. The difference between the meat killed in Aberdeen and London arises from the beast getting feverish from standing on its feet so long in the truck, and from the difference of climate in the two places. In Aberdeen it is cool, and the meat soon sets to the bone; while in London the weather is comparatively hot, and the meat sets badly if at all. An animal, again, standing on its feet for seventeen or eighteen hours, gets into a state of tremor and fever, and bleeds badly when killed.
796. Then you do not think there is much damage from the bruising of the carcass? Not in England; you seldom or never hear of that; but special trains are run, and the trucks are constructed as they ought to be, and properly coupled up.
797. You do not know of any complaints here? Here there are frequent complaints of the damage done by bruising. That, however, is attributable partly to the difference in the cattle and partly to the way in which they are trucked; they will come down trucked by some men and at some stations, quiet and cool and sound; and in other cases, wild, unsettled, and in a state of excitement, with perhaps one or two down under the others, and bruised and hurt. The cattle traffic here has not as yet been well managed; the loading and discharging yards have been taken too close to the passenger and goods traffic; people keep passing and looking at the cattle in the trucks, and are continually seeing sights that they ought not to see, and bruise and knock themselves about; and the cattle trains are shunted and delayed by the way. I speak, of course, of bush cattle.
798. Do you think the trucks in use at present are the most suitable for the conveyance of cattle? They are not.
799. What alteration do you think necessary? The boarding should be carried up over the rump; it now comes only a little above the thigh, and the hip and rump go through and get bruised between the edge of the boarding and the iron rod; and the trucks are not made smooth and safe in other respects.
800. Are any improvements necessary in the construction of the trucks to facilitate getting cattle into them? The doors should be at the ends instead of in the middle of the side of the trucks, to allow of the cattle "packing" away better on entering, and to save them from damage rushing out; then the door should be on the sliding principle like those on the sheep trucks; but being heavy, it should be hung and run upon pulleys, so that a man with one hand can work it. As cattle go in now with the door in the centre of the truck they are apt to come out again, and as the doors fold down the men have to stoop and lift them up, or stand in front of the cattle and stop them, which is decidedly dangerous. Then as the loading races on crush pens are made too wide, the cattle are apt to turn round, and if they do they of course stop the rest from going in.
801. Do you think it better to have the trucks covered? They are covered.
802. Do you think they are the better for it? I would imagine they would be better without it; but there must be something to keep them from jumping out. There is one remark I should like to make connected with the erection of the proposed yards; it is that in building them it would be a great improvement, so far as regards the comfort of those attending the sales and that of the stock, to have all the pens covered with corrugated iron, and spouted; and if they were it would not be all additional expense, for there would in that case be far less money required for paving the pens, as they might then instead of being laid with bluestone be floored with freestone blocks, or they might even perhaps be macadamized, as they would then be completely protected from the rain and weather.
803. *Chairman.*] You have no doubt I suppose, that the money invested in the construction of these yards would return a large interest upon the outlay? I believe that is the experience at Melbourne, and they say the yards there were most expensively constructed. I have tried to form an estimate of the probable return upon the outlay for the erection of yards here; I cannot say it is reliable, but it seems that there would be a return of 24 or 25 per cent.
804. You think the work should be undertaken at once? Yes; it is a shame to Sydney it has not been done long ago.
805. The present yards are a disgrace to the Colony? Yes. As to the Government taking the matter in hand, there is a precedent in the fact that they have erected and now conduct the abattoirs. Then there is another, in what they do for the growers of agricultural produce, and for the coal and wood traffic; they give room in the railway yards to sell agricultural produce, wood and coal; and not only that, but they give

A. Bruce, Esq. give the use of the trucks for thirty or forty hours. If they do that for the farmer, and the wood and coal merchant, they might do something for the grazier. It is only a question of time when the whole of the fat stock will come by train; and it will be for the benefit of the Railway Department that the Government provide accommodation for the sale of stock. The sooner they get the yards, the sooner the Government will get the freights for the stock. They will only be doing for the stock what they have already done for timber, coal, and agricultural produce, if they erect these yards.

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806. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Have you any idea what proportion of cattle now come by train? No; until twelve months ago it was a very small proportion.

807. Do you think the increase is attributable to the drought, or to the fact that people are becoming more alive to the benefit of trucking? I think it is attributable to the drought in the first instance; but now they have seen the benefit they will never send by road again.

808. Then it is your opinion that eventually the whole of the stock will come by train? Yes, wherever they can get the train. The whole of the stock on the Southern and Western lines will be certain to come by train; because any man who gives the matter the least consideration must see that it will pay him handsomely to truck them, even from Wallerawang.

809. What is your opinion with reference to bringing down stock with goods trains;—do you think it would be better to have express stock trains right through, which would not stop on the way? Certainly, I would not put them with goods trains at all, unless where they are in little lots.

810. *Mr. Simson.*] Not even sheep? No; goods trains are always shunting, and they take a long time on the road.

WEDNESDAY, 6 MARCH, 1878.

Present:—

MR. HUNGERFORD,

MR. McELHONE.

JOHN LACKEY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Langloh Parker, Esq., called in and examined:—

L. Parker,  
Esq.

6 Mar., 1878.

811. *Chairman.*] You belong, I think, to the firm of Parker and Ward? Yes.

812. And you have stations in New South Wales and Queensland? Yes.

813. You are in the habit of sending fat stock to the Sydney market? Yes, and to Melbourne also.

814. You frequently attend the markets during the time of sale? Yes.

815. Both in Melbourne and Sydney? Yes.

816. Have you been struck with the great disparity in the character of the accommodation at Sydney as compared with the accommodation at Melbourne? Yes; the accommodation at Homebush could not be worse—it depreciates the value of stock very much. There are no conveniences to enable squatters to have their stock drafted or sorted properly to give a fair sale.

817. At Melbourne there is every possible convenience? Yes.

818. Good and substantial yards, shelter from the weather for buyers and for sheep also, and the yards well paved? Yes, everything of the best.

819. In addition to this, there is accommodation provided for the different stock agents in the neighbourhood of the yards? Yes, each man has his own office.

820. All these are found to be great conveniences? Yes.

821. Both to sellers and buyers, and to the general public? Yes.

822. I suppose you think it would be highly desirable for us to have similar accommodation in New South Wales? Yes, it is absolutely necessary that something should be done.

823. Do you consider Homebush a convenient place for carrying on stock sales? I should prefer having the sale parks nearer the Parramatta Junction, because there there is more accommodation in the way of paddocks for stock. At Homebush there are few paddocks, and cattle are knocked about by having to be driven five or six miles on the morning of the sale; and then, if the price does not suit, you must either sacrifice them to the butchers or drive them back again; whereas, if there were paddocks near the yards you could turn the cattle out again until they would bring a fair price.

824. That is an important consideration? Very much so.

825. You have stock in large numbers coming long distances? Yes.

826. In such cases it is essential to have paddock accommodation? Most decidedly.

827. And that is one of the reasons why you think the sale yards should be nearer the Parramatta Junction than Homebush? Yes. It would make very little difference to persons from Sydney attending the sales—not more than five or six minutes by a special train. Yesterday I went as far as Duck Creek and looked about there. There are some suitable sites about there; but of course there are men here who know more about that than I do.

828. Have you attended any of the sales at Homebush during wet weather? Yes.

829. You have no hesitation in describing the character of the accommodation in the yards as deplorable? It is frightfully bad.

830. You look upon the yards as a disgrace to the Colony? Yes, I do.

831. Do think it desirable the Government should step in and erect suitable yards? Yes, highly desirable.

832. What area of land do you suppose would be necessary for the erection of complete yards? Perhaps 20 acres, you might say 40 acres, but 20 acres would be quite sufficient for present requirements.

833. At Melbourne they have receiving yards also, abutting on the railway? They are not exactly on the railway, but only a short distance from it.

834. In these yards the different agents receive their cattle? Yes, each man's cattle in his own yard.

835. Do you think it would be desirable to have these receiving-yards immediately on the railway side? Yes, I think so.

836. I suppose, now that the land on both sides of the roads is being fenced in, most of the fat stock sent to market will come by rail? Yes; in fact it is the only way to bring stock down in good condition. In a bad season they have nothing to eat after they leave Mudgee, 170 miles from Sydney.

837. *Mr. Hungerford.*] In your opinion, the majority of the cattle would come by train if there were the means of bringing them? I do not know exactly that the majority would—it would all depend upon the price that would have to be paid for the trucks.

L. Parker,  
Esq.

838. Do you not think the train expenses would not be more than met by the saving to the cattle? No doubt they would, if only a moderate rate were charged. They ought to make the train expenses very low for stock, to induce traffic. I do not know what the charges are; but the cheaper it is done, the more beneficial it will be to the Government and the squatter also. It is numbers we want to make money. Of course if a man sends a lot of cattle, and he has to pay through the nose for it, he will not try it again.

6 Mar., 1878.

839. *Mr. McElhone.*] All fat stock come by rail to Melbourne? Yes, all that are convenient to the lines.

840. You are aware that the country far in the interior is now becoming very much fenced in along the roads—for instance, along the Namoi, and from the Namoi round to Liverpool Plains? Yes.

841. That being the case, bringing cattle long distances by road very much depreciates them in value? Yes, very much. I sold my cattle the other day in Mudgee, because I considered they would lose a hundred in weight by bringing them down here.

842. If there were a railway to Dubbo and Bourke you would send your cattle by train all the way? Yes, because it would save time, the interest of money, and loss by travelling to the condition of the stock.

843. You have done a great deal of business in Melbourne in fat stock? Yes, I have sold more stock than most people.

844. What is the charge at the Melbourne yards? 1s. a head for cattle; I have not done much in sheep.

845. Have you any idea of the area occupied by the Melbourne yards for sheep, cattle, and all the accommodation? From 30 to 40 acres I should say; it may be more or less.

846. Of course their trade is larger than ours? Yes.

847. We can buy the land we want here much cheaper than round Melbourne? Yes.

848. Do you think it would be advisable to get more land than is wanted at present, with a view to future requirements and the increased expense of buying it afterwards? Yes, I think it would be a great deal better.

849. Your opinion is that the erection of these yards would be a benefit to all concerned, squatters, agents, buyers, and the public at large? Yes.

850. And that they are likely to be a good paying speculation for the Government? Yes, they will pay handsomely.

851. You would not mind investing in them yourself if you could get a Bill passed? I would be very glad indeed.

Mr. John Morrison called in and examined:—

852. *Chairman.*] You are a butcher, residing at South Creek? Yes. I have been there twenty-one years.

853. You frequently come to the sale yards at Homebush to buy fat stock? Yes, I have had to deal at Homebush and at Fullagar's.

Mr. J.  
Morrison.

854. Do you buy most of your stock at the yards? Yes; I may sometimes buy a few at paddocks somewhere else.

6 Mar., 1878.

855. Have you been struck with the inadequate character of the accommodation provided at Homebush? As far as my experience goes, I do not think there can be anything worse.

856. You think it is a disgrace to the Colony to have such yards for Metropolitan Sale Yards? I do indeed. I have heard certain parties make the remark that they wonder they are not taken up for cruelty to animals.

857. You buy both cattle and sheep at Homebush? Yes.

858. Do you take them away immediately after buying them to your own place at South Creek? Yes.

859. Do you have to attend frequently? Once or twice a week.

860. We have it in evidence that at Melbourne they sell once a week, here they sell twice a week—which do you think the more desirable plan? I think once a week would be sufficient.

861. When you purchase stock at Homebush at the sales, are you able to get them to your own place the same night? No; they have to stop on the road at night—it is too far to drive them.

862. What distance is it? 22 miles.

863. What is your opinion as to the most desirable site for the erection of permanent Cattle Sale Yards? I should be in favour of having them further the other way. I fancy they should be between Parramatta and Penrith, or between Parramatta and Richmond. When cattle come to the Homebush yards they must come in the night before, or else be driven 7 or 8 miles on the morning of the sale. There is no grass or convenience for keeping them near Homebush. If they are brought in the night before, when the yards are in such bad condition as they usually are, they look wretched in the morning; and even if they are left in such paddocks as are to be got there they look nearly as bad. I have seen them lying in the mud—not standing, but lying in it—so that they could not get out, and I have seen them with the rim of the belly just resting on the mud. I would sooner give 10s. a head more for cattle passing my place than come to Homebush and give 10s. a head less for them. When cattle get to Homebush and are offered for sale, if the price is not suitable they have to come 10 or 12 miles back, and return again on the next sale, along a metal road; whereas if the yards were further away, on the other side of Parramatta, they would only have to travel a mile or two and could go back to the paddocks again; then they could be brought out of these paddocks fresh and well when wanted again.

864. Under any circumstances you would not recommend coming any closer to Sydney? I would not indeed. It may suit the Sydney men to have the yards right against their own doors if they could get them; but there is another class of people besides them, and the squatter above all, to be considered.

865. You have no doubt that it is a desirable thing, in the interests of both buyer and seller, as well as the general public, that good and efficient yards should be established; and the sooner the better? Yes. The public are very often up to their knees in mud if they go to look at a yard of cattle; and if they run round the yards and splash a bit, you can scarcely see them for the mud.

866. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Does the position of the yards affect the purchase of the stock by the outside buyers as regards distance? Yes, it does a great deal.

- Mr. J. Morrison.  
6 Mar., 1878.
867. That is to say, the owners would get fairer play in the sale of their cattle, if the yards were further out? Yes, and the cattle would be in better condition. I reckon that the distance they come along the metal roads, and then going back again, cuts them up very much.
868. *Mr. McElhone.*] Supposing you buy cattle at the Homebush yards, is there accommodation for you to send them by rail to your place? I have never sent any by rail, and I would not like to try, because I have seen cattle very much knocked about and bruised to pieces that have come by rail.
869. The railway accommodation for trucking cattle cannot be much worse than it is? No.
870. If proper trucks, and proper yards for trucking cattle were provided—if the railway were provided with every facility for country butchers to truck their stock—would they sooner send them by rail than by road? Yes, because the road cuts their feet up so much that they will not feed without you keep a man to move them about.
871. Your objection to the rail is that the accommodation is unsuitable? Yes, not suitable at all.
872. Cattle do waste a good deal on the road between Penrith and Homebush? Yes, a great deal. It is the metal road that cuts up their feet, so that they do not care even for filling their bellies.
873. Do you not think the Parramatta Junction would be a very desirable place for the yards? Yes, anywhere the other side of Homebush.
874. The Junction would be near the paddocks? Yes.
875. And the land could be bought cheaper there than at Homebush? Yes, I dare say it could.
876. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Do you slaughter many cattle that travel by train? No, but I have seen them slaughtered and have slaughtered a few.
877. Do they show much bruising, as a rule? Yes, they are a great deal bruised about the rump, from coming against the edge of the truck; I have seen them bruised all along the ribs also.
878. Are they bruised in the back at all? No; the only way the back would get bruised would be when a beast got down and the others trampled on him.
879. Have the butchers generally an objection to trucked cattle? They have. There were lately a very fine lot of Mr. Osborne's cattle sent by rail, for which £13 or £14 a head was paid, but when they came to be slaughtered they were found to be so much bruised that some of the same lot on the next market day would not sell at all—the butchers would not look at them.
880. On account of the bruising? Yes. They were as fine cattle as ever I put my eyes on.
881. *Mr. McElhone.*] That objection could be done away with by providing proper accommodation on the railway? Yes.
882. You are aware that the reason of cattle getting bruised is partly the want of proper accommodation for trucking, and partly the continual shunting and knocking about the trucks are subject to at the different stations where the goods trains stop? I have not the opportunity to know that.
883. If the cattle trains came through without stoppages, they would not be knocked about so much as they are now? Nothing like it. They must be knocked about when they are continually shunting.
884. *Chairman.*] I suppose you are aware that many more accidents happen to stock, and stock are much more knocked about and bruised in bringing them in by rail in wet weather than in dry? Yes; if the bottom of the truck is wet they slip about and fall, and perhaps some beasts get down.
885. And the crush pen they put them through into the trucks is also in a bad state? Yes.
886. As to the case of Mr. Osborne's cattle, of which you speak, were they put into the trucks in wet weather? I cannot say.

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Mr. Thomas Richards called in and examined:—

- Mr. T. Richards.  
6 Mar., 1878.
887. *Chairman.*] You are a butcher in Windsor? Yes.
888. You are in the habit of attending the sale yards at Homebush? Yes.
889. You purchase fat stock there? Yes.
890. Both cattle and sheep? Yes.
891. Do you slaughter them at Windsor? Yes.
892. Do you take them direct from the sale yards at Homebush to Windsor? Yes.
893. Are you able to get them home the same night? No.
894. Have you got paddocks for them on the road? Yes.
895. Have you been struck with the inferior character of the accommodation at the Homebush sale yards? Yes, they are very bad.
896. Do you think that, as Metropolitan Sale Yards, they ought to be much better than they are? I do.
897. Is Homebush a convenient place for the sale of stock for the country buyers? No.
898. The sale yards would be more convenient if situated further away from Sydney? Yes.
899. Which do you think would be the most desirable situation for the establishment of permanent sale yards? I think about the Parramatta Junction.
900. That would suit buyers from the country, and not be too far for buyers from Sydney? It would be about fair for all.
901. Is it likely that as population increases, the consumption in the country towns will be greater than it is now? Yes.
902. They will require more cattle? Yes.
903. And will most likely continue to get them at the Metropolitan Sale Yards? Yes; there is nowhere else to go to.
904. You do not think it would be desirable to establish the yards any nearer Sydney than at present? No—they are too near now.
905. You think it would be much better if they were a little further away from Sydney? Yes; the water and everything is bad about Homebush.
906. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Do you think slaughtering outside would do, and bringing the carcasses ready slaughtered, instead of the animals—out of Bathurst, for instance? I do not think it would answer at all.
907. Why? It would not suit people to buy the meat; it would not suit country people at all. It is better for them to go and get in a bullock when they want him. I might get an order for five or six hundredweight of beef, and by having the beasts at hand I could go and kill a bullock in an hour; but if I had to buy it by the carcass I should have to wait till the next morning's sale. It would not suit me, and I suppose it would be the same with all other country butchers.

Mr. T.  
Richards.  
Mar., 1878.

908. Have you slaughtered cattle brought in by train? Yes, a good few.
909. Is the damage done to the meat by trucking the cattle very great? No, not a great deal; an odd beast is bruised a bit now and then; all the bruising I have had has been nothing worth talking of.
910. You do not think there is more damage done by bruising in the trucks than in driving? No, I would buy train cattle before droved cattle.
911. If brought in from a long distance? Yes. Cattle known to have been trucked, if bruised much, will show it in the yards. A beast running into the yard is liable to be bruised. I believe in trucking cattle myself.
912. Is it the opinion of the trade generally that trucking is not worse than droving for the meat—there is not a feeling against trucking cattle? No.
913. There cannot be a doubt the meat is more sappy, not being perished by droving on the road? Quite so.
914. But still I understood that the impression was that there was a great deal of bruising and damage by trucking? There might be an odd bullock or so bruised; but what they suffer by bruising is made up for in the better quality of the meat.
915. *Mr. McElhone.*] Cattle trucked are not as much bruised now as they used to be? No.
916. Cattle come down better by train than they used to do—more care is taken in trucking and shunting them? Yes, something of that sort. What trucked cattle I have bought I have had no reason to complain of.
917. We have been depending on cattle brought in by train lately? Yes.
918. *Mr. Hungerford.*] Do you think padding the sides of the trucks with green-hide or leather would be the means of preventing a great deal of bruising? Yes, it would be an improvement; but I think a good deal of the knocking about cattle gets is when they are being put into the trucks; after they get in, all the bruising they get is harmless.
919. *Mr. McElhone.*] If cattle were slaughtered at a distance, and brought down in carcass, would not the Sydney butchers take great advantage of it in the price they would offer, knowing the meat could not be kept long? Yes, they would not give a good price.
920. They would buy it at their own price? Yes.
921. The public would not get it any cheaper? No, the public would derive no benefit by it.
922. You think it would not answer to have cattle killed about Wallerawang or Goulburn? No.
923. It is better to have a place like Glebe Island where every butcher kills what he wants? Yes.
924. You know the Homebush yards are in a frightful state? Yes, dreadful.
925. Have you seen big strong cattle bogged there so that they have had to be drawn out? Yes, I have seen bullocks there that had to be drawn out with a rope.
926. Have you seen cattle so covered with mud that you could not tell what colour they were? Yes.
927. Besides this, the yards are too small and the fences very bad? Yes.
928. This causes the cattle to be knocked about and injures them very much? Yes.
929. You are of opinion that if first-class yards were put up by the Government, it would be a great benefit to the sellers, buyers, butchers, and the general public? Yes, it would benefit everybody. A man would then be able to see what he was buying, whereas now you cannot; in bad weather you cannot get near the yards—you cannot get within as far as from here to the other side of the street.
930. You know that at Melbourne they only sell once a week? Yes.
931. Do you think it would suit buyers here better to have one sale a week instead of two? I think one sale a week would do if they were to sell them properly; but at the hours they begin at now they could not sell the stock in time. It wastes everybody's time to have two sales a week.
932. It spoils two days in the week? Yes, where one would do.
933. You are aware that the Government receiving-yards for stock when taken out of the railway are very bad? Yes.
934. You now drive back your cattle from Homebush to Windsor? Yes.
935. If there were good yards and accommodation for trucking, would you not send them by rail instead of driving them? That would be according to the quantity I would have; if I had sufficient to fill a truck I would.
936. Do you think it would be advisable, when the Government are putting up sale yards, that they should also provide accommodation for country buyers to send their cattle back by train? Yes; if there were accommodation people would send them by train, but they cannot do so now.
937. The accommodation now is as bad as it can be? Yes.
938. Everything connected with the Government part of the matter as well as the private sale yards? Yes.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**STOCK SALE-YARDS BILL.**  
(PETITION FROM MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 May, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware that a Bill is now under the consideration of your Honorable House under the title of the Stock Sale-yards Bill, which provides for the establishment of Stock Sale-yards, to be under the management of and the revenue from which are to be received by the Government.

That in the year 1870 an Act was passed by the Legislature giving to the Municipal Council of Sydney the power to establish Cattle Sale-yards and to receive fees for all cattle intended for slaughter, yarded, or brought for sale by auction within 10 miles from the City of Sydney.

That your Petitioners proceeded to take measures for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect, but found that the construction of the clauses with reference to the payment of fees was so defective as to render them inoperative, and prevented any further action in the matter.

That your Petitioners have since endeavoured to obtain the needful amendment of the Act by the Legislature, and a Bill was introduced by the Government during the session of 1877, giving them full power to establish sale-yards and receive fees therefrom.

That your Petitioners are of opinion that the provisions of the Act already passed should not be set aside by the transfer of its intended power from the Municipal Council to the Government, but that the maintenance of Cattle Sale-yards and the revenue derivable therefrom should be in the hands of the Sydney Corporation.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Bill now before your Honorable House as to confer upon your Petitioners the privileges intended to be granted to them by the "Cattle Sale-yard Act of 1870."

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES MERRIMAN,  
Mayor.



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CATTLE DRIVING ACT.

(PETITION FROM AUCTIONEERS, BUTCHERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF WEST MAITLAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 November, 1877.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Auctioneers, Butchers, and other inhabitants of West Maitland and its vicinity, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That West Maitland is a town in the Colony of New South Wales to which the Act 16 Victoria, No. 22, applies by notification of His Excellency the Governor in the Government Gazette of the said Colony.

That in accordance with the first section of the above Act it shall not be lawful for any person to drive, or cause to be driven, any cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment, into or through any part of such towns or places to which the said Act shall apply, except between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

That many of your Petitioners are interested in either the sale, slaughter, or shipment of cattle, and have experience that the operation of the first section of the said Act is prejudicial to their interests and inconvenient, and fraught with danger to the inhabitants of West Maitland and its vicinity generally.

That West Maitland is the emporium of the Northern Districts of the said Colony for the sale of cattle and other stock, and bi-weekly public auctions are conducted there, the sales commencing in the forenoon and generally terminating early in the afternoon.

That according to the requirements of the first section of the said Act the purchasers or owners of cattle cannot legally remove their stock from the sale-yards until after 6 o'clock p.m., as such yards are situated within the precincts and Municipal boundary of the said town.

That almost all places of business in the said town are closed at 6 p.m., and that from that hour until 7 p.m. is the period selected for out-door recreation and exercise by a large proportion of the inhabitants and their families.

That much personal risk is incurred by persons, and especially the younger portion of the community, frequenting those portions of the said town at the time above-mentioned,—the directions usually taken by the drivers of such cattle being the most convenient and suitable for the purposes of exercise and recreation.

That many of the residents of the said town are compelled to remain within their dwellings through fear of meeting with cattle driven as aforesaid between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

That many of your Petitioners being butchers and cattle-buyers incur considerable risk of losing valuable stock by being compelled (as at present) to drive them long distances after nightfall to their respective paddocks or places of business, and in some instances have actually suffered such loss by the cause mentioned.

That in the humble opinion of your Petitioners it would be more convenient for them, and more convenient and safe for the public of West Maitland and neighbourhood, if cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment, were allowed to be driven through the said town between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., when a majority of citizens are engaged in indoor pursuits and occupations, and when a considerable proportion of the children are located within the walls of the various schools.

That your Petitioners in humbly seeking for the above-mentioned alteration and extensions of time for driving cattle are solicitous that the route chosen for that purpose should be by way of Regent, Walker, and Parallel streets, such being the route now voluntarily selected almost invariably by drovers, the said streets lying on the outskirts of the said town of West Maitland, in two of which streets no houses are erected.

That your Petitioners finally desire to say that ALL cattle requiring to go through the said town can as a rule be removed from the said sale-yards or sale-days between the aforesaid hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the request of this their humble Petition, that persons may be allowed to drive cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment through or into the town of West Maitland between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., in additions to the hours prescribed by the above-mentioned Act, will meet with such consideration as the circumstances stated may justify.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 80 signatures.]



1877-8.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CATTLE DRIVING ACT.

(PETITION FROM AUCTIONEERS, BUTCHERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF EAST MAITLAND.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 November, 1877.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Auctioneers, Butchers, and other inhabitants of Maitland East and its vicinity, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That Maitland (East) is a town in the Colony of New South Wales to which the Act 16 Victoria, No. 22, applies by Proclamation according to law.

That the first section of the above Act enacts that it shall not be lawful for any person to drive, or cause to be driven, any cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment, into or through any part of such towns or places to which the said Act shall apply, except between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

That many of your Petitioners are interested, directly or indirectly, in either the sale, slaughter, or shipment of cattle, and have experienced that the first section of the said Act is prejudicial to their interests, inconvenient, and extremely dangerous to the inhabitants of Maitland East and its vicinity generally.

That your Petitioners are obliged to purchase nearly all of their cattle and other stock for the purposes aforesaid at Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, the adjoining town where regular bi-weekly auction sales are conducted on behalf of the numerous stockholders of the Northern district, the sales commencing in the forenoon, and for the most part terminating early in the afternoon.

That according to the requirements of the first section of the said Act the purchasers or owners of cattle cannot legally remove their stock from the sale-yards until after 6 o'clock p.m., as such yards are situated within the precincts and Municipal boundary of said town of Maitland (East), at the "Victoria Bridge," over Wallis Creek.

That almost all places of business in the said town are closed at 6 p.m., and that from that hour until proper bed-time is the period selected for out-door recreation and exercise by a large proportion of the inhabitants and their families.

That much personal risk is incurred by persons, and especially the younger portion of the community, frequenting those portions of the two before-mentioned towns within the first four hours of the fourteen allowed by law for cattle-driving, the direction usually taken by the drovers being the same as is selected by the seekers of out-door recreation, riding, walking, or driving, generally unindulged in by the owners of vehicles until after closing hours.

That many of the residents of the said town Maitland (East) are compelled to remain within their dwellings through fear of meeting with cattle driven as aforesaid between the hours of 6 p.m., 7 p.m., and very frequently long afterwards.

That a great number of your Petitioners being butchers and cattle-buyers incur considerable risk of losing valuable stock by being compelled (as at present) to drive them long distances after nightfall to their respective paddocks or places of business, and in some instances (more especially during the winter months) have suffered actual loss by the cause mentioned, apart from the consideration that some way-faring man in the darkness may be trampled down or his horse gored or destroyed.

That in the humble opinion of your Petitioners it would be more convenient for them as a class, agreeable to and safer for the public of Maitland East and neighbourhood, if cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment were permitted to be driven through the said township between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. while a majority of the citizens are engaged in indoor pursuits and occupations, and when all schoolgoing children are safe within the walls of their respective schools.

That your Petitioners in humbly seeking for the above-mentioned alteration and extension of time for driving cattle are solicitous that the route chosen for that purpose should be straight along Newcastle-street, from the Victoria Bridge to the Newcastle Road, along which road a great number of cattle are driven for slaughter or shipment to the port of Newcastle.

That your Petitioners finally desire to state that all cattle requiring to be driven through the said town can as a rule be removed from the said sale-yards on sale-days between the aforesaid hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the request of this their humble Petition, that persons may be allowed to drive cattle intended for sale, slaughter, or shipment through the town of Maitland (East) between the hours of 2 p.m., and 4 p.m., in addition to the hours prescribed by the abovementioned Act, will meet with such consideration as the circumstances stated may justify.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray &c., &c.

[Here follow 120 signatures.]



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT AMENDMENT BILL.  
(MESSAGE No. 8.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 March, 1878.*

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HERCULES ROBINSON,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 8.*

In accordance with the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with the Amendment of the Law relating to Diseases in Sheep.

*Government House,*  
*Sydney, 28 February, 1878.*

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DRAFT IMPOUNDING AND TRESPASS BILL.

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 May, 1878.*41<sup>o</sup> VICTORIÆ, 1878.

## DRAFT BILL

To amend the Law of Impounding and Trespass.

**W**HEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the Impounding of Stock and to mitigate the severity of the law of Trespass in certain particulars Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Trespass by Stock Act of 1878" and shall come into operation on the same day as the "Crown Lands Act of 1878."

2. In this Act "stock" means and includes any animal or animals as defined by the "Impounding Act of 1865"—"unenclosed land" means land held by any tenure whether under the Crown or any person whomsoever which is not at the time of the impounding or alleged trespass included within a fence or other means of enclosure natural or artificial or partly natural and partly artificial such as in the opinion of the Court is sufficient to prevent trespass by animals ordinarily controllable.

3. Every person who shall after the commencement of this Act impound any stock trespassing on unenclosed land shall be entitled to charge only the pound-fee and driving rate specified in the ninth section of the "Impounding Act of 1865" and in the Second Schedule thereto respectively but shall not be entitled to charge any rate for damage as provided by the said Act.

Restriction of actions  
for trespass *quare  
clausum fregit.*

4. The plaintiff in any action or proceedings in any Court for damages for trespass by stock upon his close or land shall not recover any damages unless he shall prove that he or some person acting on his behalf or by his authority personally served the defendant or his agent superintendent or overseer with a notice in writing to remove from such close or land the stock trespassing thereon and that notwithstanding such notice the same was or were not removed therefrom within hours from the service of such notice or was or were found again trespassing thereon within *fourteen* days after such service And no such action shall be maintainable unless proceedings shall have been commenced within *six* calendar months after the last day when the alleged trespass took place or shall be stated to have taken place.

As to unenclosed  
lands lying within  
enclosed lands.

5. Where any person shall be in the lawful occupation of land not enclosed by a sufficient fence within the meaning of the "Impounding Act of 1865" but situated within land enclosed by such a fence the respective occupants of such lands shall as against one another be entitled upon any impounding to charge only the pound fees and driving rates mentioned in the *third* section hereof but neither shall be entitled to maintain trespass in respect of trespassing stock as against the other.

Act not retrospective.

6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudice or affect any proceeding for trespass commenced before the passing thereof.

1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

# THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
*7 February, 1878.*

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1878.

1877-8.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 18. THURSDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1878.

6. THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Stephen Brown moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That the Bible Society's Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Moses, Mr. Terry, Mr. Roseby, Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. W. Davies, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 22. THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1878.

11. THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BILL:—*Mr. Driver*, on behalf of Mr. Stephen Brown, Chairman of the Committee, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 31st January, 1878.  
Ordered to be printed.

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1877-8.

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**THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S BILL.**

---

**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report, was referred on the 31st January, 1878,—“*The Bible Society's Bill*,”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witness\* named in the margin (whose \*G. F. Wise, Esq evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

S. C. BROWN,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 7th February, 1878.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Stephen Brown,		Mr. Greenwood,
Mr. Roseby,		Mr. Moses.

Mr. Stephen Brown called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present :— Arthur M. Allen, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

George Foster Wise, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness *produced* the Deed of Grant referred to in the Preamble, an attested copy of which was supplied, and a Certificate of the death of Ewan Wallace Cameron, one of the Trustees.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,— “That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and *agreed to*.

\* Clause 3 read, amended, and *agreed to*.

Clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, read and *agreed to*.

Schedule read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with an amendment to the House.

---

SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 3, line 54, *Omit* “the whole or.”

---

\* See Schedule of Amendment.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## BIBLE SOCIETY'S BILL.

THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. S. C. BROWN,  
MR. MOSES,MR. GREENWOOD,  
MR. ROSEBY.

STEPHEN CAMPBELL BROWN, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Arthur Allen, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Bill.

George Foster Wise, Esquire, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Committee of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society? I am Honorary Secretary, and have been so for the last sixteen years.
2. Who are the Members of the Committee? Mr. Hague Smith, Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. William Hezlett, Mr. Flavelle, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Robert Hill, Dr. James Douglass, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. Crane, and such clergymen as like to attend. The Reverend Mr. Rogers and I are Honorary Secretaries. [The Honorable Sir George Wigram Allen is the Treasurer.]
3. Do you produce the deed of grant of the land mentioned in this Bill? I do. (*Deed produced and copy handed in.*)
4. Mr. Cameron, one of the Trustees mentioned in the deed, is dead;—is he not? Yes.
5. Do you produce a certificate of his death? I do. (*Certificate produced.*)
6. What was the date of his death? 25th of May, 1876.
7. The land referred to in the Bill is in York-street? Yes.
8. Was it promised many years before you obtained the grant? It was promised prior to 1862, when I was appointed Honorary Secretary.
9. Has the land been found convenient for the purposes for which it is required? No, utterly inconvenient; of no value at all for the purpose, because the Bible Society retail Bibles and Testaments, and a shop in Wynyard-square would be of no use as a retail shop.
10. Is there any minute or resolution of the Committee in reference to obtaining power to sell this land? On the 18th January, 1877, the Committee resolved "that the Honorable George Allen, President, Mr. Dickinson, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. F. Wise, be nominated as a deputation to wait upon the Colonial Secretary and request his co-operation in passing through Parliament a Bill to enable the Trustees to sell the land in Wynyard-square, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of other land, &c." It is also recorded on the Minutes of the Committee, that on the 15th February, 1877, "Mr. Dickinson reported that the Honorable George Allen, President, accompanied by himself and Mr. Wise, had waited upon the Colonial Secretary relative to the Bill proposed to be submitted to Parliament to authorize the sale of the land in Wynyard-square, and that Mr. Robertson had promised his support, and would speak in favour of the Bill." And on the 21st June, 1877, "discussion arose as to whether it will be advisable to attempt to obtain a Bill during the present sitting of Parliament for the purpose of selling the land in Wynyard-square, resolved, that the matter be postponed for the present, and that Mr. Arthur Allen, Solicitor, be requested to take steps for the introduction of the Bill immediately after the Parliament shall again assemble."
11. Was the resolution you have read adopted in consequence of the land not being found suitable and convenient for the objects which the Society have in view? Yes.

G. F. Wise,  
Esq.  
7 Feb., 1878.

G. F. Wise,  
Esq.

7 Feb., 1878.

12. Have the Society any funds at their disposal? They have on deposit £1,596 11s. 10d. That sum was a deposit in the Bank of New South Wales in May, 1877.

13. Is it believed by the Committee that the proceeds of the sale of this land, and the money they have in hand, will enable them to buy or erect premises in a suitable position? Yes; that is the object of this application to Parliament.

14. *Mr. Roseby.*] What part of York-street is this land situated in? Between Carlton-terrace and Mr. Cowan's new buildings. It has 28 feet frontage by about 80 feet depth.

15. *Mr. Greenwood.*] I observe here that the grant is said to date from the 29th April, 1876, although you say the promise was made in 1862? Prior to 1862; and year after year there has been constant communication with the Government to get the deed.

16. In what way was the promise communicated to the Society? I have looked to that, but have been unable to find the communication, although no doubt there was one.

17. *Mr. Roseby.*] The Society purpose purchasing suitable premises in some central part of the City? Either purchasing or building. The object is to get rid of this land, and, the money being placed in the hands of Trustees, to appropriate it and the money we have in hand to building purposes.

18. Were not the Society at one time in possession of premises now occupied by the Liverpool and London Insurance Company? Yes, they were built by Mr. Cameron, and were let to the Society with an option of purchase, but were found unsuitable for the retail business of the Society.

19. The same objection applies to the site the Society now seek to dispose of? Yes, only with much greater force.

1877-8.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
28 *February*, 1878.

---

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—  
1878.

1877-8.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

---

VOTES No. 23. FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1878.

8. CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Driver moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Barbour, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), Mr. Leary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. T. R. Smith, Mr. Lynch, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 34. THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1878.

7. CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL:—Mr. Driver, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 8th February, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.

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CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S ACT  
AMENDMENT BILL.

---

REPORT.

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and report was referred, on 8th February, 1878,—“*the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company's Act Amendment Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witness\* named in the margin (whose \*Thomas Bawden, Esq., M.P. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was not deemed necessary to make any Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill without Amendment.

RICHARD DRIVER,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 28th February, 1878.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

---

WEDNESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver,		Mr. Murphy,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Hartley</i> ),		Mr. T. R. Smith,
		Mr. Copeland.

Mr. Driver called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Thomas Bawden, Esq., M.P., be requested to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver in the Chair.

Mr. Murphy,		Mr. Bennett.
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Thomas Bawden, Esq., M.P., called in and examined.

Witness *produced* Duplicate Deed of Settlement of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, *read* and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill without Amendment to the House.

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. BENNETT, | MR. DRIVER,  
MR. MURPHY.

RICHARD DRIVER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Bawden, Esq., M.P., was called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] Your name is Thomas Bawden? Yes.
2. You are Secretary and one of the Directors of the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Co.? I am. T. Bawden,  
Esq., M.P.
3. And you have been connected with that Company from its formation to the present time? I have. 28 Feb., 1878.
4. Are you aware of the objects of the Bill now before the Committee? I am.
5. Will you state shortly what the Directors desire by this Bill? The Directors—or I should rather say the shareholders, for all that has been done has been done at a meeting of the shareholders—desire to make preferential 3,175 unallotted shares in the original stock of the Company, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.
6. The Company has been duly incorporated by Act of Parliament? Yes; the Bill was assented to on the 7th of April, 1866.
7. Have you a copy of the deed of settlement of the Company? I have.
8. That is the original deed which you hold in your hand? No; the original is kept in the head office of the Company in Sydney; this is the duplicate copy kept at Grafton.
9. Is it provided by the deed of settlement that the capital of the Company shall be £30,000, divided into 6,000 shares of £5 each? Yes.
10. How many of those shares have been allotted and taken up by the shareholders? 2,825.
11. And there now remain 3,175 unallotted shares? Yes.
12. And you desire to induce the taking up of the unallotted shares? Yes; we believe that the greater number of these shares will be taken up by the present shareholders, possibly some may remain for the public.
13. Many of whom are the original Promoters? Many of whom are the original Promoters. There have been very few transactions in the sale of shares.
14. Why is it desirable that these shares should be so taken up;—is it necessary to enable the Company to carry on? It is necessary to enable the Company to carry on their business more effectively than at present. In consequence of the small number of shares allotted in the first instance, the Company has never had a sufficient amount of capital to carry on their business except by borrowing, and by the issue of these preferential shares we shall be able to remove the Company from this liability.
15. The carrying of this amended Bill would do that? Yes.
16. Has a meeting been duly called to consider the subject? Yes; on the 24th of April, 1877.
17. Was due notice given of that meeting, according to the terms of the deed of settlement? It was.
18. By about how many shareholders was that meeting attended? By twelve—the number forming a quorum under the deed of settlement.

- T. Bawden,  
Esq., M.P.  
28 Feb., 1878.
19. Representing in the aggregate how many shares? I do not recollect.
  20. About how many? There would have been about 800 shares represented.
  21. At all events the necessary number of shareholders were present? Yes, the number necessary to constitute a meeting.
  22. Was the proposal duly submitted to that meeting? Yes.
  23. With what result? It was carried by eight to three. I may also state that a circular was sent to all the shareholders, as well as the usual advertisement.
  24. Will you shortly tell the Committee why it is desired to make these shares preferential? To induce the shareholders to take them up more readily than they would otherwise do.
  25. The intention is that 10 per cent. will be paid to these new shareholders in preference to the old shareholders? Yes; I may be permitted to read the resolution that was passed at the meeting. It was: "that the Directors of the Company be instructed and are hereby authorized to apply for an Act of the Legislature of New South Wales to authorize them to issue 3,175 shares in the Company as preferential shares, having a first claim on the assets of the Company in the event of its dissolution or winding-up, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly out of the net profits of the Company."
  26. You have not two attested copies of the deed of settlement, have you? No; I will leave this with the Clerk of Select Committees until this matter has been dealt with.
  27. Then you think it is expedient for the well-being of the Company and the interests of the shareholders of the Company and others taking up and paying for the unallotted shares, that these shares should be made preferential? Yes, I do.
  28. And the dividend preferentially paid therein? Yes.
  29. Have you in your capacity of Secretary spoken to other shareholders who were not represented at the meeting? I have.
  30. Can you state whether or not it is the wish of the general body of the shareholders that the Bill should be passed? I believe it is the wish of all the shareholders—it certainly is the wish of all that I have spoken to on the subject. With regard to the three who voted against the resolution at the meeting, I may say that I have since spoken to them and that they now approve of it.

1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN  
AUSTRALIA LAND SALE BILL ;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
28 *March*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1878.

1877-8.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 44. WEDNESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1878.

11. INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA LAND SALE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Macintosh moved, pursuant to Notice,—  
(1.) That the Inverell Free Church of Eastern Australia Land Sale Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.  
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Charles, Mr. Harris, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*), Mr. Leary, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Day, Mr. Bennett, Mr. W. Davies, and the Mover.  
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 49. THURSDAY, 28 MARCH, 1878.

3. INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA LAND SALE BILL:—Mr. Macintosh, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this Bill was referred on 20th March, 1878.  
Ordered to be printed.

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## INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA LAND SALE BILL.

---

**REPORT.**

---

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on the 20th March, 1878, "*the Inverell Free Church of Eastern Australia Land Sale Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble as amended having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the Clauses and Schedules of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an amendment.

\* See List,  
page 5.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them with an amended Preamble.

JOHN MACINTOSH,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 27th March, 1878.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY, 22 MARCH, 1878.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Jacob,
Mr. Day,		Mr. Charles,
Mr. Hurley ( <i>Hartley</i> ).		

Mr. Macintosh called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

*Present*:—Robert Palmer Abbott, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Robert Palmer Abbott, Esq., examined.

Witness *produced* original Deed of Grant to the Trustees of land proposed to be sold, and *handed in* certified copy of the same.

Augustus Fraser, Esq., called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Resolved,—That a copy of the Bill be forwarded to the Reverend Mr. Sutherland, with the intimation that if he desires to give evidence before this Committee he must signify the same to the Chairman on or before 26th instant.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at half-past *Two* o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH, 1878.

## MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Macintosh,		Mr. Bennett,
Mr. W. Davies.		

Clerk informed the Committee that he had written to the Rev. George Sutherland in terms of the Resolution passed at the last meeting, and had received the following reply, which was read as follows:—

“ Sir,

Ross-street, Glebe, March 25, 1878.

“ Would you express to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the ‘ Inverell Free Church of Eastern Australia Land Sale Bill ’ my sincere thanks for a copy of the Bill. I have no wish to appear before the Committee unless summoned to give information; but I do not wish any of the Committee to remain unacquainted with the fact that this Bill apparently takes the property of our Church, viz., the Free Church of Eastern Australia—that is, the proceeds of the sale of it,—to build a church *ostensibly* for the *same body* (the Free Church of Eastern Australia), but really for *another body*, the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, by having the new church erected on ground dedicated, as I believe, to the latter Church. Why does not the Bill state for what Church the grant by Governor Robinson was given? If given for another Church, the concealment of important truth is apparent. What avails the building of a church for the ‘ Free Church of Eastern Australia ’ on the property of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? This point certainly requires to be looked into. Neither are the applicants *ostensibly* in the Free Church of Eastern Australia—nor apparently do they desire to erect a church that can be legally controlled by the Free Church of Eastern Australia, for they wish to erect one on the property of another Church. Such I believe will be found to be the real state of the case.

I am, &amp;c.,

GEO. SUTHERLAND,

Moderator of the Synod of Eastern Australia,—

otherwise the Free Church of Eastern Australia.

“ R. W. Robertson, Esq.,

“ Clerk of Select Committee, Legislative Assembly.”

*Present*:—Robert Palmer Abbott, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

The Rev. Henry M’Credie called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered and amended.\*

Question,—“ That this Preamble as amended stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.Clause 2 read, amended, † and *agreed to*.Schedules read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill as amended with an amended Preamble.

\*See Schedule of Amendments.

†See Schedule of Amendments.

## SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

- Page 1, Preamble, line 16. *Insert* "And whereas since the date of the said grant the Free Church of Eastern Australia has been amalgamated with other Presbyterian Churches under the title of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and all properties held by any trustees in connection with any of such Churches are now held by them in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales" after "held."
- „ 2, Preamble, line 8. *Insert* "in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales" after "Church."
- „ 2, lines 13 and 14. *Omit* "Free Church of Eastern Australia" *insert* "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales."
- „ 2, Clause 2, line 37. *Omit* "Free Church of Eastern Australia" *insert* "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales."

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Legislative Council.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

INVERELL FREE CHURCH OF EASTERN AUSTRALIA  
LAND SALE BILL.

FRIDAY, 22 MARCH, 1878.

Present:—

MR. CHARLES,		MR. DAY,
MR. HURLEY ( <i>Hartley</i> ),		MR. JACOB,
	MR. MACINTOSH.	

JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Palmer Abbott, Esq., Solicitor for the Bill, examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are acting on behalf of the trustees of this land? I am.
2. Have you any knowledge of this land? Yes, I know the locality.
3. You were at one time representative of the district in the Assembly? Yes.
4. Will you inform the Committee what is the reason of the trustees desiring to sell this allotment of land, situated in one of the main streets of the town? The land is situated close to the bank of the M'Intyre River, and I have been informed in time of flood the building now erected on it, which is a weatherboard building, has been several feet under water, and that the water has risen several feet above the floor of the present wooden church.
5. The Presbyterians of the district are not able to worship in that building? No, in time of flood they are not able to get into it, and afterwards the damp makes it unwholesome.
6. Have the Presbyterians there any other land on which they can build a church? They have another piece of land in the centre of the town.
7. Not subject to floods? No, it is above flood-mark considerably, and is in every way suitable.
8. *Mr. Day.*] Both of these pieces of land are mentioned in the Bill? Yes.
9. *Chairman.*] Do you produce the deeds of grant of the lands mentioned in the Bill? I have the grant of the allotment described in the first Schedule to the Bill. (*Deed of Grant produced and certified copy handed in.*)
10. This is a purchase from the Crown? Yes.
11. This is the allotment the trustees now desire to sell? Yes.
12. But these gentlemen cannot sell without coming to Parliament for a Bill? No; the land is held in trust, but the nature of the trust is not declared; it is simply granted to them as trustees without saying what the trusts are to be, and there is no power of sale. In describing the grantees the deed describes them as trustees for the Free Church of Eastern Australia.
13. Are the persons named in the Bill willing that this land should be sold? Yes; the greater number of them have signed the petition to the House, which was necessary before the Bill could be introduced.
14. I see that four of the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the Bill have signed a petition to the House asking for this Bill? Yes.
15. Does the petition state for what purpose? It states it generally.
16. Are the other trustees who have not signed the petition still living? I think one of them, Mr. Angus Fletcher, is dead. You will find that the deed gives the survivors the same powers as the original trustees.

R. P. Abbott,  
Esq.

22 Mar., 1878.

- R. P. Abbott, Esq.  
22 Mar., 1878.
17. All the trustees are willing that the land should be sold? All who are alive are willing.
  18. The main object of the Bill is to dispose of this unsuitable land, in order to utilize the land in a higher part of the town not subject to floods? Yes, to enable the trustees to sell the land and apply the proceeds in the erection of a church in a suitable position, and for the same body of Presbyterians.
  19. In connection with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? Yes.
  20. Have you a copy of the deed of the other property on which it is intended to build this church? No, I have not actually got the deed; it has not yet been issued by the Government; but I know it is being prepared, and I have a description which I obtained from the Surveyor General's Department, and which is recited in the second schedule to the Bill. The trustees mentioned in the preamble as holding the second piece of land have as well a piece of land for the erection of a dwelling-house for a minister.
  21. Who is the minister in charge of this congregation? The Reverend Thomas Stirton.
  22. Is he agreeable to this sale? Yes, he and the whole body of the church are most anxious that it should be done. In point of fact I believe the old church, as it is now, is hardly safe to be used. The building on the other piece of land will cost a very large sum of money—very much more than the amount to be obtained from the sale of this land.
  23. What is the value of the land it is proposed to sell? I believe it is worth somewhere about £600. The new church is to cost something like £3,200.
  24. What is the date of the grant of which you have handed in a copy? 24th August, 1859.
  25. Has any alteration in the constitution of the Presbyterian Churches in New South Wales taken place since then? Yes, by an Act of 1865—the Presbyterian Church Act of 1865.
  26. What took place at that time? Several bodies of Presbyterians united together, forming one Church, to be called the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
  27. The congregation that owns the allotment of land they now wish to dispose of, were attached to the Free Church of Eastern Australia? So I understand by the grant.
  28. And the Act of 1865 gives power to the different sections of the Presbyterian Church to unite, or did unite them? Yes.
  29. This congregation at Inverell, which was attached to the Free Church prior to the passing of that Act, is now united with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? Yes; so I am informed.
  30. *Mr. Day.*] Is the congregation to which this land was granted in existence now? Yes, the same congregation to whom the grant described in the first schedule was made are now building the new church upon the land described in the second schedule.
  31. If this Bill passes, and the land is sold, the money will go directly into the hands of the original trustees? Yes, they will get it, and it will be expended on the new church on the other piece of land.
  32. Would not that be a misappropriation of the original trust? I think not. The land was granted to them for the erection of a church, but the site is not a good one; the church they have built on it is not what it ought to be for their purposes, and they are building another church on a new site with the same object and for the same worshippers.
  33. Does not the original grant indicate that this land was for the purpose of building a church? No; it does not define the trust at all. It simply grants the land to them as trustees of the Free Church of Eastern Australia.
  34. If this land is sold and the money appropriated to the building of a church, it will be a Presbyterian Church? Yes.
  35. Then it will not be the Free Church of Eastern Australia? The Free Church of Eastern Australia was a Presbyterian Church. There is more than one kind of Presbyterian Church. There were different sections of the Presbyterian Church, and these sections have amalgamated.
  36. Then the Free Church of Eastern Australia is not in existence now? Not at Inverell.
  37. The body that formed that Church has amalgamated with the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? Yes, they have joined the general body.
  38. *Mr. Charles.*] Taking into consideration the probable growth of Inverell, will one church be sufficient for the whole of the Presbyterian body there? Yes.
  39. *Mr. Jacob.*] You are solicitor for this Bill? Yes.
  40. And the Bill is entitled "Inverell Free Church of Eastern Australia Land Sale Bill"? Yes.
  41. Is that church now in existence? That is the heading put to the Bill by some officer of the House. The congregation entitled to the land still exists, but not in connection with the Free Church of Eastern Australia. When the Union took place it joined the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales in common with nearly all the Presbyterian congregations in the Colony.
  42. Are you aware whether any portion of the Free Church of Eastern Australia remained out of the Union? Not at Inverell.
  43. In the Colony? I cannot say, but I have understood that one or two congregations did remain out.
  44. Can you say whether this land could be claimed by the Free Church of Eastern Australia—that portion of it which did not join the Union. You made some remark about the Revd. Mr. McIntyre speaking of this land;—was he claiming it for his section of the church? No, he simply made inquiries about it as to what the Bill was, and I told him.
  45. Did he make no claim to the land for his church? No, because I think he was so thoroughly aware of the facts and circumstances of the case, having been a resident of Inverell, that he could not make any claim. If he has any claim I have no doubt he will make it, but I do not think he has. What I mean is that if he has any objection to this Bill he would urge it in the proper way.
  46. All the notices have been given? Yes, as required by the Standing Orders. There can be no mistake among the Presbyterians at Inverell as to the object of this Bill; Mr. McIntyre can make no mistake as to the aim and object of the Bill, because he was a resident of the place and knows all about it.
  47. *Chairman.*] Are you aware whether there are two congregations of Presbyterians at Inverell? There are not.
  48. Mr. Stirton is the minister, and the whole of the Presbyterians at Inverell are supposed to be worshipping under him? Yes.
  49. And there is no other Presbyterian minister stationed at Inverell? No.
  50. Is the congregation now worshipping on the allotment it is desired to sell? They were when I was last there.
  51. And Mr. Stirton was and is now a minister attached to the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? Yes;

Yes; he was a Presbyterian clergyman, to my knowledge, at the Paterson, before the passing of the Act of 1865. R. P. Abbott, Esq.

52. *Mr. Charles.*] In connection with what body? I do not know.

53. *Chairman.*] He took the salary he was receiving at the Paterson with him to Inverell? Probably he did, I do not know. I know twenty years ago he was a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

22 Mar., 1878.

54. *Mr. Jacob.*] Are you aware that a portion of the Presbyterian Church did not unite with the general body? I have heard it within the last few days.

55. Are you aware that they have churches in different parts of the Colony? Yes, I believe they have.

56. Do you know whether they are called the Free Church of Eastern Australia? I am not aware.

57. *Chairman.*] Mr. M'Intyre called upon you within the last few days? Yes.

58. Did he show any hostility to the Bill? No, he made inquiries as to what was going to be done, and I told him.

59. Did he not signify his desire to give any information that was required to enable you to pass this Bill? No, in fact I did not ask him for any.

60. He called upon you chiefly to point out the error in the title of the Bill? Yes, it was chiefly on that account.

Augustus Fraser, Esquire, called in and examined:—

61. *Chairman.*] You are a resident at Inverell? Yes.

62. You are aware that a Bill is now before Parliament with the object of selling an allotment of land in the town of Inverell, belonging to the Presbyterian body there? Yes.

A. Fraser, Esq.

63. Could you inform the Committee what is the object of disposing of this valuable block of land? I believe the proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of a church in Inverell on a different site.

22 Mar., 1878.

64. Is there any objection to this allotment of land;—is there any reason why the church should not be erected on the original site? The site on which the present church stands is liable to be flooded.

65. Is there a church there now? Yes, a wooden building. I have not seen the flood actually surrounding the church, but I have seen the effects of it.

66. That allotment belonged to what was termed the "Free Church of Eastern Australia"? It belonged to the congregation which was attached to the Free Church of Eastern Australia at the date of the grant, but which now belongs to the amalgamated Church. The Free Church, as it was known then, was amalgamated with the other Presbyterian bodies in Australia.

67. Under the Act of 1865? I presume that was the Act under which the amalgamation took place.

68. The congregation at one time belonged to the Free Church? They claim to belong the Free Church still.

69. *Mr. Jacob.*] Not to the amalgamated Church? To the amalgamated Church, which they look upon as the Free Church.

70. *Chairman.*] They are now worshipping under Mr. Stirton? Yes, in the building used all along.

71. Is there any other Presbyterian congregation in Inverell? No; there is but one.

72. Is there any other minister? No, I think not.

73. You think that for the benefit of the Church this allotment should be sold? I think so, under the circumstances—that it is so liable to flood.

74. Of what material is the present building? Of wood.

75. Of what material is the new building? Of brick.

76. A substantial structure? Yes.

77. There is no dispute as to this allotment being sold? I never heard of its being called in question in any way.

78. The Presbyterians of Inverell approve generally of the action of the trustees in this matter? I think so. They are only anxious to get it completed.

79. Is there not still a body of Presbyterians called the Free Church of Eastern Australia? Yes; that is a portion of what used to be called the Free Church. I believe there is.

80. Are you aware whether any of them have made any claim to this land? No, I believe not.

81. Do you know Mr. McIntyre, who was at one time a minister at Inverell? He lived at Inverell, but he was not then a clergyman; he was a layman while at Inverell, so far as I am aware.

82. Has he made any claim at all to this land? Not that I am aware of.

83. He is a gentleman who would make a claim if he had one? I do not think he would sleep upon his rights. With regard to that question I do not know if it would be any satisfaction to the Committee to know that the present Synod of Eastern Australia claimed, as I have understood, after the union of the other bodies, to represent the Free Church of Scotland; that claim was made at Home, and I believe disallowed. The amalgamated body is the one that the Free Church in Scotland consider their representative here. Whether that would bear upon the question or not I do not know.

84. How long have you been resident at Inverell? I have been a resident of New England for over fifteen years—not always in Inverell.

85. Who was the Presbyterian minister at Inverell prior to Mr. Stirton? Mr. Gordon; Mr. Cameron preceded Mr. Gordon.

86. Mr. Cameron was located at Inverell at the time of the union? I think so. He still lives in the neighbourhood, and belongs to the amalgamated body. He still officiates as a minister of the amalgamated body.

87. To assist Mr. Stirton? He comes round to Inverell occasionally; he is not the clergyman of the church at Inverell, but he comes there occasionally. He lives within some 20 miles.

88. Has he retired from the ministry? From that particular charge. I think he still retains a connection with Glen Innes, which was formerly part of the district.

89. *Mr. Day.*] Was the intention of the trustees to dispose of this property advertised in the local papers? I am not aware. I think the intention is pretty well known. (*Papers containing advertisements produced by the Clerk of Committees.*)

90. Have you been about Inverell lately? I have just come from there.

91. Have you ever heard anyone object to the sale of this allotment since the advertisement appeared, or before? No.

- A. Fraser, Esq.  
22 Mar., 1878.
92. If there had been any objection you would have heard of it? I think I should.
93. Do you know this property well? Yes, I have been in the church frequently.
94. What is about the value of the land? I should imagine somewhere about £600.
95. The church to which this money is to be applied is already built? It is not yet completed. It is not far from completion, but is not sufficiently advanced to be occupied.
96. Then it is intended to apply this money to the payment of the debt on the church? I understand so.
97. *Mr. Charles.*] Are you aware whether at the time of the amalgamation the whole of the congregation of the Free Church of Inverell joined in the union, or was there any portion of that congregation that dissented? I am not aware; I cannot say.
98. Are you aware whether any portion of that congregation makes a claim to this land? No; Mr. M'Intyre, the gentleman spoken of just now, used to reside in the neighbourhood of Inverell, and he is now a clergyman of the Free Church—the dissenting body—in Sydney; but I have not heard of any Presbyterian at Inverell who is not quite satisfied with the proposed arrangement.
99. *Mr. Day.*] Mr. M'Intyre has had an opportunity of objecting if he thought proper? Yes.
100. *Mr. Jacob.*] Do you know the names of the Churches which amalgamated? I do not know that I do.
101. Was there a Free Church of Eastern Australia in existence at the time? Yes.
102. Was that amalgamated with the general body? The greater number of its congregations were; but some remained out, and I think they still retain the name.
103. Do you think there is no likelihood of a difficulty arising in this matter from the fact of a Church bearing that name being still in existence? There might be a legal objection; I do not know that there would; but practically I do not see that there can be any. The amalgamated Church have been in undisputed occupation of this land ever since the union.
104. Do you know that the other Church has property in different parts of the Colony? Yes.
105. In Castlereagh-street and at the Manning, for instance? Yes; but I never heard that they made any claim on this particular property. I think, as a matter of fact, Mr. M'Intyre resided at Inverell after the amalgamation.
106. He was not then a minister? No.
107. His brother was? Yes.
108. *Mr. Hurley.*] Do you know whether the trustees named in the Bill seceded from the Free Church of Eastern Australia to join the amalgamated Church? I do not think that is the way they put it. There was amalgamation, but no secession on their part.
109. You know that there is in this country a Church under the title of the Free Church of Eastern Australia? They claim that title.
110. Are they a large body? I think not; but I believe there are Churches and clergymen belonging to that Church.
111. You know there is a Free Church in existence? Yes; not belonging to the united body.
112. Are there none of that denomination—in connection with that Church—at Inverell? Not that I am aware of.
113. If this land is sold the proceeds will be devoted to building a church for the Presbyterian body? Yes.
114. And the Free Church will have no voice or interest in it? I believe not.
115. Do you think that will be interfering with their rights in any way? I do not know what the legal right of the question may be, but as a matter of fact I do not think they make any claim to this property whatever.
116. *Chairman.*] Do you know the trustees named in the Bill for the second allotment of land;—are you aware whether they are acting for the Presbyterian Church at Inverell? As a matter of fact I cannot say; but I believe they are.
117. Are they Presbyterians? I believe so—all of them.

WEDNESDAY, 27 MARCH, 1878.

Present:—

MR. BENNETT, | MR. W. DAVIES.  
JOHN MACINTOSH, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

The Reverend Henry McCredie called in and examined:—

- Rev. H. McCredie.  
27 Mar., 1878.
118. *Chairman.*] You are a minister of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales? Yes.
119. Do you now hold office in that body? I am an ordained minister of that body, and am also agent for the Church in correspondence with ministers regarding Church property.
120. Are you aware that there is a Presbyterian congregation in Inverell, and that they own two allotments of land there—one which is now occupied by a temporary church, and the other being an allotment on which they are building a new church? Yes. Both allotments are occupied by the same congregation; both belong to the same congregation. There is only one congregation in Inverell.
121. You are aware that the Presbyterians of Inverell desire to sell one of these allotments? I believe so.
122. The deed of grant of the property which it is now proposed to sell, states that the persons to whom it was conveyed are trustees for the Free Church of Eastern Australia;—will you explain to the Committee how the church there referred to became united with the other Presbyterian bodies, and how the union affects the property in question? At the time when that deed was made out there was a body of Presbyterians called the Synod of Eastern Australia in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. That land was purchased, I understand, by members of that church in Inverell from the Government, and they received the land in trust for the Free Church. Besides the Synod of Eastern Australia in connection with the Free Church of Scotland there was in this country also the Synod of Australia in connection with Established Church of Scotland. A movement was made for uniting the two bodies

bodies and also the congregation of the United Presbyterians in Sydney, under the late Reverend Adam Thomson. Before the union was accomplished there was another outstanding body under the leadership of the Reverend Dr. Lang. Dr. Lang's body united with the Synod of Eastern Australia, and then they called themselves the General Synod of Eastern Australia—the same body, united with Dr. Lang's little party. Under that name, the General Synod—including the Synod of Eastern Australia—entered into union with the Synod of Australia in connection with the established Church of Scotland, in 1865. The Presbyterian Church Temporalities Act, passed in 1865, covers the property of these three bodies—the Synod of Eastern Australia, the Synod in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the United Presbyterian congregation. The congregation in Inverell then, in connection with the Synod of Eastern Australia, passed a resolution to adhere to the union when accomplished. At the time of the union the Reverend Mr. Cameron had Inverell as part of his charge. In course of time Inverell was separated from Mr. Cameron's charge, he retaining Glen Innes and Wellingrove; and the people of Inverell called a minister of the united Church, the Reverend Thomas Gordon, from the congregation at Balmain. Mr. Gordon removed there some years, and was then called to Newcastle. On the Inverell congregation becoming vacant they called a minister of the united Church, the Reverend Mr. Stirton, who is the present minister. So that from the very first the congregation at Inverell adhered to the united Church, and the Synod of Eastern Australia, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, is in the united Church, and their property is covered by the Act of 1865. At the time of the union one or two ministers, one of them the Reverend Mr. McIntyre, of Castlereagh-street, refused to enter the united Church, and he and his adherents formed a party which they called the Synod of Eastern Australia, and, as you have heard from the Reverend Mr. Sutherland, they call themselves the Free Church. But their body took existence at or after 1865.

Rev.  
H. M'Credie.  
27 Mar., 1878.

123. So that that body could have no claim whatever to this land, having come into existence after the passing of the Temporalities Act? The Free Church of Eastern Australia came into existence after 1865. The property of the Synod of Eastern Australia, to which the congregation at Inverell belonged before the union, is covered by the Act of 1865.

124. The congregation at Inverell, both as the Free Church and as the united Church, have worshipped upon the allotment of land they now desire to dispose of? The congregation have hitherto worshipped in a temporary building on the land referred to, and finding the land subject to flood they applied to the Government for a grant of land in a more desirable position, and on that grant they are now building a substantial church. The trustees of the first-mentioned piece of ground, which was purchased, wish to dispose of it and to use the proceeds in helping to build that substantial church. There is no division whatever among the people regarding the matter. It is not taking the property of one Church and using it for another Church at all. There is only one congregation, and that congregation is in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, by virtue of the union effected in 1865.

125. *Mr. Davies.*] I suppose the conditions of the Act of 1865 have been complied with, as to notice of the amalgamation of the Churches. The Act says "from and after the publication in the New South Wales *Government Gazette* of a notice that the said Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and the said General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales have been respectively formed," and so on; and then it says "and thereupon all and every the estate right title and interest in all churches and chapels ministers' dwellings and sites of the same respectively \* \* \* \* shall continue to be held by the same trustee or trustees \* \* \* \* for the use of the said ministers and congregations" of the amalgamated Church? Yes.

126. *Chairman.*] You believe it would be for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Inverell that this Bill should be passed? I cannot think otherwise. The people themselves seem to think it will be for their advantage.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

---

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

7 *February*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1878.

1877-8.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES, No. 17. WEDNESDAY, 30 JANUARY, 1878.

12. NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL:—*Mr. Garrett*, on behalf of *Mr. Stuart*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Newcastle Glebe Leasing Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and Report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. Hungerford*, *Mr. Scholey*, *Mr. Day*, *Mr. Terry*, *Mr. Hurley (Hartley)*, *Mr. Moses*, *Mr. R. B. Smith*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES, No. 22. THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1878.

5. NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL:—*Mr. Stuart*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 30th January, 1878.

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1877-8.

## NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL.

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 30th January, 1878,—“*the Newcastle Glebe Leasing Bill,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House :—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.

\* See List  
page 4.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

ALEX. STUART,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 7th February, 1878.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*).

In the absence of a Quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Stuart,  
Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*),

Mr. Day,  
Mr. Roseby.

Mr. Stuart called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

*Present*:—William Owen, Esq. (*Counsel on behalf of the Promoters*).

George Lawrence, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness *produced* Deed of Grant from the Crown, of the Newcastle Glebe lands, with the cancellation of the reservation for coals indorsed thereon; also Deed of appointments of the present Trustees; also Deed of Conveyance of the lands to the present Trustees.

Witness withdrew.

The Reverend Arthur Edward Selwyn (*Canon of Christ Church, Newcastle*), called in and examined.  
Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Parties called in and informed.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and agreed to.

Clause 3 read and considered.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half past *Two* o'clock.]

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THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Stuart in the Chair.

Mr. Moses,

Mr. Hungerford.

Mr. Hurley (*Hartley*),

Clause 3 further considered, amended,\* and agreed to.

Clause 4 read and agreed to.

Chairman to report the Bill with an Amendment to the House.

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SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 3, line 37. *Omit* “or towards the erection of a Church to be used as a Cathedral within the City of Newcastle”; *insert* “accordance with the provisions of the Act 8 William 1V No. 5 intituled “*An Act to regulate the temporal affairs of Churches and Chapels of the United Church of England and Ireland in New South Wales*” as if the said moneys were the rents issues and profits of the said Glebe land.”

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\* See Schedule of Amendment

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

## NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL.

WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DAY,

MR. HURLEY (*Hartley*),

MR. STUART.

ALEXANDER STUART, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

William Owen, Esq., appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Petitioners for the Bill.

George Lawrence, Esq., examined:—

1. *Mr. Owen.*] What are you? Clerk to William Barker, Solicitor for the Petitioners.
2. Do you produce a grant from the Crown, dated 15 February, 1859? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
3. Who are the grantees named in that? The Right Reverend William Tyrrell, Lord Bishop of Newcastle, the Reverend Charles Pleydell Neale Wilton, Alexander Walker Scott, Simon Kemp, and George Tully.
4. Upon this deed of grant there is a cancellation of the reservation of coals and minerals by the Crown? There is.
5. What is the date of that? 31 July, 1877.
6. Do you produce the deed of appointment of the present Petitioners as trustees of the land mentioned in this grant? I do. (*The witness produced the same.*)
7. What is the date of that? 28 August, 1873.
8. Do you produce the conveyance of this land to the present Petitioners as trustees? I do. (*Witness produced the same.*)
9. What is the date of the conveyance? 3 May, 1876.

G. Lawrence,  
Esq.  
6 Feb., 1878.

The Reverend Arthur Edward Selwyn examined:—

10. *Chairman.*] You are Canon of Christ Church, Newcastle? Yes.
11. And one of the trustees named in the deed which has been produced? Yes.
12. Do you know the land proposed to be leased? I do.
13. Do you know, of your own knowledge, whether there are any seams of coal there? I do, from competent witnesses, who are supposed to know. I cannot say I have seen it, but I know as a fact that there is a seam of coal there.
14. No mines have been opened on that land I believe? No.
15. Is there any mine adjoining it? Yes, the A.A. Company's on one side, and the Newcastle Coal Company's on the other side.
16. Does the seam of coal on the Australian Agricultural Company's land run in the direction of your land? Yes.
17. How far does the seam of coal go—how close up to your land? I believe the Australian Agricultural Company are working up to the face of the coal on our land—their Superintendent has told me so.
18. The seam of coal continues? The seam of coal continues.

The Rev.  
A. E. Selwyn.  
6 Feb., 1878.

- The Rev. A. E. Selwyn. 19. Do you know whether the seam of coal runs right through the land? I have every reason to believe it, inasmuch as another Company, the Newcastle Coal-mining Company, have opened a pit within a few yards on the other side, and have struck the same seam of coal.
- 6 Feb., 1878. 20. Would the granting of this lease be advantageous to the persons interested in the land? Yes, certainly.
21. Are you the incumbent? Yes.
22. Have you been advised by your legal adviser as to whether the trustees have the power to grant a lease? I have been advised that the trustees cannot grant a lease, because it would be what is technically called, "committing waste"; and the persons with whom we are in treaty have declined to receive a lease from us, as by so doing they might become subject to heavy penalties. It has therefore become necessary to apply for the Act we now seek to obtain.
23. In your opinion, is the administration of moneys to be received by the trustees as lessors of this land a desirable mode of administering the proceeds? I think so; the Bishop of the diocese thinks so, and the other trustees think so.
24. Has it met with the approval of all the trustees? Yes.
25. And of the Bishop? Yes.
26. Are you aware whether there has been any objection to the proposed mode of dealing with the proceeds? I have not heard of any from any quarter whatever.
27. *Mr. Hurley.*] An objection was raised by some person, last Session, who desired to be heard by Counsel against the Bill? Yes, Mr. Constable.
28. Has he withdrawn his opposition? We have never heard anything from him, either privately or publicly, since his appearance in the Committee Room. I presume he has withdrawn his objection, seeing there was no valid ground for it.
29. *Chairman.*] What was the value of his objection? We never knew what his objection was.
30. His application was withdrawn, was it not? I think it was.
31. The Act commonly called the Church Temporalities Act gives the trustees power to dispose of moneys arising from glebe lands, does it not? Yes, under certain conditions, as to some of the ways of disposing of the moneys with the consent of the Bishop; there are also absolute directions to him as to how to dispose of it.
32. Is this purpose held by the trustees to be one of the purposes provided for in that Act? It is the second purpose named in the Church Temporalities Act, the first being the provision of £150 a year to the incumbent and his successors, the second being to build a parish church. This is the parish church and is also the cathedral.
33. This church designated in the third clause as a cathedral, is it intended to be used as a parish church? Yes, primarily it is the parish church, and secondly, only, the cathedral.
34. So that if any practical rights exist in the parish church, they are still to be preserved in this building which you designate a cathedral? Yes.
35. Is it the intention of the trustees to devote the whole proceeds of this land to building a cathedral? We have always hitherto thought the proceeds would be about £7,000 at the outside, some people have said less, and we have always thought we should have to call for considerable money contributions from the parishioners to enable us to complete the work.
36. If the proceeds were twelve or fourteen thousand pounds instead of twelve, would the Trustees still desire to apply the whole of that to the purpose of building a church? I think they would, inasmuch as a church sufficiently large for the purposes of a cathedral would cost considerably more than that, as times go now, church-building being so very expensive.
37. *Mr. Hurley.*] According to this third clause you would be bound, if you received twelve or fourteen thousand pounds from this land, to appropriate it to the building of a church? Yes.
38. Supposing you built a church which cost no more than £7,000, what would you do with the rest of the proceeds? We should not build a church that would cost only £7,000. The estimate we got some few years ago, the lowest was £16,000, and that was for a church that would hold only 850 persons, and we ought to have a church that would hold 1,000 persons, and no architect would undertake to build a place worthy to be called a church to accommodate such a number under £16,000.
39. So that whether you received £7,000 or £14,000 it would be applied to the same purpose? Yes; we should have in both cases to supplement it. I might add that we have so drawn the Bill only because we consider it would be quite beyond our expectation to receive the amount named; Mr. Merewether, who is a very good judge, thinks about £8,750 would be the extreme we could expect to receive from the offers we have had, and the only offer we are likely to receive is from the A.A. Company, who can work it with greater advantage than any other Company.
40. *Chairman.*] If the surface of this land had brought in a certain amount of money, the trustees would have exercised their own responsibility in the expending of that money, would they not? To a certain extent; they are bound by the Church Act primarily, and secondarily the consent of the Bishop is necessary.
41. They would not require to come to Parliament to ask Parliament to specify the particular dedication of the matter? Not at all—the Church Act provides amply for that.
42. Would it not be more in consonance with the spirit and intent of the Church Temporalities Act that the trustees should exercise that responsibility, instead of seeking Parliament to decide for them as to the particular appropriation, so long as the proceeds derived from the sale of coal are appropriated upon precisely the same trusts and conditions as any revenue derived from glebe lands by the Church Act? Our Solicitor, Mr. Barker, was the person who drafted the Bill in that form, pointing out that there was a certain degree of uncertainty as to how far the trustees would have power over the amount derived, without a special clause in the Act, and he therefore thought it would be safer and wiser to put it in that form; he also pointed out this,—that whereas our present Bishop thoroughly agrees with the trustees and desires to see the money appropriated to the building of a church, and the trustees would have to select the design of a church to be built at a certain cost, it would be very undesirable for the trustees to be hampered by a new Bishop coming with opposite desires, who would wish to apply the money to other purposes, and saddle the trustees with liabilities they would have no means of meeting.
43. Does not this third clause limit the discretion which now exists in the trustees to the appropriation of any money derived from lands? It does; but it would enable them to select a design for a church when they knew what funds they had at their disposal. If these funds were afterwards found to be at the mere discretion of another Bishop who might divert them from the purpose intended by the trustees, the trustees would find themselves in a mess.

## ON THE NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL.

44. Would it not have been more prudent to have taken an enlarged power while specifying this as the primary object, "or such other purposes as may be in accordance with the trusts created under the Church Temporalities Act"? There would be no objection to such a clause, provided the trustees were sufficiently relieved as to any liability in selecting a design which they found afterwards they could not carry out. They wish to see what funds they can count upon before they begin the work.
45. Is the Bishop of the diocese one of the parties to this Act? Yes, he is heartily desirous the Bill should be passed in its present form. I might state also that he has had in view the application of the funds to the purposes contemplated by the Church Act.
46. Should the Bishop not have been a party to this application? Our Solicitor has not thought so—he did not wish to be so at all.
47. You seemed to imply just now that unless there were an express enactment here, the trustees might be limited in their power of expending the money by some future Bishop of the diocese? Yes, possibly.
48. If that is possible, should not the Bishop have been a consenting party to this application? I do not know how far it would be legally in the power of one Bishop to divert it, after another Bishop had given the consent which the Church Act requires, but the doubtfulness of it made it desirable that there should be the expressed terms in the Bill.
49. There being a doubt, would not that doubt have been resolved if the Committee had been assured of the consent of the Bishop? I can assure the Committee our present Bishop does consent—it is entirely with his consent the Bill is so drawn; I have his written statement to that effect.
50. Have you any written statement from him to that effect that you can lay before the Committee? No, I have not with me; but I think the clause you suggested just now might be advantageous, to alter the words of the clause to "or such other purposes as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act."

The Rev.  
A. E. Selwyn.  
6 Feb., 1878.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**NEWCASTLE GLEBE LEASING BILL.**

(PETITION FROM HUGH HILL.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Hugh Hill, of Pitt-street, Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

1. That your Petitioner a considerable time ago purchased the chief interest from the parties who acquired their title by virtue of an application under the twenty-eighth section of the Mining Act, now in force in the Colony of New South Wales, in certain land, for coal-mining purposes, situated in Newcastle, in the said Colony.

2. That the Deeds by which your Petitioner acquired such interest were duly executed and registered.

3. That your Petitioner was informed two days ago that a Bill intituled "*An Act to enable the Trustees of the Glebe annexed to Christ Church Newcastle to dispose of the Coal in the Glebe Land*" was lately introduced to your Honorable House by Mr. Alexander Stuart, and that such Bill, having been passed by your Honorable House, was presented to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

4. That the Legislative Council returned the said Bill to your Honorable House with amendments, as I am informed.

5. That the interest acquired by your Petitioner in the land situated at Newcastle aforesaid is a portion of the land mentioned in the aforesaid Bill.

6. That your Petitioner will, if the said Bill be passed by your Honorable House, be deprived of his said interest in the aforesaid purchase, and will thereby lose a considerable sum of money.

7. That your Petitioner acquired his said interest in the said land under the provisions of the said Mining Act, passed by your Honorable House.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that inasmuch as he acquired such interest in the said land aforesaid, by the favour of your Honorable House, in the passing of the said Mining Act, your Honorable House, taking such fact into your favourable consideration, will take such steps as in the premises commend themselves under the circumstances to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

HUGH HILL,  
"Smart's Hotel," Pitt-street, Sydney,  
28th March, 1878.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LYNDHURST SALE BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
13 *February*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1878.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 18. THURSDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1878.

13. LYNDHURST SALE BILL:—*Mr. Taylor*, on behalf of *Mr. Day*, moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Bill to enable the Very Reverend William Gillett, the Very Reverend Timothy M'Carthy, and Thomas Cooper Makinson, Trustees of about three acres of land and the residence thereon, situate at the Glebe, near Sydney, and known as Lyndhurst, to sell the said land, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds thereof, be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and Report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of *Mr. W. C. Browne*, *Mr. Hurley (Hartley)*, *Mr. Farnell*, *Mr. Terry*, *Mr. Thompson*, *Mr. Moses*, *Mr. Cohen*, *Mr. Charles*, *Mr. Taylor*, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 25. WEDNESDAY, 13 FEBRUARY, 1878.

4. LYNDHURST SALE BILL:—*Mr. Day*, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 31st January, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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 LYNDHURST SALE BILL.
 

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 REPORT.
 

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 31st January, 1878,—“*the Bill to enable the Very Reverend William Gillett, the Very Reverend Timothy M'Carthy, and Thomas Cooper Makinson, Trustees of about three acres of Land and the residence thereon, situate at the Glebe, near Sydney, and known as Lyndhurst, to sell the said land, and to provide for the appropriation of the proceeds thereof;*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the List\* (whose \*See List, page 4. evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses and Schedule of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make certain Amendments.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 8th February, 1878.

GEORGE DAY,  
Chairman.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Day,		Mr. Terry,
Mr. Thompson,		Mr. Hurley ( <i>Hartley</i> ).

Mr. Day called to the Chair.  
Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.  
Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present:—Eyre Goulburn Ellis, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Eyre Goulburn Ellis, Esq., examined.

Witness *produced* the Indenture and Order of the Supreme Court referred to in the Preamble.

The Most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan (*Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney*), called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Very Reverend William Gillett (*Trustee*) called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

The Very Reverend Timothy M'Carthy (*Trustee*) called in and examined.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put and passed.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Clause 1 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 2 read, amended\*, and *agreed to*.

Schedule read and *agreed to*.

New Clause\* to stand Clause 3, read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with Amendments to the House.

\* See Schedule of Amendments.

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SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENTS.

Page 2, Clause 2, line 10, *Omit* “in or near the said city of Sydney”; *insert* “within the Arch-diocese of Sydney”

*Insert* after Clause 2 the following new Clause to stand as Clause 3:—

“3. This Act may be cited as the Lyndhurst Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Act of 1878.”

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LIST OF WITNESSES.

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## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT. COMMITTEE

ON THE

## LYNDHURST SALE BILL.

FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. DAY,		MR. THOMPSON,
MR. HURLEY,		MR. TERRY.

GEORGE DAY, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Eyre Goulburn Ellis, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the Petitioners for the Bill.

1. *Chairman.*] You appear as Solicitor for the Promoters of this Bill? I do, and I beg to hand in the indenture, dated 25 May, 1852, mentioned in the preamble, as made between the Bank of Australasia of the one part, and the Right Reverend Charles Henry Davis, the Honorable Roger Therry, and the Very Reverend Henry Gregory Gregory of the other part, being the conveyance of the land mentioned in the Schedule to the Bill, in consideration of the sum of £2,000 paid by them to the Bank. The trusts of the conveyance are "to permit and suffer His Grace the Most Reverend John Bede Polding, the present Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, to use, occupy, possess, and enjoy the same as a residence, during such time as he shall remain and be the resident head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Colony of New South Wales; and upon his decease, removal, or resignation, then upon trust to permit and suffer the resident Head for the time being of the Roman Catholic Church in the said Colony, to occupy, possess, and enjoy the same as a residence." (*The witness produced the same.*) I also produce the Order of the Supreme Court, mentioned in the preamble to the Bill, for the appointment of the petitioners as trustees, in lieu of the parties to whom the former conveyance was made. (*The witness produced the same.*)

E. G. Ellis,  
Esq.  
8 Feb., 1878.

The Most Reverend Roger Bede Vaughan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, examined:—

2. *Mr. Ellis.*] Your Grace is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney? I am.
3. Are you entitled to the use of the house and grounds at Lyndhurst, mentioned in the Bill? I am.
4. As a residence? Yes.
5. Are you desirous of having the place now sold? I am desirous of it.
6. Will your Grace be good enough to state to the Committee your reasons for wishing it to be sold? First of all, because the house is very much out of repair; indeed it may be said to be falling to pieces; secondly, because it is inconvenient in its form. It is not at all suitable for my purposes, having been converted more or less into a college; and further, because it is too near Sydney. I have as a town residence the house at St. Mary's; this is close to my work, and I do not want another; but I should be glad to have a house in the country to which I could retire and recruit my strength during the hot weather. It would be desirable I think to dispose of this house, which is neither in the city nor out of it—is falling to
- The Most  
Rev. Roger B.  
Vaughan.  
8 Feb., 1878.

The Most  
Rev. Roger  
B. Vaughan.  
8 Feb., 1878.

to pieces, and would cost a large sum of money to repair—and with the proceeds to obtain a place which would better suit my purposes, would form a summer residence where I could recruit my health, and in every way be better than the inconvenient place we have here. There is also this objection to Lyndhurst as a residence,—that the land in the neighbourhood is being subdivided into small allotments, and in a very short time it will be completely surrounded by houses, and possibly a park may be laid out in the neighbourhood; it will therefore be utterly unfit for a place of retreat after the burden and heat of the day has been borne.

7. Was it ever used by the late Archbishop as a place of residence? I do not know whether it was before I came to the country; but since my arrival here he could never be induced to live there. Dean Macarthy would be better able than I to speak to that point.

Dean Macarthy, who was present, stated that the late Archbishop had refused to live at Lyndhurst. There is a sort of barn there which was intended for a college, and a number of out-houses, but the bricks of which they are built are rotten and crumbling away, the roofs are in many places unsound, and the place is altogether unsuitable for a private residence; even if it were put into decent repair, the cost would be greater than the whole property would be worth.

8. *Chairman.*] This property was originally conveyed by the Bank of Australasia to three trustees, as a residence for the Head of the Catholic Church here? I believe so.

9. Not as a collegiate institution? No.

10. You are the present Head of the Catholic Church in New South Wales? I am.

11. And you consider it desirable, if possible, to sell this site and procure another with the money? Yes, to procure a residence where I could live comfortably.

12. Then, if this Bill should pass, it is your intention to devote the whole of the proceeds that may be realized from this property to purchase another property as a residence for the Head of the Catholic Church for the time being, that is to say, upon the same trusts as those mentioned in the original conveyance? Quite so.

13. You do not wish to change the trusts? Not at all; except in this way—supposing a good place could not be obtained, and supposing the interest of the money realized could legally be made available for the purpose of renting a suitable residence, it might be so appropriated until an eligible place could be found.

14. But it is not your intention at all to alter the original trust? No, I have no such intention, and indeed it would be unjust in me to do so; it is intended for the residence of the Archbishop for the time-being; I therefore have only a life interest in it, and should be acting unjustly if I were in any way to impair the position of my successor; I should desire to keep the residence and hand it down to him in a better condition than I found it.

15. It is now rendered unfit for a residence on account of having been lately turned into a school? I do not know how long it is since it has been made more fit for a school than for a residence.

16. I suppose it is more fit for a school than for a residence? It is not at all appropriate for a residence. What has been done to fit it for a school I do not know, but I think nothing has been done since I have been here.

17. Is this a sub-division? Mr. Ellis replied that it was, and that the original grant comprised much more land.

18. Is there a covenant to produce? Mr. Ellis stated that the conveyance before the Committee did not contain it, but that there might have been a separate covenant.

19. If I understand aright the object you have in view, it is simply to dispose of this site and to purchase another, to carry out the original intention of the trust deed? Yes, that is all I should be justified in doing.

20. The site you would get would be more suitable for the purpose intended than the present? Yes, I think any person who might succeed me would be delighted by the improved change both in the site and residence.

21. *Mr. Hurley.*] In lands of this description, especially since State Aid to religion has been abolished, the clergy of the denomination to which it belongs generally have an interest: do you know whether the interests of any person would be affected by the sale of this land? No; nothing is obtained from it. The property was purchased for £2,000 as a residence for the late Archbishop. Shortly after it was thought desirable to establish a college and the Archbishop devoted it to that purpose, and being thus appropriated His Grace did not live there. There was a barn-like building there which was converted into a college, and other changes were made to fit it for the purpose, but the bricks used in the erection were of bad quality, they are now rotten, and the whole place is falling to decay. Not a penny could be obtained from it as rent, and no one could lose sixpence by its sale.

22. *Chairman.*] Have the trustees agreed with your Grace as to the disposal of this property? They have.

23. Will some of these be here to-day as witnesses? Yes, there are two here, Dean M'Carthy and the Rector of St. John's.

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The Very Reverend William Gillett examined:—

The Very Rev. 24. *Mr. Ellis.*] You are one of the trustees mentioned in the preamble of the Bill before the Committee?  
Wm. Gillett. Yes.

25. Have you introduced the Bill at the instance of His Grace the Archbishop? Yes.

8 Feb., 1878. 26. Do you consider the place described in the Schedule to the Bill as suitable for a residence? No, I quite agree with His Grace that it is desirable it should be changed.

27. Will you say why? I quite agree with what His Grace has said that it is neither a town nor a country residence, that it is in itself inconvenient, unsuitable, greatly out of repair, and that it would cost a great deal of money to put it in repair.

28. Have you any money to put it in repair? We have not, and could not repair it unless the Parliament would give us a large sum to enable us to do so.

29. *Mr. Hurley.*] Having heard His Grace, you can endorse all he has said? Yes.

30. *Chairman.*] You think it desirable to dispose of this property, in order to invest the proceeds in other property more suitable as a residence for the Archbishop? Yes.

31. That is the intention of the trust? Yes.  
 32. You desire simply to carry out the original trust? Yes.  
 33. That is the intention of this Bill? Yes.  
 34. Every shilling that may be realized on the sale of this property will be devoted to the purchase of another and more suitable residence? Yes, we have no other intention.  
 35. *Mr. Terry.*] Are your co-trustees agreeable to the sale of this property? Yes; two of the trustees are here, and the third, Mr. Makinson, who is not here, is quite agreeable.

The Very Rev.  
Wm. Gillett.

8 Feb., 1878.

The Very Reverend Timothy M'Carthy examined:—

36. *Mr. Ellis.*] You are one of the trustees named in the preamble to this Bill? I am.  
 37. Do you approve of the Bill? Yes.  
 38. Do you think it necessary and desirable the property should be sold, for the reasons you have heard given by His Grace the Archbishop? Yes, and for other reasons; for I understand that at the time the place was cleared out it was £1,100 in debt. It would cost £2,000 to put it in repair, and it would then not be worth the cost. I have been in and out of the place for the last twenty years, and am therefore pretty familiar with it. As a residence for the Archbishop it has never been occupied; and as a kind of college it has every year been falling lower and lower. As far as its exterior aspect is concerned, it is fairly presentable; but its interior is falling fast into a state of dilapidation. The main building, or the Archbishop's residence, looks pretty strong at present, but very few persons would desire to live in it. There is also this objection to the place as a residence for the Archbishop, that the house will soon be in the midst of a densely packed neighbourhood, caused by the numerous buildings in course of erection in its vicinity. I know for myself I should not like to live there, and that the removal of the residence would be a great advantage to me in an economical point of view if more suitably located.  
 39. Is the place not used at all at present? Not at all; it is deserted, with the exception of a servant, who is kept there to look after the place.  
 40. Does the Church pay this person who is looking after it? Yes, the Vicar General pays, and the Vicar General is the shadow of the Archbishop.  
 41. For some time it has not been used at all by the Church? It has been used as a college.  
 42. For some time it has not been used as a college? Not for the last four or five months.  
 43. But it has not been used as a residence by the Head of the Church? Never as a residence. The Archbishop might go and stay there two or three nights in a quarter or in a year.  
 44. Did he not live there in the first instance? No.  
 45. The present Archbishop has not lived there either? Yes; I saw him live there from Monday to Friday morning—four days and five nights.  
 46. Much against his will? Yes, he was obliged to do so. It was a place of retreat for the clergy once a year, and he went with them as their Archbishop. I believe, if the whole place were offered for sale to-morrow, it would not realize more than £2,500 or £3,000. The house itself is rendered thoroughly valueless by the little buildings that are springing up around it; thus rendering it unsuitable for the residence of the Archbishop, just as has been the case with the mansion of Mrs. Terry Hughes. No bishop or gentleman could live there under the altered circumstances of the place.  
 47. *Mr. Hurley.*] You as one of the trustees desire to secure to the successors of the present Archbishop all the privileges which he enjoys under the trust? I will take good care of that. With all respect to the present Archbishop, even His Grace could not, if he desired it, influence me in such a matter. As to the choice of a site there may be a difference of opinion, but the property is the property of the Church, and must go unimpaired to his successor.  
 48. *Chairman.*] That is the intention of the trustees? It is as far as I can read it, and as far as I intend to act as a straightforward man.  
 49. Simply to substitute another residence for the Archbishop or Head of the Catholic Church for the time being? Yes; either in or in the neighbourhood of Sydney, as may be desirable.

The Very Rev.  
T. M'Carthy.

8 Feb., 1878.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

**SIMONS ESTATE BILL;**

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
12 *March*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1878.

1877-8.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 33. WEDNESDAY, 27 FEBRUARY, 1878.

7. SIMONS ESTATE BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Greville moved, pursuant to notice,—
- (1.) That Simons Estate Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
  - (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. W. Davies, Mr. Coonan, Mr. Day, Mr. Teece, Mr McCulloch, Mr. Thompson, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 39. TUESDAY, 12 MARCH, 1878.

12. SIMONS ESTATE BILL:—Mr. Greville, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and report the Bill was referred on 27th February, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.
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**SIMONS ESTATE BILL.**

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**REPORT.**

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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on the 27th February, 1878, the "*Simons Estate Bill*," beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That having examined the witness\* named in the margin (whose evidence will be found appended hereto) they proceeded to consider the Preamble, and the question being put from the chair "That this Preamble stand part of the Bill," it was negatived. \* Mr. John Simons.

*No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 8th March, 1878.*

**EDW. GREVILLE,**  
Chairman.

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 7 MARCH, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Greville,		Mr. Coonan,
Mr. W. Davies,		Mr. Teece,
Mr. Thompson,		Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Greville called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, together with original Petition to introduce the same, before the Committee.

Present: John T. Gannon, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

Mr. John Simons called in and examined.

Witness *produced* probate of the Will of the late William Simons, with codicil; also an agreement between James Simons and others and John Simons.

Room cleared.

Preamble considered.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at *Ten* o'clock.]

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FRIDAY, 8 MARCH, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Greville in the Chair.

Mr. W. Davies,		Mr. Day,
		Mr. McCulloch.

Preamble further considered.

Question:—"That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,"—put and negatived.

Solicitor called in and informed.

Chairman to report to the House.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

SIMONS' ESTATE BILL.

THURSDAY, 7 MARCH, 1878.

Present:—

MR. COONAN,		MR. GREVILLE,
MR. W. DAVIES,		MR. M'CULLOCH,
MR. DAY,		MR. TEECE,

MR. THOMPSON.

EDWARD GREVILLE, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

J. T. GANNON, Esq., appeared as Solicitor for the promoters of the Bill.

Mr. John Simons, examined:—

1. *Mr. Gannon.*] You live at Rhyanna and are a farmer? Yes.
2. Do you produce the probate of your late father's (Mr. William Simons) will, dated the 14th March, 1853? I do. (*The Witness produced the same.*)
3. Did he thereby devise and bequeath unto Robert Waugh and John Flecknoe, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all his real and personal estate, upon certain trusts in the said will mentioned? He did.
4. Do you also produce a codicil to his will, bearing date 5th November, 1854, whereby the said testator devised all the freehold estate at Rhyanna, of which he was then seized in fee simple, unto his wife, Ann Simons, and her assigns, during her life, and after her decease to the use of the trustees named in his said will, upon trust for his nine children, equally, as tenants in common for their respective lives, without impeachment of waste and on the death of each of them, as to his or her share and shares, original and accruing to the others equally as tenants in common and the other of them for his or her respective lives and life, without impeachment of waste, and upon the death of the survivor of them to such persons for such estates, and in such manner as such survivor, whether sole or covert, shall by his or her last will and testament appoint, and in default of such appointment to the testator's own right heirs? Yes. (*The Witness produced the same.*)
5. Did your father die on the 27th December, 1854, leaving his wife, Ann Simons, and nine children, him surviving? Yes.
6. Did your mother, Ann Simons, die on the 27th day of December, 1864? Yes.
7. Are there now surviving of the nine children of the said testator only the following, namely, James Simons, Sarah (the wife of Charles Appleton Wiseman), Catherine (the wife of William Murray Russell), Martha (the wife of Thomas Musgrave), Charlotte (the wife of Tom Kirke), and John Simons? Yes.
8. Are they the only persons now surviving of the nine children? Yes.
9. Are the six persons you have just named the only persons beneficially entitled to the land devised by the said codicil? Yes.
10. Are they desirous to obtain the authority of Parliament to enable them to sell and dispose of the said land, and to make an immediate division among them of the proceeds of the sale thereof? They are.

[Mr. Gannon produced an agreement by which James Simons, Charles Appleton Wiseman, and Sarah Wiseman, his wife, William Murray Russell, and Catherine Russell, his wife, Thomas Musgrave, and Martha Musgrave, his wife, Tom Kirke, and Charlotte Kirke, his wife, agreed to sell, upon obtaining an Act of Parliament empowering them to sell, their interest in the Rhyanna Estate, to John Simons, upon payment by the latter to each of the parties abovenamed the sum of two hundred pounds, making in all the sum of one thousand pounds, and concurring in the application for such an Act; also acknowledging the receipt by each of them of the sum of one hundred pounds as a deposit.]

11. Have you paid these parties £100 each as part of the purchase money? I have.

[Mr. Gannon stated, in answer to a question from Mr. McCulloch, that counsel's opinion had been taken, and the parties had been advised that they had not power to sell without an Act of Parliament.]

Mr. J. Simons.  
7 Mar., 1878.



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS  
COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,  
20 *March*, 1878.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

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1878.

1877-8.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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VOTES No. 13. WEDNESDAY, 23 JANUARY, 1878.

8. SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL:—Mr. Driver moved, pursuant to Notice,—
- (1.) That the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) Bill be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Farnell, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Harris, Mr. Combes, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Macintosh, and the Mover.
- Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 20. TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1878.

4. SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL:—Mr. Driver (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Report from the Select Committee on the "Sydney and Suburban Street Tramways Bill," laid upon the Table of this House, on 19th December, 1873, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the "Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) Bill." Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 35. TUESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1878.

7. SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Sutherland moved, pursuant to Notice, That the Petition presented by him on 28th February from Municipality of Woollahra, in favour of the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) Bill, be printed, and referred to the Select Committee now sitting on this Bill. Question put and passed.
- 

VOTES No. 44. WEDNESDAY, 20 MARCH, 1878.

15. SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL:—Mr. Driver, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this Bill was referred on 23rd January, 1878.
- Ordered to be printed.
- \* \* \* \* \*
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1877-8.

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**SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.**


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**REPORT.**


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THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, for whose consideration and Report was referred, on 23rd January, 1878,—“*the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) Bill,*” and to whom was referred, on the 5th February, 1878, “*the Report from the Select Committee on the Sydney and Suburban Street Tramways Bill,*” and, on the 5th March, “*the Petition from the Municipality of Woollahra,*”—beg to report to your Honorable House:—

That they have examined the Witnesses named in the List\* (whose evidence will be found appended hereto); and that the Preamble having been satisfactorily proved to your Committee, they proceeded to consider the several Clauses of the Bill, in which it was deemed necessary to make an Amendment.

Your Committee now beg to lay before your Honorable House the Bill as amended by them.

RICHD. DRIVER,  
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,  
Sydney, 19th March, 1878.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

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THURSDAY, 24 JANUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver, | Mr. Combes.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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TUESDAY, 29 JANUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver, | Mr. Combes.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 31 JANUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver, | Mr. Combes.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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TUESDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1878.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

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THURSDAY, 14 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver, | Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Harris.

Mr. Driver called to the Chair.

Entries from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee and referring thereto the Report from the Select Committee on the Sydney and Suburban Street Tramways Bill, *read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of the Bill referred, original Petition to introduce the same, and printed copies of Report referred,—before the Committee.

Present:—Thomas Robertson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John Young, Esq. (*One of the Promoters*), called in and examined.

Witness *produced* plans of the proposed routes of the Tramways to be constructed under this Bill; also, a plan showing sections of the proposed rail.

Witness withdrew.

Thomas Jaffrey, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Patrick Higgins, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert George Massie, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Henry Hoyt, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Committee deliberated.

*Ordered*,—That Charles H. Woolcott be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at *Two* o'clock.]

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TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver in the Chair.

Mr. Macintosh, | Mr. Combes,  
Mr. Harris.

Present:—Thomas Robertson, Esq. (*Solicitor for the Bill*).

John George Hanks, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Augustus Morris, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Captain Thomas Heselton called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Lucas Tooth, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

George Knox, Esq., called in and examined.

Witness withdrew.

John Young, Esq., having been called in, *produced* engravings of Tramway Cars used in various cities; also, photographs of noiseless Motors and Steam Cars for Street Railways; also, a Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, dated 16 April, 1877, on the use of mechanical power for Tramways; also, plan showing sections of various rails; and also plan of amended Route No. 2.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, 19 MARCH, 1878.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Driver in the Chair.

Mr. Harris, | Mr. Macintosh.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring Petition from the Municipality of Woollahra in favour of the Bill—*read* by the Clerk.

Printed copies of Petition before the Committee.

Preamble considered.

Question,—“That this Preamble stand part of the Bill,”—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.

No, 1.

Mr. Driver,

Mr. Macintosh.

Mr. Harris.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Clauses 1 and 2 read and *agreed to*.

Clause 3 read, amended,\* and *agreed to*.

Clauses 4 to 42 read and *agreed to*.

Chairman to report the Bill with an Amendment to the House.

\*See Schedule of Amendment.

#### SCHEDULE OF AMENDMENT.

Page 2, clause 3, line 36. *Omit* “Brisbane-street.” *Insert* “Charing Cross.”

#### LIST OF WITNESSES.

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- John Young, Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.
16. Have you seen tramways in streets narrower than our streets? Yes, repeatedly; I measured one myself, in the Old Kent Road in London, only 19 ft. 6 in. between the kerbs, and they run there every two minutes.
17. *Chairman.*] Without interfering with the ordinary traffic of the street? Yes, without interfering with the ordinary traffic. That was the narrowest street I ever saw a tramway in.
18. Is the tramway in that particular locality found to be a public convenience? Yes.
19. *Mr. Combes.*] What part of the Old Kent Road do you refer to? It is near Peckham.
20. Taking it altogether, the Old Kent Road is a very fine wide street? Yes. This particular part is exceptionally narrow.
21. Do you know of any continuous street as narrow as Pitt-street where a double line of tramway has been made? Yes, I have seen them in Continental towns, and in America. There are plenty of the cross streets in New York that are not so wide as Pitt-street, and tramways are in every cross street in New York. In London there is a railway from Peckham to Kennington, through the cross streets, and they are very narrow there. It is repeatedly the case. In the lower parts of Greenwich the streets are very narrow, and they have tramways there. The reason I mentioned this street 19 ft. 6 in. wide was that it struck me as being so very narrow—the narrowest I ever saw. I should fancy Pitt-street would be at least 35 ft. from kerb to kerb.
22. When the old tramway was laid in Pitt-street, it was laid on the crown of the road, which was rather high—did not that render it difficult to keep the road metal flush with the rail, and so lead to considerable inconvenience? Yes. In the event of the tramways proposed by us being put in the streets here, the crown of the road would be much less curved than it was when the old tramway was laid, because the tar metal paving would throw the water off much more readily, and the road could therefore be much flatter.
23. *Mr. Robertson.*] I believe the weak point in any tramway system is the danger of the road metal wearing away from the rails? Yes.
24. Does this Bill make ample provision for these roads being kept in a thorough state of repair by the Company? Yes, they are to be kept perfectly level.
25. *Chairman.*] And the plan you propose to adopt is the best that has been devised for the purpose? Yes; in fact it answers at every place where it has been tried, and no doubt it will answer here. It will also save the Corporation and the Municipalities a very large sum of money—at least half their expenditure on the roads; and they will get them kept good for them—much better than they are now.
26. *Mr. Robertson.*] The plans which you have laid upon the Table represent the various routes mentioned in the Bill? Yes.
27. Will you explain to the Committee the order in which it is intended to construct them? It is proposed to begin with the line from Hunter-street, along Elizabeth-street, to Liverpool-street, passing up Liverpool-street, Oxford-street, and the Old South Head Road, through Paddington, and on to Charing Cross at Waverley, instead of the terminus at Brisbane-street, Waverley, as mentioned in the Bill. The extension to Charing Cross is undertaken at the request of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. From this line there will be a branch along Piper-street and Ocean-street to Albert-street, near the New South Head Road, which is mentioned as route No. 3 in the Bill. You will notice, in looking over the routes described in the third clause of the Bill, that we do not come into George-street beyond the Town Hall.
28. And you do not go into Pitt-street? We do not go into Pitt-street at all, only cross it, and we take the widest part of George-street—we do not go into the narrowest part. We go into Drutt-street and York-street, so as not to interfere with George-street, on this side of the Town Hall, until the inhabitants petition for it, as they probably will do some day. I may state that I have noticed that tramways in narrow streets are a benefit to the traffic rather than otherwise, and in this way: If there is a narrow street, with two lines of tramways, an up line and a down line, the traffic invariably keeps on the line of the tramway, and the ordinary vehicles are either before or behind the tram cars, which go at the same rate as the others—they cannot go any faster than those that precede them. On the other hand, if there are no tramways, they are going cross-ways and getting round each other all sorts of ways, giving rise to frequent obstruction. For instance, on London Bridge, which is a third of a mile long, they have lines of policemen who keep the traffic one vehicle behind the other, and by so doing they get more traffic over the bridge than in any other way. A tramway acts in precisely the same way; one line of traffic goes one way, and one the other. Therefore tramways are a benefit in very narrow streets. You may see it in Edinburgh, where the streets are very narrow. I may mention that there is scarcely a street in Glasgow without a tramway, and in Edinburgh from the ——— down to Leith, one of the steepest places I ever saw, there are lines even there—double lines—so that all sorts of difficulties are got over: and in Birmingham there are streets steeper than our streets, and narrower than Pitt-street, with lines of tramway down the whole of them.
29. Are the Company prepared to commence operations the moment this Bill is passed? Yes, immediately; I think they would undertake to get the line from Hunter-street, by Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets to Waverley, made in eight or nine months.
30. *Chairman.*] You have had very great experience in the management of omnibus traffic in Sydney? Yes.
31. Many complaints have been made by the public as to the inefficiency of the omnibus accommodation? Yes.
32. And you have given this subject a great deal of your attention? Yes.
33. Do you think that the passing of this Bill would be a benefit to the travelling public? I do. It would be a great comfort and convenience to them—the greatest, in fact, they could possibly have.
34. You have recently returned from a trip to the Old Country? Yes.
35. During your stay there did you pay any attention to the working of these tramways? I did.
36. And your Company propose to adopt the very latest improvements? Yes, the very best.
37. What is your profession? I am a contractor.
38. A building contractor? Yes.
39. In your early days you were an engineer, were you not? Yes, I was brought up as an engineer.
40. And you had considerable experience in that capacity? Yes.
41. You were one of the resident engineers of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line? Yes.
42. And you have been engaged in that profession, and in contracting, and in similar business, nearly all your life? Yes.

43. *Mr. Robertson.*] You are an Alderman of this city? Yes. I may mention one great advantage the tram cars would have over the ordinary omnibuses. The great difficulty is to get the people in and out of the city night and morning with omnibuses—a sufficient number cannot be put on to take them all as fast as they want to go—people have to wait sometimes an hour to get an omnibus. Now that difficulty would not be felt with the tram cars, because an extra tram car or two would take double the number that so many omnibuses could carry. If properly built, a tram car will hold sixty persons with the greatest possible comfort; so that in those portions of the day when the heaviest traffic comes on, we could either put on more of them or heavier ones. The system is capable of much greater expansion than the omnibus system. People have the greatest difficulty now in getting about in holiday time; but we would overcome all that difficulty, because extra accommodation could be put on to meet it.

John Young,  
Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.

44. *Chairman.*] The Company of which you are Chairman cannot carry out their intentions without this Bill? No, it is impossible.

45. This Bill is required for the purpose? Yes, for the benefit of the travelling public.

46. *Mr. Combes.*] I suppose you would arrange the times of departure from the different stations with the same regularity as a railway? Yes, just the same. That is another advantage which the tram cars have over the omnibuses.

47. At the junctions of the different branches, would you have waiting-rooms similar to those on the Continent? Yes.

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Thomas Jaffrey, Esq., examined:—

48. *Chairman.*] What is your profession? I am an engineer.

49. Are you aware of the objects of the Bill on which this Committee is sitting? Yes.

50. *Mr. Robertson.*] You have recently returned from Europe? Yes.

51. How long were you in Europe? About two years.

52. During that time did you pay particular attention to the different tramways in operation there? I did.

53. Which tramways did you inspect? I saw nearly the whole of the English, Scotch, and Welsh tramways.

54. Were you professionally concerned? No, I only examined them for my own satisfaction.

55. Do you consider that the laying down of tramways in the streets of this city would be for the public advantage or otherwise? I think it would be greatly for the public advantage, and a great saving in expense in keeping up the streets.

56. *Chairman.*] Do you know the plan on which the Promoters of the Bill propose to lay down these tramways? No, I do not.

57. Have you heard the evidence given by Mr. Young on that subject? Yes. The most remarkable tramway which I saw was one at Cardiff, in Wales, running along the Bute Docks, where there is an immense traffic. They could not carry that traffic on if they had not the tramways. It is a narrow street—narrower than any we have here, and the pavement is only 4 feet wide to admit of the team.

58. And there it is carried on successfully? Yes; they could not carry the work on without it.

59. *Mr. Combes.*] Is it limited to passengers only? Yes; but, as Mr. Young remarked, the whole of the traffic follows the course of the tram cars.

60. In these narrow streets how can the tramway cars get on faster than the ordinary traffic? They do not get on faster.

61. So that all must be done at a walking pace? Yes, but in some of the wide parts they get in a siding where they can pass the other traffic. In some parts they cannot do that.

62. *Chairman.*] I suppose great improvement has taken place in the construction of tramways of late years? Yes, there is no obstruction to the street now with them at all.

63. Then if tramways here are laid down with reasonable skill they will be a great convenience to the public? Yes.

64. Notwithstanding the narrowness of the streets? Yes, from what I have seen of them at Home, I think they are an advantage rather than a disadvantage in narrow streets.

T. Jaffrey,  
Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.

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Patrick Higgins, Esq., examined:—

65. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Promoters of this Bill? I am one of the Company.

66. *Mr. Robertson.*] You have been recently in England and the United States? Yes.

67. And in California? Yes.

68. Did you pay particular attention to the system of tramways in use in those countries? Yes.

69. What is the result that you have arrived at as to their adaptability to a place like Sydney? I have seen them in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in many places on the Continent, and in America, and I have remarked that in all these places they are increasing them—they are constantly making new tramways—a proof that they are found useful.

70. And that they are giving general satisfaction wherever they exist? Yes, they seem to give general satisfaction. As I have said, I think the fact that they are increasing the number of lines is a proof that they do so, both to the Promoters and the public.

71. Are the streets of the city of Sydney narrower than the streets of other cities where you have seen tramways in general use? I did not pay particular attention to that point; I cannot say; I think they are generally wider than some of our streets, Pitt-street for instance; but that remark does not refer to all the streets of Sydney.

72. *Chairman.*] But you have heard of no complaints of any interference with the traffic of the streets by reason of these tramways? On the contrary, they appeared to facilitate the traffic, and to take away the crowding of the streets in many places.

73. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you think the construction of tramways in the city of Sydney would be a step in advance? Decidedly.

74. And that without interfering with the ordinary traffic of the streets they would afford great advantages to the travelling public? Yes. I may mention that I have frequently ridden in four-in-hand coaches

P. Higgins,  
Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.

- P. Higgins, Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.
- coaches owned and driven by gentlemen through streets where tramways are laid down in the neighbourhood of London, even in streets where there have been four lines of tramways, and the inconvenience to these coaches is very slight—so small as to be scarcely observable.
75. There is no fear of wheels being wrenched off, or anything of that kind, as was alleged against the old tramway in Pitt-street? Nothing of the kind. Such coaches as I have described travel at the rate of 9 or 10 miles an hour, over the streets where tramways are laid down.
76. *Mr. Combes.*] In your travels within the last few years in England, the Continent, and America, you have found it general that tramways exist? Yes, in any place where there is much population and traffic they have tramways.
77. These tramways are laid down in such a manner as not to interfere in any way with the usual course of carriage traffic? Yes, the wheels cannot stop in the groove the same as in the old tramway here in Pitt-street.
78. The great defect in the old tramway appeared to be the wearing away of the road metal alongside the rails, so as to leave the rails exposed and standing above the street: how is it proposed to obviate the difficulty in the construction of the proposed tramways? The tram pavings will be of asphalted metal which will lie close to the rail, and with a little attention will remain so well impacted as to maintain an even surface.
79. How is it contemplated to join the asphalted metal with the ordinary road metal of the macadamized portion of the street—that is, where the asphalted paving leaves off and the macadamized road begins? I do not see why one should not blend into the other; an ordinary roller, I think, would have that effect.
80. How would you keep your asphalted metal in place, so to speak; would you run it right up against the other metal or have a sleeper? No, let them blend together; I do not see any difficulty at all.
81. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would it not be a great advantage if the different Corporations were to tar-pave the whole street? Yes, I think it would.
82. Have they not some streets so done in Melbourne now? Yes.
83. Do they find it an advantage? Yes; the first cost is more expensive than ordinary macadam, but the expense of maintenance is much less.
84. It prevents dust? Yes, and is less noisy. It would be a great advantage if some means were adopted to prevent the noise, which is becoming intolerable in George-street, and also the accumulation of dust.
85. There would be no mud or dust, and a good shower of rain would wash the street clean at any time? Yes.
86. What is the difference in cost in the first instance? I cannot tell you; I have never laid any of it down.

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Robert George Massie, Esq., examined:—

- R. G. Massie, Esq.  
14 Feb., 1878.
87. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am a stock agent.
88. *Mr. Robertson.*] You are aware that the Bill now before this Committee provides for the construction of tramways from the city of Sydney to Waverley? Yes.
89. As far as your observation has gone, are the inhabitants of Waverley anxious that this should be carried out? Very anxious indeed. A petition is either in course of preparation or has been prepared, and very numerous signed indeed, in favour of the passing of this Bill. I imagine the petition has been presented. I saw the petition myself, and it was very numerous signed by the inhabitants of Waverley.
90. You are a very old resident in New South Wales? Yes.
91. And have been recently on a visit to Europe? Yes, Europe and America.
92. You have had considerable experience in travelling on tramways in America? Yes, in nearly every large town.
93. What opinion have you arrived at, as the result of your experience, as to the propriety of introducing the system of tramways in the city and suburbs of Sydney? I am only surprised they have never been introduced before. There is no means of conveyance in a town equal to them. They are in very extensive use in all the large towns of America—New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco; there are more of them in New York than anywhere, I think.
94. *Mr. Combes.*] Have you seen them in London? When I was in London six years ago I never travelled by tramway; I think they were then making one to Greenwich; I did not see any in London that I remember; I was stopping at the Grosvenor Hotel, in a part of the city where there were none laid down.
95. *Mr. Robertson.*] How does travelling in a tramway car compare with travelling in a Waverley omnibus? I look upon travelling in a Waverley 'bus as purgatory. I conceive that we have to undergo in a week so many hours of intense misery. It is one of the worst punishments a man can undergo to have to travel by them. As far as my experience goes, I would sooner use a tram car than any conveyance I know of. You can get in and out easily—in point of fact you can do so without stopping the car—it moves along so steadily.
96. It is much more comfortable for ladies than an omnibus? Yes; if the conductor offered his arm, a lady could get in when the car was in motion.
97. Did you find that tramways offered any serious obstruction to the ordinary traffic in the cities where you have seen them in operation? Not the slightest. I used to hire a buggy in San Francisco, and drive about a good deal, crossing tramways in every direction, but I never found them the slightest obstruction.
98. *Mr. Combes.*] You could avoid the cars as readily as you could any other vehicle? Perfectly.
99. Did you find they were always provided with sufficient break power? Yes. As a rule they do not go more than 6 miles an hour, so that no great amount of break power is required. They go at a uniform pace.
100. When they wished to stop, could they stop as readily as an omnibus with four horses? A great deal more readily. On the omnibuses to Waverley the shock of the break, or whatever it is called, when they pull up, goes through your brain and through your spine, and is most injurious to the system.
101. *Mr. Harris.*] Did you find any inconvenience in stopping to get out of a tram car? Not the slightest. I think I have said that I could get in and out myself without their stopping at all.
102. They could stop and let you out or in without inconvenience? Yes.
103. And they afford greater accommodation than any 'bus? Yes; I think they would hold thirty passengers at least.

104. *Mr. Combes.*] Inside? Yes.

105. And the same outside? I did not notice; I never went outside. They use them in New York more than in any place; round by the Docks, where the traffic is heaviest, but not in Broadway.

106. With reference to the regularity of the traffic? It appeared to me that I never had to stop for a single minute. If I wanted to go from Broadway to any other part of the town, I could find a car passing at any moment. It appeared to me they went by every two or three minutes; I never remember having to wait in New York or in San Francisco.

107. As far as you are concerned, you consider that tramways would not only not be objectionable, but would be a great convenience to the traffic? Yes. On the Waverley and Woollahra line it has been calculated that a million and a quarter passengers are carried annually, and that the receipts from fares are equal to £20,000.

R. G. Massie,  
Esq.

14 Feb., 1878.

Henry Hoyt, Esq., examined:—

108. *Chairman.*] You are one of the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited)? Yes.

109. I believe you have had many years' experience in the management of omnibus traffic? I have.

110. In this and the neighbouring Colonies? Yes.

111. *Mr. Robertson.*] Will you explain to the Committee what you consider the advantages offered to the travelling public by tramways? I consider the advantages very great, for the convenience to all parties is such, in all countries wherever they have been tried, that their use is constantly increasing. I do not know any stronger proof that can be given of their convenience to the public. My experience in the cities where they were first tried was that they were so universally liked that all other vehicles had to give way to their use; and I think it has proved so in all cities where they have been constructed. As to their being a detriment to narrow streets, I consider that they are an advantage; and that is practically demonstrated in Mercer-street, New York, which is narrower than Pitt-street. One tram car relieves a street more than three or four omnibuses. They only occupy the streets while the cars are passing; the moment the car has passed the road is free to all other vehicles. So clearly was their advantage demonstrated that in the Third and Fifth Avenues, running up and down New York the same as George and Pitt Streets here, the narrow street took the traffic from the main thoroughfare. And so it will be, I have no doubt, if they are laid down in Sydney. A tramway laid down in Pitt-street would take the traffic out of George-street—the people will go to the tram cars.

112. So that ultimately the shopkeepers in the streets where tramways are laid down will find their trade increase? Yes. At San Francisco that did occur. They put a tramway down in a narrow street, and they found that the traffic left the other streets and came to the one where the tram cars were running. My experience in dealing with public traffic is that if you furnish the people with conveniences they are very ready to take advantage of them.

113. Have you ever been personally concerned in the working of tramways? I was years ago. I spent much time and money and labour in trying to get them into Sydney and Melbourne. I have also been concerned with them in America, New Zealand, and Adelaide.

114. I suppose you found considerable prejudice against them in Sydney, on account of the failure of the old Pitt-street tramway? That was a great drawback. It was so badly constructed that it was not liked by the general public.

115. And created a prejudice against tramways? Yes.

116. Modern tramways are quite different from that? Yes; where they are well laid there is no possible objection. The great secret is in putting them down properly.

117. Have you ever met a colonist who has travelled of late years and seen their working who did not consider them an advantage? No; as an instance, Mr. Macpherson, at one time Mayor of Melbourne, was opposing our getting a tramway Bill for that city; but after twelve months' absence he came back very well satisfied with them, and disposed to assist in getting tramways laid down there, so well pleased was he with their working at Home. I do not know that he is a member of the Tramway Company there, but I think he is inclined to be. It has been the same in Wellington, New Zealand, where they are now laying down a tramway, and also in Dunedin.

118. In places where they are in use, tramways have proved an unqualified boon to the community? I think there is no question about that.

119. *Chairman.*] Is the plan you propose to adopt here the best that can be devised? I think it is. There are some new things that have been introduced at Home—a little heavier rail, and some small matters of that kind, but there is no material alteration. We propose using steel rails, as being more suitable and of longer duration.

120. Have steel rails been found to be the best that could be used? Yes, by far, because they do not require to be taken up so often.

121. *Mr. Combes.*] I understand you to say that you intend to introduce all the latest and best improvements? Yes.

TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1878.

Present:—

MR. COMBES, | MR. HARRIS,  
MR. MACINTOSH.

RICHARD DRIVER, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Thomas Robertson appeared as Solicitor for the Promoters of the Bill.

John George Hanks, Esq., examined:—

122. *Chairman.*] You are a colonist of many years' standing? Yes, about twenty-six.

123. And have for a long time past carried on business in George-street? Yes, as a grocer.

124. I believe you have lately returned from a trip from the Old Country? Within the last two years.

J. G. Hanks,  
Esq.

125. 19 Feb., 1878.

- J. G. Hanks, Esq.  
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125. *Mr. Robertson.*] Your name has been affixed to some petition? The firm's name has, by my partner.
126. It was during your absence? Yes.
127. That was a petition against the Bill? Yes.
128. Did these people who signed the petition know anything about the nature of the proposed tramway? I am sure they knew nothing of tramways beyond the old Pitt-street tramway.
129. You have seen tramways in other parts of the world? Yes; in London, Paris, Scotland, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.
130. Having seen tramways in operation in all these places you have mentioned, how do you think they would suit for Sydney? I think it would be one of the best things that could be done for Sydney to lay down a tramway—it is the best means of conveyance decidedly.
131. Is there anything peculiar about the streets of Sydney that would prevent tramways being constructed with advantage here? I do not know of anything; indeed I think they could be more easily formed here than in many parts of America; so long as the road beside the tramway is kept in good order, I feel sure it would answer well.
132. *Chairman.*] Have the tramways you have spoken of proved a great convenience to the travelling public? Very great.
133. Has the general traffic in the streets where they have been laid down been in any way interfered with by them? I have never noticed it myself during my travels. In Philadelphia in particular there are some very narrow streets where the tramway is laid, and in these the cars proceed only in one direction, the returning cars going by a parallel street.
134. You have never heard the inhabitants of any of the places you have mentioned complaining of being inconvenienced by these tramways? I have not. The only inconvenience I have observed has been that in Philadelphia the cars were sometimes crowded to such an extent that you could hardly get standing room; there was no law to prevent crowding.
135. Judging from your experience as a traveller, do you prefer that mode of transit to any other? I think so, from what I have seen. I always took the tramway in preference to the 'bus at any time.
136. You recollect the old Pitt-street tramway of which you have spoken? I do; the great objection to that was that the rails were laid so much above the surface of the road.
137. Are the rails on the tramways of which you have spoken laid down in a totally different manner? I think so. The majority of the people in America, if not all, have their vehicles built to the gauge of the tramway, and you see nine out of ten going on the tramways, and if a tram car comes along they turn off when they hear the driver's whistle, and return when it is past.
138. They can pass on and off this tramway with the utmost facility? Yes, as easily as possible.
139. Are you aware that in the case of the Pitt-street tramway that could not be done? Yes, I am.
140. And that it was difficult when a vehicle once got on the tram to get off? It was very difficult to get off.
141. Are the tramways you have spoken of so constructed that no danger or risk is caused to persons travelling in other conveyances, or walking along the streets? I neither saw nor heard of any accident caused by trams during the time I was travelling in England and America.
142. Are you acquainted with the streets and suburbs of Sydney? Yes.
143. Do you think the passing of this Bill would be a great boon to the travelling public? I am confident it would be a great benefit to the people residing in the neighbourhood of Sydney.
144. *Mr. Macintosh.*] You said your firm signed a petition against this Bill? Mr. Pearce signed it.
145. He is your partner? He signed it in the name of Hanks & Co.
146. I suppose he had authority to do so? He has a general authority.
147. You have spoken of Philadelphia. What street in that city is narrower than the streets in Sydney? Second-street, as far as my memory serves me.
148. What is the gradient of Second-street, do you remember? I could not say.
149. Is it not almost level? There are parts that are not level.
150. What portion of Second-street has a gradient similar to what we find in the streets in Sydney? Down towards ———
151. Have you any knowledge of the gradient of that portion of the street? I have not; I did not take sufficient notice.
152. Is it as steep as King-street, say from the western end to St. James's Church? I do not think it is in Second-street, but I can name other parts that are.
153. Is it a street where there is much traffic? Yes.
154. Similar to George and Pitt Streets? Yes, a great deal of water traffic comes up that way.
155. At San Francisco, what streets are there similar to these where the tramway goes up? The tramway goes up Montgomery-street—indeed they go up so many streets there, I cannot recollect their names.
156. San Francisco is a good deal like Sydney in its general character, with the exception of that portion that fronts the bay? Yes, it is somewhat.
157. What benefit do you think would result to the citizens of Sydney and the Colony generally from the establishment of the tramway? I think the superior mode of transit would enable people to get to their homes quicker, and would induce them to reside in the suburbs.
158. Would not the tram cars have to set down and take up passengers in the same way as the present omnibuses? Yes, but they do not seem to waste so much time in stoppages as the omnibuses, but take up and set down passengers much more quickly; they also seem to travel faster.
159. Then there must be more risk, more liability to accident, if they travel faster? I do not think so. At Brooklyn, which is the opposite side of the water from New York, there is a steep hill which the tram-cars ascend.
160. Can you tell the height of that hill, or say what is the highest point of New York? No.
161. Do you think there is any part of New York 100 feet above the level of the Hudson? Yes.
162. What part of New York? Going up towards the Park at Brooklyn.
163. Is there a tramway there? Yes.
164. Is there a great deal of traffic on that line? Yes, so much so that they often have to clap on two extra horses, and this is done without stopping the cars; a man rides alongside the cars with his spare horses, the driver eases his car, and then additional horses are hooked on.

165. Do you know the streets in Sydney where it is proposed to place the tramways? Of course I noticed what was in the paper the other day, and think the course proposed a good one.
166. Which was that? Along York-street, down Brickfield Hill, up South Head Road to Waverley, and out to Newtown.
167. In the tramways you have seen, is there a groove for the flanges to run in? Yes; as far as my memory serves me, the rail does not rise above the level of the road.
168. Then there must be a groove for the wheel to run in? Yes.
169. Do you remember the width of the groove? No, I do not.
170. You have stated that private parties have their vehicles made on purpose to run in these grooves? I cannot say that I took particular notice of that, but I observed when riding in a buggy with a friend he drove on to the tram as quickly as possible, and, on my referring to the difficulty we had in the Sydney tramway, replied that they had their vehicles made to the width of the tramway.
171. Do you mean the width between the wheels or the width of the groove? The width between the wheels; the wheels could not go into the grooves.
172. Are you aware of the charges proposed to be made by this Company? No, I have not noticed.
173. Suppose their charge to be 3d. within the city, and 1d. per mile for all distances beyond, what particular benefit would the public derive from giving up its rights in the public streets to this Tramway Company: at the present time you can go from any part of Sydney to Newtown for 3d., the distance to most parts of Newtown is two miles, the charge for this by the Company would be 5d.,—what benefit would the public derive in that case? There would be no advantage gained as to the fare, but greater comfort in travelling.
174. You look at the matter from a traveller's point of view, and as to the comfort of the traveller? Yes.
175. And I suppose you regarded the tramways of which you have spoken as a traveller, a pleasure-seeker, and not as studying the convenience of the inhabitants of the cities through which you passed? No, but I noticed that people in every grade of society availed themselves of these cars, and I thought that the fares charged were very reasonable.
176. You were no way interested in the question as to whether they were a convenience to the general public—those who were employed in the ordinary traffic, in carrying the goods by carts, drays, &c.; you did not look at it in that point of view? No, I did not.
177. *Mr. Harris.*] You know our streets: did you observe any difference of our streets and those streets in which tramways were laid down? No, taking them one with another I did not notice much difference.
178. Do you think there would be nothing objectionable to the laying down of tramways here—that it would not stop the ordinary traffic? I do not, if the side roads were kept in proper order.
179. Did you experience any inconvenience in getting into or out of the tram cars—were they more or less convenient than the omnibuses? More convenient.
180. And the passage of these tram cars did not tend to injure the business of the street through which they passed? No, it did not.
181. *Mr. Combes.*] Does your experience go to prove that tramways are superior to the omnibus traffic? I certainly consider them far superior.
182. Both as to cheapness and to speed? I think so. Of course I cannot say what charges the Company intend to make, but from my experience in England, Scotland, and other parts, I should say the charges are very low and according to the distance.
183. *Mr. Macintosh.*] The tram cars carry passengers on each side, the same as our omnibuses? Yes, only the width is much greater in the cars; I have travelled in cars in America with over twenty people standing up between the seats. Of course that I consider very objectionable.
184. There is simply a row of (say) ten people on each side? I think there were twelve on each side.
185. Any on the top? Not in America, but in Scotland.
186. Are they drawn by horses? A pair of horses.
187. The length of a tram car and of an omnibus would be almost the same? No; a tram car would be longer than a 'bus.
188. Our 'buses carry about ten inside and twelve out? Some of the Newtown omnibuses do.
189. Our 'buses do not occupy more space in a street than a tram car? They do not occupy so much space.
190. They are both drawn by horses? They are both drawn by horses.
191. Where then is the advantage of the tram car over the omnibuses? As I said before, they travel so much quicker, so much more easily, and you are not annoyed by the jolting and the rattling of the windows.
192. Are you aware that the gradient in Brickfield Hill is 1 in 15 or 1 in 17? No, I do not know what it is, but I know that there is a tramway going up from the river Hudson, at Brooklyn, along which the main street runs, and where a tramway is laid down, which I believe is steeper than Brickfield Hill.

Augustus Morris, Esq., examined:—

193. *Chairman.*] You are, I believe, an old colonist? As old as I am in years.
194. You are a native of the Colony? Yes.
195. I believe you are pretty well acquainted with the streets of Sydney and its suburbs? Yes, very well acquainted with them indeed.
196. You have recently returned from a trip to America? Yes.
197. You are aware of the objects of the Bill now before this Committee? I have not read the Bill, but I am aware of the objects contemplated by it.
198. Did you during your residence in America notice the working of the tramway system in the different cities you visited? Yes, I gave a great deal of attention to it.
199. Have you recently made some notes on this subject which you wish to lay before the Committee? Yes; with the view of sparing the time of the Committee, and to put the matter in a clear and connected form, I last night drew up a paper which I will read. (*The witness read the paper as follows*):—

There is no city in the world so well provided with rapid transit by-railroads as that of London. There, 1,200 trains run every day, 3 minutes apart; yet out of a population of about 4,000,000, they only carry 75,000,000 passengers a year, at the rate of 20 to 25 miles an hour.

These

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These trains running under ground do not obstruct the traffic in the streets, but they do not meet the requirements of a great city. In New York city the street horse railway cars move 165,000,000 passengers a year in cars 2 minutes apart, at a speed of 6 miles an hour. This immense passenger traffic is gathered out of not more than 1,100,000 people. The charge is 5 cents or  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the course, each course being from 4 to 6 miles long; and the gross annual income of all the New York lines, exclusive of the elevated railroad, is upwards of £1,650,000. If the city of Sydney was as well provided with street railways as New York, the passenger traffic would be fully 24,000,000 in the year, which would at 2d. the course give a gross annual income of £200,000, or £100,000 for every penny charged. In New York the principal streets are wider generally than those of this city, and have ample room for double tracks; but some of the streets through which single lines pass are not half the width of Pitt-street. Most of the main streets in Philadelphia, such as Chestnut and Walnut, are not nearly as wide as George-street or Pitt-street. In America, wealthy people who keep their own carriages object to street railways, because the rails rising above the surface of the street are apt to wrench the axles of their vehicles when crossing them at an angle. The mass of the people however, are in favour of street railways, because they can travel on them more comfortably, at a greater speed, and much more cheaply than by omnibuses. All vehicles, from the light buggy to the heavy dray, have their wheels adjusted to the gauge of the rails; and although at the sound of the car-driver's whistle they must at once turn off the track, the right to use the tramway more than counterbalances all inconveniences. The rails however, as in London and Glasgow, can be sunk even a little below the level of the street, so as not to render the crossing of the line the least obstacle whatever—but then the shape of the rails will not admit of drays and other vehicles running on them. The gauge however on this account can be much narrower, and less of the street need be taken up. If the bed for the track was laid on creosoted timber, there would be a great economy in construction. Iron spikes will not rust in creosoted wood, and the constant relaying of tracks and the consequent disturbance of the streets would be avoided. Wood impregnated with creosote becomes hardened with age and assumes a sort of metallic character, and hence the fibres will not be broken by the constant trip-hammer action of the cars passing over the track. In San Francisco, as in all cities of the United States and Canada, street cars run in every direction—those on the steepest streets being drawn up and let down by an endless wire rope—either by engine or horse power. We have nothing however in Sydney requiring traction of that kind. The principal business street in San Francisco was Montgomery-street; and so determined were the residents in it to prevent a horse railway running along it, that they widened the sidewalks and made the street too narrow for the rails. The shopkeepers however soon found out their mistake, and began to cry out, for the business followed the cars, and Kearney and other streets along which the lines ran became the sites of the fashionable shops. As the cars stop at the corner of every block, that is at every street at right angles with their course, the convenience is great to ladies. The people residing in Montgomery-street when I was last in San Francisco were petitioning to have a car line on it. The existence of street railways is a great economy to a municipality, and although in the United States the Municipal Councils have the control of the traffic, they always encourage these enterprises. The street railway Companies are compelled to keep that portion of the street over which their lines run in perfect order, that is as much of the street as lies between their lines of rail. And furthermore, the rest of the street being relieved of a large amount of traffic lasts longer before requiring repairs. I had much conversation with the Mayors of New York and Philadelphia on this aspect of the question, and they were decided that the funds of their respective cities were saved immensely by the street railways. With engines instead of horses the speed is far greater, being 9 to 15 miles an hour according to the state of the ordinary street traffic. The engines make no noise, and are under more control than horses. There is far less danger to foot passengers in the most crowded streets from cars propelled by engines than from vehicles drawn by horses. Horses are eccentric in their movements and often bolt, or turn suddenly out of their course, while the action of an engine is invariable and its course uniform. During the whole time I was in America there was not a single person run over by a railway car in either New York or Philadelphia, except in the latter, where a young man I knew was pushed off a car by his friend and was run over. There is no better way of meeting the demand for suburban railways than by encouraging private enterprise to undertake them, and then the people in the country will have no grounds for complaining that the public money is used for making railroads for the exclusive benefit of the city of Sydney. These observations have, of course, no reference to the policy of continuing the main line of railway from Redfern into the city and to the waters of the harbour, which is a national question.

200. *Mr. Robertson.*] The objection which you say was made by some people to the American tramways would not apply to a tramway on the London or Glasgow plan? Not in the slightest degree whatever.

201. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Were you in Chicago? Yes.

202. Have they tramways there? Yes.

203. There are no steep gradients there? No; the city is very level.

204. At Philadelphia? They are generally very level, but there are steep gradients to go over the bridges.

205. Most of the gradients there are artificial? Yes.

206. Were you at Brooklyn, New York? Yes.

207. Are there any streets in Sydney which would compare with the principal street there, which cuts diagonally through the whole of the city? There is no such street.

208. There is no street in Sydney where the traffic is so much concentrated as at Brooklyn? Yes; I should say George and Pitt Streets, and that a tramway could be laid down in either of them as advantageously for the public convenience.

209. How wide are the Brooklyn streets? I should say about 90 feet; but I could not say positively, as I did not measure the street there, although I did at Chicago.

210. There is no other street that runs parallel to the main one in Brooklyn? Brooklyn is different altogether from Sydney. Brooklyn is more like the North Shore—there is the same steep gradient to ascend from the Hudson that you have at the North Shore from the harbour. New York is more like Sydney.

211. Have you seen tramways laid down on any gradient so steep as that at Brickfield Hill? At San Francisco there are some so steep that horses cannot go up them, and the cars are drawn by engines with a wire rope.

212. What advantage do you think the public of Sydney would reap from this Bill being passed, seeing that the proposed charges are higher than those at present made by 'buses? I do not know anything about the charges, but I should assume that a tramway could be worked by engines here at a less expense than in America. Coals are much cheaper, though labour may be a little dearer.

213. Then, in advocating the establishment of tramways between Sydney and its suburbs, you would give your influence rather to engine than to horse traction? Yes, it is safer.
214. In New York, are you aware whether the water-pipes and gas-pipes are laid in a similar manner to those in Sydney, that is to say in the central roadway? I did not pay much attention to that point.
215. Are they not laid on the side-ways? Yes, I think most of them are.
216. The streets of New York are not all paved? Yes, as those who have to drive over them know to their cost. They are paved with round stones, such as we call lapstones here.
217. Are not many of them laid down with blocks of granite, Dutch blocks, and blocks of timber? All the timber has been taken up in New York. I do not know a street where there is timber now.
218. Are not some of the streets of New York asphalted at the present moment? I do not know of one in New York. Many of the streets in Washington are.
219. Are the streets metalled in the same way as ours? No; they are mostly paved with what we call lapstones.
220. Are not any of the streets metalled? No, except the outskirts, as you go to the Central Park.
221. Are not the main streets of San Francisco planked roads? Yes.
222. Montgomery-street? No, Montgomery-street is not—that is now macadamized. The Corporation have rejected plank roads on the 17th of last month. This I know, as I read it in an American paper only about an hour ago.
223. Some short time ago there were planked roads on the greater part of San Francisco? Yes, there was a great deal of planked road over the more boggy parts of the city.
224. There is no system of sewerage there? No, it is a city badly provided altogether with proper sewerage and good streets.
225. There are no sewers in San Francisco? No, they are mostly open sewers, as in Melbourne.
226. Seeing that Sydney has its sewers, its water and gas pipes, in the centre of the streets, would not that be an objection to the laying down of a tramway? The tramway would pass over and would not interfere with them; but that is a question for an engineer, which I am not.
227. Still you tell us that you have paid particular attention to this subject? Yes, to tramways, but not to these other matters.
228. In the streets you have referred to as being metalled, is the same metal used as in Sydney? Many parts are metalled in that way; but where the traffic is chiefly carried on, it is paved as I have described.
229. You say the pitching of New York is not of dressed stone? There are some places where it is similar to what you see in London.
230. Is not asphalt run between the blocks to keep them together, and are not these blocks upon a boarded bottom? That is possible.
231. Then the material used in the two cities cannot be compared? No, ours is so much better than theirs.
232. You cannot tell us what benefit the public would derive from the adoption of this tramway system here? I have already stated that it is cheaper, faster, and safer, and saves the city a large amount of money.
233. You told us just now that you could ride in New York 6 miles for 2½d.? Yes.
234. The greatest distance from any portion of Sydney to any other is 3 miles; the Bill proposes that the charge within Sydney shall be 3d., and that for any distance beyond Sydney a charge of 1d. a mile shall be made; the fare to Newtown is now 3d. by the 'buses, but as Newtown is 2 miles from Sydney the fare under this Bill would be 5d.,—how then will the public be benefited? I have not considered the charges proposed to be made, but I think there is no country in the world where tramways can run so cheaply as in Sydney.
235. With engine traction? Yes.
236. *Mr. Harris.*] I suppose they have 'buses in New York? Yes.
237. Have you ridden in them? Yes.
238. Which do you consider to be the cheapest? The fare by one 'bus is 8 cents for about 4 miles, and that by the other is 5 cents for from 4 to 6 miles. 8 cents is the regular price from the Broadway up as far as the Windsor Hotel.
239. *Mr. Macintosh.*] In my previous questions I referred to the Broadway and not to Brooklyn. Is there any street in Sydney at all to compare with Broadway? Not excepting George-street, but there is no tramway down the Broadway.
240. It is a wide street? In some parts, but others are as narrow as George-street.
241. It is the most fashionable street in the city—it is not a business street? Yes, it is; some of the finest shops are there.
242. The tramways are confined more to the neighbourhood of the water? No, they are laid down in all the avenues except Fifth. All the avenues run in parallel lines, and Broadway intersects avenues Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, diagonally.

Captain Thomas Heselton examined:—

243. *Chairman.*] What are you? A master mariner.
244. You have been for some years a resident in New South Wales? Yes.
245. You have recently, I believe, paid a visit to England? Yes, within the last eighteen months.
246. *Mr. Robertson.*] During the time you were in Europe did you take notice of the street tramways? Yes, I took a great deal of notice in travelling about, not having them in this country.
247. Did it appear to you that it would be a good thing to introduce them here? Yes, I have many times thought it would be very convenient to have them from Sydney to the various suburbs.
248. In what respect did you find travelling by tramways superior to travelling by omnibuses? They travel faster, are easier, there is no vibration, they go along steadily, they waste very little time when stopping at the corners of the streets to take up or let down passengers, there is not so much danger to the passengers in getting in or out—as the steps at either end are easier. The cars are more convenient and roomy, as you can pass up the centre without annoyance to the passengers who are seated on either side. I have seen them in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, and as a rule the people greatly prefer them to omnibuses, and wait for them at the corners of the streets.
249. Did they appear to you to offer any obstacle to the ordinary traffic of the streets? Not at all; I did not see how, in places like London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, the traffic could have been carried on without them.

Captain  
T. Heselton.  
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- Captain  
T. Heselton.  
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250. Did you hear shopkeepers complain of them as taking the custom from their doors? I have heard some people complain that custom was taken away from the small shopkeepers, as the cars were in the habit of stopping only at the corners of the principal streets; but by far the majority of the people were in favour of them.
251. These complaints arose only where the cars stopped at the corners of the streets? Yes.
252. In many cities do not the cars stop here, there, and everywhere? No; they stopped only at the corners of streets, as the 'buses do here at King-street.
253. *Chairman.*] So far as you had the opportunity of judging, were the tramways a great convenience to the public generally? Yes, to the travelling public I consider they were a very great benefit.
254. Do they at all interfere with the general traffic of the streets? Not at all—even in crossing over the lines with a vehicle you scarcely felt any vibration.
255. *Mr. Macintosh.*] Have you been in Glasgow? Yes.
256. How long since? Last August twelve months.
257. Are you aware that the Corporation of Glasgow are agitating to have the tramway there taken up? No, I do not know that.
258. Could you say they are not? No, I could not. I was there twice on a visit, and on the last occasion was there about three weeks.
259. Do you know a celebrated place in London known as the Elephant and Castle? I know very little about the Surrey side of the water.
260. Can you tell us the steepest gradient you pass over on the Glasgow tramway? I could not—it was generally level.
261. You were in no way interested in the traffic of the place or the convenience of the inhabitants—you were there simply as a traveller? Merely as a traveller; I visited the place on business.
262. Are you aware of any street in London where a tramway is laid down that has so steep a gradient as that of Brickfield Hill—1 in 17? There is one going from Islington to the — Road, which is very similar.
263. Is not that filled up? It was not filled up when I was there; I know they had to put on two extra horses there.
264. You could not tell us the gradient of that street? No, it is not marked up as on railways.
265. What benefit would be derived by the people of Sydney and the suburbs supposing this Bill were passed into law? It would be much easier travelling, be more comfortable, would afford more speedy means of transit, and I should think the charge would be about the same.
266. How would it be quicker? The cars seemed to be drawn much quicker than the 'buses and did not lose so much time in stopping. In the case of a 'bus the conductor first calls to the driver, who perhaps does not hear him, or draws up on the wrong side of the way, and then has to cross the road to let down his fare; all this is avoided on the tramway.
267. Have you seen engine traction employed on the tramways? I have never travelled on a car drawn by an engine.
268. Have you any knowledge of how the sewerage, the water and gas pipes are laid down in these places in Scotland and England where these tramways are in operation? Some are laid down in the centre of the street, and some under the side paths.
269. The width of the streets in Sydney is generally 66 feet? Many streets in London are not so wide as those of Sydney, excepting such as Oxford-street, Regent-street.
270. They are the principal streets for traffic? Yes, for passenger and also for goods traffic.
271. Would you not like to see tramways first laid down in the suburbs as an experiment? I should like to see them laid down in Sydney.

Robert Lucas Tooth, Esq., examined :—

- R. L. Tooth,  
Esq.  
19 Feb., 1878.
272. *Chairman.*] What are you? A brewer.
273. Of the firm of Messrs. Tooth & Company? Yes.
274. Have you recently been in England? Yes, it is a little over twelve months since I left.
275. *Mr. Robertson.*] When you were at Home did you take notice of the tramways? Yes, I did notice them particularly.
276. In London? Yes, and in Liverpool and Dublin.
277. Did it appear to you that it would be an advantage to have them introduced into Sydney? Almost the first thought that struck me when I rode in them was what a great improvement they were over the old Pitt-street tramway, for in these the rails were sunk below the ground, instead of being above the surface as was the case with our tramway.
278. In point of comfort and in every other respect, did you find them superior to the omnibuses? Very far superior to the omnibuses we have here; they went along very smoothly, there was no jarring, and you could talk or read in them comfortably.
279. You are in the habit of driving about yourself, are you not? Yes, very frequently.
280. Would you fear the introduction of tramways here on account of any danger of injuring your own carriage? Not if we had them laid down on a similar principle to that adopted at Home. On one occasion I was riding in a cab on the Old Kent Road, and for a mile or more one of the wheels went along the groove of the tramway, and I found it very easy riding, much easier than going over our rough stones.
281. *Mr. Macintosh.*] You have heard the evidence given by the gentlemen who have been examined here this morning? Yes.
282. And you do not differ from what they have stated? I know nothing of American tramways.
283. In regard to the tramways you have seen in London, have you seen tramways laid down in streets that were macadamized? Kent Road is macadamized, except where the tramway runs.
284. But the streets are not macadamized with small metal similar to ours? On either side of the tramway on Old Kent Road it is macadamized.
285. Suppose it is proposed to lay down a tramway from the Town Hall down Brickfield Hill, what street is there in London where a tramway runs which has a gradient to be compared with that? I do not know any in London, although there may be even there, but I know in Liverpool there is a very steep ascent to the railway station—quite as steep, I think, as that up Brickfield Hill. 286.

286. There are no streets in London that have the same gradients as ours? I do not call any to mind. R. L. Tooth, Esq.
287. Do you know any tramway in England that has a steeper gradient than 1 in 40? I am not aware of the gradients, and have no knowledge of road-making.
288. You only looked at these matters from a traveller's point of view, and not with reference to the inhabitants of the places where the tramways were laid down? Just so, and when I was looking at these tramways I never expected we should have one here, after the failure of the first. Had I supposed one would have been laid down here I might have made myself better acquainted with the details of the matter. 19 Feb., 1878.
289. You have not been in America? No.
290. Have you been in Dublin? Yes.
291. The gradients are a little stiffer there? I could not speak to that; indeed I was there but a couple of days, and therefore had not much time for observation.
292. The advantage which you believe would result from employing tramways is that travellers would ride more easily? Yes.
293. They would be of no particular advantage to the public generally, to non-riders? They would be no disadvantage that I am aware of.
294. *Mr. Combes.*] Were you on the Continent at all? Yes.
295. Were you at Brussels? No.
296. At Paris? Yes.
297. Did you travel on the tramways there? No.
298. You travelled on the Old Kent Road tramways? No; I went along the line of tramway in a cab.
299. *Mr. Macintosh.*] In crossing the tramway in a vehicle did the rails interfere at all? No, I noticed that particularly, because that was the great objection to the tramway we had here. They have a method of laying down the rails in such a way as not to interfere in any way with the traffic of ordinary vehicles.
300. *Chairman.*] You found nothing whatever in them to interfere with the ordinary traffic of the streets? No.

George Knox, Esq., examined:—

301. *Chairman.*] You are a barrister of the Supreme Court? Yes. G. Knox, Esq.
302. Have you seen the working of tramways in different parts of the world? I have. 19 Feb., 1878.
303. *Mr. Robertson.*] You have travelled a good deal in Europe? Yes, I have been in several parts. I have seen tramways, and have travelled by them, in Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, The Hague; and I have seen them in daily working in London for upwards of two years. I lived close to one of the lines of tramway, frequently travelled on it myself, and every day of my life saw it working. That was the line which ran, I think, from Highgate to the end of the Tottenham Court Road.
304. From your experience, do you think it would be an advantage to the inhabitants of Sydney and its suburbs to introduce the system of tramways here? Decidedly, both to those who travel and to the public generally—to those who use them and to those who do not use them; to the shop-keepers along the line of the tramway; to foot and carriage passengers. The traffic would be safer, transit would be more easy, there would be much less dust, and we should not have the frightful noise which is now caused by the passing of omnibuses along the streets. There would not be the same danger to foot-passengers of being run over, and there would be this extra advantage,—that for a very small payment a person would have exactly the same accommodation as he now gets in a first-class railway carriage, and even better in one respect, namely, that he has a larger amount of space in the car. The whole method of travelling is different from that by the omnibus. The vehicle is lower down, nearer the ground, and the steps by which it is ascended are easy, and there is no vibration. No one who has ever travelled by the two conveyances would ever after travel by an omnibus if he had the choice of a car.
305. *Chairman.*] You have frequently travelled by 'bus? Yes, I come in almost every morning by the Woollahra omnibus, and, partly from the roughness of the road, and partly from the badness of the springs, one can scarcely keep his seat on the top.
306. Having had the experience you have stated, you believe that the passing of this Bill would confer a great benefit upon the public generally? I do not know any Bill that would confer so great a benefit, so far as relates to the regulation of the streets in Sydney.
307. *Mr. Macintosh.*] I understood you to say that it would confer a benefit upon those who used it and upon those who did not use it—how would it benefit those who did not use it? By the diminution of noise—by the diminution of dust—by more people travelling from one end of the city to the other; and, I take it, it would confer a benefit upon the people along the whole line of road.
308. When you spoke of going by the Woollahra omnibuses, did you refer to the northern road going from the Post Office? To the Old South Head Road.
309. Have you ever travelled over a road similar to that by tramway? Never, and I do not know whether it would be practicable or not; nearly all the tramways by which I have travelled have been over moderate gradients.
310. Could you tell us what those gradients were? I could not, but I do not think I have seen any gradients as steep as Brickfield Hill. The tramway at the Hague which goes from the beach at Scheveningen is a constant ascent the whole way; I should think in some places it is nearly 1 in 30.
311. I think Brickfield Hill is 1 in 11? I cannot speak positively as to the gradients, but I judge from comparison with part of the railway at the Zig-zag where the gradient is 1 in 30.
312. How many passengers were carried up that hill? About forty.
313. Drawn by how many horses? I think up these steep places by three, in other parts by two. One of the advantages I ought to have mentioned as connected with tramways is the immense saving in horse-flesh; not one half would be required for a tramway that would be necessary for omnibus traffic.
314. Would you not prefer steam to horse traction? I found horse traction quite good enough for me; I know nothing of steam traction. Tramways run with horse traction would be an immense improvement upon our omnibuses, especially for the horses I should think.
315. You do not think it would be practicable to have a tramway on the South Head Road? That I cannot say—I can only say I have never seen one on so steep a gradient.

- G. Knox, Esq. 316. It would be practicable on the Old South Head Road? Quite. I have travelled over a number of roads where the ascent has been quite as steep.
- 19 Feb., 1878. 317. What was the fare on the Tottenham Court Tramway? I know it was something very small, I never paid more than 2d. or 3d., but I always went a moderately short distance.
318. How many miles? I did not go much more than a mile or a mile and a half I should think, for which I believe I paid 2d.
319. Is there any particular tramway you have gone over where you could tell us the fare you paid? I could tell you the fares I paid in Denmark, but in Denmark most things are cheaper than in other countries. In Denmark you pay four skillings to go about 3 miles, and four skillings are about equal to 1d. If you took tickets you had them for three skillings. The highest sum paid for travelling within the limits of the town was eight skillings. If you went right through the town, the whole length of the tram (which is about 10 miles) you paid about 3d. You could go upwards of 5 miles for eight skillings, which is 2d.
320. You could not tell us the charge made on any tram in England for the longest distance? No.
321. You are not sufficiently acquainted with them to be able to say? Yes, I have had sufficient acquaintance with them, but it is one of those things which, being of little importance although done frequently, is apt to escape the memory.
322. It is not long since you left London, I believe? Five years; I left London in 1873.
323. The chief benefit to the public would be the cheapening the fares? I do not say that.
324. That would be an advantage? That is a matter upon which the promoters would be better able to speak than I. Many things would require to be taken into consideration—the cost of laying the trams, of building the cars, the number of horses required—which they would have to look at from a commercial point of view.
325. Suppose at the present time you can be conveyed by 'bus from Sydney to Newtown for 3d., you would not expect to get there for less than 3d. but with more ease? Exactly; I do not think the present fares are much to be complained of. I should expect rather an increase in comfort and dispatch than a decrease of fares. I do not expect so much a decrease of fares, although that probably would follow, as an increase in ease and convenience.
326. You look at the matter entirely from a traveller's point of view? No, I do not think so; I think I look at it also from a citizen's point of view. I consider it would facilitate transit; I do not look at it as a financier.
327. The produce and merchandise of England is not carried as here, through the streets? If you got into "a block" in London you would find there was a good deal of produce there.
328. But the merchandise of England is carried from inland towns by canals and railways, and from the ports by shipping? Yes, but it has to be conveyed from the docks to the railways, so that the streets of London are constantly filled with carts and waggons with merchandise.
329. Have these streets, through which the merchandise is carried, tramways laid down? Yes, some of them.
330. Where? A great deal of traffic passes along Great Dover-street, where a tramway is down; also along Islington, the City Road to Moorgate-street nearly to Coleman-street, which is the busiest part of the city.
331. *Mr. Combes.*] You have stated that you were in Brussels? Yes.
332. With reference to this particular gradient to which your attention has been called, do you recollect what the gradient is on the tramway from the Avenue du Midi to the Rue Madeleine? The tramway by which I travelled went from the Park to the Bois de la Cambre.
333. From the Avenue du Midi round the Boulevards to the Palais Ducale? I know there is a very steep gradient there—I think it is quite as steep as Brickfield Hill. I know there is a very steep gradient from the railway station up to the Boulevards. I may state that when in London I have seen tramways running over a macadamized road in the Kent Road, and at Islington, which is pitched quite as much as the roads here.
334. What do you mean by "pitched"? I refer to the convexity of the road.

*John Young, Esq.*, produced certain papers, which were laid before the Committee.

1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION AGAINST—FREEHOLDERS AND RESIDENTS IN GEORGE-STREET.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 January, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Freeholders and Residents of George-street, Sydney,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners have heard with surprise and alarm that a Bill is now before your Honorable Assembly for the purpose of enabling certain persons to construct a Tramway in George-street, Sydney.

That the construction of such Tramway would be fraught with serious loss and damage to the properties and businesses of your Petitioners, and would tend to divert the business traffic from that portion of the street where the Tramway was constructed.

That such Tramway would be a dangerous nuisance, and would imperil the safety and the lives of persons riding or driving along the streets where same were laid.

That such Tramway is not required for the public convenience, as the present modes of conveyance are sufficient for all necessary purposes.

That no demand has been made by the public for a Tramway in our City, but should any such demand be made and be deemed necessary by the Legislature then the Tramway, if constructed at all, ought to be vested in the Government of the country, and on no account should the citizens of Sydney be placed at the mercy of a few private speculators.

That the effect of allowing any number of persons to construct a Tramway in George-street would be to virtually hand over the street to those persons for their exclusive use and benefit, to whom doubtless an enormous sum would have to be paid as compensation (ere long) for the removal of the nuisance.

That the already overcrowded state of George-street, together with the narrowness of the street and the sharp inclines in some parts would render a Tramway there a very dangerous experiment.

That the Tramway proposed to be laid down would not be less dangerous than the Tramway formerly laid in Pitt-street, Sydney, and which Tramway was the cause of much injury, inconvenience, and loss of life, and had to be taken up in consequence.

That your Petitioners have (a short time since), at considerable expense, appeared by Counsel at the Bar of your Honorable House to oppose a similar measure sought to be obtained by the same persons who now seek Legislative authority to carry out their speculation. The measure first referred to was at the time thrown out. Your Petitioners therefore had hoped that the question had been finally settled.

In view of the foregoing facts, your Petitioners pray that your Honorable Assembly will not accede to the request of any persons to be allowed to construct a Tramway in any part of George-street.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 44 signatures.]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—MUNICIPALITY OF WAVERLEY.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.  
The respectful Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipality of Waverley,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to greatly benefit the inhabitants of the Suburban District of Waverley, and for the following reasons:—

1. That the present means of transit between Waverley and Sydney are wholly inadequate to the requirements of the people.
2. That there is the most urgent necessity for the proposed improved means of transit by which a vast saving in time would be effected, as well as greater comfort and convenience secured to travellers.

Your Petitioners would therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to give the measure its most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 9 signatures.]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 March, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, under the title of "A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain Streets and Thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes."

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the said Borough of Woollahra, by facilitating to a large extent the means of transit between the City of Sydney and the said Borough of Woollahra.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed for and on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Woollahra, this twenty-second day of February, 1878.

W. A. BRODRIBB,  
Mayor.



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF, INHABITANTS OF WAVERLEY.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Suburban District of Waverley,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, and for other purposes.*" Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to greatly benefit the inhabitants of the Suburban District of Waverley, and for the following reasons:—

1. That the present means of transit between Waverley and Sydney are wholly inadequate to the requirements of the people.
2. That there is the most urgent necessity for the proposed improved means of transit, by which a vast saving in time would be effected, as well as greater comfort and convenience secured to travellers.

Your Petitioners would therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to give the measure its most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 236 signatures.*]

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1877-8.

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**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

—

**SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.**  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF NEWTOWN.)

—

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1878.*

—

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The respectful Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Suburban District of Newtown,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to greatly benefit the inhabitants of the said Suburban District of Newtown, the urgent necessity for an improvement in the means of transit between the said district and the City of Sydney having been for a long time apparent to your Petitioners.

Your Petitioners would therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House would be pleased to give the measure its most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 950 signatures.]

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—BOROUGH COUNCIL OF THE GLEBE.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of the Glebe,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes."

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Signed by the Mayor and Aldermen.*]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
 (PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—BOROUGH COUNCIL OF PADDINGTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 March, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen, of the Borough of Paddington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this district.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favorable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Signed by Mayor and Aldermen.]*



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF LEICHHARDT.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the suburban District of Leichhardt,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 174 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF REDFERN.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Suburban District of Redfern,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the said Suburban District of Redfern.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favorable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 827 signatures.*]

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF PADDINGTON.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Paddington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 475 signatures.*]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF BALMAIN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Balmain,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your humble Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 257 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF EAST SYDNEY.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Freeholders and Householders in the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the freeholders and householders of the said City of Sydney.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 1,853 signatures.*]

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
 (PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE BOROUGH OF LEICHHARDT.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 March, 1878.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Leichhardt,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

*[Signed by the Mayor and Aldermen.]*

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1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF WOOLLAHRA.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Suburban District of Woollahra,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the said Suburban District of Woollahra.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

[*Here follow 461 signatures.*]

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1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF, INHABITANTS OF BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 March, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Darlington,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 158 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 March, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Borough of Alexandria,—

SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill, now before your Honorable House, under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain Streets and Thoroughfarés in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this district.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 270 signatures.*]



1877-8.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF PETERSHAM.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Petersham,— :

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 74 signatures.*]



1877-S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF CITY OF SYDNEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1878.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Sydney,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House under the title of "*A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.*"

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the City of Sydney.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 3,118 signatures.*]



1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Waterloo,—  
RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of "A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes."

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 196 signatures.]

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17.

1877-8.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

SYDNEY TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY (LIMITED) BILL.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—INHABITANTS OF BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 April, 1878.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Camperdown and Petersham,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners are aware of a certain Bill now before your Honorable House, under the title of “A Bill to empower the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) to construct and maintain Tramways in and along certain streets and thoroughfares in the City and Suburbs of Sydney and for other purposes.”

Your Petitioners desire humbly to bring under the notice of your Honorable House that the said Bill is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of this District.

Your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to give the measure your most favourable consideration, and pass the said Bill into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow 169 signatures.*]

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Am.

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