

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1885-6,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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(With Supplementary Cover containing Plans.)

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1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CARRINGTON, P.C., GOVERNOR AND
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(COMMISSION APPOINTING.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

(L.S.) VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen,
Defender of the Faith, Empress of India: To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor,
CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON: Greeting:

We do by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet appoint you the said CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies during Our pleasure, with all the powers, rights, privileges, and advantages to the said office belonging or appertaining.

Second—And We do hereby authorize, empower, and command you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1879, in the Forty-second year of Our Reign, constituting the said Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, according to such Orders and Instructions as Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief for the time being hath already received or as you may hereafter receive from Us.

Third—And we do hereby appoint that, so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed oaths and have entered upon the duties of your office, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission, under Our Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the Thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, appointing Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, to be Our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

Fourth—And We do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects in Our said Colony and its Dependencies, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof, and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the twentieth day of March, 1885, in the Forty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
DERBY.

NOTE.—The Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Instructions were laid upon the Tables of both Houses on 29th October, 1879.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CARRINGTON
AS GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.

(MESSAGE No. 1.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 December, 1885.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 1.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, has the honor to inform the Legislative Assembly that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased, by a Commission under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Windsor the twentieth day of March last, to appoint him to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies; and that on the twelfth of December instant he assumed the Government of the Colony accordingly.

Government House,
Sydney, 15th December, 1885.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE BARON CARRINGTON
AS GOVERNOR OF THE COLONY.

(HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY TO ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 December, 1885.

MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,—

I receive with much pride and satisfaction your address of congratulations on my appointment as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony, and I beg to express to you my sincere thanks for the flattering terms in which it is expressed.

I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that, in the faithful discharge of my duties, it will be my constant and anxious desire to promote the welfare and prosperity of this Colony, and to strengthen the loyal attachment to Her Majesty's Throne and Person which so notably pervades all classes of the people of New South Wales.

CARRINGTON.

Government House,
21st December, 1885.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINISTERIAL ADVICE TO THE GOVERNOR.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1886.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington,
P.C., K.C.M.G., &c.

My Lord,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 17 February, 1886.

Ministers have, during a long Cabinet meeting this forenoon, anxiously considered the Parliamentary position—the Assembly having last night carried the following Resolution:—

“That the policy of the Government is unsatisfactory to this House.”

Your Excellency is already aware that the present Government took office at a period of financial difficulty, unequalled by anything of the kind that had ever before occurred in the history of the Colony.

You are also aware that, when you sought my aid in the formation of a new Government, I was impelled alone by what appeared to me to be my imperative duty, under the then unfortunate circumstances, to give your Excellency my best services. Amid surroundings of the most disheartening kind, I submitted to your Lordship a Ministry which met your approval.

Up to the resolution of last night, your Government in the aggregate, and individually, had conducted the public business apparently to the satisfaction of the Country and of the Parliament.

The division last night placed the Government in a minority of eight; but, in the majority, there were honorable gentlemen more opposed to each other than they were to the Government.

The House, so far as I could understand, assumed this position:—

Ministerial supporters in the division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
									57
Those who opposed us in the division were...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
									64
Of that 64, I consider the regular Opposition led by Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G., including himself, was	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Supposed supporters of Sir Henry Parkes, including himself	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Supposed supporters of Mr. Garvan, including himself	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Members apparently unattached	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
									64

This, to my colleagues and me, appears to be the true state of parties in the Assembly, and that being so, the possibility of anything like satisfactory financial legislation from the present Parliament is scarcely to be expected, while the time in every interest for the rectification of our financial position is very limited, and therefore the question requires prompt action.

We, therefore, with much reluctance, and feeling convinced that the Country is with us, believe it to be our duty to advise your Excellency to dissolve Parliament, and give the constituencies, while there is yet time without great inconvenience, an opportunity to decide the general question of finance, and also as to the rectitude of our general policy.

Your Excellency's faithful servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

His Excellency the Governor to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir John Robertson,

Government House, 18 February, 1886.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of yesterday's date.

While recognizing, from your point of view, that there is nothing unconstitutional in your asking for a dissolution, at the same time I feel myself unable to act on your advice, for the following reasons:—

The present Parliament was opened on 18th November, 1885, and a resolution adverse to Mr. Dibbs' Government was carried. The Ministers resigned December 17th, 1885. Your Ministry assumed office on 22nd December, 1885, and on 16th February, 1886, an adverse vote was carried against you.

These two votes following each other so rapidly, and both of them so soon after Parliament met, indicate no doubt a difficulty of forming from the present Assembly a Government capable of carrying on public business; but I cannot at present arrive at the conclusion that there are not materials in the Assembly for the formation of a Government stronger than either of those which I have mentioned.

I therefore think that an opportunity should be offered for the formation of a new Administration.

For that purpose, I must be permitted to decline the adoption of your recommendation to dissolve.

I assume that there will be no difficulty on your part of asking the House to vote the Supplies of the ensuing month, for the public convenience.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my acknowledgment for the courteous consideration which you and your Ministry have extended to me personally during our official intercourse, and which has made the official transaction of business so pleasant and so easy.

I beg to subscribe myself,

My dear Sir John Robertson,

Most faithfully yours,

CARRINGTON.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

My dear Lord Carrington,

18 February, 1886.

I do myself the honor to tender the resignation of my colleagues and myself as your Excellency's Ministers.

Permit me at the same time to convey to your Excellency my own and my colleagues' best thanks for the great kindness and consideration which you have extended to us during the whole course of our services.

My Lord,

I am, with the greatest respect and regard,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN ROBERTSON.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TITLE "HONORABLE" WITHIN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(DESPATCHES IN REFERENCE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 June, 1886.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, adopted on 21 May, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- (1.) A copy of the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, dated 28th December, 1863, and also copies of all subsequent despatches relating to the use of the term 'Honorable' within the Colony of New South Wales.
(2.) A copy of all Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying that permission had been given to use the term 'Honorable' to any persons within the Colony of New South Wales.

(Mr. Trickett, for Mr. Abbott.)

Mr. H. Labouchere to His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. Denison.

(No. 128.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 30 October, 1856.

I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch No. 87, of the 28th May, requesting Her Majesty's approval of the distinction of "Honorable," which, in a Gazette notice (whereof you transmit a copy) you had provisionally conferred upon the President of the Legislative Council, and on the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

You also request that the same title may be given to the Members of the Legislative Council.

In reply I am commanded to inform you that I have submitted both these applications to Her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to assent thereto, and I am commanded accordingly to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure, that all the Members of the Legislative Council, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly, should be entitled to the titular designation of "Honorable" and should be so described in the several Acts and Instruments which may be issued under your authority.

I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHERE.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Young.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 December, 1863.

I transmit to you, for your information, copies of a correspondence with the Governor of South Australia, relative to the question of allowing Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils to retain the title of "Honorable" after they have ceased to be Councillors.

You will collect from that correspondence the conditions under which I shall be prepared to recommend to Her Majesty, that Executive Councillors shall receive permission to retain the title of "Honorable" in South Australia after ceasing to be Members of the Council. I shall be ready to adopt the same course in respect to the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir D. Daly, to The Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord Duke,

Government House, Adelaide, 25 April, 1863.

I have been applied to by the Members of my Council upon the subject of the prefix of "Honorable," which, by Her Majesty's permission, is attached to their names during their occupancy of seats in the Executive and Legislative Councils, a distinction which they are desirous of retaining after they shall have ceased to hold office.

2. They are aware of that privilege having been conceded in Canada and other Colonies, and I would respectfully submit that the same rule might be adopted here with advantage, if it should be allowed retrospective effect, in which case some Colonists of much worth and respectability would be included, and would enjoy a well merited distinction, together with those who may hereafter cease to hold office.

3. I cannot discover from the record of Ministerial Correspondence of this Colony that any instructions have been received by any of my predecessors in relation to this subject, which after due consideration I venture to your Grace's favourable notice.

I have, &c.,

D. DALY,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Governor, Sir D. Daly.

Sir,

Downing-street, 6 August, 1863.

I have received your despatch, marked "Separate," of the 25th April last, in which you state that you have been applied to by the Members of your Council, upon the subject of the prefix of "Honorable," which you assume to be, by Her Majesty's permission, attached to their names during their occupancy of their seats in the Executive and Legislative Councils—a distinction which they are desirous of retaining after they shall have ceased to hold office.

In reply, I would point out that the retention of that title by an ex-Member of a Legislative Council is without precedent, so far as I am aware, and would be wholly incongruous, especially in cases where the Council is elective. The case of Executive Councillors stands on different grounds. I consider nothing as unimportant which tends to attract the leading Colonists to the public service of the Colony, and therefore, so long as this title is an object of ambition to such persons, it would be very desirable that it should remain a reward of political eminence; but it would soon cease to be an object of desire if it was conferred promiscuously on all persons whom chance might for a time have introduced into any Colonial Ministry.

Under these circumstances it has appeared to me that the right to retain this title, after quitting office, should be given with a certain reserve, and only on the recommendation of the Governor, and that, in order to relieve a Governor as far as possible from the difficulty of exercising a discretion in his recommendations, it should be understood that, as a general rule, Her Majesty would not be advised to sanction the retention of the title unless the retiring Councillor had either been for three years Member of a Colonial Government, or for one year at the head of it. But before announcing this decision I am desirous of learning whether there are any local reasons which would render its execution difficult or invidious?

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir D. Daly, to The Duke of Newcastle.

My Lord Duke,

Government House, Adelaide, 21 October, 1863.

I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's despatch of the 6th August, marked "Separate," on the subject of the prefix of "Honorable" being retained by Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, after having ceased to hold office.

I have carefully considered your Grace's decision in reference to this subject, and I see much reason to believe that it is an improvement upon the suggestion which, at the request of my late Council, I ventured to submit to your Grace.

After consultation with some of my late and present advisers, who concur with me in thinking that the proposed restriction upon the retention of the title of "Honorable" in certain cases will operate favourably in many respects, I feel justified in assuring your Grace that there are no local reasons which would render its execution difficult or invidious, although the number that are at present qualified is very limited, I think the principle will be generally approved.

I shall be glad to receive your Grace's instructions in reference to this matter, in such a shape as I may, if necessary, make public, prior to submitting any names to your Grace for the honor in question.

I have, &c.,

D. DALY,
Governor.

The Duke of Newcastle to His Excellency the Governor, Sir D. Daly.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 December, 1863.

I have received your despatch, marked "Separate," of the 21st of October last, on the subject of the retention of the title of "Honorable" by Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils in South Australia, after they shall have ceased to hold those offices.

As regards Executive Councillors, I shall now be prepared to submit to the Queen the names of such persons as you may from time to time consider it desirable to propose as eligible for the retention of that title after having ceased to hold the office of Executive Councillor under the conditions stated in my previous despatch, "Separate," of the 6th of August last.

In the meantime you are at liberty to give the publicity which you suggest to this arrangement.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
Sir John Young.

(Separate.)
Sir,

Downing-street, 27 April, 1865.

I have received your despatch No. 11 of the 13th February last, in which you represent the position which has at different times been held by Mr. James Martin in the Government of New South Wales, and recommend that he should receive Her Majesty's permission to retain the title of "Honorable" within the Colony, he having ceased to hold the position of an Executive Councillor, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction a compliance with that recommendation.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
the Earl of Belmore.

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 January, 1868.

My attention has been directed to a despatch, which was addressed to my predecessor by Sir John Young, on the 3rd August, 1865 (No. 67).

In that Despatch Sir J. Young enclosed a copy of the *Government Gazette*, containing the notification of the first permission granted by Her Majesty to a late Executive Councillor, to retain the title of "Honorable" within the Colony of New South Wales, in the terms of the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch of the 28th December, 1863; and it was pointed out, at the same time, that no position of precedence had been assigned to such gentlemen as might from time to time receive that honor.

As a question may possibly still be raised on that point, I have to signify to you Her Majesty's pleasure that Members of the Executive Council, who may be permitted to retain the title of "Honorable" within New South Wales, should take precedence according to the date, in the order of the first appointment of each to the Executive Council after the existing Executive Councillors. This decision is in accordance with the provision of the 6th section of the Royal Instructions, and with a decision which was long since formed in the case of Canada, and agrees also with the suggestion of Sir John Young.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
the Earl of Belmore.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18 January, 1868.

I have received your predecessor's despatch, No. 92, of the 18th October, 1867, submitting the name of Mr. Geoffrey Eagar, with the recommendation that he should be permitted to retain the title of "Honorable," after he had ceased to be an Executive Councillor, Mr. Eagar, having then completed three years as a Member of the Executive Council of New South Wales, and having been, during that period, a Member of the Government. I have also received Sir John Young's despatch, No. 93, of the 13th October, preferring a similar request on behalf of Mr. John Bowie Wilson.

In reply, I have to acquaint you that there appears to me to exist generally strong objections to the consideration of such applications on behalf of Executive Councillors, while still in possession of office, as Members of Government. If you should bring these recommendations again under my notice, after these gentlemen should have respectively ceased to hold office, I shall be happy to consider them.

I have, &c.,
BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
the Earl of Belmore.

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3 March, 1869.

I have received your Lordship's despatch, No. 166, of the 31st December last, in which you recommend that the names of Mr. Geoffrey Eagar and Mr. John Bowie Wilson may be submitted to the Queen for permission to retain the title of "Honorable," now that they have ceased to be Executive Councillors, both those gentlemen having, as previously reported, served as Executive Councillors during a period of three years; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to authorize a compliance with that recommendation.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
Lord A. Loftus.

(General.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 27 September, 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Sir A. Stephen's despatch, No. 70, of the 29th July, recommending that Mr. James Byrnes, who has held the office of Secretary for Public Works for a period of over four years, should be permitted to retain the title of "Honorable"; and, in reply, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Mr. Byrnes retaining the title of "Honorable" within the Colony of New South Wales.

I have, &c.,
M. E. HICKS-BEACH.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
Lord A. Loftus.

(General.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 6 August, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 79, of 1st June. * * *

I take this opportunity of stating that Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of Mr. George A. Lloyd, late Member of the Cabinet of New South Wales, continuing to wear the civil uniform attached to his office, and also the retention by him of the title of "Honorable" within the Colony.

I have, &c.,

FRED. STANLEY.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor,
Lord Carrington.

(General.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 December, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord A. Loftus's despatch, No. 167, of the 9th of November, stating the wish of Mr. Henry E. Cohen, late Minister of Justice, to be permitted to retain the title of "Honorable," and I have to inform you, in reply, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Mr. Cohen retaining the title within the Colony.

I have, &c.,

FRED. STANLEY.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BARTON v. TAYLOR.

(PROCEEDINGS IN THE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN THE CASE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 May, 1886.

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- (2.) Case of the Respondent.
- (3.) Proceedings in the Supreme Court referred to in the Cases.
- (4.) The Judgment of the Supreme Court.
- (5.) The Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Arguments before the Privy Council.
- (5.) The Judgment of the Privy Council.

(1.)

Case of the Appellant.

IN THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Between The Honorable EDMUND BARTON (Defendant), Appellant; and ADOLPHUS GEORGE TAYLOR (Plaintiff), Respondent.

1. This is an Appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, of the 9th of December, 1884, ordering judgment to be entered for the Respondent on his demurrers to the pleas pleaded by the Appellant in an action of trespass to the person, brought by the Respondent, who at the time of the alleged trespass was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, against the Appellant, who was then the Speaker.

2. The question to be determined in this Appeal is whether the Legislative Assembly of the Colony has power to order the removal of a Member who, having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of a Committee of the Whole House, and been therefor by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly suspended from the service of the House, has entered the Chamber where the Legislative Assembly is sitting for the despatch of business after the termination of the sitting at which such resolution was passed, but within a period less than a week from the time of the passing of such resolution.

3. The 35th section of Schedule (1) of the Imperial Act, 18 & 19 Victoria, chapter 54 (such Schedule being commonly known in the Colony and being hereinafter referred to as "The Constitution Act"), is as follows:—

"The said Legislative Council and Assembly, in the first Session of each respectively and from time to time afterwards as there may be occasion, shall prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear to the said Council and Assembly respectively best adapted for the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which such Council and Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President or the Speaker, and for the mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to Votes or Bills passed by or pending in such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which notices of Bills, resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to such Council and Assembly respectively at any Session thereof may be published for general information, and for the proper passing, entitling, and numbering of the Bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly, and for the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for the time being for Her Majesty's assent, all of which Rules and Orders shall by such Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved shall become binding and of force."

4. In pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said 35th section, the Legislative Assembly prepared and adopted certain Standing Rules or Orders for the orderly conduct of such Assembly, which were by such Assembly laid before the Governor, and were by him approved. The first of such Standing Orders is as follows:—

"In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter, or by Sessional or other Orders, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House."

5. Before and at the time when the said Standing Rule and Order was so approved, it was one of the rules or usages of the Imperial Parliament for either House of Parliament to suspend from the service of the House for such period as it should name, or without naming any period of suspension, until it should give directions in the matter, any Member persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House.

6. After the said Standing Orders had been so approved by the Governor, but before the obstruction of business for which the Respondent was suspended from the service of the House, a Rule of the Imperial Parliament was made, and was a usage in force at the time of the alleged trespass hereinafter mentioned, which Rule is as follows, that is to say :—

“That whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise, then if the offence has been committed by such Member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the questions on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, ‘That such Member be suspended from the service of the House,’ and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the Whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstances to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any Member be suspended under this Order his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month : Provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the Member so suspended from serving on any Committee for the consideration of a Private Bill to which he may have been appointed before his suspension : Provided also that not more than one Member shall be named at the same time, unless several Members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair : Provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member according to ancient usages.”

7. The Respondent, on the 23rd day of April, 1884, when the Legislative Assembly was sitting in a Committee of the Whole House, persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the said Committee, whereupon the said Committee, having considered the conduct of the Respondent, passed the following resolution relating to him :—“That Mr. Adolphus George Taylor, having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, be suspended from the service of the House.” This resolution was reported by the Chairman of the said Committee, and thereupon the said Assembly passed the following resolution relating to the Respondent :—“That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House.” Within a period of one week after the passing of the last-mentioned resolution, the Respondent entered the Legislative Assembly Chamber while the Assembly was sitting for the despatch of business and claimed the right to sit and serve as a Member, whereupon the Appellant, as Speaker, requested him to withdraw, and upon his refusal, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the Respondent from the Chamber, which he accordingly did.

8. The trespasses alleged in the declaration in the action were the removal of the Respondent from the Chamber and preventing him entering it.

9. The Appellant pleaded three pleas to the declarations. The first plea was Not Guilty. The second and third pleas each set forth the resolutions hereinbefore set forth, and alleged that while the suspension still remained in force, the Respondent entered the Chamber; that the Appellant, as Speaker, requested him to withdraw, and upon his refusal directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him. The difference between the second and third pleas is, that the latter sets forth the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly and the Standing Rule or Standing Order of the Imperial Parliament hereinbefore set out, and alleges that the entry by the Respondent into the Chamber took place within a period of one week from the passing of the last of the two resolutions, while the second plea does not set forth either of such Standing Rules or Orders.

10. The Respondent demurred to the second plea on the ground that the said resolution of the Legislative Assembly was no justification for the alleged trespasses, and to the third plea on the grounds that the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly had not such a prospective operation as to adopt the Imperial Standing Order, and that if it had such a prospective operation it was *ultra vires*.

11. The Appellant joined in demurrer, and the Supreme Court gave judgment for the Respondent on the demurrers.

12. The Chief Justice, who stated the Reasons for the Judgment, dealt first with the third plea, and said that the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly must be held to apply only to such Rules and usages of the Imperial Parliament as were in force at the time when such Standing Order was approved by the Governor, and that if it had in terms applied to Rules and usages of the Imperial Parliament which were not then in force, but came into force afterwards, it would have been *ultra vires*, because a Standing Rule or Order of the Imperial Parliament which came into force after the passing of the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly would not have been approved by the Governor, which approval was, by the 35th section of the Constitution Act, essential to its validity.

As regards the second plea, the Chief Justice said :—“In this plea a right is set up in the Assembly to suspend a Member for some time, definite or indefinite, quite apart from the question of obstructive conduct actually existing. It is impossible to distinguish this alleged right to suspend from a right to punish or coerce, even after the obstruction is over and is no longer apprehended, and that is precisely a right which the Privy Council has declared that Colonial Assemblies do not possess. If the plea had alleged that the plaintiff had obstructed the proceedings of the House, and that, having for such obstructions been removed, he returned to the Chamber without the permission of the House during that same sitting, the case would have been different and the justification would have been complete. He may be expelled if sufficient grounds exist to warrant the House in taking that extreme course, and of such sufficiency the House itself must of necessity be the sole judge; but, in the absence of any resolution formally expelling a Member, he cannot be ‘suspended,’ although he may be removed to enable the business of any given sitting to go on, and he may for that purpose be kept excluded during that sitting which he has so interrupted and obstructed.”

13. The Appellant humbly submits that the judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, for the following (among other)

Reasons—

1. Because the true interpretation of the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly is that it adopted (so far as they can be applied) the Rules and usages of the Imperial Parliament for the time being in force, and not merely those which were in force at the time when the Standing Order was approved by the Governor, and there is nothing in the 35th section of the Constitution Act which makes the Standing Order so interpreted *ultra vires*.
2. Because at the time when the said Standing Order was so approved, it was a Rule and usage of the Imperial Parliament that either House might suspend for such period as it deemed proper any Member persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, and such Rule and usage being one which could be applied to the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly was one to which the Assembly had, by virtue of the said Standing Order, a right to resort.
3. Because the Legislative Assembly has power, for proper cause, to suspend a Member from the service of the House without naming a period at which the suspension is to terminate, and the Member so suspended has no right to enter the Chamber until either the period during which, according to the practice of the Assembly, the suspension of a Member is to last, has terminated, or the House has given him permission to enter, and the Respondent entered the Chamber before the period during which his suspension lasted had terminated, and without having received permission to enter.

FARRER HERSCHELL.
JOHN RIGBY.
J. DENNISTOUN WOOD.

(2.)

Case for the Respondent.

1. The above action, in which the said Respondent was Plaintiff, and the said Appellant was Defendant, was brought by the Respondent (a member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales) to recover damages against the Appellant (Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly) for having assaulted the Respondent on the 22nd and 23rd April, 1884, by causing him to be expelled out of the Legislative Assembly Chamber and hindered from remaining in and attending and being present at meetings of the Legislative Assembly held on the above dates, such assaults operating to the damage, detriment, and loss of the Respondent.

2. The declaration in the said action was delivered on 26th August, 1884, and is set out on pages 1-2 of the record of proceedings. Record, p. 1-2,
No. 1.

3. On 5th September, 1884, the Appellant pleaded—

(1.) Not guilty.

(2.) Justification of the alleged trespass of 23rd April, 1884, by reason of the Legislative Assembly having, on a date prior to the alleged trespass, passed the following resolution relating to the Respondent, that is to say—"That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House."

(3.) Justification of the alleged trespass of 23rd April, 1884, by reason of the Legislative Assembly's Standing Order, No. 1, adopting and comprehending a rule of the Imperial Parliament, authorising the suspension by the House, for seven days, fourteen days, or a month, of any member persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, the said rule forbidding any amendment, adjournment, or debate to be made on the motion for suspension, which said course (this plea further alleges) was adopted with regard to the Respondent.

The said pleas are set out on pages 2-4 of the said record. Record, p. 2-4
No. 2.

4. On 17th September, 1884, the Respondent joined issue on the Appellant's first plea, and demurred to the second and third pleas as being bad in substance, and containing no justification for the trespass alleged in Respondent's declaration.

The said Joinder of Issue and Demurrers are set out on page 5 of the said record. Record, p. 5,
No. 3.

5. On 19th September, 1884, the Appellant joined in demurrer, which said Joinder in Demurrer is set out on page 6 of the said record. Record, p. 6,
No. 4.

6. The said demurrer came on for argument in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, on 13th November, 1884, before Chief Justice Martin, Judge Windéyer, and Judge Innes, Judges of the said Supreme Court (the Respondent being heard in person and the Appellant being heard by counsel); and on 9th December, 1884, the Chief Justice, on behalf of the Court, delivered the judgment of the Court, ordering that judgment be entered for the Respondent on Respondent's demurrers to the Appellant's pleas.

The said order of the Supreme Court is set out on page 6 of the said record, and the reasons of the learned Judges who composed the said Court, are set out on pages 7-14 thereof. Record, p. 6,
No. 5-8.
Record, p. 7-14,
No. 7.

7. A Petition for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the said judgment of the Supreme Court was presented by the Appellant on 23rd December, 1884, together with an affidavit, in support thereof, which Petition and affidavit are respectively set forth on pages 14-15 of the said record. Record, p. 14-15,
No. 8-9.

On 16th January, 1885, Judge Innes, one of the Judges of the said Supreme Court, ordered that the Appellant should have leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the said judgment of the Supreme Court of the 9th December, 1884.

On 9th February, 1885, it was ordered by the said Supreme Court that the above rule granting leave to appeal should be confirmed. The

Record, p. 16-17,
Nos. 10-11.

The said Order granting leave to appeal and the said Rule confirming Order granting leave to appeal are set out on pages 16-17 of the said record.

8. The Respondent submits that so much of the said judgment as orders judgment to be entered for the Respondent on the Respondent's demurrer to Appellant's third plea should be sustained, for the following Reasons:—

- I. Because the first Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales (referred to and quoted in Appellant's third plea) did adopt, and had legal power to adopt, only such rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament as were in force in the Imperial Parliament at the time the said first Standing Order came into force.
- II. Because the said first Standing Order could not refer to or adopt the Rule of the Imperial Parliament (referred to and quoted in the Appellant's third plea), for the following reasons:—
 - (a) The said Rule of the Imperial Parliament came into force in the Imperial Parliament subsequent to the adoption of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales of the first Standing Order.
 - (b) The 35th and 57th sections of the New South Wales Constitution Act require the assent of the Governor of the day to precede the adoption of any Rule or Order as a Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
 - (c) Such assent—to be intelligent and within the meaning of the said 35th and 57th sections—could not lawfully be given to non-existent Rules, whose character and construction the Governor of the day could not anticipate, and was therefore unable to judge of the propriety of assenting to their application.
 - (d) The Governor could not (without risk of usurping the statutory prerogative of his successors) give a prospective, and necessarily unintelligent, assent to Rules not in existence at the time his assent was sought but to be hereafter made by the Imperial Parliament, and liable to first come into operation during the Administration of the Government of the Colony by his successors.
 - (e) The said first Standing Order can have no such continuing capacity or ambulatory force as to refer to and comprehend Rules of the Imperial Parliament passed subsequent to the adoption of the said first Standing Order, because this would destroy the discretionary power of supervision vested in successive Governors of the Colony by the said 35th and 57th sections.
- III. Because the adoption of the said Imperial Rule as a Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales had not been assented to by "the Officer administering the Government of the Colony" when the Appellant is alleged in Respondent's declaration to have committed the trespass complained of by the Respondent; nor had the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales consented to adopt the said Imperial Rule.
- IV. Because the operation of the said Imperial Rule amounts to an amendment of the Constitution Act, which can only be made by Statute, concurrently assented to by the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council, and the Governor of the Colony.

9. The Respondent further submits that so much of the said judgment as orders judgment to be entered for the Respondent on the Respondent's demurrer to Appellant's second plea should be sustained, for the following

Reasons—

- I. Because the Appellant refused to allow the Respondent to be heard in his own defence, or to show cause why the Assembly should not assent to the resolution—"That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House."
- II. Because the Appellant refused to allow the resolution "That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House" to be debated by any Member of the House, or to be made the subject of amendment or adjournment by any Member of the House.
- III. Because the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has no power (either statutory or inherent) to suspend any of its Members from the service of the House for an undefined term, for the following reasons:—
 - (a) Such a power is inconsistent with the 35th section of the Constitution Act, which requires the formulation and prior publication of Rules and methods of procedure "for the orderly conduct of the said Assembly."
 - (b) Such a power, when exercised without prior formulation in a Standing Order, deprives the Governor of the Colony of the discretionary authority given him in the 35th section to negative such Rules and methods of procedure "for the orderly conduct of the said Assembly" as appear to him to be ill adapted for that purpose.
 - (c) Suspension from the service of the House for an undefined term (being variously and capriciously terminable by three days, three weeks, three years, &c.) breaks the statutory continuity of representation constructively conceded to Members of the Legislative Assembly in the following Acts of Parliament:—The Constitution Act, the Electoral Act of New South Wales, and the Triennial Parliaments Act of New South Wales.
 - (d) The Legislative Assembly, in the exercise of any power of internal discipline over its Members, cannot (either upon a debate denying resolution or otherwise) infringe the statutory right of its Members to take part in the proceedings of the House, when an unlawful obstruction to the business of the House is alleged to be apprehended from their presence.

10. The Respondent further submits that the said judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales was right, for the above and the following

Reasons—

- I. The Appellant in none of his pleas affirms that on the date of the alleged trespass the presence of the Respondent in the Legislative Assembly Chambers was a hindrance or obstruction to the

the proceedings of the said Legislative Assembly, or that the orderly conduct or dignity of the Assembly required Respondent's removal from the Assembly on 23rd April, 1884, or that any hindrance or interruption to business was apprehended from Respondent's presence on that date.

- II. The contemporaneous character of Appellant's second and third pleas show that the method of procedure in submitting the resolution "That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House" was characterized by a disallowance of "amendment, adjournment, or debate" upon the said resolution; and the Appellant, in thus unlawfully stifling debate, deprived the said resolution of any validity it might otherwise have had.
- III. Neither of the Appellant's pleas demurred to by Respondent allege that the Respondent at any time disregarded the authority of the Chair, or persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the House, or abused any of the Rules of the House, or that any obstruction to the proceedings of the House was apprehended from his presence, or that the orderly conduct of the business of the House required either his removal or suspension for a term defined or undefined; the said pleas demurred to by Respondent alleging merely in that regard that, in the opinion of the Chairman of Committees, Respondent had persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee.
- IV. The Appellant, in wrongly ruling that the Rule of the Imperial Parliament (quoted in the third plea) was adopted by Standing Order No. 1, unlawfully influenced the Assembly to pass the resolution for Respondent's suspension, and to pass it "without amendment, adjournment, or debate."

ADOLPHUS GEORGE TAYLOR,
Respondent, in person.

(3.)

Proceedings in the Supreme Court referred to in the foregoing Case.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2,183, 1884.

Between Adolphus George Taylor, Plaintiff, and the Honorable Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Defendant.

DEMURRER BOOK.

Writ issued 12th June, 1884.

DECLARATION.

Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. Sydney, to wit.

Adolphus George Taylor, in person, sues Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for that, at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the said Edmund Barton assaulted the said Adolphus George Taylor, he, the said Adolphus George Taylor, being at the time a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and one of the three Members returned by the Electoral District of Mudgee, in the Colony aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Act forty-four Victoria, number thirteen, and being then in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and about to consult, treat, deliberate, and give his vote, and then pushed, shoved, and expelled, or caused to be pushed, shoved, and expelled the said Adolphus George Taylor out of the said Legislative Assembly Chamber, and hindered and prevented him, the said Adolphus George Taylor, from remaining in and attending and being present at the said meeting. And afterwards, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, prevented the said Adolphus George Taylor from entering and remaining in the said Chamber as aforesaid, whereby the said Adolphus George Taylor was totally hindered, prevented, and excluded from remaining in and attending and being present at the said meeting of the Legislative Assembly; and at a subsequent meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to wit, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, both held in the Legislative Assembly Chamber aforesaid, to the damage, detriment, and loss of the said Adolphus George Taylor.

2. The said Adolphus George Taylor also sues the said Edmund Barton, for that the said Edmund Barton, on the days and dates aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid, assaulted the said Adolphus George Taylor, and kept him for a long time from entering the said Legislative Assembly, whereby he has suffered pain of mind, and in his good name and reputation has been otherwise greatly injured. And the said Adolphus George Taylor claims one thousand pounds damages.

ADOLPHUS GEORGE TAYLOR,
Plaintiff, in person.

PLEAS.

The fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. The Defendant, by John Williams, his Attorney, says that he is not guilty.

2. And for a second plea, the Defendant, as to so much of the Declaration as complains of a trespass alleged to have been committed upon the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, says, that before the alleged trespass, the said Legislative Assembly had been sitting in a Committee of the Whole House, for and in the dispatch of the business of Parliament, that is to say, for the purpose of considering the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and the Plaintiff, as such Member of the said Legislative Assembly, was then and there present; and the said Committee of the Whole House having considered certain conduct of the Plaintiff, then committed before the said Committee, passed

RECORD.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

No. 1.
Declaration, dated 26th Aug., 1884.

No. 2.
Pleas, dated 5th Sept., 1884.

RECORD.
In the Supreme
Court of New
South Wales.
No. 2.
Plea dated 5th
Sept., 1884—
continued.

a certain resolution relating to the Plaintiff and to the said conduct, which said resolution was in the words following, that is to say:—

“That Mr. Adolphus George Taylor, having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, be suspended from the service of the House.”

And the Defendant says that the said conduct of the Plaintiff, and the said resolution, were immediately reported to and brought under the notice of the said Assembly by the Chairman of the said Committee; and thereupon the said Assembly, in Parliament assembled, passed a resolution relating to the Plaintiff and to the premises, in the words following, that is to say:—

“That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House.”

And afterwards, during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber while the said Assembly was sitting for the dispatch of the business of Parliament, at the said meeting in the first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member; and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber, which the Plaintiff then refused to do; whereupon the Defendant, acting under the authority of the said resolutions and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber; and the said Sergeant-at-Arms then gently laid his hand upon the Plaintiff and removed him from the said Chamber, using no more force than was necessary in that behalf, which is the alleged trespass.

3. And for a third plea, the Defendant, as to so much of the Declaration as complains of a trespass alleged to have been committed upon the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, says that before and at the time of the alleged trespass, one of the Standing Orders of the said Legislative Assembly, being the first of the said Orders regulating the practice and conduct of business of the said Assembly, was in the words following, that is to say:—

“In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter or by Sessional or other Orders, resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House.”

And after the passing of the said Order, and while the same was in force, and before the alleged trespass, a certain Rule of the Imperial Parliament, within the meaning of the said Order, was passed, and came into force as a Rule of the said Imperial Parliament, and continued to be in force at the time of the alleged trespass, which Rule is in the words following, that is to say:—

“That whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the Rules of the House, by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such Member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the questions on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed, ‘That such Member be suspended from the service of the House’; and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the Whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried, shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House, and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any Member be suspended under this Order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month: Provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the Member so suspended from serving on any Committee for the consideration of a Private Bill, to which he may have been appointed before his suspension: Provided also that not more than one Member shall be named at the same time, unless several Members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair: Provided always that nothing in this resolution shall be taken to deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member according to ancient usages.”

And the Defendant says that after the passing and coming into force of the said Rule of the said Imperial Parliament, the Plaintiff being present at a sitting of a Committee of the Whole of the said Assembly then engaged in the business of Parliament, that is to say, for the purpose of considering the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and being such Member of the said Assembly as aforesaid, committed the offence of abusing the Rules of the said Assembly, by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the said Assembly and of the said Committee, and immediately after the commission of the said offence the Plaintiff was named by the Chairman of the said Committee within the meaning of the said Rule, and forthwith a motion was duly made and was put by the said Chairman and carried by the said Committee, which motion so carried related to the Plaintiff and to the said offence, and was in the words following, that is to say:—

“That Mr. Adolphus George Taylor, having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, be suspended from the service of the House.”

And upon the carrying of the said motion the said Chairman forthwith suspended the proceedings of the said Committee, and reported the said offence, and the carrying of the said motion to the said Assembly in Parliament assembled, and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, in accordance with the said Rule, put the following question to the said Assembly,—“That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of this House,” and the said question was carried in the affirmative and passed. And the Defendant says that the case so arising upon the said offence of the Plaintiff hereinbefore mentioned was a case not specially provided for in or by any of the other Standing Orders or Sessional or other Orders of the said Assembly within the meaning of the said first Standing Order; and the Defendant further says that within a period of one week after the passing of the said last-mentioned resolution, and during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber, while the said Assembly was sitting for the dispatch of the business of the Parliament at the said meeting in the first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member, and thereupon the Defendant as such Speaker as aforesaid requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber; which the Plaintiff then refused to do, whereupon the

Defendant,

Defendant, acting under the authority of the said resolutions, and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber; and the said Sergeant-at-Arms then gently laid his hand upon the Plaintiff and removed him from the said Chamber, using no more force than was necessary in that behalf, which is the alleged trespass.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor, Defendant's Attorney.

RECORD.
In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

No. 2.
Plea, dated 6th Sept., 1884—
continued.

JOINDER OF ISSUE AND DEMURRER.

Wednesday, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

The Plaintiff, in person, joins issue on the Defendant's first plea herein. And the Plaintiff, in person, says, that as to the second plea herein pleaded the said plea is bad in substance.

On the argument of this demurrer, it will be contended that the said second plea is bad in substance, on the following amongst other grounds:—

1. That the Legislative Assembly acted unlawfully in passing the said resolution in the Defendant's second plea mentioned, and that the Defendant was not justified in carrying out the said resolution.
2. That the adoption of the said resolution in the said second plea mentioned by the said Legislative Assembly is no justification for the Defendant for the assault set out in the Plaintiff's declaration.

And the Plaintiff, in person, says that, as to the third plea herein pleaded, the said plea is bad in substance.

On the argument of this demurrer it will be contended that the said third plea is bad in substance, on the following amongst other grounds:—

1. That Standing Order No. 1 of the Legislative Assembly, in the Defendant's third plea mentioned, has not such a prospective operation as to adopt the Imperial Standing Orders in the Defendant's third plea mentioned, and that if the said Standing Order has such prospective operation, it is *ultra vires* with the Constitution Act.
2. That the said Imperial Standing Orders in the Defendant's said third plea mentioned and referred to are not adopted by the said Standing Order No. 1, and are not in force in this Colony.

A. G. TAYLOR,
Plaintiff, in person, Sydney.

JOINDER IN DEMURRER.

The nineteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
The Defendant says that his second and third pleas are, and each of them is good in substance.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Crown Solicitor, Defendant's Attorney.

No. 4.
Joinder in Demurrer, dated 19th Sept., 1884.

RECORD OF JUDGMENT.

Tuesday, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
Coram Martin, Chief Justice. Windeyer and Ives, Judges.
Judgment for Plaintiff.

C. J. B.

9/12/84.

No. 5.
Record of Judgment for Plaintiff, dated 9th Dec., 1884.

RULE ON DEMURRER.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Between Adolphus George Taylor, *Plaintiff*, and The Honorable Edmund Barton, *Defendant*.

Tuesday, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Upon reading the Demurrer Book herein, and upon hearing the Plaintiff on his own behalf, and Mr. Salomon, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. C. B. Stephen, of Counsel for the Defendant,

IT IS ORDERED

That Judgment be entered for the Plaintiff on the Plaintiff's demurrers to the Defendant's pleas.

By the Court,
FRED. CHAPMAN,
Prothonotary.

(L.S.)

No. 6.
Rule on Demurrer, dated 9th Dec., 1884.

(4.)

The Judgment of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice delivered the following Judgment of the Court:—

This is an action brought by a Member of the Legislative Assembly against the Speaker (1) for expelling him from the Chamber of that body during its sittings, on the 22nd of April last, and

(2) For preventing him from entering such Chamber on the 23rd of April, and being present at a meeting of the Assembly then being held.

To this declaration, so far as relates to the prevention of the Plaintiff from entering the Chamber on the 23rd of April, the Defendant has pleaded two pleas. In the first of these pleas it is alleged that the Plaintiff being present at a sitting in Committee of the whole House, and the Committee having considered certain conduct of his committed before it, the Committee passed a resolution relating to the Plaintiff and his conduct, to the effect that—

“Having

No. 7.
Reasons of the Full Court on delivering Judgment.

RECORD.
 In the Supreme
 Court of New
 South Wales.
 No. 7.
 Reasons of the
 Full Court on
 delivering
 Judgment
 —continued.

"Having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, he be suspended from the service of the House."

The plea then goes on to state that the Plaintiff's conduct and the said resolution were immediately reported to the House, which thereupon passed a resolution in reference to the Plaintiff and the premises, to the effect that the Plaintiff "be suspended from the service of the House."

The plea then further alleges that afterwards, and "while the suspension still remained in force," the Plaintiff entered the Chamber while the Assembly was sitting, and claimed the right to sit and serve as a Member, and being requested by the Speaker to withdraw he refused to do so, whereupon the Defendant, "acting under the authority of the said resolutions," directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove the Plaintiff from the Chamber, which was done with no unnecessary force.

In the second of these pleas it is alleged that at the time of the trespass complained of it was one of the Standing Orders of the Assembly that in all cases not specially provided for "resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House."

The plea then alleges that after the passing of this Order, and before the alleged trespass, the Imperial Parliament passed a Rule, which was in force at the time of the trespass, to the effect that—

"Whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker, or by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or abusing the Rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise,"

then he may be "suspended from the service of the House"; that such suspension "on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion for a month."

The plea then goes on to allege that the Plaintiff "committed the offence of abusing the Rules of the said Assembly, by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Assembly."

Whereupon the two resolutions set out in the former plea were adopted—the one in Committee and the other in the House itself.

It is then alleged that the case was not specially provided for, and that the Plaintiff entering the Chamber within a week after the passing of the resolution suspending him, and while the suspension remained in force was, on his refusal to withdraw, removed from the Chamber by the Sergeant-at-Arms, by the Defendant's orders.

Both these pleas were demurred to, the latter chiefly on the ground—

- (1.) That the Standing Order adopting the Rules of the Imperial Parliament had reference only to the Rules then existing, and not to future Rules; and
- (2.) On the further ground that it was not competent to the Legislative Assembly to pass a Standing Order adopting beforehand any Rule, form, or usage which the Imperial Parliament might subsequently adopt.

By the 35th section of Schedule 1 to the Act of Parliament 18 and 19 Vict., c 54, power was given to the Legislative Assembly in its first Session, and "from time to time afterwards," to prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as should appear best adapted for the purposes there enumerated, all of which "Rules and Orders shall be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved, shall become binding and of force." It was contended that under the express terms of this section, every Standing Order made by the Assembly, before it can become "binding and of force," must be laid before the Governor and be approved by him, and that it thence necessarily follows that Rules made by the Imperial Parliament after he had given his assent to the Standing Order authorizing resort to be had to the Rules of that Parliament, not having been laid before him, and not having been approved by him, can have no validity. We are clearly of that opinion. To hold otherwise would be yielding to the Imperial Parliament the power, in cases for which any local orders have not expressly provided, to prescribe Rules sanctioned neither by the Assembly nor the Governor. But this authority cannot be thus conceded without a direct violation of the 35th section already mentioned. By that section the Standing Orders of the Assembly must be adopted by the Assembly itself, and the Governor must approve them, to give them validity. This adoption cannot take place till the Rules are in existence to adopt, and the Governor's approval cannot be held to have been given to Rules not laid before him for his sanction. The Governor might undoubtedly approve as he did *in globo* of the adoption of such existing Imperial Parliamentary Rules and Orders as it was competent for the Assembly itself to pass, because of them he must be taken to have had cognizance; but of Rules and Orders not then made he could know nothing, and therefore could form no judgment of the propriety of applying them. If, therefore, the Standing Orders set out in the second plea to the removal of the Plaintiff on the 23rd of April, in terms professes to adopt Rules of the Imperial Parliament to be made thereafter, it is *ultra vires* and of no effect. But independently of this, and also of the question whether the Assembly itself has any power to pass such an Order, we are of opinion that the Order in question does not in terms apply to such future Rules of the Imperial Parliament, inasmuch as the direction to resort to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament must be held to apply only to such Rules, forms, and usages as it was competent for the Assembly, with the Governor's approval, to assent to, as it must be intended that in framing the Rule in question, that only which could be lawfully done was the thing intended.

It follows from this, in our opinion, that this second plea is no answer to the declaration, as it is based upon Rules which had no validity so far as concerned the Legislative Assembly.

We come now to the first plea to the same trespass of the 23rd of April, which seeks to justify the action of the Defendant without reference to any special Rule, but apparently on the inherent right of the Assembly, as a legislative body, to exclude the Plaintiff as one of its Members in the manner complained of. The power of legislative bodies in the Colonies of the Empire to deal with obstructions and contempts has, on several occasions, formed the subject of discussion in the Privy Council, and the decisions of that tribunal have not at all times been consistent with each other. The Privy Council being, so far as the Colonies are concerned, their Court of Final Appeal in the same way as the House of Lords is the Court of Final Appeal from the Common Law Courts of the United Kingdom, it might reasonably be expected that its Judgments should on all occasions be uniform on any given question, no matter how often it might be submitted for decision. That this has not always been so we see by a reference to the cases of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, 1 Moore's P. C. A. 59, determined in 1836, and *Keilly v. Carson*, 4 Moore's P. C. A. 63, decided

decided in 1842. In the former of those cases that able and experienced Judge Baron Parke, in delivering the opinion of the Privy Council, said (p. 76) :—

“It would appear, I think, to be inherent in every Assembly that possess a supreme legislative authority to have the power of punishing contempts, and not merely such as are a direct obstruction to its due course of proceedings, but such also as have a tendency, indirectly, to produce such an obstruction, in the same way as Courts of Record may not only remove or punish persons who actually are interrupting their functions, but may also repress those who indirectly impede the administration of justice by disparaging and weakening their authority.”

His Lordship then cited a passage from Lord Ellenborough's Judgment in *Burdett v. Abbott*, and said (p. 78) :—

“Now if we apply that principle to this legislative body, which appears to possess supreme legislative authority over the whole of the island and its dependencies, we must in like manner say that they have incidentally the power, not only of punishing direct impediments to their proceedings, but indirect obstructions such as are caused by libels reflecting on their conduct and tending to bring their authority into contempt, and that independently of any precedent for its exercise.”

In 1821 the power of the House of Representatives in the United States to bring before it and punish a person, not a Member, for a contempt, was upheld by the Supreme Court, then presided over by Chief Justice Marshall, who had Mr. Justice Storey as one of his associates. On that occasion the Judgment of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Johnson. The case is *Anderson v. Dunn*, reported in 6 Wheaton, 204. The language of this Judgment is slightly rhetorical; but it is, as might be expected from the eminence of the tribunal, a well-reasoned deliverance. At the outset the Court says that the pleadings had narrowed down the merits to the simple inquiry “whether the House of Representatives can take cognizance of contempts committed against themselves under any circumstances?”

In discussing this question, the Court made the following observations, which obviously have a wide and general application :—

“But if there is one maxim which necessarily rides over all others in the practical application of government, it is that the public functionaries must be left at liberty to exercise the powers which the people have entrusted to them. The interests and dignity of those who created them require the exertion of the powers indispensable to the ends of their creation.

That a deliberate Assembly, clothed with the majesty of the people, and charged with the care of all that is dear to them, composed of the most distinguished citizens, selected and drawn together from every quarter of a great nation, whose deliberations are required by public opinion to be conducted under the eyes of the public, and whose decisions must be clothed with all that sanctity which unlimited confidence in their wisdom and purity can inspire; that such an Assembly should not possess the power to suppress rudeness or repel insult is a supposition too wild to be suggested.

But it is argued that the inference, if any, arising under the constitution is against the exercise of the powers here asserted by the House of Representatives; that the express grant of power to punish their Members respectively and to expel them, by the application of a familiar maxim, raises an implication against the power to punish any other than their own Members. This argument proves too much, for its direct application would lead to the annihilation of almost every power of Congress.”

In reply to the suggestion that on this same foundation of necessity might be raised a superstructure of implied powers in the executive and every other department and even Ministerial officer of the Government, it would be sufficient to observe that neither analogy nor precedent would support the assertion of such powers in any other than a legislative or judicial body.

Even corruption anywhere else would not contaminate the sources of political life. In the retirement of the Cabinet it is not expected that the Executive can be approached by indignity or insult, nor can it ever be “necessary to the Executive or any other department to hold a public deliberative assembly. These are not arguments; they are visions which mar the enjoyment of actual blessings with the attack or feints of the harpies of imagination.” Thus it appears that those two high tribunals, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1821 and the Privy Council in 1836, held that a legislative body having supreme legislative authority had, from the necessity of the case, power to punish a person, not a Member, for a contempt committed elsewhere than in the presence of the legislative body itself. In *Keilley v. Carson*, however, the soundness of this view was called in question, six years after the decision of *Beaumont v. Barrett*.

This case was twice argued before the Privy Council, and no less than eleven Judges sat to hear it, including in their number the most eminent lawyers of that time. Baron Parke delivered the Judgment then, as he did on the previous case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*. “The whole question,” says his Lordship (p. 88), “then, is reduced to this—whether, by law, the power of committing for a contempt, not in the presence of the assembly, is incidental to every local legislature. The statute law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govern it; and what is the common law depends upon principle and precedent. Their Lordships see no reason to think that in the principle of the common law any other powers are given than such as are necessary to the existence of such a body and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment, an act which, on both sides it is admitted, it was competent for the Crown to perform. This is the principle which governs all legal incidents. *‘Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et illud, sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.’* In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceedings. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions, they are justified in acting by the principles of the common law; but the power of punishing any one for past misconduct, as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt and the measure of punishment, as a judicial body irresponsible to the party accused, whatever the real facts may be, is of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercise of its functions by a local legislature, whether representative or not. All these functions may be well performed without this extraordinary power, and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish contemptuous insults and interruptions.” Their Lordships, having thus decided in clear opposition to the Judgment of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, go on to say, in express terms (p. 91), that they “do not consider that case as one by which they ought to be bound

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in deciding the present question." It will be observed that, in the case of *Keilley v. Carson*, the point decided was as to the power of a Colonial Assembly to punish for contempts committed by strangers not in its presence. "The question," their Lordships say (p. 84), "whether the House of Assembly could commit, by way of punishment, for a contempt on the face of it, does not arise in this case."

In *Fenton v. Hampton*, 11 Moore's, P.C.A. 347, decided in 1858, the same point arose as in *Keilley v. Carson*, and the Privy Council (p. 397) thought they were bound by that case, the greater authority of which, as compared with *Beaumont v. Barrett*, "it was quite unnecessary to enlarge upon." The right of a Colonial Assembly to punish for a contempt committed in its presence remained undetermined till 1866, when it arose for express decision in the case of *Doyle v. Falconer*, L.R. 1 P.C.A. 328. There a Member of the House of Assembly of Dominica, being called to order by the Speaker, said: "Who the devil are you to call me to order?" "You are a disgrace to the House." The Member refusing to apologize when called upon, and using further insulting language to the Speaker, as that he was "expelled the House for robbery," he was thereupon "committed to the common goal during the pleasure of the House." The Member so imprisoned brought his action, and a plea setting forth the facts having been overruled on demurrer, he recovered damages for the imprisonment. The Defendants appealed to the Privy Council against the decision overriding the demurrer.

In giving Judgment, their Lordships said that one of the questions to be decided was whether the House of Assembly had authority "to commit and punish for contempts committed, and for interruptions and obstructions given to the business of the said House of Assembly by its Members or others in its presence, and during its sittings."

The point thus specially raised, and not up to that time determined, is at length decided as follows:—"Is," say their Lordships (p. 340), "the power to punish and commit for contempts committed in its presence, one necessary to the existence of such a body as the Assembly of Dominica, and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute? It is necessary to distinguish between a power to punish for a contempt, which is a judicial power, and a power to remove any obstruction offered to the deliberations or proper action of a legislative body during its sittings, which last power is necessary for self-preservation. If a Member of a Colonial House of Assembly is guilty of disorderly conduct in the House whilst sitting, he may be removed or excluded for a time, or even expelled; but there is a great difference between such powers and the judicial power of inflicting a penal sentence for the offence. The right to remove for self-security is one thing, the right to inflict punishment is another. The former is, in their Lordships' judgment, all that is warranted by the legal maxim that has been cited, but the latter is not its legitimate consequence. To the question, therefore, on which this case depends, their Lordships must answer in the negative. If the good sense and conduct of the Members of Colonial Legislature prove, as in the present case, insufficient to secure order and decency in debate, the law would sustain the use of that degree of force which might be necessary to remove the person offending from the place of meeting, and to keep him excluded. The same rule would apply, *a fortiori*, to obstructions caused by a person not a Member. And whenever the violation of order amounts to a breach of the peace or other legal offence, recourse may be had to the ordinary tribunals." In the paragraph of the Judgment here cited, we have it authoritatively decided how far by the common law the power of a Colonial Assembly extends in dealing with contempt and interruptions to their proceedings. They cannot in any case punish—they can only remove the offender; and, if a Member, they have the power to exclude him for a time, or even, as their Lordships hold, to expel him; in which last case, however, the constituency might at once proceed to a new election, which they could not do in the case of a suspension. In the case of a stranger who has no right without permission to be present, they may exclude him altogether; but in the case of a Member who, not having been formally expelled, has a right to be present, while not obstructing the proceedings, they can exclude him as long only as the necessity exists for his exclusion by reason of such obstruction. The duration of such exclusion must be determined on each separate occasion when the necessity for it arises. It would be absurd to limit it to the mere time occupied in the offending Member's removal, so as to admit of his return to the Chamber immediately afterwards.

It would be equally absurd to hold that he might be indefinitely excluded. The only reasonable view to take of this power of exclusion is to limit it to the actual sitting during which the necessity for its exercise arose. When a Member, while the House is sitting, insults the Speaker, as in the Dominica case, and persists in so insulting him, his removal is obviously a proper and necessary thing to enable the business to proceed, and there can be no right in the Member so misconducting himself and so removed to come back immediately after on making a promise to discontinue his obstructive conduct. The House cannot reasonably be expected on such a promise being given to allow the offender to return, with the possibility of the same misconduct being repeated, and the like order for exclusion being again rendered necessary. Such a proceeding would partake too much of the character of burlesque to be laid down as the rule in such cases.

If the House, having removed one of its Members for obstructing its proceedings, thinks fit, on being satisfied that there is no further likelihood of his continuing his misconduct, to re-admit him immediately after, they will of course do so, but during that sitting they need not further concern themselves about his re-admission. At the next or any subsequent sitting the excluded Member must, if he has not been formally expelled, have the right to resume his place in Parliament, unless he is then again guilty of obstructive conduct, or presents himself in a condition such as to render his presence itself an obstruction. The right to exclude "for a time," which the Privy Council has declared to be the law, cannot in reason be extended beyond the sitting when its exercise is called for. It is a right to be exercised for one sitting only, for the plain reason that, until the contrary appears, a longer exclusion is unnecessary. In the present case the plea alleges the Plaintiff's "suspension from the service of the House" by a resolution of the Assembly, and it then goes on to say:—"That afterwards during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber, while the said Assembly was sitting for the despatch of the business of Parliament, at the said meeting in the said first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member; and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber, which the Plaintiff then refused to do; whereupon the Defendant, acting under the authority of the said resolutions, and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber."

There is no statement, in this plea, of any time having been fixed by the House for the continuance of the Plaintiff's suspension; but that some time or other was in the contemplation of the House must be inferred

inferred from the allegation that the Plaintiff entered the Chamber, "while the said suspension still remained in force." In this plea a right is therefore set up in the Assembly to suspend a Member for some time, definite or indefinite, quite apart from the question of obstructive conduct actually existing. It is impossible to distinguish this alleged right to suspend from a right to punish or coerce, even after the obstruction is over and is no longer apprehended, and that is precisely a right which the Privy Council has declared that Colonial Assemblies do not possess. If the plea had alleged that the Plaintiff had obstructed the proceedings of the House, and that having for such obstruction been removed he returned to the Chamber without the permission of the House during that same sitting, the case would have been different, and the justification would have been complete. But it cannot be held that a Member of the Legislative Assembly can be "suspended" at its pleasure for misconduct of any kind. He may be expelled if sufficient grounds exist to warrant the House in taking that extreme course, and of such sufficiency the House itself must of necessity be the sole judge. But in the absence of any resolution formally expelling a Member, he cannot be "suspended," although he may be removed to enable the business of any given sitting to go on, and he may for that purpose be kept excluded during that sitting which he has so interrupted and obstructed. From what we have already said, it will be gathered that in our opinion the Assembly has neither the power to adopt from the Imperial Parliament nor to pass of its own authority any Standing Order giving itself the power to punish an obstructing Member or remove him from the Chamber for any period longer than the sitting during which the obstruction occurred. Whether the Assembly ought to possess the powers claimed is a question for the consideration of the Legislature. This Court can only declare the law as it finds it laid down by authority which they must respect; and in obedience to that law we must on these Demurrers give Judgment for the Plaintiff.

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(5.)

The Shorthand Writer's Notes of the Arguments before the Privy Council.

In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Whitehall, Westminster, Saturday, 20th February, 1886.

Present :—

LORD SELBORNE,
LORD BLACKBURN,
LORD MONKSWELL,
LORD HOBHOUSE,
SIR RICHARD COUCH.

The Honorable Edmund Barton, Appellant, and Adolphus George Taylor, Respondent, on appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Horace Davey, Q.C.), Mr. J. Rigby, Q.C., and Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, appeared for the Appellant, instructed by Messrs. Mackrell, Maton, and Godlee. Mr. Adolphus George Taylor, the Respondent, appeared in person.

The Solicitor-General: My Lords, this is an appeal from a Judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, given on the 9th December, 1884, ordering Judgment to be entered for the Respondent, the Plaintiff in the action, on his demurrers to the pleas pleaded by the Appellant.

The action, my Lords, was brought by the Respondent against the Appellant for a trespass to the person. The Respondent was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and the Appellant was the Speaker of that Assembly, and the alleged trespass consisted in the removal of the Respondent from the Chamber of the Legislative Assembly by the Sergeant-of-Arms at the House, acting under an Order of the Speaker, the Speaker acting in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Assembly itself.

My Lords, the whole of the case is contained in the declaration in the action and in the pleas. As it came on on demurrer, of course we cannot look at anything beyond that; but I will first mention to your Lordships, in order to put you in possession of the basis of my argument, that the 35th section of the Imperial Act of 18 and 19 Victoria, chapter 45, which is known as the Constitution Act of the Colony, is as follows:—It is set out in paragraph 3 of the Appellant's case—"The said Legislative Council and Assembly in the first Session of each respectively and from time to time afterwards as there may be occasion shall prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as shall appear to the said Council and Assembly respectively best adapted for the ordinary conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively and for the manner in which such Council and Assembly shall be presided over in case of the President or the Speaker and for the mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer correspond and communicate with each other relative to votes or Bills passed by or pending in such Council and Assembly respectively and for the manner in which notices of bills resolutions and other business intended to be submitted to such Council and Assembly respectively at any Session thereof may be published for general information and for the proper passing entitling and numbering of the Bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly and for the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for the time being for Her Majesty's Assent all of which Rules and Orders shall by such Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor and being by him approved shall become binding and of force."

Then, my Lords, the case states that "In pursuance of the power conferred on it by the said 35th section, the Legislative Assembly prepared and adopted certain Standing Rules or Orders for the orderly conduct of such Assembly, which were by such Assembly laid before the Governor, and were by him approved." The first of such Standing Orders is as follows:—"In all cases not specifically provided for hereinafter, or by Sessional or other Orders, resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House."

Now, my Lords, with your Lordships' permission I will come at once to the declaration and the pleas which are at the first page of the record of the proceedings. The declaration was in the following terms:—"Adolphus George Taylor, in person, sues Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for that at Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1884, the said Edmund Barton assaulted the said Adolphus George Taylor, he the said Adolphus George Taylor

Taylor being at the time a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and one of the three Members returned by the Electoral District of Mudgee, in the Colony aforesaid, under and by virtue of the Act 44 Victoria number 13, and being then in the Legislative Assembly Chamber, and about to consult, treat, deliberate, and give his vote in a meeting of the Members then and there assembled to consult, treat, deliberate, and vote, and then pushed, shoved, and expelled, or caused to be pushed, shoved, and expelled the said Adolphus George Taylor out of the said Legislative Assembly Chamber, and hindered and prevented him the said Adolphus George Taylor from remaining in and attending and being present at the said meeting. And afterwards, to wit, on the 23rd day of April in the year of our Lord 1884 prevented the said Adolphus George Taylor from entering and remaining in the said Chamber as aforesaid, whereby the said Adolphus George Taylor was totally hindered, prevented, and excluded from remaining in and attending and being present at the said meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and at a subsequent meeting of the Legislative Assembly, to wit, on the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1884, both held in the Legislative Assembly Chamber aforesaid, to the damage, detriment, and loss of the said Adolphus George Taylor."

Now, my Lords, the pleas were these—The first plea was "not guilty," and the question for your Lordships' decision turns on the second and third pleas.

"And for a second plea, the Defendant, as to so much of the declarations as complains of a trespass alleged to have been committed upon the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1884, says, that before the alleged trespass the said Legislative Assembly had been sitting in a Committee of the Whole House, for and in the despatch of the business of Parliament, that is to say, for the purpose of considering the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and the Plaintiff, as such Member of the said Legislative Assembly, was then and there present; and the said Committee of the Whole House having considered certain conduct of the Plaintiff, then committed before the said Committee, passed a certain resolution relating to the Plaintiff and to the said conduct, which said resolution was in the words following, that is to say:—'That Mr. Adolphus George Taylor, having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, be suspended from the service of the House.' And the Defendant says that the said conduct of the plaintiff and the said resolution were immediately reported to and brought under the notice of the said Assembly by the Chairman of the said Committee, and thereupon the said Assembly, in Parliament assembled, passed a resolution relating to the Plaintiff and to the premises, in the words following, that is to say:—'That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House.' And afterwards, during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension remained in force"—I ask your Lordships' attention to these words—"The Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber while the said Assembly was sitting for the despatch of the business of Parliament, at the said meeting in the first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member; and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber, which the Plaintiff then refused to do, whereupon, the Defendant, acting under the authority of the said resolutions and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber; and the said Sergeant-at-Arms then gently laid his hand upon the Plaintiff and removed him from the said Chamber, using no more force than was necessary in that behalf, which is the alleged trespass."

Therefore your Lordships see that the plea raises the question as to the validity of that resolution, quite apart from any allegation that it was in accordance with the usage and practice of the Imperial House of Parliament.

Lord Selborne: You have directed our attention to the words "and while the said suspension still remained in force." Must we not take it that there was no other resolution passed except that which is pleaded?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord. On that plea your Lordships have the resolution that he was suspended from the service of the House, without saying during what period.

Lord Selborne: And without saying on what date that resolution was passed?

The Solicitor-General: That is so, my Lord.

Lord Selborne: We cannot here assume in your favour that the resolution was passed on the same 23rd of April on which the alleged trespass was committed, can we?

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lords; but my contention will be that the resolution is a resolution that Mr. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House during the pleasure of the House, or until further order.

Lord Selborne: That is not pleaded, but of course that is one of the points we shall have to consider.

The Solicitor-General: The plea alleged that the said suspension still remained in force, and on the demurrer to that plea the facts are stated.

Lord Blackburn: And if it is an allegation of fact, would not it be essential to make the plea good that there should be something more than this? That is one point.

The Solicitor-General: I do not know that that particular point is raised in the Judgment. The point raised by the Judgment on this plea is this—that the true effect of that resolution, and the only effect which it was competent to the House to give it, was that he be suspended from the service of the House during that particular sitting.

Lord Selborne: That occurred to me. As I understand the construction of the resolution, it assumes the resolution to be *ultra vires*, in the absence of any time being mentioned.

The Solicitor-General: That may be a question which your Lordships will have to consider. My contention will be that no time being named during which the suspension was to remain in force, it was a suspension during the pleasure of the House or until further order.

Lord Hobhouse: This plea is pleaded only to the assault of the 23rd of April?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

Lord Hobhouse: Why is that?

Lord Monkswell: The alleged trespass was committed on the 22nd of April, and also when the Respondent came again the next day, the 23rd of April, that is stated in the Declaration.

The Solicitor-General: I cannot quite understand why the plea was put in this form, but it comes before your Lordship on a demurrer to this plea, leaving the rest of the action of course to be determined at the trial of the action under the plea of "Not guilty." But this plea applies only to the terms under which on the 23rd of April the Respondent Taylor was removed.

Lord Hobhouse: When he was expelled?

The

The Solicitor-General : No, not exactly expelled my Lord ; that is to say, he was removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, acting under the authority of the Speaker, as being at the time validly suspended from the service of the House.

Lord Blackburn : I suppose you hardly dispute that, unless there is an authority to justify it, the Sergeant-at-Arms removing the plaintiff from the House, committing no more damage than possible, would be an assault ?

The Solicitor-General : This plea in fact raises a justification—it justifies removing the Respondent from the service of the House ; by these pleas, as far as I can see, the Speaker was properly sued subject to the justification, and the only question on this plea is justification.

Lord Selborne : The question which one of their Lordships asked just now seems to be an important one. The Declaration alleges two assaults, one on the 22nd of April and the other on the 23rd of April, and the plea seems to be directed entirely to the assault of the 23rd of April ?

The Solicitor-General : That is so ; the defence to the assault on the 22nd could only be a defence on the merits and governed by the plea of “ not guilty.”

Lord Monkswell : Do I understand the judgment to proceed on the second expulsion ?

The Solicitor-General : Yes, that is the only demurrer to the plea. Neither the Respondent nor we can go beyond this justification as to the assault of the 23rd of April ?

Lord Blackburn : I do not know exactly how it is, but I suppose the plea must be said to confine it to so much of the Declaration as applies to the alleged trespass ; the others were left to be covered by the plea of “ not guilty,” I suppose ?

The Solicitor-General : Yes, my Lord.

Now the third plea raises a different point, that is this—“And for a third plea, the Defendant, as to so much of the Declaration as complains of a trespass alleged to have been committed upon the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord 1884, says that before and at the time of the alleged trespass, one of the Standing Orders of the said Legislative Assembly, being the first of the said Orders regulating the practice and conduct of business of the said Assembly, was in the words following, that is to say—‘ In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter or by Sessional or other Orders, resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament, which shall be followed so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House.’ And after passing of the said Order, and while the same was in force, and before the alleged trespass, a certain Rule of the Imperial Parliament within the meaning of the said Order, was passed and came into force as a Rule of the said Imperial Parliament, and continued to be in force at the time of the alleged trespass, which Rule is in the words following, that is to say—‘ That whenever any Member shall have been named by the Speaker or by the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House, immediately after the commission of the offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the Rules of the House, by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House or otherwise, then, if the offence has been committed by such Member in the House, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question on a motion being made, no amendment, adjournment, or debate being allowed—‘ That such Member be suspended from the service of the House’ ; and if the offence has been committed in a Committee of the Whole House, the Chairman shall, on a motion being made, put the same question in a similar way, and if the motion is carried shall forthwith suspend the proceedings of the Committee and report the circumstance to the House ; and the Speaker shall thereupon put the same question without amendment, adjournment, or debate, as if the offence had been committed in the House itself. If any Member be suspended under this Order, his suspension on the first occasion shall continue for one week, on the second occasion for a fortnight, and on the third or any subsequent occasion, for a month : Provided always that suspension from the service of the House shall not exempt the Member so suspended from serving on any Committee for the consideration of a private Bill, to which he may have been appointed before his suspension : Provided also that not more than one Member shall be named at the same time, unless several Members present together have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair : Provided always that nothing in this resolution shall deprive the House of the power of proceeding against any Member according to ancient usages. And the defendant says that after the passing and coming into force of the said Rule of the said Imperial Parliament, the Plaintiff being present at a sitting of the Committee of the Whole of the said Assembly then engaged in the business of Parliament, that is to say, for the purpose of considering the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty, and being such a Member of the said Assembly as aforesaid, committed the offence of abusing the Rules of the said Assembly by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the said Assembly and of the said Committee, and immediately after the commission of the said offence the Plaintiff was named by the Chairman of the said Committee, within the meaning of the said Rule, and forthwith a motion was duly made, and was put by the said Chairman and carried by the said Committee, which motion so carried related to the Plaintiff and to the said offence, and was in the words following, that is to say—‘ That Adolphus George Taylor having been named by the Chairman as having persistently and wilfully obstructed the business of the Committee, be suspended from the service of the House’ ; and upon the carrying of the said motion the said Chairman forthwith suspended the proceedings of the said Committee, and reported the said offence, and the carrying of the said motion to the said Assembly in Parliament assembled ; and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, in accordance with the said rule, put the following question to the said Assembly :—‘ That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of this House’ ; and the said question was carried in the affirmative, and passed ; and the Defendant says that the case so arising upon the said offence of the Plaintiff hereinbefore mentioned was a case not specially provided for in or by any of the other Standing Orders or Sessional or other Orders of the said Assembly within the meaning of the said first Standing Order ; and the Defendant further says that within a period of one week after the passing of the said last-mentioned resolution, and during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber while the said Assembly was sitting for the despatch of the business of the Parliament at the said meeting in the first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member ; and thereupon the Defendant as such Speaker as aforesaid requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber, which the Plaintiff then refused to do ; whereupon the Defendant, acting under the authority of the said resolutions, and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber, using no more force than was necessary in that behalf, which is the alleged trespass.”

Then

Then the Plaintiff in person joins issue on the Defendant's first plea of "not guilty," and as to the second plea he pleads that it is bad in substance. "On the assignment of this demurrer it will be contended that the said second plea is bad in substance, on the following amongst other grounds:—(1) That the Legislative Assembly acted unlawfully in passing the said resolution in the Defendant's second plea mentioned, and that the Defendant was not justified in carrying out the said resolution." That raises the question whether the resolution was or was not *ultra vires*. "(2ndly) That the adoption of the said resolution in the said second plea mentioned by the Legislative Assembly is no justification for the Defendant for the assault set out in the Plaintiff's declaration. And the Plaintiff in person says that, as to the third plea herein pleaded, the said plea is bad in substance. On the argument of this demurrer it will be contended that the said third plea is bad in substance, on the following amongst other grounds:—(1) That Standing Order No. 1 of the Legislative Assembly in the Defendant's third plea mentioned has not such a prospective operation as to adopt the Imperial Standing Orders in the Defendant's third plea mentioned, and that if the Standing Order has such prospective operation it is *ultra vires* with the Constitution Act. (2) That the Imperial Standing Orders in the defendant's said third plea mentioned and referred to are not adopted by the said Standing Order No. 1, and are not in force in this Colony."

Now, my Lords, the third plea raises this question: The rule of the Imperial Parliament upon which the House and the Speaker, acting under the resolution of the House, purported to act and did act was passed after the date of the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly. Two questions are raised as to that: Whether, according to the true construction of the first Standing Order to which your Lordships' attention has been directed, it intended to adopt the rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament for the time being when the question arose, or whether it should, according to its true construction, be held to mean only the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament in existence at the date when the Standing Order was adopted by the Legislative Assembly and approved by the Government.

The second question is this: Supposing that the construction be that which we contend for, namely, that it adopts the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament for the time being, and resort has to be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament which are in existence at the date when the resolution was added to them, whether that was within the powers conferred on a Legislative Assembly by the 35th section of the first Schedule of the Constitution Act.

Now, with your Lordships' permission, I will argue the third plea first.

Lord Selborne: You seriously contend that the subsequent General Orders of the Imperial Parliament both could be and were introduced by that?

The Solicitor-General: That is my contention, my Lord. It does not appear to be a sound contention to your Lordships.

Lord Selborne: It cannot possibly have been foreseen that the Imperial Parliament would ever pass these subsequent resolutions?

The Solicitor-General: No; but it may have been the intention of the Legislative Assembly (they having confidence in the wisdom, discretion, and judgment of the Imperial Parliament) to assimilate their procedure to the procedure which was in vogue or adopted by the Imperial Parliament for the time being, and say: "We cannot foresee many cases which may arise, and we do not intend to provide for every case which may arise in our own Standing Orders; and if there be any case which is not foreseen, and as to which no express Standing Order has been passed by us, then we will follow the practice for the time being adopted and in use by the Imperial Parliament." One does not see at first sight anything inconsistent with good sense in the first place in such a resolution as to such a Standing Order.

Lord Blackburn: Something will depend upon the proper construction of the Imperial Statute under which this Legislative Assembly have its powers. I think that since the Newfoundland case—I forget the name of it for the moment—it has been considered that the Legislative Assembly of the Colony is not a House of Commons having prescriptive rights, but such powers as are created?

The Solicitor-General: It has such powers as are inherent.

Lord Selborne: It may be important to consider whether on the true construction of the Statute the Legislative Assembly has created powers, or whether it has powers of an ancient Parliament.

The Solicitor-General: These powers seem to me to arise on the second point—whether, if the construction of the Standing Order be such as the Appellant contends for, it is an order that was or was not within the powers conferred by the 35th section.

Lord Selborne: If the Order is capable of a construction which will make it *intra vires* and not *ultra vires*, that construction is to be preferred.

The Solicitor-General: No doubt the two questions have some bearing on each other.

Lord Selborne: The question of construction and authority have some bearing on each other.

The Solicitor-General: I do not at all dissent from that. Now, my Lords, in the first place one must have regard to what was the purpose and intent of this Standing Order, and the nature of the Assembly by which it was adopted. Of course, the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is supreme and sovereign within its competence. The ambit of its jurisdiction may be confined to within that ambit, and has been held in more than one case before your Lordship's Board, a Legislative Assembly is a sovereign Legislative Assembly.

Lord Monkswell: It has plenary powers.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, as to Standing Orders and laying down rules for its own guidance and its own jurisdiction; and I venture to submit that a Standing Order of this kind is to be construed not like a special plea, but it is to be construed literally, so as to effectuate what may be assumed to be the intention of the sovereign Legislature which adopts these as its Standing Orders.

Now, your Lordships will observe that there are no words which in terms confine it to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament then in use, and the object was to adopt an elastic code of procedure which was to meet special cases as they arose, and which were not specially provided for by the Standing Orders, that is to say by Sessional or other Orders. Extraordinary cases and special cases arise in the Imperial Parliament, and have to be dealt with by Standing Orders or by rulings of the Speaker in the Imperial Parliament. In the same way it was contemplated, and it may be conceived to have been contemplated, that special cases would or might arise in the Colonial Parliament; and the Colonial Legislature determined that, if and whenever these special cases which were not specially provided for did arise, resort should

should be had to the mode in which they are dealt with by the Imperial Parliament. If that be not the construction, then if any special cases arise which had not at the date of this Standing Order been provided for by the precedent then in force at the date of the Standing Order of the Imperial Parliament, there would be no procedure applicable to the case.

My Lords, let me take another construction which appears to me to be of some weight. I suppose that if the ruling of the Speaker in the Imperial Parliament could be cited in any particular case which arose in the Imperial Parliament as the ruling of the Speaker in this Colonial Parliament which has adapted and adopted as part of the Rules of the House the forms and usages of the Imperial Parliament, the Speaker of the Imperial Parliament gives his decision on any case which arises before him as to what he supposes to be the law of Parliament at that time, and as it is not usual to give the grounds or the reasons upon which his ruling is given, supposing the ruling of the Speaker of the Imperial Parliament were quoted in support of the ruling of the Speaker of the Colonial Parliament, you would have in each case to embark on an almost impossible inquiry to ascertain whether and how far the ruling of the Speaker of the Imperial Parliament had been based on the Rules, forms, and usages existing at the date of the Standing Order or on some which had been subsequently passed. It is difficult to conceive how such an inquiry could be satisfactorily taken, and it is also difficult to conceive, if the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament in construing this Standing Order, be held to be the Rules, forms, and usages in existence at the date of the Standing Order, how the Standing Order should be properly worked. Of course the authoritative evidence of what was the usage of the Imperial Parliament would be found in the ruling of the Speaker of the Imperial Parliament, and then, if the contention on the other side which has been upheld by the Judges be correct, you would have to inquire whether the ruling was based on some usage which was in existence at the date of the Standing Order, or on some usage which had been subsequently adopted. It might be partly one and it might be partly the other, and the difficulty of working a system of that kind would be almost insuperable.

Lord Selborne: It only arises in cases of a specially peculiar kind, because obviously a general provision is made for ordinary cases.

The Solicitor-General: Special cases have of course to be foreseen and met with; new forms of disorderly conduct arise or may arise from time to time. Such things are not unknown in the Imperial Parliament, and possibly are not unknown in the Colonial Legislature. They have to be dealt with by the ruling of the Speaker at the time. I will take this case—I can only put it hypothetically—Suppose that a Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales was, in the opinion of the Committee, and afterwards of the Whole House, guilty of wilfully obstructing a debate on the Estimates from 8 o'clock in the evening until 6 o'clock the next morning, how are you to deal with a case of that kind? The Chairman of the Committee and the Speaker would first see whether it was dealt with by the Standing Orders, and finding it was not specially dealt with by the Standing Orders, he would have to resort to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament; but still it is possible he might refer to some ruling of a Speaker of the Imperial Parliament—say, Sir Henry Brand—and then it would be a difficult and an almost impossible inquiry which would have to be embarked on, namely, whether and how far the ruling of the Speaker was based on a usage in existence at the date of the Standing Order, or on some rule which had been subsequently adopted. It might be partly one and partly the other, and if one looks at the matter with which they were dealing and at the purpose for which the rule was passed, I venture to submit to your Lordships that the construction which we contend for would be more apt and more fitted to carry out the intentions of the persons and the Assembly which passed this Standing Order rather than that which gave it a narrower construction, and confined it to the Rules, forms, and usages in existence at the time.

My Lords, I quite feel that this is not capable of any great expansion of argument. It is a question of the meaning of these words, having regard to the subject matter and to the purpose for which these Standing Orders were passed, namely, for the purpose of regulating and of preserving order, and regulating the proceedings in the Assembly. The intention and purpose would be, I submit, more in accordance with the wider construction than with the narrower, although I quite admit that the Standing Order does not touch the Rules, forms, and usages of the time being; but, on the other hand, it does not in terms confine it to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament actually in existence at the date of the Standing Order.

Lord Selborne: Your construction of course would go very much beyond the case contended for, namely, disturbance by obstruction; it would apply to the whole conduct of the business.

The Solicitor-General: So far as I know, that would be regulated by the Standing Orders.

Lord Selborne: Take as an illustration the system of a Grand Committee. That would be brought in, I suppose, unless there were something in the Standing Orders inconsistent with it?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, I suppose that would be so.

Lord Selborne: Many things might be dealt with by Standing Orders with regard to the conduct of Parliamentary business in this country which are very unsuitable, it may be, to the circumstances of a Colony.

The Solicitor-General: The answer to that argument, with respect, seems to me to be this, that if there was a new form and usage adopted by the Imperial Parliament which was, in the opinion of the Assembly, unsuitable to their proceedings, it would be perfectly competent to them to pass a new Standing Order, that so much of the new Rules of the Imperial Parliament as they considered to be unsuitable should not form part of their code of procedure.

Lord Selborne: They, and the Governor?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, they, with the consent of the Governor. Now, my Lords, I quite agree that my argument would be, as Lord Selborne has suggested, subject of course always to these words, "so far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House." Now, my Lords, it is suggested that if this Standing Order bears the construction which I put on it, it is beyond the powers which were confided to the Assembly, with the consent of the Governor, by the Act. It is not, as I understand it, denied that if it be confined to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament in existence at the date of the Standing Order, that there would be nothing beyond the powers of the Assembly, with the consent of the Governor, in adopting those Rules, forms, and usages *in globo*, without enumeration; and indeed such an argument could not be impressed on your Lordships, because that point was decided in the case of *Dill v. Murphy*. In the case of *Dill v. Murphy* this particular question did not arise.

Lord Blackburn: Where is *Dill and Murphy* reported?

The

The Solicitor-General: In 1 Moore's Reports, New Series, page 487. There the Legislative Assembly was empowered to define the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Council and Assembly; and it was provided that no such privileges, immunities, or powers should exceed those then held and enjoyed by the Commons House of Parliament, or the Members thereof. Then it was enacted that the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria respectively and the Committees and Members thereof respectively, should hold, enjoy, and exercise such and the like privileges, immunities, and powers as at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act 18th and 19th Victoria, chapter 55, were held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Committee, as far as the same are not inconsistent with the Constitution Act; so that this very question as to the prospective character could not arise in that case, because they were in terms confined to the privileges, immunities, and powers enjoyed at the time of the passing of the Act.

Lord Selborne: Which was an Act of Parliament under which power was given to it similar to this case.

The Solicitor-General: That is so, my Lord. It was provided that no such privileges should exceed those then held and enjoyed. The words were, "No such powers shall exceed those now enjoyed by the Commons House of Parliament."

Now, my Lords, Lord Cranworth, in delivering the judgment of the House, says this:—"In this case no principle similar to the former cases is involved. The question solely turns upon the true construction and interpretation of the word 'define,' used in the 35th section of the Colonial Act. There can be little doubt on this ground. The attempt of the appellant to interpretate and give it the meaning of 'enumerate' is absurd and plainly untenable. The word 'define,' in the opinion of their Lordships, is equivalent to the word 'declare.' It has been also urged that when the Colonial Legislature was required to define its privileges, it was bound to specify one by one the privileges it decided upon claiming, but it would be impossible, and could not be intended, that it was to go by an exhaustive process through the whole series of Parliamentary immunities and privileges. The Colonial Parliament have clearly defined the privileges claimed and could not have done so in any way more convenient. But it has been said, that it was not to the benefit of the colonists if they were thereby forced to refer to the law of a foreign country in order to ascertain the law under which they were placed. This use of the term 'foreign,' as applied to England, was, to say the least, a very extraordinary one. It is, no doubt, true that the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* did not apply as part of the Common Law, in the Colony of Victoria; but certainly in no sense could the law regarding the British Parliament be called 'Foreign Law' in the Colony, or England be said to stand to it in the relation of a foreign country." So that the only question is whether, if the Standing Order bears the larger construction which I have asked your Lordships to put upon it, that would be inconsistent with, or anything beyond the powers which, by section 35 of the first Schedule of the Constitution Act, are vested in the Council and Assembly respectively with the consent of the Governor.

Now, of course it is important to observe that the Council and Assembly within the ambit of their jurisdiction are sovereign, and can make enactments in such form as they think fit; and if it lie within the ambit of their jurisdiction to make Rules, Orders, and Standing Orders for their own procedure which are adapted for the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively, there is nothing whatever which would prevent them if they thought fit to legislate in that manner; to say that the procedure of the Legislative Assembly shall, subject to any special alteration by the Assembly itself, be the same as that of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain for the time being. There would be nothing beyond their jurisdiction in doing that, and that is all I contend that they have done. It may be of course that opinions would differ as to whether that would be wise or politic, or whether it would be expedient to do so; but on the question of jurisdiction, I apprehend the Legislature, being sovereign and having the supreme power of enacting, subject to the consent of the Governor, its own procedure, it would be perfectly competent for them, if they thought fit, to make that enactment.

Lord Blackburn: In what sense are you using the terms "supreme" and "Legislature," that it is an Act of the Legislature duly assented by the Crown which gives jurisdiction as an Act of Parliament?

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Selborne: This is not legislation clearly.

Lord Blackburn: I cannot help thinking that there is a fallacy in that line of argument.

The Solicitor-General: I may not have expressed myself with perfect accuracy; but what I mean is this, that the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly respectively are made by this section of the Act of Parliament the Judges, subject to the consent of the Governor, of the Standing Rules and Orders, which, in their opinion, will be best adapted for the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly, and that it would be competent for them to enact in one sentence that their procedure shall be the same as the procedure of the Imperial Parliament for the time being, subject to any alteration which may from time to time be made by the Standing Orders of the House.

Lord Selborne: You cannot go the length of saying that it was possible that Standing Orders of the British House of Commons, not then in question, could have appeared to them to be best adapted for the orderly conduct of their own business.

The Solicitor-General: When put in that way, of course it would not be so, but it might very well appear to them, trusting to the wisdom and experience of the Imperial House of Parliament, to say, "instead of enacting a long code of procedure, we will follow the procedure which the Imperial Parliament may from time to time adopt." They might trust to the wisdom of the Imperial House of Parliament, and say, "we will adopt the procedure of the House of Commons for the time being."

Lord Selborne: In order to test that, let me for a moment suppose that they had gone over all the existing known Standing Rules and Orders of the House, and had embodied them in their own Rules and Orders, and had provided that all such Rules and Orders as shall be hereafter adopted by the British House of Commons shall be applicable here—would that mean a due exercise of judicial power?

The Solicitor-General: I think so.

Lord Selborne: Would it be adopting the Standing Orders which appear to them best adapted for the proper conduct of their own Assembly?

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Selborne: How could that be so, when they did not know what they were?

The Solicitor-General: Because, as to the Rules and Orders for the time being of the House of Commons,

Commons, it might appear to them, trusting to the wisdom and experience of the Imperial Parliament, that such Rules and Orders of the Imperial Parliament, if from time to time adopted, subject to any alteration which the Colonial Legislature might make, would be best adapted for the orderly conduct of the Assembly.

Lord Blackburn: That seems to delegate the authority given to them. The authority given to the Legislative Council and Assembly was from the first Session, and from time to time afterwards as there might be occasion.

The Solicitor-General: That question of delegation has been dealt with in several cases which have recently come before your Lordships' Board, in some of which I had the honor of appearing as counsel; and it has always been held that if a Legislative Assembly, or in one case it was the Indian Council, I think, came within the ambit of its jurisdiction, which has been determined by the Imperial Statute, it is sovereign; and although, for instance, it may enact that such taxes, as it was in one case, and such Custom duties should be paid as the Comptroller of Customs should from time to time fix—that that was not a delegation of their authority.

Lord Blackburn: I am not using the word "delegation" as *non potest delegari* at all; I am putting it as a question of construction of the Act.

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Selborne: The cases your have mentioned, if I am not mistaken, were all cases of actual legislation?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, actual legislation.

Lord Selborne: No doubt a legislative body, within the sphere of its legislative authority, may confer large powers upon those whom they trust; but does it contemplate anything of that kind? Here you have the legislation, which is the legislation of the Imperial Parliament, and in the other case, the question is whether this legislation of the Imperial Parliament does not require that the particular Rules and Orders adopted by the Assembly should be such as in their judgment are best adopted for the orderly conduct of their own business.

The Solicitor-General: They might exercise their own judgment by saying—"We have such confidence in the Imperial Parliament that we adopt their Rules, forms, and usages for the time being, subject to any alteration which we may make by our own Standing Orders."

Lord Blackburn: Your argument goes further. That they not only adopt such as they have already made, but they go on and say "we will adopt such as they may hereafter make."

The Solicitor-General: Yes, such Rules, forms, and usages for the time being. An illustration and a very able observation has been furnished to me from the Speaker, the Appellant, but I own that it appears to me to be rather *idem per idem*. Supposing the Colonial Act of Parliament enacted that the practice of the Supreme Court of the Colony should be that followed in the Court of Queen's Bench in England, it is said that when any question arose, you would have to look at what was the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench in England for the time being. But as I said, I own that the illustration seems to me rather *idem per idem*.

Lord Selborne: This observation occurs to me,—that the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench might have been altered by the Parliament, and in such case you would require that you should not only look to such alterations of practice as were *in curiam curie*, but to things which might happen to be no guidance whatever.

The Solicitor-General: I do not think it affects the argument much. Those are the questions which arise upon the third plea. The second plea raises a very different point indeed, and one which is perhaps of more general interest and importance.

Now, my Lords, there are two questions which arise on the second plea—first, what was the true construction of the resolution, and secondly, whether the resolution was within the competence of the House.

Now, my Lords, there is nothing in the plea to show that the removal of this gentleman from the House under the orders of the Speaker was not in the same sitting of the Committee in which the resolution was passed.

Lord Selborne: If that were necessary, would not it be necessary for you to aver it?

The Solicitor-General: We have averred "that while the said suspension still remained in force," and that I presume being the said suspension according to the true construction. The averment is this, "and afterwards, during the same Session of Parliament, while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber while the said Assembly was sitting for the dispatch of the business."

Lord Selborne: It would be very unsatisfactory if the fact is known to be that it was not at the same sitting. It would be very unsatisfactory that we should decide upon this on the supposition that that means that it was.

The Solicitor-General: Then, my Lord, I will not press that. If I understand the facts—I am not sure that I understand the facts correctly—the second alleged assault was, I think, at a subsequent sitting.

The second question raises the point as to what the meaning of the resolution is—whether it means that he be suspended from the service of the House during that particular sitting, or whether it means, rather, that he be suspended from the service of the House during the pleasure of the House or until further order, *durante bene placito*. My first point is that there being no time mentioned, it means that he be suspended from the service of the House during pleasure.

Lord Blackburn: Supposing it does mean that, would not there be an independent question arising on the third plea, namely, would that be within the competence of the Assembly? The Assembly has undoubtedly the power of regulating its proceedings, but has an Assembly a right—I do not say it has not—to say that because a man misbehaves himself to-day, he shall be prevented from coming at all until their pleasure?

The Solicitor-General: This second point, supposing it has the meaning that it was in their competence that they might resort to it, falls I think within the decisions relating to Legislative Assemblies which have been given by this Board. Your Lordships will find that the members of this Board have drawn a marked distinction between exclusion either for a time or expulsion for the maintenance of order, and a commitment to gaol or imprisonment by way of punishment. Your Lordships' Board have

held that it is not competent, at any rate without express powers given to a Legislative Assembly, to imprison a Member, but that it is competent for them—it is inherent in every Legislative Assembly, for the purpose of maintaining its own order and the orderly conduct of its business within the Chamber—either to exclude for a time certain, or during pleasure, or even to expel.

Lord Monkswell: Assume that the Member might be expelled.

The Solicitor-General: Then there would be a new election. It seems to me, my Lords, that the learned Chief Justice in the Court below has rather mistaken the effect of the authorities of your Lordships' Board, and has not drawn so clear a distinction as I submit the authorities to which he refers do draw between exclusion from the House for the purpose of maintaining order, and commitment or imprisonment by way of punishment.

Lord Monkswell: He appears to think that there would be power of expulsion, as I understand.

Lord Selborne: What reason is there to doubt that there would be power to commit into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms? In the case of *Dill v. Murphy*, that was the very thing that was done.

The Solicitor-General: There is a case in which Mr. Baron Park gave judgment.

Lord Selborne: Many things have happened since that case.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, that is so.

Lord Selborne: You mean the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*. I do not think you could refer to them as an authority.

The Solicitor-General: There was a subsequent case, in which judgment was also delivered by Mr. Baron Park, of *Keilley v. Carson*, in which he withdrew a dictum that he had given.

Lord Selborne: I take it those cases decide that there would be power in the House of Commons to commit to custody a refractory Member? Sir Francis Burdett was sent to the Tower, and we know very well that we commit to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms any Member who is guilty of misbehaviour. I think this case of *Dill v. Murphy* is expressly in point, because as far as this is concerned there is no difference between Victoria and New South Wales.

The Solicitor-General: The authorities which are referred to in the judgments of the learned Judges in the Court below are treated as authorities binding on them, as no doubt they are. They seem to think that if these authorities did not apply to this case, then *cadet questio*. If there is power to commit to prison, *a fortiori* there is power of exclusion from the House. But I was assuming the possibility that your Lordships might think that the case of *Keilley v. Carson* is a concluded case. There is a subsequent case of *Doyle against Falconer*, which was also before your Lordships' Board, which decided that a Colonial Legislature had not the power of commitment for contempt.

Lord Selborne: Is not there a fallacy in the expression "a Colonial Legislature." All Colonial Legislatures have not the same constitution.

The Solicitor-General: That is quite true my Lord. If it were necessary for me to argue that this Colonial Legislature had power to commit for contempt, I should rely on these words—"adopting the forms, Rules, and usages of the Imperial Parliament." That is not necessary for me to argue, because the cases which are referred to in the judgment of the learned Chief Justice, even if they are applicable to this case, which is a close question, only go as far as this, that a Colonial Legislature has not the inherent power of committing to prison for contempt; but in saying that, all the cases seem to me to lay down at the same time that there is a wide difference between imprisoning a man for contempt by way of punishment and merely excluding him for a time—suspending him from the service of the House during a limited time, or during the pleasure of the House, by way of preserving the order of the House. The second answer given would be this—that according to the usages of the Imperial House of Commons which were in question when the date of the Standing Order was passed (and I shall with your Lordships' permission read Sir Erskine May's book as an authority on that point), the British House of Commons undoubtedly could exercise the power of suspending from the sitting of the House either until the Member should give satisfaction to the House, or during a limited time, or during pleasure.

Lord Selborne: Have you any example of the exercise of that power in terms like these, which are absolutely indifferent, and which neither (say) during pleasure, nor a limited time, nor until he has given satisfaction.

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lord. If your Lordships will permit me, I will read from the last edition of Sir Erskine May's work. I apologize for reading a text-book, but it is a text-book of so much authority. With your Lordships' permission I will read from the last edition—the 9th edition, of 1883,—of Sir Erskine May's *Parliamentary Practice*, page 64. He says:—"A temporary disability, however, has been sometimes created by the suspension of Members from the service of the House. On the 27th April, 1641, Mr. Gervaise Hollis, a Member, was suspended the House during the Session. On the 6th November, 1643, Sir Norton Knatchbull was suspended the House during the pleasure of the House. On the 26th January, 1648, Mr. Frye was suspended from sitting in the House and executing his duty there, as a Member, until he shall give satisfaction to the House. On the 3rd July, 1661, Mr. Love, not having received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was suspended until he shall communicate. On the 10th November, 1669, Sir George Carteret was suspended the House." That seems to have been an indefinite suspension.

Lord Blackburn: These all seem to be before the Revolution at all events.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, 1669 was the last.

Lord Blackburn: There is no doubt that in those times the House of Commons did various things that I think would hardly be done now. They ordered persons to be whipped, and various other things.

The Solicitor-General: Then the learned author continues with regard to the case of Sir John Prettiman.

Lord Blackburn: The case of Sir George Carteret as it is quoted by Sir Erskine May is a general suspension?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

Lord Selborne: Does it appear how it was interpreted or acted upon?

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lord.

Lord Blackburn: Does it at all appear what he had done?

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lord. I have not had an opportunity of searching the Commons Journals. The reference is 9 Commons Journals, page 130. Then the learned author continues:—"On the 8th of April, 1670, Sir John Prettiman was suspended his sitting in the House, and from all privileges

as a member, until he shall produce Robert Haynes, who had falsely claimed privilege as his servant." It seems rather hard on Sir John Prettiman if Haynes was not his servant.

Lord Blackburn: It does not extend the exercise of a power which I should say appears necessarily inherent to the regulation of debates and proceedings.

The Solicitor-General: The learned author continues:—"And on the 9th of March, 1692, Mr. Cullingford was suspended from the benefit of the privileges of the House until he shall attend in his place." That was a suspension from the benefit of the privileges of the House for the purpose of making him come. Then he says:—"The temporary suspension of a Member from the service of the House is a modified form of punishment by which the rights of electors are no more infringed than if the House exercised its unquestionable power of imprisonment. For nearly two centuries, however, the House appears to have preferred the latter punishment, no case of suspension having occurred since 1692. But on the 25th July, 1877, it was laid down from the Chair (that was Sir Henry Brand) that any Member guilty of a contempt would be liable to such punishment, whether by censure, by suspension from the service of the House, or by commitment, as the House may adjudge." That is the only passage in Sir Erskine May's book which bears on the suspension.

Lord Selborne: At all events that is some evidence that it must be regarded as being one of the privileges of the House to suspend, but what the effect of the formal suspension is those cases do not seem to show.

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lord, they do not *prima facie*; the meaning would be that he be suspended from the service of the House generally, without a limit of time, which would be during pleasure.

Lord Selborne: Is that quite so? If there is no expressly limited time, would it not be a reasonable construction that it means as much as is necessary and no more?

The Solicitor-General: I really put my argument interrogatively; why should it be assumed that in the opinion of the House that passed this resolution, suspension from the service of the House during that particular debate or that particular sitting was all that was necessary?

Lord Selborne: The word is "suspension." *Suspension* implies something that is temporary and not permanent, and it cannot be less than that sitting, otherwise it would be no suspension at all; but why should it be more?

The Solicitor-General: Because it is not confined to that sitting, and if it be not confined in terms to that sitting, the natural and *prima facie* construction of it would be, during pleasure; he is to be suspended from the service of the House until the House otherwise orders.

Lord Selborne: The effect of that might be that he might never be able to come there during the present sitting.

The Solicitor-General: He might be able to submit himself.

Lord Selborne: How do you mean?

The Solicitor-General: Submit himself to the authority of the House.

Lord Selborne: Suppose the House did not think fit to do it?

The Solicitor-General: It must be credited with acting reasonably.

Lord Selborne: You are entitled to say that.

The Solicitor-General: But if it be within their competence, as I submit it is, to suspend either from the service of the House, or until the House shall otherwise order, which is the same thing, the *prima facie* construction of it I submit would be, during the pleasure of the House, or until the House shall otherwise order, which would come to the same thing.

Lord Hobhouse: It is something short of expulsion.

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Hobhouse: Suspension, I take it, is temporary expulsion.

The Solicitor-General: Temporary exclusion from the Chamber.

Lord Hobhouse: It would be a question of duration, as to whether the suspension should not be removed.

The Solicitor-General: The object being to check, not to punish. The object being to preserve order, and to check disorderly conduct in the debates of the House, or in the Committee of the Whole House, the House might well think that the disorderly conduct had been of such a character that it could only be met by excluding the gentleman from the service of the House until he gave an engagement not to repeat such conduct. I am only putting an hypothetical case. I am not for a moment suggesting it occurred in this case or anything like that; but suppose a Member came into the House in a state of intoxication and disturbed the proceedings of the House, surely it would be perfectly proper for the House to exclude him from the service of the House during their pleasure, or until he gave an engagement not to interfere with the decency of the House.

Lord Blackburn: You are putting an hypothetical case?

The Solicitor-General: A purely hypothetical case, my Lord. I am not suggesting it in this case for a moment.

Lord Blackburn: I should be inclined to think that any Assembly—not merely the House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly, if a man came in drunk and disturbed them, might cause him to be removed until he became sober. Of course there is no doubt that the House of Commons have very great and excessive powers.

Lord Hobhouse: In defining "suspension," is not suspension until the House orders him to be sent for? You do not send a man to prison for a fortnight for contempt of a Court of Justice.

The Solicitor-General: He is imprisoned until he applies to be let out, and he is then let out on the payment of costs and submitting to the Court which has imprisoned him for contempt. For instance, a public servant, as sometimes happens, is suspended from his employment during pleasure, or until the authority which suspends him otherwise orders. I will take the case which Lord Hobhouse put. Supposing a man is committed for contempt, he is not committed for any particular period but he is committed until he becomes submissive, which might be until the next day, and on making a submission and on payment of such costs as the Court awards, it is usual to let him out.

Now my Lords I will refer your Lordships to the case of *Keilley v. Carson*, which is reported in 4 Moore's Reports, Privy Council cases, page 63.

Lord Blackburn: If I remember rightly, the question raised there was the power to commit for a contempt to the House committed by a person not a Member and not before the House. *The*

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, all that I read it for as showing that Lord Wensleydale, when delivering the judgment of the Board (the case was twice argued, the second time being argued before a large number of learned Lords), although he retracted some dicta which he had himself expressed in delivering the judgment of the Board in *Beaumont v. Barrett*, carefully guarded himself from infringing in any way the right of a Legislative Assembly to protect its own order; Lord Wensleydale, in judgment, at page 88, says this:—The whole question then is reduced to this,—whether by law, the power of committing for a contempt, not in the presence of the Assembly, is incident to every local Legislature. The Statute Law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govern it; and what the Common Law depends upon principle and precedent.” That was a contempt not in the presence of the Assembly in disturbance of the order of the Assembly, but contempt committed outside the House. Then Lord Wensleydale continues:—“Their Lordships see no reason to think that, in the principle of the Common Law, any other powers are given them than such as are necessary to the existence of such a body and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment, an act which on both sides it is admitted it was competent for the Crown to perform. This is the principle which governs all legal incidents. *Quando lex aliquid concedit concedere videtur et illud sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.* In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an Assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceeding. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions, they are justified in acting by the principle of the Common Law; but the power of punishing any one for past misconduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt and the measure of punishment as a judicial body, irresponsible to the party accused, whatever the real facts may be, is of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercise of its functions by a local Legislature, whether representative or not, performed without this extraordinary power and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish contemptuous insults and interruptions. These powers certainly do not exist in corporate or other bodies assembled with authority to make by-laws for the government of particular trades, the united numbers of individuals. The functions of a Colonial Legislature are of a higher character, and it is engaged in more important objects; but still there is no reason why it should possess the power in question. It is said however that this power belongs to the House of Commons, in England; and this, it is contended, affords an authority for holding that it belongs as a legal incident by the Common Law to an Assembly with analogous functions. But the reason why the House of Commons has this power is not because it is a representative body with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription, the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, which forms a part of the Common Law of the land, and according to which the High Court of Parliament before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since, are invested with many peculiar privileges, that of punishment for contempt being one. And besides, this argument from analogy would prove too much, since it would be equally available in favour of the assumption by the Council of the island of the power of commitment exercised by the House of Lords, as well as in support of the right of impeachment by the Assembly—a claim for which there is not any colour of foundation.”

Lord Monkswell: Do I understand the Legislature of a Colony to be a Court, as the House of Commons is? The House of Commons is a Court.

The Solicitor-General: It is, strictly speaking a Court, and it has for many purposes the attributes of a Superior Court, as for example, its judgments cannot be reviewed.

Lord Monkswell: The House of Commons is a Superior Court; I only asked whether the Legislative Assembly is also a Court.

The Solicitor-General: I should not like to answer that question. I say it is a Court in this sense, that its decisions on matters of fact, as for instance, whether the misconduct was such as to justify the sentence.

Lord Monkswell: Is it a Court for the purpose of determining its own privileges, as the House of Commons is? I only ask for information; I do not give any opinion about it.

The Solicitor-General: I frankly say, my Lord, that I have not considered the question from that point of view. I should say there might be some difficulty about that, as far as that depends on the Common Law of England. The question on that of course would be, whether the adoption of this Standing Order in this form did confer on the Legislative Assembly all these privileges.

Lord Monkswell: I understand the House of Commons is a Court having every incident of a Court for committing for contempt. I do not know whether that applies or not to Colonial Assemblies such as this.

The Solicitor-General: I desire to say that I do not consider it necessary for my argument to argue that, and I never like to argue a proposition which is larger than is necessary for the decision of the case. I do not think it necessary for the decision of this case to contend that the Legislature of New South Wales could imprison a man for a contempt committed outside its walls. Whether it might or might not do so for aggravated misconduct within its walls is a question which your Lordships have to decide when it arises.

Lord Monkswell: If it has that power, it would carry some weight with your argument.

Lord Blackburn: Has it not been decided that the Dominican Assembly had not that power?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, that the Dominican Assembly had not that power. I am going to refer to the case presently, namely, the case of *Doyle v. Falconer*.

Lord Selborne: It is a question of the construction of the Imperial Act, but as to other instances it may be different.

Lord Blackburn: That question of the Act of Parliament does not arise.

The Solicitor-General: I do not wish the success of my argument to depend upon your Lordships taking any particular view of that question, because my contention is that, as Lord Wensleydale points out in the passage I have read, the principle which governs all legal incidents is the maxim “*Quando lex aliquid concedit concedere videtur et illud sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.*” Then his Lordship continues: “In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an Assembly has the right of protecting itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceeding. To the full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative functions, they are justified in acting by the principle of the Common Law.” Then his Lordship distinguishes the power of punishing for contempt by imprisonment from the powers for the purpose of protecting itself from all impositions.

Lord Selborne: It would be reasonable to suppose, would it not, that they might have suspended him or advised him to leave the Chamber and not return within that sitting; but is it quite clear from the particulars

particulars of the judgment that they might suspend him during pleasure—until he should have obtained a vote to be re-admitted.

The Solicitor-General: If the Legislative Assembly were of opinion that for the purpose of securing the free exercise of the legislative functions it was necessary to do so.

Lord Blackburn: Is it not carrying it very far (I am aware of the very great powers of the House of Commons with regard to its privileges), to say that when every Legislative Assembly thought it was necessary for their purposes to exercise that power that they could exercise it—must it not be a matter of fact whether or not it was necessary?

The Solicitor-General: If a Legislative Assembly has power, it must be an incident of that power that it is to be the judge of the necessity for its exercise, provided the subject forms a question of malice.

Lord Blackburn: I have not made myself intelligible. I do not doubt that at all; but supposing, as I am inclined to think it is—a Legislative Assembly or other Assembly which is deliberating must have a right in the event of a man disturbing its proceedings to stop him from doing so, and probably to send him out on that occasion, because I think that would come within its province, and might be such a right, as was laid down by Lord Wensleydale, as would be essential for the management of its proceedings; but I doubt excessively whether it would follow that this Member having disturbed it on this occasion might be kept out of the House during pleasure. If the Assembly thought or believed that that would be necessary, that would hardly make it so.

The Solicitor-General: I submit it would. If it be competent for the plaintiff to traverse the fact that he was obstructing the Assembly—and there might be an issue of fact whether he was or was not disturbing the Assembly—it must be equally competent for him to do so though he was only suspended from the service of the House during a sitting.

Now, my Lords, Lord Wensleydale continues his judgment on page 89 of the Reports as follows:—
“Nor can the power be said to be incident to the Legislative Assembly by analogy to the English Courts of Record which possess it. This Assembly is no Court of Record, nor has it any judicial functions whatever; and it is to be remarked, that all those bodies which possess the power of adjudication upon, and punishing in a summary manner, contempts of their authority, have judicial functions, and exercise this as incident to those which they possess, except only the House of Commons, whose authority in this respect rests upon ancient usage.”

Lord Monkswell: Is it correct to say that they have no judicial functions—could not they determine judicially whether a man was elected a Member or not? that would be a judicial function.

The Solicitor-General: I do not know, my Lord.

Lord Monkswell: I suppose it has the power of determining whether a Member is elected. If so, that would be some judicial function.

The Solicitor-General: Then Lord Wensleydale goes on to say—“their Lordships, therefore, are of opinion that the principle of the Common Law—that things necessary pass as incident—does not give the power contended for by the respondents as an incident to and included in the grant of a subordinate Legislature. It was, however, agreed that in other Colonies the Legislative Assemblies exercise the power of committing for breach of privilege without objection, and that the usage in this respect was good evidence that such power was an incident attached by the Common Law, though not on the ground of necessity. And no doubt this argument would have had much weight if there had been many Legislatures situate precisely as this is, and the usage to exercise the power of committal for breach of privilege had been frequent, and the acquiescence in its exercise long and universal, and that usage could have been explained only on the ground that the power was a legal incident. But no such usage has been proved, and the constitution and practice of different Colonies, and the prerogative of the Crown with reference to that, differ so much that there is very little analogy between them, and no inference can be safely deduced from the law as understood in one to guide us with respect to another. In some, the very exercise of the power with the sanction of the tribunals, and the acquiescence of the public for a long period of time, may raise a presumption that the power has been duly communicated by law. But in this case we have the simple question to decide, without any usage, any acquiescence, or any sanction of the Courts of Law, except in the very case in which we are now called upon to affirm or reverse the judgment of the Court below. It remains to be considered how the question stands on express authority; and unless there be that satisfactory authority expressly in favour of the power, we must hold that the Common Law does not confer it. There is no decision of a Court of Justice nor other authority in favour of the right, except that of the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, decided by the Judicial Committee, the members present being Lord Brougham, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Erskine, and myself. Their Lordships do not consider that case as one by which they ought to be bound in deciding the present question. The opinion of their Lordships, delivered by myself, immediately after the argument was closed, though it clearly expressed that the power was incidental to every Legislative Assembly, was not the only ground on which that judgment was rested, and therefore was in some degree extra-judicial—but besides, it was stated to be and was founded entirely on the dictum of Lord Ellenborough, in *Burditt v. Abbott*, which dictum we all think cannot be taken as an authority for the abstract proposition that every legislative body has the power of committing for contempt. The observation was made by his Lordship with reference to the peculiar powers of Parliament, and ought not, we all think, to be extended any further.” I think, my Lords, in the Court below the learned Chief Justice has rather pushed Lord Wensleydale’s judgment, in retracting the opinion which he pronounced in *Beaumont v. Barrett*, beyond its largest sense. All that had been said in *Beaumont v. Barrett* was that every Legislative Assembly had, as I am inclined to think it has, inherent powers for the purpose of imprisoning for contempt. It seems to me a different thing from that of excluding a person from the service of the House for the purpose of preserving the order of the House. In this passage which I have read, your Lordships see that Lord Wensleydale carefully guarded himself from in any manner suggesting that an Assembly would not have all those powers which were necessary, and I submit reasonably necessary, for the purpose of preserving its own order. Then Lord Wensleydale concludes his judgment with these words:—“We all, therefore, think that the opinion expressed by myself in the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett* ought not to affect our decision in the present case; and there being no other authority on the subject, we decide, according to the principle of the Common Law, that the House of Assembly have not the power contended for. They are a local Legislature, with every power reasonably necessary for the proper exercise of their functions and duties, but they have not what they have erroneously supposed themselves to possess, the same exclusive privileges which the ancient law of England has annexed to the House of Parliament.”

Lord

Lord Selborne : In *Keilley v. Carson* and many other cases like that, there is no question whether it was given by an Act of the Imperial Legislature expressly?

The Solicitor-General : No, my Lord.

Lord Selborne : But merely the question of what was incident to an Assembly for the discharge of its business?

The Solicitor-General : Yes.

Lord Selborne : By the principles of Common Law.

The Solicitor-General : All that Lord Wensleydale held was that the Legislature of Newfoundland—it was in that case—had not the power of commitment which the ancient Law of England attached to the House of Parliament in this country.

Lord Selborne : In this case the Imperial Act authorized the adoption and practice down to that time of the House of Commons, and if to suspend was part of their practice, then it authorized the adoption and practice which is alleged.

The Solicitor-General : Yes, my Lord.

Lord Selborne : Therefore the case of *Keilley v. Carson* would be quite beside the mark?

The Solicitor-General : That is my contention. The other case cited against me was that of *Doyle v. Falconer*, which is reported in *Law Reports, I*; *Privy Council Appeals*, page 328.

In answer to Lord Monkswell's question, my learned friend Mr. Wood says that the Electoral Act of the Colony, which is a Colonial Act, the 44 Victoria, No. 13, part 4, provides for Committees of Election and Qualification, and it defines their mode of punishment, and their duties and functions, so that they had the powers to which your Lordship referred by express statutory enactment.

Lord Monkswell : That is, as far as it goes, judicial functions?

The Solicitor-General : Yes, they have them by express statutory enactment.

Now, my Lords, the marginal note in the case of *Doyle v. Falconer* is this,—“The Legislative Assembly of Dominica does not possess the power of punishing a contempt, though committed in its presence and by one of its Members.” Your Lordship goes one step further than the case of *Keilley v. Carson*. In that case, the contempt was committed outside the House. In this case the contempt was committed in the House itself, and very insulting language was used by the Member towards the Speaker. Such authority does not belong to a Colonial House of Assembly by analogy to the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, which is inherent in the two Houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom, or to a Court of Justice, which is a Court of Record, a Colonial House of Assembly having no judicial functions. Where, therefore, a Member of the Lower House of Assembly of Dominica, who had been taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-arms, and committed to the common gaol, by virtue of the Speaker's warrants for a contempt committed in the face of the Assembly, brought an action for trespass and false imprisonment, and obtained damages, it was held by the Judicial Committee (affirming the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of the Island) on demurrer to pleas of justification, that the House of Assembly had no such power to commit and punish as had been assumed, and that the Speaker and Members were liable.”

Lord Blackburn : The power they had assumed was not merely to turn him out of the House, but to commit him to the gaol.

The Solicitor-General : Yes, my Lord, to the common gaol, by the Speaker's warrant. “The cases of *Keilley v. Carson* and *Fenton v. Hampton* decide conclusively that Legislative Assemblies in the British Colonies have, in the absence of express grant, no power to adjudicate upon or punish for contempt when committed beyond their walls.” The judgment of their Lordships was delivered by Sir Jas. Colville, and he describes what the state of the facts was. The contempt consisted in respondent, while addressing the House, having been called to order by the Speaker, having then addressed the Speaker with the words, “You are a disgrace to this House.”

On page 338 his Lordship says this, “The questions upon which the sufficiency of the jurisdiction thus pleaded depend are—First, does the House of Assembly possess the authority which the pleas allege did always of right belong to it and to Legislative Assemblies in other parts of the dominions of Her Majesty, namely, an authority to commit and punish for contempts committed, and for interruptions and obstructions given to the business of the said House of Assembly, by its Members or others, in its presence and during its sittings? Secondly, assuming the existence of this alleged authority to be established, were the warrants issued in virtue of it sufficient in law?” The first question, affecting as it does the privileges of the Legislative Assemblies in many of the dependencies of the Crown, is one of importance. When it first arose before this Committee, in the case of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, the learned Judge then sitting decided broadly that the power of punishing contempts is inherent in every Assembly that possesses a supreme legislative authority, whether they are such as are a direct obstruction to its due course of proceeding, or such as have a tendency indirectly to produce such obstruction; and therefore that the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica had the power of imprisoning for a contempt by the publication of a libel. Again, in America, the Supreme Court of the United States, a tribunal whose judgments are entitled to the highest respect, held, in the case of *Anderson v. Dunn*, that the House of Representatives had by necessary implication a general power of punishing and committing for contempts, notwithstanding that the *lex scripta*, ‘The Constitution of the United States,’ had expressly conferred upon it a power limited to the punishment of contempts when committed by its own Members.” I think that clause is referred to by the Lord Chief Justice in his judgment in this case: “It is admitted, however, that the case of *Keilley v. Carson*, which overruled that of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, and has been followed by that of *Fenton v. Hampton*, must here be taken to have decided conclusively that the Legislative Assemblies in the British Colonies have, in the absence of express grant, no power to adjudicate upon or punish for contempts committed beyond their walls. The case is one which, having regard to the constitution of the Committee before which it was argued for the second time, their Lordships must accept as an authority of singular weight. And if the elaborate judgment which was then pronounced has in terms left open the question which is raised in the present case, it has stated principles which go far to afford the means of determining that question. The privileges of the House of Commons, that of punishing for contempt being one, belong to it by virtue of the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, which is a law peculiar to and inherent in the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom. It cannot, therefore, be inferred from the possession of certain powers by the House of Commons, by virtue of that ancient usage and prescription, that the like powers belong to Legislative Assemblies of comparatively recent creation in the dependencies of the Crown. Again, there is no resemblance between a Colonial
House

House of Assembly, being a body which has no judicial functions, and a Court of Justice, being a Court of Record. There is therefore no ground for saying that the power of punishing for contempt, because it is admitted to be inherent in the one, must be taken by analogy to be inherent in the other. If, then, the power assumed by the House of Assembly cannot be maintained by analogy to the privileges of the House of Commons, or the powers of a Court of Record, is there any other legal foundation upon which it may be rested? It has not, as both sides admit, been expressly granted. The learned counsel for the Appellants invoked the principles of the common law; and as it must be conceded that the Common Law sanctions the exercise of the prerogative by which the Assembly has been created, the principle of the Common Law which is embodied in the maxim, '*Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et illud sine quo res ipsa esse non potest*,' applies to the body so created. The question, therefore, is reduced to this, "Is the power to punish and commit for contempts committed in its presence one necessary to the existence of such a body as the Assembly of Dominica and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute?" This is the passage to which I refer your Lordships: "It is necessary to distinguish between a power to punish for a contempt, which is a judicial power, and a power to remove any obstruction offered to the deliberations or proper action of a legislative body during its sitting, which last power is necessary for self-preservation. If a Member of a Colonial House of Assembly is guilty of disorderly conduct in the House whilst sitting, he may be removed or excluded for a time, or even expelled; but there is a great difference between such powers and the judicial power of inflicting a penal sentence for the offence. The right to remove for self-security is one thing, the right to inflict punishment is another. The former is, in their Lordships' judgment, all that is warranted by the legal maxim that has been cited, but the latter is not its legitimate consequence. To the question, therefore, on which this case depends their Lordships must answer in the negative. If the good sense and conduct of members of Colonial Legislatures prove, as in the present case, insufficient to order and decency of debate, the law would sanction the use of that degree of force which might be necessary to remove the person offending from the place of meeting and to keep him excluded. The same rule would apply *a fortiori* to obstructions caused by any person not a Member. And whenever the violation of order amounts to a breach of the peace, or other legal offence, recourse may be had to the ordinary tribunals." Then Sir Jas. Colville discusses another argument which was used for maintaining the right to commit for contempt, which I need not trouble your Lordships with. There I rely on the distinction which Sir Jas. Colville puts in the passage which I have just read, that the right to remove for self-security is one thing, the right to inflict punishment is another, and that the former right is included in the Latin maxim which Lord Wensleydale referred to and which Sir Jas. Colville applies.

Lord Monkswell: He speaks here of excluding and keeping excluded; he does not say for what time.

The Solicitor-General: His Lordship evidently thought—at least I should think so—it meant no longer than necessary.

Lord Blackburn: I think you may correctly say that the judgment of the Privy Council in that case does not negative the power, if a Member of the Colonial Assembly misconducts himself while sitting, that he may be excluded for a time.

The Solicitor-General: Or even expelled.

Lord Blackburn: Or expelled. I think Sir Jas. Colville, in giving the judgment of the Court on that occasion, negatives the power to exclude for a time, but was it at all necessary for him to decide that they had power to exclude for a time?

The Solicitor-General: No, my Lord; that is quite true. All that their Lordships had to decide was whether the Dominican Assembly had the power to commit one of its Members, through the Speaker, to the common gaol; that is what they had to decide; but then the argument which had been pressed on their Lordships was that such a right was inherent in the right of every Assembly to protect the decency and order of its own debates; and his Lordship points out that all that was necessary for protecting the order and decency of the debate was exclusion. Of course it may be said that it was nothing more than a dictum, but at any rate it is a dictum which the Court then stated.

Lord Blackburn: The question is not raised here whether the Legislature could have properly excluded for the time whilst the debate was going on. If a man misconducts himself, the order would be given to exclude him for an uncertain time.

The Solicitor-General: That is so.

Lord Blackburn: That is the real question.

Lord Hobhouse: I should think to exclude means as long as necessary, and therefore an Assembly is judge of its own power. An adjournment for an hour would entitle him to appear again.

The Solicitor-General: If it be once admitted—and I suppose it would not be denied—that the Legislature has power to exclude one of its Members from its walls for disorderly conduct, I should conceive that that being based on the maxim that the Assembly has power to do so—the maxim which is referred to—the consequence here is that if the Assembly has power to do whatever is necessary for its own protection and its own self-security (which are the words which Sir Jas. Colville uses) for the maintenance of its own order, if the Assembly *bona fide* came to the conclusion that, in order to secure its own order, it was necessary to exclude the Member from its walls and from the Chamber during pleasure, or until he undertook not to repeat the conduct, or for a definite time, say a week, then I should conceive it would be within the powers of the Legislative Assembly.

Lord Monkswell: I suppose you say the Assembly is the judge of the length of time which would be necessary?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord, that it must be inherent in the power of the Assembly to judge of what is necessary for the purpose of maintaining its own order; and it seems to be admitted by the learned Judges in the Court below certainly that they might expel.

Lord Selborne: At first sight it seemed a strong argument and pretty clear, but on reflection it is not quite so clear, because the effect of his exclusion would be that the constituency would have an opportunity of returning another Member if their own unfortunate constituency was deprived of the services of the Member as long as it lasts.

The Solicitor-General: That is quite true, but that argument would apply only to the removal of the particular Member.

Lord Selborne: The principle of necessity is to be reasonably interpreted; and to me it certainly seems *prima facie* that, in that view, it would extend at all events to the present sitting; but whether it would extend

extend further seems rather an important question. I think—I am not sure—that this case depends on the principle of necessity, because you have an Imperial Act which gives certain powers, and which have to be exercised.

The Solicitor-General: That is a separate point, my Lord. The present sitting would depend on whether it was inherent to the existence and the proper conduct of legislative business by the Legislative Assembly that it should have the power of suspension.

Lord Monkswell: The argument on the other side, as I understand it, is that there is no *tertium quid*; it would be either suspension for the sitting or expulsion; you cannot do anything intermediate between the two.

The Solicitor-General: I own that I do not quite see the logic of that. If you once admit that you may suspend during a sitting, I really do not see, if the Legislative Assembly is of opinion that it is necessary for the maintenance of its own order, why it should not suspend a Member until he gives satisfactory assurances that he will not repeat the conduct. Let me take the case, for example, of repeated offences in which a Member may have been called to order from time to time by the Speaker, and he repeatedly continues the disorderly interruptions or obstructive conduct, whatever it may be. The Assembly is always loath to proceed to extreme measures, and it might pass it over; but if the conduct is repeated again the following night, and it may be a third night, is not the Assembly perfectly justified, supposing it is necessary for its own protection, to say, "We will suspend you from the sitting," or "We will suspend you from the services of the House until you give assurances that such conduct shall not be proceeded with"?

Lord Hobhouse: A Member might be suspended for repeated offences with good cause?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, certainly, they might suspend him.

Lord Hobhouse: And that seems as if you might keep him out until he reflects upon his conduct. I suppose no Court of Law could inquire into the question whether it was a wrong suspension, or inquire into the question of whether suspension at all is reasonable.

The Solicitor-General: Certainly not; the power of the House to decide for itself must be the same in each instance.

Lord Blackburn: Is that quite a sound argument—might not it very well be that the House, for the purpose of regulating its own proceedings, might for the time and moment decide that, if the disturbance was made, it was necessary to remove the member from the present debate, without it at all following that the House could suspend him for a week, and that no Court of law would say otherwise than that the decision of that House is correct? It does not at all follow that the decision of the House would be correct, supposing it was a decision that it was necessary to suspend him for a week.

Lord Monkswell: It seems to me that it might be put in this way—can we undertake to say that the suspension should be for one sitting only, is all that is necessary; and, therefore, the re-election of a Member might have to take place.

The Solicitor-General: Suppose they found the man came every day and obstructed the proceedings for a fortnight or three weeks?

Lord Selborne: There is no difficulty in suspending him at once.

Lord Monkswell: Each time?

Lord Hobhouse: It involves a fresh disturbance on each sitting.

Lord Monkswell: It would be a great interference with the business of the House if every day they had to consider whether a man be suspended or not, and as that might go on for a whole session, it seems to me, as at present advised, that if he was suspended for once, that is all that could be necessary.

Lord Blackburn: Suppose special orders had been made, which are made the subject of the third plea, and the justification of that is that it would be intolerably inconvenient to be doing it from day to day; is that a reason why the House should have power to suspend? I do not give any opinion as to whether it is or not, but I do not think it quite logically or necessarily follows that, on saying the House is to be the sole and conclusive judge, whether or not you should suspend him at this moment, that they should be conclusive judges as to whether he should be expelled or excluded during the pleasure of the House.

The Solicitor-General: Upon that I should say this—if you once say it is inherent in the authority of every Legislative Assembly, for the purpose of self-security, to suspend one of its Members from the service of the House, either for that sitting or the Session, or any other limited period, or during the pleasure of the House—if you once say that, I think it must, for the proper exercise of that power, be inherent in them also to decide, in the absence of malice, of course, whether the occasion arose for it. If it is maliciously exercised, that of course would not be so, but in the absence of malice, one does not quite see how the power could be properly exercised if, on every occasion when it was exercised, it was competent for the Member to challenge the conduct of the House in a Court of law before a Jury: it would be an intolerable challenge.

Lord Monkswell: There might be several Members who pursued the same tactics. If so, that makes it more difficult still.

The Solicitor-General: It might. With regard to the arguments which were suggested as to infringing the rights of the constituents, I desire to say this: It has been said—I think it was said in the Court below—and Lord Blackburn suggested it for my consideration—that expulsion does not interfere with the rights of the constituents, because the constituents may immediately insist on re-election, and if they think fit they may re-elect the same gentleman or some other person. But that, I venture to think, is not really a very strong argument, because if it is admitted that you may suspend during an important sitting, the rights of the constituents may be most materially interfered with, because that very debate might be a debate on a question on which, if there has been some warmth of feeling, it probably would be a question on which the constituents and the present Member might have a very strong feeling and might take a very strong interest in. If he is suspended, and you prevent him being present and expressing his opinion at the debate or voting, you may be interfering with the rights of the constituents.

Lord Selborne: Their representative, in that case, has brought that on them; and out of consideration of the rights of the constituents, it goes no further than that, if they thought the particular Member might disturb the meeting, the rights of the constituents would not be interfered with, except as far as the necessity for preserving order requires.

The Solicitor-General: Yes. Now let me make this further observation: If it be conceded that you may suspend during the particular sitting, and the Member comes back at the next sitting of the House—say on the following day—and he repeats the obstructive and disorderly conduct, and he is again suspended for that sitting,

sitting, he returns night after night and is suspended for each sitting; therefore, theoretically, it is quite possible, in such a case as that, that the effect might be that the Member might be suspended either for every sitting for the remainder of that Parliament, or, at any rate, for the Session of Parliament, the only difference being, that an express resolution had to be taken on every evening. If that be so, why may not a legislative body, if the Legislative Assembly are of opinion, acting *bonâ fide*, that the conduct of the Member is such as to lead to reasonable apprehension that the obstruction will be repeated, protect itself by suspending him during pleasure, instead of passing a separate resolution every night, which would have the effect of suspending him, it may be, during the remainder of the Session.

Lord Blackburn: Suppose this case: That a man comes at every fresh meeting of the House, and has proceeded so far as to show that his presence is incompatible with the performance of the business of the House on that particular meeting, does it not follow from that that the House could reasonably resolve that his absence during their pleasure or for a certain time would be compatible to the transaction of business? It would look like a claim to do what the House has done here, and, according to the nature of the offence, it regulates its proceedings.

The Solicitor-General: Some people would not regard it as a punishment, I think, to be excluded from sitting until the adjournment at a very late hour.

Lord Hobhouse: We do not know what the offence was.

The Solicitor-General: Supposing the offence consists in disorderly conduct upon that occasion, and obstructing the course of business, and a threat to continue the disorderly conduct whenever the question under debate or the Bill under debate came before the House; has not the House a right to protect itself?

Lord Monkswell: You adopt an arbitrary limit when suspending him during the sittings, because it might be only right to suspend him during the discussion of a particular question.

The Solicitor-General: That may be so.

Lord Monkswell: Could we go beyond that and say he may be suspended during the sittings? Is not that a somewhat arbitrary line? Is there any particular magic in the word "sittings?"

Lord Hobhouse: It might be reasonable to put a limit on it.

The Solicitor-General: Certainly.

Lord Selborne: And it might also be very reasonable not to put a limit on the question who is to judge of that.

The Solicitor-General: Disorderly conduct is not traversed in this case, and I do not think it necessary to trouble your Lordship with cases upon it.

Now, my Lords, I will refer your Lordships to the case of *Bradlaugh v. Gossett*, which is a decision on the powers of the House of Commons, and may be, perhaps, distinguished on that ground.

Lord Hobhouse: Where is *Bradlaugh v. Gossett* reported?

The Solicitor-General: In 12, Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division, page 271. That was an action brought by Mr. Bradlaugh against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, for excluding him, and the Sergeant-at-Arms justified it by a resolution of the House of Commons, that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the precincts of the House:—"That the Sergeant-at-Arms do exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the House, until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House"; and it was held that they could not inquire.

Now, my Lords, I will read one passage from the Lord Chief Justice's judgment. He refers to the facts pleaded, and says:—"These statements raise the question whether, on the assumption that the resolution of the House of Commons forbade a Member of the House within the walls of the House itself to do something which, by the law of the land, he had a right to do, such a resolution is one which the House of Commons has a right to pass, and whether, if it has not, this Court can inquire into the right and allow an action to be maintained by a Member of the House against the officer of the House itself, with the execution of its order." It is fair to observe that this was an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms and not against the Speaker. "The Plaintiff argued his own case, and argued it with abundant learning and ability; but he admitted that, with all his research, he had not found a single precedent for his action, and that he had found many distinct and weighty dicta of great Judges in former days, to the effect that no such action could be maintained; nor, wide as is the range of topics more or less connected with the point at issue, and numerous as are the authorities collected and commented on in leading cases on the subject, does it seem to me that the questions really to be decided are more than elementary, and such as must be decided mainly on principle. In this, as in so many matters of practical concern, difficulties are created by the laying down of principles in terms so wide and general that, although logic may justify them, the sense and feeling of men imposes upon them, in fact, limitations which are said, not altogether untruly, to be sometimes inconsistent with the principle they are supposed to admit. For example, it seems to be conceded that a resolution of the House of Commons only (and what is true of one House of Parliament is true of the other) cannot change the law of the land; Sir John Patteson and Sir John Coleridge—the former especially—put this point with great force, in their judgments in *Stockdale v. Hansard*; and yet, if the House of Commons is, as for certain purposes and in relation to certain persons it certainly is, and is on all hands admitted to be, the absolute judge of its own privileges, it is obvious that it can, at least for those purposes and in relation to those persons, practically change or practically supersede the law; again, there can be no doubt that in an action between party and party, brought in a Court of law, if the legality of a resolution of the House of Commons arises incidentally, and it becomes necessary to determine whether it be legal or no for the purpose of doing justice between the parties to the action,—in such a case the Courts must entertain and must determine that question. Lord Ellenborough expressly says so in *Burdett v. Abbott* and *Bayley*, and seems to assume it at page 161. All the four Judges who gave judgment in *Stockdale v. Hansard* assert this in the strongest terms. That case indeed was an illustration of this necessity. The Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell, could undoubtedly have succeeded *à nisi prius* upon the facts of the case, without raising the question of privilege upon which the arguments and judgments were delivered; but, for reasons perfectly well understood at the time, he forced Lord Denman (who tried the cause) to give the ruling which he was determined to question. It is perhaps not to be regretted that he did so, when the arguments and the judgments which were the result are remembered; but I see no answer to the statements of the Judges, at p.p. 193 and 243, that when a question is raised before the Court the Court must give judgment on it according to its notions of the law, and not according to a resolution of either House of Parliament. Cases may be put—cases have been put—in which, did they ever arise, it would be the plain duty of the Court, at all hazards,

hazards, to declare a resolution illegal and no protection to those who acted under it. Such cases might by possibility occasion unseemly conflicts between the Courts and the Houses; but while I do not deny that as a matter of reasoning such things might happen, it is consoling to reflect that they have scarce ever happened in the long centuries of our history, and that in the present state of things it is but barely possible that they should ever happen again. Alongside however of these propositions, for the soundness of which I should be prepared most earnestly to contend, there is another proposition equally true, equally well established, which seems to me decisive of the case before us: what is said or done within the walls of Parliament cannot be inquired into in a Court of law. On this point all the Judges in the two great cases, which exhaust the learning on the subject, *Burdett v. Abbott*, and *Stockdale v. Hansard*, are agreed and are emphatic. The jurisdiction of the Houses over their own Members, their right to impose discipline within their walls, is absolute and exclusive; to use the words of Lord Ellenborough, "they would sink into utter contempt and insufficiency without it." Whether in all cases and under all circumstances the Houses are the sole judges of their own privileges, in the sense that a resolution of either House on the subject has the same effect for a Court of law as an Act of Parliament, is a question which it is not now necessary to determine. No doubt to allow any review of Parliamentary privilege by a Court of law may lead, has led, to very grave complications, and might, in many supposable cases, end in the privileges of the Commons being determined by the Lords; but to hold the resolutions of either House absolutely beyond inquiry in a Court of law, may land us in conclusions not free from grave complications too. It is enough for me to say that it seems to me that, in theory, the question is extremely hard to solve; in practice it is not very important, and at any rate does not now arise.

Now, my Lords, there was also a case which your Lordships may perhaps remember of *Howard v. Gossett*, which was also an action against the Sergeant-at-Arms, in which the Court of Exchequer differed from the Court of Queen's Bench. It is reported in the 10 *Adolphus and Ellis*, Queen's Bench Reports, New Series, page 359. The majority of the Court of Queen's Bench held that they could inquire into the fact upon which the resolution of the House was founded, but that was overruled in the Court of Exchequer Chamber: they thought that it was incident to the power of the House of Commons to commit a Member, and in that case that it should be the sole judge.

Lord Blackburn: Was Mr. Howard a Member?

The Solicitor-General: No, he was not, my Lord.

Lord Blackburn: I do not think that arose.

The Solicitor-General: The technical way in which it arose was this, that the warrant did not set out the cause of the committal, and they held that in the case of an Inferior Court that would be fatal.

Lord Monkswell: They considered that the warrant should be construed as a warrant of the Superior Court?

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Monkswell: And not criticised as a warrant of a Magistrate, for example?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, that it was enough to state that it was the Speaker's warrant.

Lord Monkswell: That was the fact in that case?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, that was the technical form which it took.

Lord Blackburn: That depended on the Speaker's power, did it not; I am speaking from memory on the power of the House of Commons to commit Mr Howard for contempt?

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

Lord Blackburn: It did not at all arise on the question we are now considering, namely, the inherent power of any Legislative Assembly to regulate the management of a debate and keep out Members?

The Solicitor-General: No, the only question was whether a Court of law could inquire into the grounds upon which the power of the Legislative Assembly was exercised. Assuming that they had the power, whether it is competent for the person against whom it is exercised, to call in question, by means of an action, the propriety of the exercise of it.

Now, my Lords, I will refer your Lordships to the judgment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, at page 8 of the Record, line 13. His Lordship there says—"By the 35th section of Schedule 1 to the Act of Parliament 18 and 19 Vic. c. 54, power was given to the Legislative Assembly, in its first Session, and from time to time afterwards, to prepare and adopt such Standing Rules and Orders as should appear best adapted for the purposes there enumerated, all of which Rules and Orders shall be laid before the Governor, and being by him approved, shall become binding and of force." It was contended that, under the express terms of this section, every Standing Order made by the Assembly, before it can become binding and of force, must be laid before the Governor and be approved by him, and that it thence necessarily follows that Rules made by the Imperial Parliament, after he had given his assent to the Standing Order authorizing resort to be had to the Rules of that Parliament not having been laid before him and not having been approved by him, can have no validity.

Lord Selborne: The learned Judge means the House of Commons?

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord. Then his Lordship continues. "We are clearly of that opinion; to hold otherwise would be yielding to the Imperial Parliament the power, in cases for which any local orders have not expressly provided, to prescribe Rules sanctioned neither by the Assembly nor the Governor. But this authority cannot be thus conceded without a direct violation of the 35th section already mentioned. By that section the Standing Orders of the Assembly must be adopted by the Assembly itself, and the Governor must approve them to give them validity. This adoption cannot take place till the Rules are in existence to adopt, and the Governor's approval cannot be held to have been given to Rules not laid before him for his sanction; the Governor might undoubtedly approve as he did *in globo* of the adoption of such existing Imperial Parliamentary Rules and Orders as it was competent for the Assembly itself to pass, because of them he must be taken to have had cognizance; but of Rules and Orders not then made he could know nothing, and therefore could form no judgment of the propriety of applying them." But you have formed a judgment as to the propriety of adopting whatever the British House of Commons might adopt. Then his Lordship says: "If therefore the Standing Orders set out in the second plea—his Lordship means the third plea, but it is the second plea demurred to—If therefore the Standing Orders set out in the second plea to the removal of the Plaintiff on the 23rd of April in terms professes to adopt Rules of the Imperial Parliament to be made hereafter, it is *ultra vires* and of no effect. But independently of this, and also of the question whether the Assembly itself has any power to pass such an Order,

Order, we are of opinion that the Order in question does not in terms apply to such future Rules of the Imperial Parliament, inasmuch as the direction to resort to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament must be held to apply only to such Rules, forms, and usages as it was competent for the Assembly with the Governor's approval to assent to, as it must be intended, that in framing the Rule in question, that only which could be lawfully done was the thing intended. It follows from this, in our opinion, that this second plea is no answer to the Declaration, as it is based upon Rules which had no validity so far as concerned the Legislative Assembly. We come now to the first plea, to the same trespass of the 23rd April, which seeks to justify the action of the Defendant with reference to any special Rules, but apparently on the inherent right of the Assembly as a legislative body, to exclude the Plaintiff as one of its Members in the manner complained of. The power of legislative bodies in the Colonies of the Empire to deal with obstructions and contempts has, on several occasions, formed the subject of discussion in the Privy Council, and the decisions of that tribunal have not at all times been consistent with each other. The Privy Council being, so far as the Colonies are concerned, their Court of official appeal from the Common Law Courts of the United Kingdom, it might reasonably be expected that its judgments should, on all occasions, be uniform on any given question, no matter how often it might be submitted for decision."

Now, my Lords, I need not read the next paragraph, I think, but his Lordship points out the difference between the judgment in the case of *Beaumont and Barrett* and the subsequent cases, and taking up the reading, my Lord, at line 36 on the same page, namely, page 9, it runs thus—"In 1821 the power of the House of Representatives in the United States to bring before it and punish a person not a Member, for a contempt, was upheld by the Supreme Court, then presided over by Chief Justice Marshall, who had Mr. Justice Storey as one of his associates. On that occasion the judgment of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice Johnson. The case is, *Anderson v. Dunn*, reported in 6 *Wheaton*, 204. The language of this judgment is slightly rhetorical, but it is, as might be expected from the eminence of the tribunal, a well-reasoned deliverance. At the outset the Court says that the pleadings had narrowed down the merits to the simple inquiry whether the House of Representatives can take cognizance of contempt committed against themselves under any circumstances. In discussing the question the Court made the following observations, which obviously have a wide and general application. But if there is one maxim which necessarily rides over all others in the practical application of Government, it is that the public functionaries must be left at liberty to exercise the powers which the people have entrusted to them. The interests and dignity of those who created them require the exertion of the powers indisputable to the ends of their creation. That a deliberate Assembly, clothed with the majesty of the people and charged with the care of all that is dear to them, composed of the most distinguished citizens selected and drawn together from every quarter of a great nation, whose deliberations are required by public opinion to be conducted under the eyes of the public, and whose decisions must be clothed with all that sanctity which unlimited confidence in their wisdom and purity can inspire;—that such an Assembly should not possess the power to suppress rudeness or repel insult, is a supposition too wild to be suggested. But it is argued that the inference (if any) arising under the constitution, is against the exercise of the powers here asserted by the House of Representatives, that the express grant of power to punish their Members respectively, and to expel them by the application of a familiar maxim, raises an implication against the power to punish any other than their own Members. This argument proves too much; for its direct application would lead to the annihilation of almost every power of Congress. In reply to the suggestion that on this same foundation of necessity might be raised a superstructure of implied powers in the Executive and every other Department and even Ministerial Officer of the Government, it would be sufficient to observe that neither analogy nor precedent would support the assertion of such powers in any other than a legislative or judicial body."

Lord Blackburn: Is that last paragraph part of the Act?

The Solicitor-General: I do not know, my Lord.

Lord Blackburn: I half suspect it is part of the Act.

The Solicitor-General: I read it as being part of the Chief Justice's Judgment; at any rate it is adopted by the learned Chief Justice. Then it goes on at line 28—"Even corruption anywhere else would not contaminate the sources of political life. In the retirement of the Cabinet, it is not expected that the Executive can be approached by indignity or insult, nor can it be necessary to the Executive or any other Department to hold a public deliberative Assembly. These are not arguments; they are visions which mar the enjoyment of actual blessings with the attack or feints of the harpies of imagination."

Lord Blackburn: That must be all United States, I think.

The Solicitor-General: I think so, my Lord. Then it continues—"Thus it appears that those two high tribunals—the Supreme Court of the United States in 1821, and the Privy Council in 1836—held that a legislative body having supreme legislative authority had, from the necessity of the case, power to punish a person not a Member for a contempt committed elsewhere than in the presence of the legislative body itself. In *Keilley v. Carson*, however, the soundness of this view was called in question, six years after the decision of *Beaumont v. Barrett*," and then the Chief Justice quoted a part of Lord Wensleydale's Judgment, which I think I have already read to your Lordship. On page 11, line 21, his Lordship says—"Their Lordships having thus decided in clear opposition to the Judgment of *Beaumont v. Barrett*, go on to say in express terms (p. 91) that they 'do not consider that case as one by which they ought to be bound in deciding the present question.' It will be observed that in the case of *Keilley v. Carson* the point decided was as to the power of a Colonial Assembly to punish for contempts committed by strangers not in its presence. The question, their Lordships say (p. 81) 'whether the House of Assembly could commit by way of punishment for a contempt on the face of it does not arise in this case.' In *Fenton v. Hampton*, 11 Moore's Privy Council Appeals, page 347, decided in 1858, the same point arose as in *Keilley v. Carson*, and the Privy Council (p. 397) thought they were bound by that case, the greater authority of which, as compared with *Beaumont v. Barrett*, it was quite unnecessary to enlarge upon. The right of a Colonial Assembly to punish for a contempt committed in its presence remained undetermined till 1866, when it arose for express decision in the case of *Doyle v. Falconer*, Law Reports, 1 Privy Council Appeals, page 328." Then his Lordship refers to the facts of that case, and afterwards quotes from the Judgment which I have read to your Lordships.

Lord Blackburn: Was that subsequent to this case of *Doyle v. Falconer*?

The Solicitor-General: The date of *Dill v. Murphy* was the 2nd February, 1864, and the date of *Doyle v. Falconer* is November 8, 1866.

Lord Blackburn: It was subsequent?

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The Solicitor-General: Now, my Lords, at line 26, page 12, the learned Judge says—"In the paragraph of the Judgment here cited we have it authoritatively decided how far by the Common Law the power of a Colonial Assembly extends in dealing with contempt and interruptions to their proceedings. They cannot in any case punish, they can only remove the offender, and, if a Member, they have the power to exclude him for a time, or, even as their Lordships hold, to expel him, in which last case however the constituency might at once proceed to a new election, which they could not do in the case of a suspension. In the case of a stranger, who has no right without permission to be present, they may exclude him altogether; but in the case of a Member, who, not having been formally expelled, has a right to be present while not obstructing the proceedings, they can exclude him as long only as the necessity exists for his exclusion by reason of such obstruction. The duration of such exclusion must be determined on each separate occasion when the necessity for it arises. It would be absurd to limit it to the mere time occupied in the offending Member's removal, so as to admit of his return to the Chamber immediately afterwards." That passage of the learned Judge's Judgment seems to me to concede the whole point which I desire to mention, that the duration of such exclusion must be determined on each separate occasion when the necessity for it arises, with the addition which I should contend for if necessary, that the necessity must be determined by the Assembly itself acting *bona fide*. Then his Lordship says—"It would be equally absurd to hold that he might be indefinitely excluded. The only reasonable view to take of this power of exclusion is to limit it to the actual sitting during which the necessity for its exercise arose." With great respect to the Chief Justice, one does not see why it is quite absurd. If it be indefinite exclusion, it means during pleasure or until further order, or until the Member shall make submission and undertake not to interrupt the proceedings of the House again. Then his Lordship continued—"When a Member while the House is sitting insults the Speaker, as in the Dominica case, and persists in so insulting him, his removal is obviously a proper and necessary thing to enable the business to proceed, and there can be no right in the Member so misconducting himself and so removed, to come back immediately after on making a promise to discontinue his obstructive conduct. The House cannot reasonably be expected, on such a promise being given, to allow the offender to return with the possibility of the same misconduct being repeated, and the like order for exclusion being again rendered necessary. Such a proceeding would partake too much of the character of burlesque to be laid down as the rule in such cases. If the House, having removed one of its Members for obstructing its proceedings thinks fit, on being satisfied that there is no further likelihood of his continuing his misconduct, to re-admit him immediately after, they will of course do so, but during that sitting they need not further concern themselves about his re-admission. At the next or any subsequent sitting the excluded Member must, if he has not been formally expelled, have the right to resume his place in Parliament, unless he is then again guilty of obstructive conduct, or presents himself in a condition such as to render his presence itself an obstruction. The right to exclude for a time, which the Privy Council has declared to be the law, cannot in reason be extended beyond the sitting when its exercise is called for. It is a right to be exercised for one sitting only, for the plain reason that until the contrary appears a longer exclusion is unnecessary."

Well, my Lords, perhaps that might be a contempt, subject to this that the Legislative Assembly itself is to be the Judge whether a longer exclusion is or is not necessary for the purpose of maintaining its order.

Then his Lordship says—"In the present case the plea alleges the Plaintiff's suspension from the service of the House by a Resolution of the Assembly." And then it goes on to say—"That afterwards, during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension still remained in force, the Plaintiff entered the said Legislative Assembly Chamber, while the said Assembly was sitting for the despatch of the business of Parliament at the said meeting in the first count mentioned, and claimed the right to sit and serve as such Member; and thereupon the Defendant, as such Speaker as aforesaid, requested the Plaintiff to withdraw from the said Chamber, which the Plaintiff then refused to do; whereupon the Defendant, acting under the authority of the said Resolutions, and in order to enforce the same, directed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the said Assembly to remove the Plaintiff from the said Chamber."

That, your Lordships will remember, is the second plea.

Then his Lordship says—"There is no statement in this plea of any time having been fixed by the House for the continuance of the Plaintiff's suspension; but that some time or other was in the contemplation of the House must be inferred from the allegation that the Plaintiff entered the Chamber 'while the said suspension still remained in force.' In this plea a right is therefore set up in the Assembly to suspend a Member for some time definite or indefinite, quite apart from the question of obstructive conduct actually existing. It is impossible to distinguish this alleged right to suspend from a right to punish or coerce even, and is no longer apprehended, and that is precisely a right which the Privy Council has declared that Colonial Assemblies do not possess. If the plea had alleged that the Plaintiff had obstructed the proceedings of the House, and that having for such obstruction been removed, he returned to the Chamber without the permission of the House during that same sitting the case would have been different, and the justification would have been complete. But it cannot be held that a Member of the Legislative Assembly can be "suspended" at its pleasure for misconduct of any kind: he may be expelled if sufficient grounds exist to warrant the House in taking that extreme course, and of such sufficiency the House itself must of necessity be the sole judge."

I confess I do not follow logically the grounds on which you could maintain the right of exclusion, because if a Member's conduct has been such as to render him unfit to be a Member of the Assembly by reason of his obstructive and disorderly conduct then you may expel him, and say he is unfit to be a Member for the time. I should submit humbly that, subject to the question as to the rights of the constituents, which would involve the proposition that you may suspend him for a time until he gives guarantees to the satisfaction of the Assembly that the conduct which is complained of will not be repeated in that case; then I admit it may be necessary for the protection of the House itself that he be expelled; but I venture to submit that cases may arise in which it may be necessary for the House, without going to the extreme length of expulsion, to suspend him from the service of the House until he has made his submission.

Then his Lordship goes on to say—"But in the absence of any resolution formally expelling a Member he cannot be 'suspended,' although he may be removed to enable the business of any given sitting to go on, and he may for that purpose be kept excluded during that sitting which he has so interrupted and obstructed. From what we have already said it will be gathered that, in our opinion, the Assembly has neither the power to adopt from the Imperial Parliament nor to pass of its own authority any Standing Order giving itself the power to punish an obstructing Member, or remove him from the Chamber for any period longer than the sitting during which the obstruction occurred."

Lord

Lord Blackburn : His Lordship uses the words " of its own authority." I suppose the change means a considered resolution of the House ?

The Solicitor-General : It means a Standing Order as in expressed terms passed under the 35th section of the Act.

Lord Blackburn : Passed under the 35th section, and may from time to time to the Governor seem fit.

Lord Selborne : This point has occurred to me. I should like to know under what conditions we are hearing this case. I see that the only averment in the plea of any Rule, form, or usage of the House of Commons is that contained in the 3rd plea, which plea has subsequently made Orders as to the obstruction, and there is no averment in the second plea that there is any Rule, Order, or usage of the House of Commons. Let me, in connection with that, also call your attention to what I did not in the first instance observe, but which may deserve attention, and that is, that the Standing Order upon which reliance is placed as adopting the practice of the House of Commons is not expressed in those terms, but in these words—"Resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament." What does that mean ?

The Solicitor-General : I do not know what it means, my Lord.

Lord Selborne : In the one case, what was really meant may have been the House of Commons, but it does not say so. In strict construction, it either means something which is in existence, or the Rules of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament ?

The Solicitor-General : It has been treated by the learned Chief Justice as meaning the House of Commons, and I have no doubt that was the meaning.

Lord Monkswell : Does he state that he appears to call it the Imperial Parliament ?

The Solicitor-General : At line 22, p. 8, the learned Judge refers to the Imperial Parliament.

Lord Blackburn : If you look at the Act, which was an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 35th section, you find it does not merely regulate the Council and the Assembly, but it also regulates the way in which Bills should be introduced from the one Assembly to the other, and the sending of messages from one House to the other, and for that purpose it would be necessary to have the Lords and Commons as in England.

Lord Blackburn : The second plea states the Rule of the House as being the Rule of the Imperial Parliament, if we take that.

Lord Selborne : I am afraid we could not take judicial notice of that, because, if in a reasonable way we can arrive at a conclusion that it does mean the subject matter of the House of Commons, it is very desirable to do so.

Lord Blackburn : The 35th section is that they shall make Standing Orders for the Legislative Council and Assembly also.

The Solicitor-General : The Legislative Council corresponds with the House of Lords here.

Lord Blackburn : It says that the Colonial House of Lords and Commons shall, respectively, from time to time, make Standing Orders, and those are not merely to regulate the conduct of the Colonial House of Commons and the Colonial House of Lords, but it is also as to how communications shall pass with regard to each other, relative to Votes, Bills, and various things ; and I think you will find that they say, in such matters as are left unnoticed, we will apply to the Rules of the Imperial Parliament, which means the Rules of the Lords and Commons respectively, as to each.

Lord Selborne : It is very desirable that we should not put a construction on it, if it does not arise.

The Solicitor-General : If I understand the point, I am afraid that will not do—they are not to adopt it, if I may say so, because it is a Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly alone, and not a Standing Order of the Council.

Lord Selborne : There are other observations which occur to me, namely, that there seems to be no plea of any Rule, form, or usage of the House of Commons applicable to this matter, except the third plea and the resolution subsequently made.

The Solicitor-General : That is so.

Sir Richard Couch : The second plea seems to be entirely relied on.

The Solicitor-General : That is why I considered the second plea as raising the question as to which I addressed myself, namely, the exercise of an inherent power.

Lord Selborne : It seems to me that there arises an important question, namely, whether taking the more limited construction of the resolutions passed, applicable to the existing rules, whether there was or not any Rule which was decisive as to this ; if it is not pleaded that there was, I suppose on this demurrer we cannot enter into it.

The Solicitor-General : Unless your Lordships could take the pleas as a whole, I might say there is another construction which is suggested of the resolution, which I have submitted to your Lordship.

Lord Blackburn : Taking the second plea, and the second plea alone, supposing the third plea was out of the question, I suppose we might take judicial notice to some extent that the House of Commons in this country, and the Assembly under this Act, have the inherent power to manage and regulate their debates and proceedings, and as such would have power, when a person disturbed them, to remove him ; but whether there is power to say they shall suspend him generally from the House is a question which one would require to have argued. I do not at present express any opinion on it.

Lord Selborne : I think Sir Erskine May refers to it in his book.

Lord Blackburn : Sir Erskine May says quite enough to show you the powers of the House of Commons could be exercised.

The Solicitor-General : There is a ruling of Sir Henry Brand, on page 70 of the book. The ruling was this—it is put in inverted commas, therefore I suppose it is the exact words—"That any Member guilty of contempt shall be liable to such punishment, whether censure or suspension from the House, or by commitment, as the House may adjudge." That is a ruling of the 25th July, 1877.

Lord Monkswell : The Chief Justice, at the end of his Judgment, goes rather further. He says not only had they no power to exercise, but they had no power "to adopt from the Imperial Parliament nor to pass of its own authority any Standing Order giving itself the power to punish an obstructing Member or remove him from the Chamber for any period longer than the sitting during which the obstruction occurs."

The Solicitor-General : As I understand, if an express Standing Order to that effect was passed, it would be *ultra vires*.

Lord

Lord Blackburn : If the law was to that effect it would be, but it seems quite impossible under the 35th section of this Act, if they passed Standing Orders, that it could affect others which were passed afterwards in the House of Commons, those which were confirmed by the Governor. It seems impossible to do it.

The Solicitor-General : I understand the Chief Justice to mean that if such an order had been expressly passed, it would have been *ultra vires*.

Sir Richard Couch : That is going too far.

Lord Blackburn : He does not give his reasons for it.

The Solicitor-General : I am quite sensible of the omission in the statement of the plea to which Lord Selborne was good enough to call my attention, and I have argued the question therefore on the inherent power of a Legislative Assembly to suspend, either during pleasure, or for a limited time for the protection of its own order and decency of debate, and I do not propose to say anything more about that. The practice of the House of Commons may be at least useful for the purpose, as some illustration of that inherent power, as showing that the mother of all the Colonial Parliaments has herself that power, and has exercised that power as something inherent in her constitution. Of course the latin maxim, *Lex et consuetudo Parliamenti*, is not necessarily part of the Common Law of New South Wales, but it is some illustration of the question, upon which I have the authority of your Lordships' Board, as to the nature of the power which is considered necessary for a Legislative Assembly to possess for the purpose of its own protection.

Now, my Lords, there is another construction which has been suggested of the resolution, which I will state to your Lordships, though I am quite conscious of the answer that may be given to it, and it is this, that you must read the resolution as being what it was in fact, having regard to the business before the House, and the resolutions of the House, that what was intended was to pass a resolution in accordance with the Standing Order of the House of Commons, which did not require the time to be mentioned, the effect of which would be, in the first case, suspension for a week; and if your Lordships could import into the construction of this plea, and of the resolution relied on in the plea, the knowledge that it was passed with a view to the Standing Order of the House of Commons, it might be construed as to suspension for a week.

Lord Selborne : If the Standing Order of the House of Commons is virtually a Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly, of course that is a very easy process; if it was not, I do not see how it is to be done,—it would be only for the purpose of interpretation.

The Solicitor-General : I am quite conscious of the defect in the proposition, my Lord. It is stated that the Rules of the House of Commons were on the table of the House; I should think the suspension would be either during a sitting or debate.

Lord Selborne : The words are—"from the service of the House." If it were only during a debate, I should have thought that would be required to be expressed.

The Solicitor-General : There is no principle or reason for the suspension to be limited in any way to the sitting rather than the debate, or for the remainder of the sitting rather than for the Session of Parliament.

Lord Blackburn : I suppose if the obstruction took place in Committee, and the Committee passed a resolution immediately afterwards, evidently they are acting on the supposition that they are correct?

The Solicitor-General : There is no doubt about that.

Lord Blackburn : And immediately afterwards the House assembles, and then orders Mr. Taylor to be suspended from the service of the House without defining what time?

Lord Selborne : It cannot mean the Committee, because Committee, as far as the particular thing is concerned, is at an end.

Lord Blackburn : The Committee has reported to the House, I suppose, the spirit of the thing?

The Solicitor-General : Of course; it is always difficult to argue demurrer to pleas, as one has to pretend not to know things which everybody knows. Of course it was intended to pass a resolution to act on the Standing Order of the House of Commons.

Lord Selborne : The House continues without adjournment to the end of the sitting; at the end of the sitting it adjourns, whether it goes beyond that is fairly an arguable question?

The Solicitor-General : I think, my Lords, I have said all that I can usefully say to your Lordships on the case. [Adjourned for a short time.]

Mr. Dennistoun Wood : May it please your Lordships, I hope not to detain you very long, both because my learned friend the Solicitor-General has laid the matter so fully before your Lordships, and because I did not at all anticipate that I should have been called upon to address the Committee, my belief being that Mr. Rigby would have been present.

I shall follow the course pursued by the learned Solicitor-General in dealing first with the plea which sets out the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, which, as the Appellants contend, have been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. The question of course is, in the first place, whether the Standing Order made by the Legislative Assembly adopted all the usages of the Imperial Parliament; whether, as I submit, that expression must be read, "the usages of the House of Commons which were in existence at the time this Standing Order was framed"; or whether it adopted prospectively all such usages of the Imperial Parliament as might be applicable to the condition of the Colony.

I would call attention, in the first place, to the fact that this very Order contemplates something in the future; it refers, in the first place, to "hereinafter"—that is, to other regulations of the Standing Order.

Lord Blackburn : Where is the word "hereinafter" introduced?

Mr. Dennistoun Wood : "In all cases not specially provided for hereinafter."

Lord Blackburn : That means in this document.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood : That is what I meant to say. I do not read "hereinafter" as "hereafter." It is "in this document"—that is, in the other clauses of this writing, on which this is the first clause; but it goes on to say "or by Sessional or other Orders;" that is, Orders which are to be made in future.

Lord Selborne : That would be true; but that would not be sensible though, if the words that follow have reference only to the existing Rules of the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood : It shows that the Legislative Assembly was contemplating cases which might arise in future, as well as those which existed at the time.

Lord Selborne : What it was to do itself in the future it did contemplate, no doubt.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood : There is a looking forward to the future—cases may arise in the future.

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The question, then, is, "When those cases do arise, what shall be our guide in those circumstances?" I submit, the point to be regarded is not the time of the passing of this Order of which the 1st clause is set out here, but the cases which may arise from time to time. In the year 1888, we will say, a Sessional Order is made. Then it may be suggested that this Sessional Order meets a case which arises in that year. It appears it does not meet it, and then the Legislative Assembly would inquire what are the usages, there being nothing applicable in the Orders set out here, nor in the Orders which have been made since. We then inquire, "What are the usages of the Imperial Parliament at this time?"

Lord Blackburn: At which time?

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: At the time at which the necessity for applying them occurs. It may be said, "Why did not they expressly say so?" but that is an argument which may be used on a great many occasions. An Act of Parliament is repealed by implication, and it would be much better and simpler to repeal it expressly; but still if the intention is sufficiently clear, the Act of Parliament would be held to have been repealed by implication, although it is considered, and properly so, a slovenly mode of legislation. I do not deny that this may be a rather slovenly way of making a Standing Order; but still if, looking at this Order on the whole, your Lordships can see it did contemplate that that peculiar case might arise from time to time, then I say, at all events, it assists us a little in saying that probably the standard for determining those difficulties which may arise from time to time was not the usage of the House of Commons at the time this Standing Order was made, but the usages which were in existence at the time the case arose, when it became necessary to look for a guide to govern the case. Lord Selborne made reference to the words at the end of this Standing Order, "So far as the same can be applied to the proceedings of this House." If I rightly understood his Lordship, he was of opinion that that meant that if they could be applied, whether they were suitable or not, they must be applied. These words, so far as the same could be applied, were very probably suggested by the words of the Act 9th George the Fourth, cap. 83, which provided that all laws and statutes in force within the Realm of England at the time of the passing of this Act shall be applied in the administration of justice to the Courts of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, so far as the same can be applied within the said Colonies. I do not know that there has been any decision on the point, but it has always been the understanding in the Colony that those words, so far as the same can be applied, do not mean that they are to be applied if there was a possibility of applying them, but that they are to be applied merely if they are suitable to the circumstances of the Colony, so far as they reasonably can be applied. I submit these words, so far as the same can be applied, do not necessarily import every Standing Order of the House of Commons which by any possibility could be applied, but they adopt only such usages as may reasonably be applied. Now the case has been put of Grand Committees. It is said,— "Are they to be applied to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales?" Well, of course I submit that if the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales thought it desirable that there should be Grand Committees they could appoint them, and that the usages of the House of Commons as to Grand Committees would then apply to those Grand Committees appointed by the Legislature of New South Wales, but that they would not be forced on the Legislature of New South Wales. The Grand Committees would not exist unless the Legislative Assembly appointed two or three or as many Grand Committees as might be necessary. It would be necessary for the Legislative Assembly to create those Grand Committees; but if it thought that it was a proper thing to be done, then, if it chose to appoint Grand Committees, all the usages of the House of Commons applicable to Grand Committees would apply to these Grand Committees so appointed by the Legislative Assembly of the Colony.

The only other remark I wish to make on this branch of the case is this. It may be that even if these Standing Orders of the House of Commons have not been adopted expressly by these words of this first Standing Order of the Assembly of New South Wales, yet they might have been adopted impliedly, for instance: the Assembly might create a practice, and it might be always understood that the period of suspension in the Assembly would be the same as the period of suspension in the House of Commons, under similar circumstances; this would be by the practice of the Assembly of New South Wales.

Lord Blackburn: That is not the plea.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: No doubt there is that difficulty, that it is not expressly averred that they had by their course of practice adopted impliedly these Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

Lord Blackburn: It is not only not expressly avowed, but the whole form of the plea. I am speaking of the third plea, seems to be inconsistent with it.

Lord Selborne: And it is not easy to see how they could be adopted by implication, because the Governor's consent is necessary.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: It might be an interpretation of the order which they passed. The order of suspension does not state any express period of suspension; it may have been a matter always understood, that if no express period was mentioned, then the period would be such as would correspond with the period under like circumstances in the House of Commons; in this way it would be something which would enable the Supreme Court to ascertain what was the meaning, under the circumstances, to be put upon this resolution of suspension passed by the Legislative Assembly.

I will not trouble your Lordships with any further remarks on that plea; and passing to the next one, I would then submit that even if the resolutions are not to be considered to have the power of suspending for a week, in analogy to the effect of similar restrictions passed in the House of Commons, yet at all events they must amount to a suspension during pleasure, that is to say, until the Legislative Assembly had in some way signified its pleasure that the Member suspended should resume his part in fulfilling the legislative duties. It seems to have been admitted by the Court, and it does not seem to have been denied by the Respondent, that suspension is not merely during the discussion of the actual matter before the House at the time the suspension took place; it is said it must be during the sitting, but it seems difficult to see why it should be during the sitting.

Lord Selborne: There is an adjournment at the end of the sitting, is not there?

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: Yes.

Lord Selborne: That draws a line surely.

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: We will say a Member is suspended for wilfully obstructing the proceedings of the House on the discussion of the Estimate; the Estimates contain many items; a Member debates at reasonable length one item in the Estimate; he is reported as wilfully obstructing the proceedings and he is suspended. It would be as the Chief Justice says a burlesque if, as soon as that item had been voted, he

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were allowed to return to the House, when he immediately might commence the same course of obstructing proceedings with regard to the next item; he might continue from time to time, and be suspended from time to time; therefore, it is said, the suspension must necessarily be longer than after the termination of the business which was in hand at the time the suspension took place. Supposing the House sits at 4 o'clock, and as sometimes happens sits till 12 at noon of the day following. If he is suspended shortly after 4 o'clock, and cannot take part in the proceedings from 5 o'clock to 12 the next day, and the House resumes its sittings on the next day at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it is quite clear that the suspension from the commencement of this long sitting until the termination of that sitting is for a longer period than the suspension from the termination of that sitting to the commencement of the next sitting. It is impossible to say that the suspension during a sitting is necessarily for a shorter time than the suspension extending over more than one sitting. It may or may not be the case according to circumstances. Supposing at the next sitting of the House the Estimates are still under discussion. If the Member, as the Solicitor-General puts it, resumes his obstructive proceedings, he may then be suspended, it is said, until the next day. Then the items of the Estimates are considered day after day. It is all really one business, although the discussion is no doubt broken by the necessary adjournment which the requirements of the Members necessitate, but still the business is all one business, it is the discussion of the Estimates, and it is all one piece of business. From the inability of human beings to sit for ever, there must be an adjournment, but why is it to be said that if there is an adjournment for 4 or 6 hours the Member is entitled to resume his seat and to perform his functions when the House meets again after the adjournment, while it is admitted that he may be excluded from voting on those Estimates for a longer period than the interval between the conclusion of one sitting and the commencement of the next?

Then, my Lords, I submit that after all the question which is before your Lordships is as put, I understood, by Lord Monkswell: can your Lordship say that a suspension for a longer period than a sitting is, on the face of it, something unnecessary? Your Lordships are not asked, as I take it, to decide whether this was a suspension for a reasonable time or not. I submit that the other side must make out that this suspension was on the face of it an unreasonable suspension, that is, a suspension for an unreasonable period. I call in aid the previous argument I have used to show that this cannot be determined judicially. As a matter of fact it may be so, or as a matter of fact it may not be so; but there is nothing on the face of these pleadings to show that this suspension was a suspension for an unreasonable period. There is nothing I submit to show, and your Lordships, I submit, cannot decide as a matter of law, however the fact may vary in different cases, that a suspension for a longer time than the sitting during which the suspension took place, is necessarily an unreasonable suspension, and therefore void.

I submit that if the Assembly has the power of deciding whether a Member's conduct has been such as to give it the right of suspending him,—if that is necessarily a matter for the decision of the Assembly, I submit it is equally a matter for the decision of the Assembly whether it is necessary to suspend him during the discussion of the particular matter which was on hand at the time the suspension took place, or during the whole of the sitting, or during a longer period than the sitting, or even during pleasure. I submit that all these are things which are for the Assembly itself to judge. It may decide them rightly or wrongly as a matter of fact; but being the Judge in these matters, its decision, I submit, cannot be called in question. It is in fact, I submit, very much the same matter as arose before your Lordships some years ago in the case of the Colonial Bank of Australasia v. Willan, where all the authorities bearing on this matter were considered—that is, the right of a body who has the power of deciding to decide wrong—the power given to a body to decide necessarily implies that it has the power to decide wrong. Your Lordships there considered all the authorities. That case is reported in Law Report, 5 Privy Council.

Lord Selborne: It was not decided that they had the power to decide wrong, but that their decision had an effect in law.

Lord Blackburn: If acting within their own jurisdiction in deciding nobody except the Court of Appeal could say that they are wrong. That is rather the proposition, is it not?

Mr. Dennistoun Wood: Yes, that is a more accurate statement of it. In that case I think there was no appeal; but the Supreme Court quashed the decision, on the ground that the decision was manifestly wrong. Your Lordships said that the decision of the Warder sitting as a Judge being the appointed Judge in this matter, whether right or wrong, could not be impeached. I need not trouble your Lordships with reading the judgment *in extenso*, but I would merely refer to pages 442 and 443. In order to determine the first, it is necessary to have a clear apprehension of what is meant by the term "want of jurisdiction." There must of course be certain conditions on which the right of every Tribunal of limited jurisdiction to exercise that jurisdiction depends. But those conditions may be founded either on the character and constitution of the Tribunal, or upon the nature of the subject matter of the inquiry, or upon certain proceedings which have been made essential preliminaries to the inquiry, or upon facts, or a fact to be adjudicated upon in the course of the inquiry. It is obvious that conditions of the last differ materially from those of the three other classes. Objections founded on the personal incompetency of the Judge, or on the nature of the subject matter, or on the absence of some essential preliminary, must obviously, in most cases, depend upon matters which, whether apparent on the face of the proceedings or brought before the Superior Court by affidavit, are extrinsic to the adjudication impeached. I submit that none of the three cases put there apply in the present. There is no question as to the competency of the Tribunal nor as to the nature of the subject matter. It is a subject matter with which they have a right to deal. Then, as to essential preliminaries, no Act prescribes that a Member is to have a particular form of notice, or that his case is to be adjudicated upon in a particular way. The only objection here is that as a matter of fact they have decided wrongly—that he should be suspended for a longer period than he ought to have been suspended. "But an objection that the Judge has erroneously found a fact which though essential to the validity of his order he was competent to try, assumes that, having general jurisdiction over the subject matter, he properly entered upon the inquiry, but miscarried in the course of it. The Superior Court cannot quash an adjudication upon such an objection without assuming the functions of a Court of Appeal, and the power to re-try a question which the Judge was competent to decide. Accordingly, the authorities, of which *Reg. v. Bolton* and *Reg. v. St. Olave* may be taken as examples, establish that an adjudication by a Judge, having jurisdiction over the subject matter, is, if no defects appear on the face of it, to be taken as conclusive of the facts stated therein, and that the Court of Queen's Bench will not, on *certiorari*, quash such an adjudication on the ground that any such fact, however essential, has been erroneously found." Before I sit down, I would make one remark with regard to the language of the Court. Of course, it must be taken

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secundum subjectum materiam. Your Lordships on that occasion were dealing, of course, with an appeal from a Court, and the language throughout refers to a Court, and to judicial proceedings, and so on; but the same principle applies to proceedings which are not before a Court. The case of *Reg. v. St. Olaves* was not an adjudication by a Court, but by the Westminster Board of Works. I merely make this observation in order to meet anything which may be said to the effect that your Lordships then were speaking of the decision of a Court. One of the very cases referred to was not an adjudication by a Court, but by a Board of Works; and if an adjudication by a Board of Works cannot be interfered with because the body which made that adjudication had power to make it, I submit *a fortiori* an adjudication by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales ought not to be upset because your Lordships may say that there is no evidence before you that a suspension until the termination of the sitting would not have been amply sufficient for the purpose.

Lord Selborne: Their Lordships do not think it necessary to call upon you, Mr. Taylor, as to the third plea; but upon the second plea they wish to hear you.

Mr. Taylor: I will trouble your Lordships with a few remarks upon the subject. I appear here as Respondent in person in affirmation of the judgment of the Court below; I must tell your Lordships that my appearance in person is caused by the *res angusta domi*; and I must appeal to that consideration which the Court always extends to suitors who are not lawyers by profession. I come a long and weary way to lay the facts before your Lordships, because I think there are incidents, both as to law and facts, which it is necessary your Lordships should hear, before deciding this Appeal upon an *ex parte* application.

Lord Selborne: As to facts, we cannot go beyond the Pleadings.

Mr. Taylor: Exactly. But I wish to show that there are certain facts there which might be wrongly interpreted. I wish, for the basis of my argument, to refer to the facts; and I will keep within the Record, because I know that anything beyond the Record—anything that is not pleaded—is not before your Lordships.

In the first place, I am a Member of the Legislative Assembly, and was so at the date of the alleged trespass. The Appellant is and was the Speaker of the said Legislative Assembly. On a certain date I made a speech in opposition to the military estimates of the then Government. That is admitted in the Pleadings.

Lord Selborne: I am afraid that is not on the Record. We must take it that they pronounced you to be guilty of obstruction.

Mr. Taylor: The Pleadings show that I was making a speech in opposition to a Vote of Supply.

Lord Blackburn: I do not much doubt that it was as you say, making a speech against the Estimates.

Mr. Taylor: Yes. After speaking for a certain time the Chairman of Committees ruled that I was repeating my arguments, and accused me of talking against time, and he thereupon, and this is what I wish to draw their Lordships' attention to, acting under the specific authority of the Standing Order, included in the third plea, put the question to the Committee that I be suspended from the proceedings of the House. Now I do not doubt for a moment that the Legislative Assembly has an inherent right to suspend, and that is what this second plea has to determine; but what I say is this, that its power of suspension must in every case be determined by the probable duration of the circumstances occasioning the suspension; and I say further, that they have no inherent power, and no Assembly in the world has the inherent power, to suspend its Members without debate, that is to say, to refuse a right to the person upon whom they intend to pass sentence of suspension, being heard in his own defence, or to refuse the right to every Member of the House to move a motion of amendment or of adjournment, or to discuss the motion.

Lord Selborne: We cannot, on this Record, assume anything one way or the other on those points.

Mr. Taylor: The learned Counsel asked your Lordships to assume by the third plea that the intention of the second plea was seven days' suspension.

Lord Selborne: Relieving you from the argument on the third plea, you may take it we also relieve you from arguing that part. I think I may venture to say their Lordships will not construe the order of suspension with reference to the matter of the third plea.

Mr. Taylor: Very well, my Lords. The first thing I should like to draw your attention to in reference to the judgment is a manifest error into which the Court below fell, and into which your Lordships also seem to fall. The Chief Justice said—"This is an action brought by a Member of the Legislative Assembly against the Speaker (1) for expelling him from the Chamber of that body, during its sittings, on the 22nd of April last." That is not the allegation at all. The averments are not for the expulsion from the Chamber, which really took place on the 18th, but for removing him from the Chamber on his attempt to enter on two subsequent occasions. I desire particularly to draw your Lordships' attention to that. The Court below was wrong in drawing that inference, that this was an action for expelling me from the Chamber of that body during the sitting on the 22nd of April last, because no action is brought for that. I certainly think I can appeal to your Lordships, the House having acted under the Standing Order, having claimed to do so, and show your Lordships that there were these circumstances of not allowing the debate.

Lord Selborne: We cannot go into that; there is nothing about it in the Record.

Mr. Taylor: Then I take the exception upon other grounds, and that is, that the inherent right of the Legislative Assembly depends on the legal maxim "*Quando lex aliquid concedit concedere videtur et illud sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.*" and that is, whatever is necessary to prevent the Legislation of the House from being rendered inoperative the House has a right to do. The inherent power of the House must be decided simply by the question of necessity, and I ask your Lordships what necessity there is to suspend a Member from the service of the House for an indefinite period. I put this as a matter of fact. Supposing that two years after the Legislative Assembly passed this resolution I claim to enter the House. I produce the writ which I received from my constituents. They derive their power from the Electoral Act, which is itself a legislative offshoot of the Constitution Act, an Imperial Act of Parliament. That is my authority to enter the House, but I am to be met then with the reply—"Some two years ago you were repeating your arguments, and you were, in the opinion of the Chairman of Committees, talking against time, and therefore you were suspended from the service of the House. It is true that the House has no apprehension of disturbance from you, and never had since that time, but nevertheless the House, having so suspended you, you are suspended from that day to this." I draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the House took no steps to reinstate. I put that hypothetically. Supposing the House leaves the matter for three years, is that within the inherent power of the House. I say the internal discipline and inherent power must be bounded simply by the question of necessity; that is to say, this kind of resolution would be good—that such and such a Member, having obstructed the proceedings of the House, be suspended from

the service of the House until he engage not further to offend. That is bounded by the necessity of the case, by the probable duration of the circumstances which caused the suspension. If a Member enters the House drunk, the House has an inherent power, under the legal maxim to which I have referred, to suspend him until he becomes sober. There the proportion is as to the restraint, and the circumstances occasioning the restraint. On the other hand, if a Member of Parliament becomes, unfortunately, insane, the House may keep him out until he becomes sane. There again there is a connection, there the restraint is in proportion to the duration of the circumstances causing the restraint. In the same manner, if a Member insults the Speaker, which it is not pretended was done in this case, he might be suspended until he offers reparation to the Speaker, until he regrets what he has done. If he is incessantly interrupting the House, then a resolution might be put, and would be legal, to the effect that having been repeatedly checked for conduct of that description, he be suspended until he promises to behave better. There is a definite term there. But where is the definite term here? It is simply indefinite suspension. It simply means that a Member may be suspended at the caprice of the House. Of course it is open to argument to say the House having done may undo it, but your Lordships know enough of the world and of Parliament to know that there is a very great deal of difference between a resolution being passed and getting a resolution rescinded,—there are all sorts of forms and obstacles in the way. It would be a matter within the province of the Government whether they brought a resolution on to rescind it or not, and in that way a Member might be suspended at pleasure. Your Lordships hold of course that I cannot deal with the question of debate. I say also that this power of indefinite suspension which is claimed is inconsistent with the 35th section of the Constitution Act; because, if that section was not included in the Constitution Act, then, under the legal maxim that I have quoted, the House would have power of its own accord to frame rules for its internal guidance and government; but there being special statutory provision as to how those rules are to be made, to govern the orderly conduct of the House, then I say the House is strictly bound by those rules. If your Lordships look at the 35th section, you will see that one of the conditions upon which the House is to have the control of its good order and government is that the House shall pass rules, and that they shall be assented to by the Governor. That means, in other words, that there is to be a prior formulation and a prior publicity of rules regulating the good order and government of the House. Now if the House on a sudden emergency of this description could do this act, could do what is unprecedented in law, then I say that is utterly inconsistent with the 35th section of the Constitution Act. And the object of that, your Lordships can see, is this:—It is admitted that the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* does not pass over to the Common Law of New South Wales—the Constitution Act has limited this power. Will your Lordships ask why that Constitution Act was limited? It was simply that this being then a young Colony, and a Colony which had to make its name, an institution was given to it as free as possible, but still not with all the powers and privileges of the House of Commons. An Englishman residing there might say “How do I know if I enter that House of Parliament but what, if I say anything that is not popular—anything that the majority of the Members do not like—the Members will deal unceremoniously with me; how do I know that I shall receive fair play?” The answer to that is this: The safety-valve is in the 35th section of the Act, which permits the Assembly to make such rules as they like for the internal discipline of its Members; but specifically lays down the law that there is to be another party, and that party is to be the Representative of Her Gracious Majesty. The Representative of Her Majesty is to watch over the administration of Parliamentary affairs, so far that he has the power of vetoing rules which are ill adapted to the ordinary conduct of the Assembly. The 35th section of the Constitution Act very clearly lays down the rule that there is to be prior formulation of rules, and that the Governor is to give his assent. Well, if the House can then do as it likes in a case of this sort, and suspend a Member beyond a time which is governed by reason and by the probable duration of the circumstances causing the suspension, then it is inconsistent with this 35th section of the Constitution Act.

Lord Selborne: It is your proposition that under that section, so far as regards the ordinary conduct of the business, no unwritten power can be exercised.

Mr. Taylor: No, I do not contend that. I contend that the unwritten power must be governed wholly by the doctrine of necessity. If you go beyond the doctrine of necessity at all, then it is necessary to have a prior formulation of the rules and the Governor's assent, or the opportunity of vetoing rules which are ill adapted. In the judgment of the Court below there is this quotation—“The point thus specially raised, and not up to that time determined, is at length decided as follows:—Is,” say their Lordships (p. 340), and this is in the *Dominica* case, “the power to punish and commit for contempts committed in its presence one necessary to the existence of such a body as the Assembly of *Dominica* and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute?” I put the same question. I say—Is the power to suspend a Member indefinitely for three days, three weeks, or three years—according as the House may itself, in some good humour, afterwards agree to rescind its resolution or to take the case in hand—one necessary to the existence of the body? If it is unnecessary to the existence of the body, then it does not come under the powers of the legal maxim I have referred to, and therefore it cannot be claimed by this unwritten law, and it is inconsistent with the 35th section of the Constitution Act. The judgment there was:—If a Member of a Colonial House of Assembly is guilty of disorderly conduct in the House whilst sitting he may be removed or excluded for a time, or even expelled. I submit that the meaning of “exclusion for a time” is the time governed by the probable duration of the offence, or, to put it perhaps in more logical terms, I say, that under this unwritten law the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales has no right to go beyond the probable duration and reasonable duration of the offence.

Lord Selborne: The offence is past.

Mr. Taylor: If they were to admit him again; for instance, if he is discussing a military estimate and he shows unreasonable opposition to it—such opposition to it that the House deem it to be obstruction, then they cannot keep him out beyond the discussion of that military estimate.

Lord Monkswell: That particular estimate.

Mr. Taylor: That particular estimate.

Lord Monkswell: So that if he is discussing an item in the Estimates you say they cannot keep him out longer than the discussion of that particular item?

Mr. Taylor: Not unless his conduct shows that he is inclined to carry out that obstruction to every item.

Lord Monkswell: Upon each item a question would arise.

Lord Selborne: Your proposition probably really means this, that the implied power cannot be extended beyond a time reasonable with reference to the occasion for its exercise. *Mr.*

Mr. Taylor : Yes, of course, if on each item he may renew his obstruction, he is very simply dealt with. If he offends once he is put out ; if he offends again he is put out again ; if he offends a third time, then the Chamber is within its unwritten power in passing a resolution that he be suspended until he pledges himself to behave better. If he does so pledge himself and does not behave better, then the House can expel him. What I do say is this, that if a Member is obstructing a particular item, and the plea here is simply that the Chairman of Committees declared that it was obstruction and that the Committee of the House assented by a majority—but I say that if a Member is so talking against time, perhaps from some conscientious objection to a vote, that is no reason why he can be kept out of the House for three years. That is what your Lordships have to decide.

Lord Selborne : It is three days in this case, according to your statement of the time. We cannot travel out of the record. I think you said the resolution was passed on the 18th, and the last of those offences was when ?

Mr. Taylor : On the 23rd, that is five days. I am referring to the Parliament Act which limits the duration of Parliament to three years.

Lord Selborne : You submit that on the same principle the suspension might be continued during the whole Parliament ?

Mr. Taylor : Yes, and for three days, three weeks, or three years, according to the caprice of Parliament. That simply means a lading out of punishment ; it is varying it at the caprice of the House. I feel that I should not be doing justice to myself if I did not draw your Lordships' attention to the fact that reliance was not on this inherent power. I wish to keep within the record as much as possible, but the learned Counsel who opened the case, asked for the consideration of the two pleas in one, as showing what really was the intention of the House. I think I am equally entitled with him to say the intention of the House was to obey the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

Lord Selborne : You would hardly contend that if it was lawful without them that would make it unlawful, would you,—that a mistake on that point would make it unlawful if it would have been lawful without that mistake ?

Mr. Taylor : No, I will put this as a suppositious case. The Speaker rules that a Member has been talking against time, that the House itself has no power to deal with him except the power it derives from the House of Commons from a Standing Order recently passed, and the Speaker says the course on that occasion is that no debate is to be allowed. The question simply will be put, the majority of the Members vote for suspension, and the suspension lasts for a week.

Lord Blackburn : You are assuming that if there is obstruction to a debate at an earlier time, then that there is no power in the House to stop the Member, that they must suffer him to go on for ever. That I cannot agree with.

Mr. Taylor : No, I do not submit that.

Lord Blackburn : I cannot agree in that at all. There is a difficulty I see in construing this plea, because they do not seem to have acted on the notion of saying that the House might have been moved that he was delaying and obstructing, and that he be removed and kept out ; that does not seem to be what was done. But surely there would be an inherent power, if the fact was that you were obstructing the debate, to silence you ?

Mr. Taylor : Unquestionably ; I do not deny that in the slightest. But what I say is this: supposing I am talking against time, and that is the opinion of the Chairman of Committees, and he puts a resolution to suspend me from the services of the House, the House has an inherent power to stop me, to forbid me debating (because presumably that is the offence for which they require this restraint), but has it any power to stop any other Members debating ?

Lord Selborne : There is nothing of that in the Record.

Mr. Taylor : I quite see the difficulty, which I anticipated before—you are bound by the writing here. In the Court below admission was made of the facts as they occurred. I raised that point, but the Judges in their Judgment were silent on it. Then it would lead to the case having to go to trial, if your Lordships were against me on the further point that the Appellant pleads that the House and the Committee considered the conduct of the Respondent. Then is that the consideration ?

Lord Blackburn : I think the pleas in question are not traversed at all. The trial of fact would be solely and exclusively on the plea of not guilty.

Mr. Taylor : Yes ; your Lordships hold then that the pleas not having been traversed, it is too late to traverse them ?

Lord Selborne : We cannot go into any facts which do not appear on the plea, as for instance that some Member offered to speak and was not permitted to do so.

Mr. Taylor : I will not press that point ; that is a point for subsequent determination. One further remark I will make with reference to it, and that is, if the Assembly possesses this power of suspension there can scarcely be a greater power. It is held that the powers and privileges of the House of Commons do not pass over with the Common Law. Then how can they possibly claim this as an inherent power ? Your Lordships I think understand the argument without my proceeding further. I say it is as to the necessity ; whatever is requisite for the good ordering and government of the House, the House may do, but they must in every case be bounded by the probable duration or probable repetition of the circumstances. That is the main argument upon which I contend that this House does not possess this inherent power. And I say if, on returning to the Colony, I presented myself to the House and asked leave to sit, and presented a Commission from the electors derived from authority under the Constitution Act, would it be a sufficient answer to me to say :—"Two or three years ago the House passed a resolution suspending you, because you were talking too long on a certain subject" ? If a Member offends in such a manner as to make his conduct the subject of prosecution in a Court of Law, there the House of course has its remedy, but I think your Lordships know and will give every attention to my plea that the House is simply bound by the doctrine of necessity. I shall not trouble your Lordships any further upon this subject. I regret that the neglect to admit the facts, or that the case has been considered, causes the case to be presented to your Lordships in a somewhat different manner from that in which it would have been if the full facts were known. That is a matter for after consideration, and I leave the matter to your Lordships. I simply point this out, that above the inherent right of the House there is also the inherent right of the humblest and poorest of its Members. In a Court of Law it is a minority that deserves to have its rights respected ; a majority is strong enough to take care of itself. The inherent claim of the House is in this case a mere mechanical action. My claim,

as the humblest and poorest Member of the House, is to conscientious freedom of action. I leave the case in your Lordships' hands.

The Solicitor-General: My Lords, if I were to trouble you at any length in reply, I should be doing what the Respondent tells us he was accused of doing in Sydney, of repeating his arguments more than once. The Respondent admits, and fairly admits, that there is an implied power in the Legislative Assembly, for its own security, to exercise a right of suspension during such time as may be necessary for the particular circumstances of the case. But, my Lords, if that be admitted, who is to be the judge of what the necessity of the case requires? Now I can conceive that circumstances might arise in one case which would render it perfectly reasonable, and just, and right, and in that sense necessary, that the House should suspend, as the Respondent has put it, until the Member suspended should have made his submission to the House, either by way of apology or undertaking, not to renew the conduct complained of or otherwise. If that be admitted—and the Respondent practically and fairly admitted, and did not dispute that there might be such an implied and inherent power—what is the difference between that and a power to suspend during pleasure? I am arguing against the Respondent in person—although I think your Lordships will agree he shows a complete understanding of the case in his argument—and of course I do not want to press any admission at the Bar unfairly, but I understand the Respondent desires to raise the question, or has raised the question in his argument, as to what the construction is.

Lord Selborne: It is very true the Respondent has not gone much, if at all, into that; but at the same time we feel that, when a gentleman argues for himself, to a certain extent he puts the Court in the position of being bound to consider what arguments might have been offered as well as those which have been.

The Solicitor-General: The Respondent's objection to the resolution is that it is, as he very strongly put it, an indefinite suspension which may last for days, or weeks, or months, or, he suggested, even for years.

Lord Selborne: He says, taking it to be indefinite, it was *ultra vires*.

The Solicitor-General: My answer to that is this: In the first place I should doubt whether the Respondent was quite accurate in saying that it might last for years, because if this were an Order of the House of Commons it is familiar to everybody with any knowledge of Parliamentary practice that it would expire with the Session. Only the Standing Orders last beyond the Session; every other Order is a Sessional Order which expires with the Session, and if the Rules, usages, and customs of the House of Commons be adopted by the Colonial Legislature then this Order would expire with the Session, and when the Session came to an end the Order of Suspension would come to an end.

Lord Selborne: That seems to be the view of those who have drawn the plea, because the words are—"and afterwards during the same Session of Parliament."

The Solicitor-General: If it be admitted, as the Respondent does admit, that a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, suspending a Member for misconduct until he should undertake not to renew it or make reparation for the misconduct is legal, how does that differ in principle from an indefinite suspension or suspension during pleasure? It is only a difference of terms. You must, of course, assume that the Legislative Assembly will behave reasonably, and the object of the suspension being to secure order and decency in the conduct of its proceedings, the suspension will not last longer than is necessary for securing that purpose. At any rate, it is not averred; there is nothing in this plea from which it can be inferred, that the suspension during pleasure, or for an indefinite period, was longer than was necessary, in the opinion of the House, for the offence which was committed. Now, my Lords, it being admitted that there is an inherent power to suspend during such time as may be necessary for securing the House against a repetition of the offence, who, I ask, is to judge of that necessity? I venture to submit to your Lordships, as I submitted in my opening, that the effect of any other answer than to say that the Legislative Assembly itself, acting *bond fide*, must be the judge, would be to introduce confusion into their proceedings, and that no other answer can be given; nor did I understand the Respondent to suggest that any other answer could be given. On this Record all you have is this, that the House did suspend this gentleman from the service of the House for an indefinite period, in respect of what the House considered to be disorderly conduct.

Lord Blackburn: I do not exactly understand what is meant by being suspended from the service of the House.

The Solicitor-General: It is a Parliamentary expression. In Sir Erskine May's book that is the expression used. There are a good many expressions well known in Parliament which when you are asked to define them exactly it is difficult to do so. Your Lordships know the story of the Speaker being asked what would happen if somebody was named.

Lord Selborne: Now we know.

Lord Blackburn: It does not merely mean excusing him from performing them, but also hindering him when he wishes to exercise them.

The Solicitor-General: I do not think I can usefully occupy your Lordships' time any longer. The Argument for the Appellant seems to me to be summed up in these three propositions,—firstly, that the proper construction of the resolution is, that it was intended to suspend the Member during the pleasure of the House, or until further order; secondly, that it is an inherent or implied power in Parliament in a Legislative Assembly to exercise the power of suspending a Member for the purpose of ensuring order, such suspension being for such period or on such terms as may be necessary for the purpose of securing order; and thirdly, that the House itself must be the only judge of what is necessary for that purpose. The Respondent raised a point, which may be a point of considerable interest at some time hereafter, that is to say, that the resolution was passed without debate, and that Members were excluded from speaking. Of course, if that be the fact, that may or may not form an important consideration at the trial when the truth of the plea is gone into.

Lord Blackburn: The truth of the plea will not be important—it is only "not guilty."

The Solicitor-General: I presume the Court below would allow that. I will put it "if ever," and not "whenever," the truth of the plea has to be discussed at the trial. That may or may not be a very important consideration. On the present record there is no averment in the second plea from which your Lordships can infer that the resolution was passed either with or without debate, or under what circumstances it was passed, other than that there was a resolution, in the first instance, of the Committee, afterwards reported to the House, followed by a resolution of the House itself; and there is nothing whatever, if the resolution was within their jurisdiction and within their competence—I mean if the subject matter of the resolution was within their competence—from which you can infer that there was any objection to the manner of passing it.

Lord Selborne: Their Lordships will consider the advice they will give Her Majesty.

Judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeal of Barton v. Taylor from the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Delivered 6th March, 1886.

Present:—

LORD SELBORNE,
LORD BLACKBURN,
LORD MONKSWELL,
LORD HORHOUSE,
SIR RICHARD COUCH.

This appeal comes before their Lordships in such a way—on demurrer to pleadings—as to cause them some embarrassment. It is evident, when the second and third pleas are both looked at together that, by passing the resolution of suspension against the Respondent, the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales meant to act upon the Standing Order of the British House of Commons, which is set forth in the third plea, and is therein described as “a Rule of the Imperial Parliament,” and which was assumed to be applicable, under its own Standing Orders, to the New South Wales Assembly. If that assumption had been correct, the suspension would have been good in law for the definite period of a single week. Their Lordships, however, are of opinion that the Standing Order of the British House of Commons set forth in the third plea was not, in April, 1884, by adoption or otherwise, a Rule of procedure applicable to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Assuming, but not deciding, that under the 35th section of the Constitution Act it might have been competent to the Legislative Assembly and Governor to prepare and adopt a Standing Rule or Order declaring that all Rules and Orders of the British House of Commons, whether then in existence or to be at any time afterwards made, for the orderly conduct of its business, should be adopted and followed by the Legislative Assembly, their Lordships are of opinion that the Standing Order set forth in the third plea cannot properly be so construed. The words, “resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Imperial Parliament”—taking the expression “Imperial Parliament” to be distributive, and to refer, when the proceeding is one of the Legislative Assembly, to the British House of Commons—naturally signify the then existing and known Rules, forms, and usages of the House of Commons. In the absence of words of prospect or futurity, and of any context indicative of an intention so improbable as that of adopting by anticipation all future changes in the procedure or practice of the House of Commons, their Lordships think it would be unreasonable so to construe the Standing Order. They think, therefore, that the third plea is bad, and that the demurrer to it was rightly allowed. In the second plea their Lordships find no averment, either of any Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly itself, or of any Rule, form, or usage of the Imperial Parliament, authorizing or justifying the trespass complained of by the plaintiff. The intention of that plea seems to have been to justify the trespass on the ground of an inherent power in every Colonial Legislative Assembly to protect itself against obstruction, interruption, or disturbance of its proceedings by the misconduct of any of its Members in the course of those proceedings. The nature, grounds, and limits of that power—which undoubtedly exists—have been several times considered at this Board, especially in the cases of “*Keilly v. Carson*” (4 Moore P.C., 63), and “*Doyle v. Falconer*” (1 L.R., P.C., 329). It results from those authorities that no powers of that kind are incident to or inherent in a Colonial Legislative Assembly, without express grant, except “such as are necessary to the existence of such a body, and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute.” (4 Moore, P.C., 88.) Whatever, in a reasonable sense, is necessary for these purposes is impliedly granted whenever any such legislative body is established by competent authority. For these purposes protective and self-defensive powers only, and not punitive, are necessary. If the question is to be elucidated by analogy, that analogy is rather to be derived from other assemblies (not legislative), whose incidental powers of self-protection are implied by the common law (although of inferior importance and dignity to bodies constituted for purposes of public legislation) than from the British Parliament, which has its own peculiar law and custom, or from Courts of Record, which have also their special authorities and privileges recognized by law. “If a Member of a Colonial House of Assembly is guilty of disorderly conduct in the House while sitting, he may be removed or excluded for a time, or even expelled. . . . The right to remove for self-security is one thing, the right to inflict punishment is another. . . . If the good sense and conduct of the Members of Colonial Legislatures prove insufficient to secure order and decency of debate, the law would sanction the use of that degree of force which might be necessary to remove the person excluded from the place of meeting and to keep him excluded.” (1 L.R., P.C. 340.) These words were used by Sir James Colville, when delivering the judgment of this tribunal in “*Doyle v. Falconer*,” and their Lordships adopt them. It does not, however, appear to be a just inference from the expressions “excluded for a time” and “to keep him excluded” that a power to exclude a Member and to keep him excluded for a length of time unlimited, or limited only by the discretion of the Assembly, was considered in “*Doyle v. Falconer*,” or ought, on sound principles, to be now held by their Lordships to be necessary to the existence of such a body or to the proper exercise of its functions. The principle on which the implied power is given confines it within the limits of what is required by the assumed necessity. That necessity appears to their Lordships to extend as far as the whole duration of the particular meeting or sitting of the Assembly in the course of which the offence may have been committed. It seems to be reasonably necessary that some substantial interval should be interposed between the suspensory resolution and the resumption of his place in the Assembly by the offender, in order to give opportunity for the subsidence of heat and passion, and for reflection on his own conduct by the person suspended; nor would anything less be generally sufficient for the vindication of the authority and dignity of the Assembly. The sitting or meeting as a whole has a practical unity. It commences with the usual forms of opening, when the Speaker takes the Chair; it is terminated by the adjournment of the House. It has its proper rota of business (such as, in our House of Commons, the notices and orders of the day); a separate record of the whole business done at each such sitting or meeting (including the suspension of a Member, if that should take place) is entered upon the Journals. The service of Members in attendance at each such sitting or meeting is continuous, and at each adjournment that service is interrupted, not to be renewed until after an interval of some hours, days, or weeks,

or even months, as the case may be. The power, therefore, of suspending a Member guilty of obstruction or disorderly conduct during the continuance of any current sitting is, in their Lordships' judgment, reasonably necessary for the proper exercise of the functions of any Legislative Assembly of this kind, and it may very well be that the same doctrine of reasonable necessity would authorize a suspension until submission or apology by the offending Member, which, if he were refractory, might cause it to be prolonged, not by the arbitrary discretion of the Assembly, but by his own wilful default, for some further time. The facts pleaded in this case do not raise the question whether that would be *ultra vires* or not. If these are the limits of the inherent or implied power, reasonably deducible from the principle of general necessity, they have the advantage of drawing a simple practical line between defensive and punitive action on the part of the Assembly. A power of unconditional suspension, for an indefinite time or for a definite time, depending only on the irresponsible discretion of the Assembly itself, is more than the necessity of self-defence seems to require, and is dangerously liable, in possible cases, to excess or abuse. It is true that confidence may generally be placed in such bodies, and there may be cases, as in such very important Colonies as this of New South Wales, in which there may be preponderating reasons for intrusting them with much larger powers than those which ought to be implied from the mere necessity of the case. But their Lordships are at present considering only those powers which ought to be implied on the principle of necessity, and which must be implied in favour of every Legislative Assembly of any British possession, however small and however far removed from effective public criticism. Powers to suspend *toties quoties*, sitting after sitting, in case of repeated offences—and, it may be, till submission or apology—and also to expel for aggravated or persistent misconduct, appear to be sufficient to meet even the extreme case of a Member whose conduct is habitually obstructive or disorderly. To argue that expulsion is the great power and suspension the less, and that the greater must include all degrees of the less, seems to their Lordships fallacious. The rights of constituents ought not, in a question of this kind, to be left out of sight. Those rights would be much more seriously interfered with by an unnecessarily prolonged suspension than by expulsion, after which a new election would immediately be held. The same considerations have also led their Lordships to the conclusion that even if a power of unconditional suspension during the pleasure of the Assembly did exist, a suspensory resolution not expressed, or interpreted by any Standing Order, to be conditional on something to be done by the person suspended or to be during pleasure, or for a definite time, ought not to be held operative beyond the end of the current sitting. The resolution pleaded in this case was "That Mr. A. G. Taylor be suspended from the service of the House." If more was meant than to suspend him for the rest of the then current service, their Lordships think that it ought to have been distinctly so expressed. "Suspension" must be temporary; the words "suspended from the service of the House" may be satisfied by referring them to the attendance of the Member in the House during that particular sitting. So much as this is necessary to make the suspension effective, more is not. The case is not that of the suspension of a public officer *ab officio* by a competent judicial or executive authority having jurisdiction over the officer or over the tenure of his office, and acting *in pœnam*, not for self-defence only. Nor is it like that of a commitment, where the gaoler or public officer who receives a prisoner into his custody under a legal warrant is bound to detain him until he has authority for his release. Even, therefore, if the second plea had set forth the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly adopting the Rules, forms, and usages of the British House of Commons, and had contained an averment which was admitted by the demurrer to be true that, at the time when that Standing Order was made, the British House of Commons had and exercised the power of unconditional suspension for an indefinite or unlimited period of time, their Lordships would have agreed with the Court below so far as to hold that the suspension pleaded in this plea was not to be construed as operative beyond the sitting during which the resolution was passed. The second plea contains an averment that the trespass of the 23rd April, alleged in the declaration, took place after the suspensory resolution had been passed, "during the same Session of Parliament, and while the said suspension remained in force." The argument at their Lordships' bar was conducted upon the assumption or concession that this ought to be understood as equivalent to a statement that the alleged trespass took place during a sitting of the Assembly subsequent to that at which the suspensory resolution was passed; in which view the averment that the suspension remained in force is one not of fact, but of law. It is therefore unnecessary to consider whether, in the absence of such a concession on the Appellant's part, their Lordships would have been justified in so construing this averment. Their Lordships entertain no doubt of the validity of the Standing Order of the Legislative Assembly, adopting, so far as applicable to its proceedings, the Rules, forms, and usages which were in force in the British House of Commons at the time when that Standing Order was passed and assented to by the Governor of New South Wales. They think it proper to add that they cannot agree with the opinion which seems to have been expressed by the Court below, that the powers conferred upon the Legislative Assembly by the Constitution Act do not enable the Assembly "to adopt from the Imperial Parliament, or to pass by its own authority, any Standing Order giving itself the power to punish an obstructing Member or remove him from the Chamber for any period longer than the sitting during which the obstruction occurred." This, of course, could not be done by the Assembly alone, without the assent of the Governor; but their Lordships are of opinion that it might be done with the Governor's assent, and that the express powers given by the Constitution Act are not limited by the principles of common law applicable to those inherent powers which must be implied without express grant, from mere necessity, according to the maxim—*Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et illud, sine quo res ipsa esse non potest*. Their Lordships' affirmance of the judgment appealed from is founded on the view not that this could have been done but that it was not done, and that nothing appears on the record which can give the resolution suspending the Respondent a larger operation than that which the Court below had ascribed to it. Their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty to affirm the Judgment appealed from, and to dismiss this appeal, with costs.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—MACKINNON *v.* WATSON.—YOUNG.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

AND

EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

22 *December*, 1885.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1886.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

MACKINNON v. WATSON.—YOUNG.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

*“By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of New South Wales.*

“Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint—

“John Fitzgerald Burns, Esquire,
“Henry Clarke, Esquire,
“John Mitchell Purves, Esquire,
“George Houstoun Reid, Esquire,

“Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire,
“Septimus Alfred Stephen, Esquire, and
“John Sutherland, Esquire,

“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney,
“this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
“hundred and eighty-five.

“EDMUND BARTON,
“Speaker.”

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—
- (1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Friday, 20th November, 1885, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee; and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.
- (2.) *MEMBERS SWORN*:—John Fitzgerald Burns, Esquire, Henry Clarke, Esquire, John Mitchell Purves, Esquire, Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, and John Sutherland, Esquire, came to the Table and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee.

VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—George Houstoun Reid, Esquire, and Septimus Alfred Stephen, Esquire, came to the Table and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
5. *ELECTION PETITION (Mackinnon v. Watson)*:—Sir Patrick Jennings, *by command*, laid upon the Table an Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor from James Archibald Mackinnon, protesting against the election to the Legislative Assembly of William John Watson, as one of the Members for the Electoral District of Young; and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that, for the reasons therein stated, the return of the said William John Watson may be declared null and void, and that it may be further declared that Petitioner was duly elected as a Member for the said Electoral District.
Ordered, on motion of Sir Patrick Jennings, to be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 3rd December, 1885, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES No. 16. WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1885.

6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. R. B. Smith (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to sit during the next adjournment of this House.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 18. TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1885.

3. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—(*Mackinnon v. Watson*):—
- (1.) Mr. R. B. Smith, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, relative to the Petition of James Archibald Mackinnon against the return of William John Watson as a Member for the Electoral District of Young, which was referred to the said Committee on 1st December, 1885.
- And the said Report was read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—
- “The Committee of Elections and Qualifications duly appointed on the 20th November, 1885, to whom was referred, on the 1st December, 1885, a Petition from James Archibald Mackinnon, against the election and return of William John Watson, as a Member for the Electoral District of Young, have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare:—
- “That William John Watson, Esquire, who was returned as elected, by the Returning Officer, *was not* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Young.
- “That James Archibald Mackinnon, Esquire, who was not returned by the Returning Officer, *was* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Young.
- “That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.
- “That the Committee make no award as to costs.
- “No. 2 Committee Room,
“Legislative Assembly, 22nd December, 1885.
- “ R. BURDETT SMITH,
“Chairman.”
- Ordered, on motion of Mr. R. B. Smith, that the Report, and Minutes of the Proceedings, and Evidence, be printed.
- (2.) Mr. R. B. Smith moved, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matter referred to them having been disposed of.
Question put and passed.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.

(MACKINNON v. WATSON.—YOUNG.)

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 20th November, 1885,—to whom was referred, on the 1st December, 1885, a Petition from James Archibald Mackinnon, against the election and return of William John Watson as a Member for the Electoral District of Young,—have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare,—

That William John Watson, Esquire, who was returned as elected, by the Returning Officer, *was not* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Young.

That James Archibald Mackinnon, Esquire, who was not returned by the Returning Officer, *was* duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Young.

That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

That the Committee make no award as to costs.

R. BURDETT SMITH,
Chairman.

No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
22nd December, 1885.

1885-6.

**MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS
AND QUALIFICATIONS.**

In the matter of the Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, by James Archibald Mackinnon, complaining of the election and return of William John Watson, as a Member for Young, on the grounds that the Returning Officer had initialled and numbered certain ballot-papers; that votes had been declared informal which should have been given to the Petitioner; and claiming to have been duly elected as the sitting Member.

THURSDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1885.

Members Present:—

Mr. Burns, Mr. R. B. Smith,	|	Mr. Septimus Stephen, Mr. Reid,
Mr. Sutherland.		

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Burns, Mr. Smith was elected to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extracts from the Votes and Proceedings, referring to the appointment of the Committee. [*Vide Extracts, page 3.*]
3. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extract from the Votes and Proceedings, by which the Petition of James Archibald Mackinnon was referred to this Committee. [*Vide Extract, page 3.*]
4. Whereupon the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of James Archibald Mackinnon (together with the accompanying Bank Deposit Receipt), so referred to this Committee, as follows:—

“ To His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, G.C.M.G., G.C.B., &c., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

“ The humble Petition of James Archibald Mackinnon, of Young, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire,—

“ Showeth:—

“ 1. That at the last General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony, Gerald Spring, William John Watson, and your Petitioner were severally candidates to be elected as Members of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of Young.

“ 2. That at the nomination for the said Election each of them, the said Gerald Spring, William John Watson, and your Petitioner, were duly nominated and proposed as such Members, and the Returning Officer then called for a show of hands separately in favour of each candidate, and upon the same taking place declared the show of hands to be in favour of the said Gerald Spring and J. A. Mackinnon, whereupon a poll was demanded on behalf of William John Watson, which was afterwards taken.

“ 3. That before, and at the time of the said nomination, and from thence, your Petitioner was, and is, a person duly qualified by law to be elected a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

“ 4. That the Returning Officer, on the day of the declaration of the poll for the said Electoral District declared the numbers of votes polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—

“ For the said Gerald Spring—one thousand two hundred and seventy votes,

“ For the said William John Watson—one thousand and eleven votes,

“ And for your Petitioner—one thousand and nine votes.

“ and thereupon declared the said Gerald Spring and William John Watson to be duly elected as Members of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District, and the said Returning Officer afterwards endorsed on the writ for the said election the names of the said Gerald Spring and William John Watson as the persons so elected, and returned the said writ to His Excellency Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, then Governor of the said Colony.

“ 5. That a place called ‘Bendick Morrell’ was duly appointed a place at which a Poll was to be taken at the said Election, and a poll was accordingly held at that place on the twenty-second day of October last.

“ 6. That one John Little was, by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Young, appointed as Presiding Officer at Bendick Morrell aforesaid, for the purpose of taking such poll.

“ 7.

" 7. That, at the time of such election, the said Returning Officer did cause to be printed ballot-papers according to the form prescribed in Schedule 1 to the Electoral Act of 1880, 44 Vic. No. 13, and did supply the said John Little with such ballot-papers for the purposes of the said election.

" 8. That the said John Little did supply to the electors who voted on the said election at Bendick Morrell, ballot-papers initialled by himself, and upon which he also inserted the number in figures corresponding with the electoral number on the said Electoral Roll for the said Electoral District of Young, of the person voting as aforesaid, whereby it could be at once ascertained how any elector voting at Bendick Morrell had voted, and by which means the secrecy, privacy, and efficacy of the said ballot was entirely destroyed.

" 9. That at each of several of the polling places in the said electorate, votes were declared informal which were not informal, and which should have been counted in favour of your petitioner, and against the said William John Watson.

" 10. That your Petitioner, pursuant to the said Electoral Act of 1880, has caused the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid into the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to this Petition, and the Bank Deposit Receipt for such payment is hereto annexed.

" Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that this Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said William John Watson as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District may be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid; that it may be declared and determined that the ballot-papers, so marked or numbered as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be declared informal, null, and void; that a scrutiny of all ballot-papers should be made by the Committee of Elections and Qualifications; that, for the reasons aforesaid, it may be declared that the said William John Watson was not lawfully elected and is not such Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District; that it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said Election to serve and be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of Young, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Assembly; and that such further or other order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just.

" And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

JAMES A. MACKINNON.

" Sydney, the thirtieth day of November, A.D. 1885.

" In the matter of the Petition of James Archibald Mackinnon, against the return of William John Watson, Esquire, as one of the Members for the Electoral District of Young.

" RECEIVED from James Archibald Mackinnon, an Elector of Young, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be placed to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in relation to his Petition against the return of William John Watson, Esquire, and in pursuance of the Electoral Act of 1880.

" 30th November, 1885.

" PAID to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the sum of one hundred pounds, by

" J. A. MACKINNON.

" CR. ANDERSEN,
" Teller."

" £100. Dupte.

5. The Clerk then submitted a letter from the Honorable the Speaker, enclosing a certified copy of a letter from William John Watson, Esquire, one of the sitting Members for Young, giving notice of his intention to defend his seat, which he read as follows:—

Legislative Assembly Chamber,
Sydney, 1 December, 1885.

" To the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received by me from William John Watson, Esquire, one of the sitting Members for Young, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

" I have, &c.,
" EDMUND BARTON,
" Speaker."

[Enclosure.]

" Sir,

" In accordance with the 67th clause of the Electoral Act of 1880, I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to defend my seat as a Member for Young, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred a Petition from James A. Mackinnon touching the validity of my election and return as a Member for the said Electoral District.

" I have, &c.,
" W. J. WATSON."

" The Hon. Edmund Barton,
" Speaker of the Legislative Assembly."

A true copy,—EDMUND BARTON, 3/12/85.

6. Committee deliberated, and decided that summonses be sent to the witnesses required by either party at the next meeting.
Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Septimus Stephen,	|	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Purves,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Sutherland.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk having, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the Proceedings of the previous meeting, the same were confirmed.
2. Parties called in,—

Present:—James Archibald Mackinnon, Esq. (*Petitioner*).

C. E. Pilcher, Esq., instructed by Mr. Simpson, of Want, Johnson, & Co. (*Counsel for Petitioner*).

William John Watson, Esq. (*Sitting Member*).

B. R. Wise, Esq., instructed by Mr. Kent, of Cape & Kent, (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).

3. Mr. Pilcher addressed the Committee on behalf of the Petitioner.
4. S. W. Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness produced the Writ certifying to the return of William John Watson, Esq., as one of the Members for Young, and also the Ballot-papers used at the election.
5. Counsel for both parties agreed that the allegations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10, of the Petition, be admitted to be correct.
6. James Archibald Mackinnon, Esq., the Petitioner, sworn, and examined.
7. Both parties consented to a scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
8. Room cleared, and Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
9. Committee deliberated, and decided to resume the scrutiny at the next meeting.

Committee adjourned until Friday next, at half-past Eleven o'clock.

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

FRIDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Septimus Stephen,	|	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Purves,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Burns,	|	Mr. Reid.

In attendance,—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the previous meeting, and the same were confirmed.
2. Committee proceeded to a further scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
3. Committee deliberated, and decided to resume the scrutiny of the Ballot-papers at the next meeting.
Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Septimus Stephen,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Sutherland,	|	Mr. Burns,
	|	Mr. Purves.

In attendance—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the same were confirmed.
2. Committee proceeded to a further scrutiny of the Ballot-papers.
3. Committee deliberated, and directed that the parties be informed that their presence would be required at the next meeting; and requested that the Chairman move that the Committee have leave to sit during the next adjournment of the House, which adjournment was anticipated in consequence of the formation of a new Ministry. (*Vide extract, page 4.*)
Committee adjourned until Tuesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Reid, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Septimus Stephen,	|	Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Purves, Mr. Burns,
Mr. R. B. Smith.		

In attendance—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. In the temporary absence of the Chairman, Mr. Sutherland was called to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Acting Chairman, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and the same were confirmed.
3. Committee deliberated.
4. Parties called in,—

Present :—William John Watson, Esq. (*the Sitting Member*).

C. E. Pilcher, Esq., instructed by Mr. Simpson, of Want, Johnson, & Co. (*Counsel for Petitioner*).

B. R. Wise, Esq., instructed by Mr. Kent, of Cape & Kent (*Counsel for Sitting Member*).
5. Mr. Robert Burdett Smith here entered the room, and took his seat as Chairman of the Committee.
6. Mr. Pilcher addressed the Committee on behalf of the Petitioner.
7. Mr. Wise addressed the Committee on behalf of the sitting Member.
8. Room cleared, Committee deliberated, and decided that Mr. Wise should close his case.
9. Parties called in and informed.
10. Committee deliberated.
11. Room cleared, and Committee proceeded to the scrutiny of the disputed and doubtful ballot papers.
12. Mr. Purves moved,—

“That a ballot paper submitted, otherwise formal, but having a name written in pencil at the foot of it, be declared informal.”

Committee divided.

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Purves.	Mr. R. B. Smith, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Burns, Mr. Reid, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Septimus Stephen.

13. The Committee having concluded the scrutiny of the ballot papers, and unanimously come to a decision as to the result, namely; 1,271 votes for Mr. Spring, 1,036 votes for Mr. Mackinnon, and 988 votes for Mr. Watson,—

Mr. Stephen moved,—“That the following be the Report of the Committee:—

“That William John Watson, Esquire, who was returned as elected, by the Returning Officer, was not duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the Electoral District of Young.

“That James Archibald Mackinnon, Esquire, who was not returned by the Returning Officer, was duly elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the Electoral District of Young.

“That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.

“That the Committee make no award as to costs.”

Question put and agreed to.

Chairman to report to the House accordingly, and to move for leave for the Committee to adjourn *sine die*. (*Vide extract page 4*)

Committee adjourned until Four o'clock this day.

(*Although the Committee obtained leave to sit during the next adjournment of the House, they did not do so, having concluded the business on the same day that the House adjourned.*)

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, in the Chair.

Mr. Septimus Stephen, Mr. Purves,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Sutherland.
--------------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

In attendance—

The Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Chairman announced that leave had been given by the House for the Committee to adjourn *sine die*, and the Committee adjourned accordingly.

JOHN A. VIVIAN,
Second Clerk Assistant.

COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

MACKINNON v. WATSON.—YOUNG.

WEDNESDAY, 9 DECEMBER, 1885.

Present:—

Mr. R. B. Smith,	Mr. H. Clarke,
Mr. S. A. Stephen,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Burns,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Purves.	

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Pilcher appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner.
Mr. B. R. Wise appeared as Counsel for the sitting Member.

Stephen Wilson Jones, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the officer ordinarily having the custody of writs of election on which are endorsed the names of the Members returned to the Legislative Assembly? I am. S. W. Jones,
Esq.
9 Dec., 1885.
2. Do you produce the writ issued for the Electoral District of Young at the last general election? I do. 9 Dec., 1885.
3. (Produced.) Do you also produce the return endorsed on the writ? Yes.
4. That return discloses the election of William John Watson, Esq.? Of Gerald Spring, Esq., and William John Watson, Esq.
5. Mr. William John Watson is still the sitting Member for the electoral district of Young? He is.
6. Do you produce the ballot papers for the electoral district of Young? I do. (Produced.)
7. These ballot papers were transmitted to you by the Returning Officer? Yes, I received them on the 26th October, 1885.
8. And they are duly sealed up according to law? Yes.
9. They have not been opened since? No; the parcel is in the same condition as when I received it.
10. And you are the officer having custody of ballot papers? Yes, by law.

James Archibald Mackinnon, Esq., examined:—

11. *Mr. Pilcher.*] You are the petitioner in this case? Yes.
12. And the gentleman mentioned in the petition as one of the candidates for Young at the last general election? Yes. J. A.
Mackinnon,
Esq.
9 Dec., 1885.
13. At the time of the nomination were you a person qualified under the tenth section of the Electoral Act to be a candidate? Yes; I had been the representative of the district for two years and nine months previously.
14. And you are still qualified to be a candidate? Yes.
15. With reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the petition, as to the numbering of the ballot papers by the presiding officer, and as to the disallowance of certain votes, do you know anything of these matters of your own knowledge? No, only what I have heard from people speaking of it.
16. Will the facts stated in these paragraphs appear upon the examination of the ballot papers? Yes, I believe so; I have been so informed by my scrutineers.
17. I notice that you ask here for an examination of the ballot papers, that Mr. Watson's election may be declared null and void, and that you may be declared the duly elected Member? Yes.
18. You are willing to abide by a scrutiny of the ballot papers? Yes.
19. *Mr. Wise.*] Are you aware, of your own knowledge or from your scrutineers, of any double voting or personation in your favour? No, I am not.
20. At Marengo did you hear of a man being given in charge for personation? I did hear something about it not long ago, but I do not know who he voted for, or whether he was allowed to vote at all.
21. *Mr. Pilcher.*] Of your own knowledge do you know of any such thing? No, I do not.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION—DANGAR v. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH.—THE MACLEAY.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE

OF

ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS;

TOGETHER WITH

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1886.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

DANGAR v. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH—THE MACLEAY.

VOTES No. 4. FRIDAY, 20 NOVEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, of which the following is a copy:—

“ By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,
“ of New South Wales.

“ Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of
“ New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint—

“ John Fitzgerald Burns, Esquire,
“ Henry Clarke, Esquire,
“ John Mitchell Purves, Esquire,
“ George Houstoun Reid, Esquire,

“ Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire,
“ Septimus Alfred Stephen, Esquire, and
“ John Sutherland, Esquire,

“ being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and
“ Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid.

“ Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street, Sydney
“ this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
“ hundred and eighty-five.

“ EDMUND BARTON,
“ Speaker.”

VOTES No. 8. FRIDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—

(1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant appointing the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, laid upon the Table on Friday, 20th November, 1885, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect as an appointment of such Committee; and intimated that it was therefore open to Members of the Committee to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.

(2.) MEMBERS SWORN:—John Fitzgerald Burns, Esquire, Henry Clarke, Esquire, John Mitchell Purves, Esquire, Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, and John Sutherland, Esquire, came to the Table and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee.

VOTES No. 9. TUESDAY, 1 DECEMBER, 1885.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—George Houstoun Reid, Esquire, and Septimus Alfred Stephen, Esquire, came to the Table and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.
6. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Pursuant to the requirement of the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880, Mr. Speaker appointed the first meeting of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m. on Thursday, 3rd December, 1885, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES No. 19. WEDNESDAY, 27 JANUARY, 1886.

10. ELECTION PETITION (*Dangar v. Robert Burdett Smith*):—Sir John Robertson, by command, laid upon the Table an Election Petition, which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor from Otho Orde Dangar, alleging that Robert Burdett Smith was before, at, and during the Election for the Electoral District of The Macleay, guilty of certain corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1880, and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that, for the reasons therein stated, the return of the said Robert Burdett Smith may be declared null and void; and that it may be further declared that the said Robert Burdett Smith was not duly elected, and that Petitioner was duly elected as Member for the said Electoral District.
- Ordered, on motion of Sir John Robertson, to be referred to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

VOTES

VOTES No. 20. THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1886.

7. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the requirement of the Electoral Act of 1880, laid upon the Table his Warrant appointing James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, and Arthur Renwick, Esquire, M.D., to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session,—of which the following is a copy:—
- “By the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
“of New South Wales.
- “Pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in me, as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, by the Electoral Act of 1880, I do hereby appoint
James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, and
Arthur Renwick, Esquire, M.D.,
“being Members of the said Assembly, to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications in the said Act referred to, during the present Session of the Assembly aforesaid, in the room of John Fitzgerald Burns, Esquire, whose Seat in the said Assembly was declared vacant on the 22nd December last, by reason of his acceptance of the office of Colonial Treasurer; and
“of Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, resigned.
- “Given under my hand, at the Legislative Assembly Chamber, Macquarie-street,
“Sydney, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
“eight hundred and eighty-six. “EDMUND BARTON,
“Speaker.”
17. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—
- (1.) Mr. Septimus Stephen moved, *by consent*, without Notice, That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications having adjourned *sine die*, the Committee be empowered to meet, and that there being now no Chairman, Mr. Speaker be authorized to fix the time and place for the next meeting. Question put and passed.
- (2.) Whereupon Mr. Speaker appointed a meeting of this Committee to take place at Eleven o'clock a.m., on Friday, 5th February, in Committee Room No. 2.

VOTES No. 24. WEDNESDAY, 10 FEBRUARY, 1886.

10. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—
- (1.) *Maturity of Warrant reported*:—Mr. Speaker reported that his Warrant, laid upon the Table on the 28th January last, appointing James Patrick Garvan, Esquire, and Arthur Renwick, Esquire, M.D., to be Members of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications for the present Session, not having been disapproved by the Assembly in the course of the three next sitting days on which the Assembly met for the despatch of business, had now taken effect; and intimated that it was therefore open to Mr. Garvan and Dr. Renwick to be sworn at the Table by the Clerk, in accordance with the 59th section of the Electoral Act of 1880.
- (2.) *Members of Committee sworn*:—Mr. Garvan and Dr. Renwick came to the Table, and were sworn by the Clerk as Members of the Committee.

VOTES No. 25. THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1886.

8. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS:—Dr. Renwick, *by consent*, moved, without Notice,—That the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House. Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 31. WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1886.

4. COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS—(*Dangar v. Robert Burdett Smith*):—
- (1.) Dr. Renwick, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table, the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, and Appendix handed in to, the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred, on 27th January, 1886, the Petition of Otho Orde Dangar against the return of Robert Burdett Smith as Member for the Electoral District of The Macleay.
- And the said Report was read at length by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker, as follows:—
- “The Committee of Elections and Qualifications, duly appointed on the 20th November, 1885, to whom was referred, on the 27th January, 1886, a Petition from Otho Orde Dangar, alleging that Robert Burdett Smith was before, at, and during the Election for the Electoral District of The Macleay, guilty of certain corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1880, and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that, for the reasons therein stated, the return of the said Robert Burdett Smith may be declared null and void; and that it may be further declared that the said Robert Burdett Smith was not duly elected, and that Petitioner was duly elected as Member for the said Electoral District, have determined, and do hereby accordingly declare,—
- “(1.) That the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, did not commit acts of bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Electoral Act, at the late Election for The Macleay, and that therefore the said Robert Burdett Smith was duly elected as Member for The Macleay.
- “(2.) That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.
- “(3.) That the sum of £100 already lodged by the Petitioner be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses.
- “No. 2 Committee Room, “ARTHUR RENWICK,
“Legislative Assembly, 24th February, 1886. “Chairman.”
- Ordered, on motion of Dr. Renwick, that the Report and Minutes of the Proceedings and Evidence, together with Appendix, be printed.
- (2.) Dr. Renwick moved, that the Committee of Elections and Qualifications have leave to adjourn *sine die*, the matter referred to them having been disposed of. Question put and passed.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTION PETITION.
(DANGAR v. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH.)

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS, duly appointed on the 20th November, 1885, to whom was referred, on the 27th January, 1886, a Petition from Otho Orde Dangar "alleging that Robert Burdett Smith was before, at, and during the Election for the Electoral District of The Macleay, guilty of certain corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of the Electoral Act of 1880, and praying that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that, for the reasons therein stated, the return of the said Robert Burdett Smith may be declared null and void; and that it may be further declared that the said Robert Burdett Smith was not duly elected, and that Petitioner was duly elected as Member for the said Electoral District,"—have determined and do hereby accordingly declare,—

1. That the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, did not commit acts of bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Electoral Act, at the late Election for The Macleay, and that therefore the said Robert Burdett Smith was duly elected as Member for The Macleay.
2. That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.
3. That the sum of £100 already lodged by the Petitioner be awarded to the sitting Member towards his costs and expenses.

ARTHUR RENWICK,
Chairman.

*No. 2 Committee Room,
Legislative Assembly,
24th February, 1886.*

1885-6.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

In the matter of the Election Petition which had been addressed to His Excellency the Governor by Otho Orde Dangar, complaining of the election and return of Robert Burdett Smith, as Member for the Macleay, on the ground that he was before, at, and during the election, guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of the "Electoral Act of 1880," and claiming to have been duly elected as the sitting Member.

FRIDAY, 5 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Members Present:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Purves,
		Mr. Septimus Stephen.

In attendance,—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

There not being a quorum present one hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the Members present adjourned until Thursday next, at 11 o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Members Present:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Dr. Renwick,
Mr. Purves,		Mr. Septimus Stephen,
Mr. Reid,		Mr. Sutherland.

In attendance,—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

1. On motion of Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Renwick was elected to the Chair.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extracts from the Votes and Proceedings referring to the appointment of the Committee. [*Vide Extracts, p. 3 and 4.*]
3. *In re Mackinnon v. Watson.—Young.* The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read a letter which had been addressed to him from John Little, of Young, applying for expenses as a witness in the matter of the Petition Mackinnon v. Watson.
Mr. Stephen moved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform Mr. Little that in the matter of Mackinnon v. Watson no award as to costs was made by the Committee. *Carried.*
4. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the extract from the Votes and Proceedings, by which the Petition of Otho Orde Dangar was referred to the Committee. [*Vide Extract, p. 3.*]
5. Whereupon the Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Petition of Otho Orde Dangar (together with the accompanying Bank Deposit Receipt), so referred to the Committee, as follows:—

“In the matter of the Petition of Otho Orde Dangar against the return of Robert Burdett Smith as one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Electoral District of The Macleay.

“To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a
“Member of Her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross
“of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Governor and
“Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

“The humble Petition of Otho Orde Dangar,—

“Sheweth:—

“1. That at the last General Election of Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, Robert Burdett Smith and your Petitioner were severally candidates to be elected as Members of the said Assembly for the Electoral District of The Macleay.

“2. That at the nomination for the said Election each of them, the said Robert Burdett Smith and your Petitioner, were duly nominated and proposed as such Members, and the Returning Officer then called for a show of hands separately in favour of each candidate, and upon the same taking place declared the show of hands to be in favour of your Petitioner, whereupon a Poll was demanded on behalf of the said Robert Burdett Smith, which was afterwards taken.

“3. That before and at the time of the said nomination, and from thence, your Petitioner was, and is, a person duly qualified by law to be elected a Member of the said Legislative Assembly.

“4.

" 4. That the Returning Officer, on the day of the declaration of the poll for the said Electoral District, declared the number of votes polled for the respective candidates to be as follows:—

" For the said Robert Burdett Smith—One thousand one hundred and eight votes;

" And for your Petitioner—Four hundred and ninety-nine votes;

" and thereupon declared the said Robert Burdett Smith to be duly elected as a Member of the said Assembly for the said Electoral District; and the said Returning Officer afterwards endorsed on the Writ of the said election the name of the said Robert Burdett Smith as the person so elected, and returned the said Writ to His Excellency Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.M.G., Acting Governor for the said Colony.

" 5. That the said Robert Burdett Smith, before, at, and during the said election, was guilty of the following corrupt practices within the meaning of the provisions of the 'Electoral Act of 1880'; that is to say, of holding out to electors for the said Electoral District at the said Election promises and expectations of profit, advancement, and enrichment to themselves or to some of their family or kindred, friends or dependents, in order to influence their votes. Treating electors for the said Electoral District and supplying them with drink whilst at such election, and whilst engaged in coming to or going from such election, at the expense and by the authority of the said Robert Burdett Smith, with a view to influence the votes of such electors. Keeping open and allowing to be kept open at his own expense and by his authority, and with a view to influence the votes of the electors of the said Electoral District at the said election, certain public-houses and places of entertainment.

" 6. That your Petitioner, pursuant to the said Electoral Act of 1880, has caused the sum of one hundred pounds (£100) to be deposited with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, to the credit of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, in relation to this Petition, and the Bank deposit for such receipt is hereunto annexed.

" Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that the Petition may be dealt with according to law, and that the return of the said Robert Burdett Smith, as a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District, may be declared null and void, for the reasons aforesaid. That, for the reasons aforesaid, it may be declared that the said Robert Burdett Smith was not duly elected, and is not such Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District. That it may be declared and determined that your Petitioner was duly elected at the said Election to serve and be a Member of the said Legislative Assembly for the said Electoral District of The Macleay, and is entitled to take his seat accordingly in the said Assembly as such Member. And that such further or other order and determination may be made in the premises as may be just.

" And your Petitioner will ever pray, &c.

" OTHO ORDE DANGAR.

" Dup.

" 4th January, 1886.

" PAID to the credit of the Honble. Edmund Barton, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Sydney, with the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the sum of one hundred pounds stg.

" By OTHO ORDE DANGAR.

" J. D.,
Teller."

" £100.

6. The Clerk then submitted a letter from the Honourable the Speaker, enclosing a certified copy of a letter from Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, the sitting Member for The Macleay, giving notice of his intention to defend his seat, which he read as follows:—

" Legislative Assembly Chamber,
" Sydney, 4 February, 1886.

" To the Committee of Elections and Qualifications.

" Gentlemen,

" I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter which has been received by me from Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, the sitting Member for The Macleay, giving notice of his intention to defend his return, against which a Petition is now under your consideration.

" I have, &c.,

" EDMUND BARTON,
" Speaker."

[Enclosure.]

" Sir,

Sydney, 3 February, 1886.

" In accordance with the 67th clause of the Electoral Act of 1880, I have the honor to inform you that it is my intention to defend my seat as Member for the Electoral District of The Macleay, before the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred a Petition from Otho Orde Dangar touching the validity of my election and return as a Member for the said Electoral District.

" I have, &c.,

" R. BURDETT SMITH."

" The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.P.,

" Speaker of the Legislative Assembly."

A true copy,—EDMUND BARTON, Speaker, 3/2/86.

7. Parties called in.

Present.—M. J. Macnamara, Esq. (Solicitor for the Petitioner).

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq. (The sitting Member for The Macleay).

Henry Emanuel Cohen, Esq. (Counsel for the sitting Member), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.

8. Mr. Macnamara asked that the Committee might adjourn until a future day, to enable him to procure the attendance of the witnesses in favour of the Petition.

9. Mr. Cohen then addressed the Committee on behalf of the sitting Member, objecting to the adjournment asked for, and submitted that, as the Petition had not been presented to the Governor within eight weeks after the day of the return of the Writ, as required by the 63rd section of the Electoral Act, the Committee could not entertain it.
10. Mr. Macnamara again urged that the Committee should adjourn, and advanced as an additional ground that he wished to engage Counsel to argue the point now raised.
11. Frederick William Webb, Esq., Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness produced the Writ issued on the 5th day of October, 1885, for The Macleay, and which certified to the return of Robert Burdett Smith, Esq.
12. Mr. James John Taylor, Clerk of Records in the Office of the Colonial Secretary, called in, sworn, and examined.
13. Mr. Cohen produced the Government Gazette of 13th January, notifying that Mr. Dangar's Petition was lodged with the Governor on the 5th January, 1886.
14. Mr. Macnamara again applied for an adjournment, on the grounds already stated, and
15. Mr. Cohen having replied,—
16. Parties withdrew, and Committee deliberated, and decided to grant the adjournment asked for.
17. Parties called in and informed.
18. Ordered that summonses be issued for the witnesses required by either party.
19. Resolved that the Chairman move in the House "that the Committee have leave to sit during any adjournment."
Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.

RICHARD A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1886.

MEMBER PRESENT:—

Dr. Renwick.

In attendance,—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

There not being a quorum present one hour after the time appointed for the meeting, the Member present adjourned until 2 o'clock this day.

RICHARD A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Renwick, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Sutherland,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Septimus Stephen.	

In attendance,—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the Minutes of the three preceding meetings, which were confirmed.
2. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read Extract from the Votes and Proceedings granting leave to the Committee to sit during any adjournment. (*Vide Extract, p. 4*).
3. Parties called in.
*Present:—*Otho Orde Dangar, Esquire (*Petitioner*).
B. R. Wise, Esquire (*Counsel for the Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. M. J. Macnamara, of the firm of Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire (*The Sitting Member*).
Henry Emanuel Cohen, Esquire (*Counsel for the Sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.
4. Mr. Cohen withdrew the point submitted at the meeting of the Committee held on the 11th February,—that the Petition had not been presented within the time allowed by law.
5. Otho Orde Dangar, Esq. (*the Petitioner*), sworn and examined. Mr. Cohen objected to a question as referring to what took place before the day of election, and contended that evidence as to what occurred on the day of election only could be admitted. Mr. Wise replied, and room cleared.
6. Committee deliberated, and decided to over-rule Mr. Cohen's objection.
7. Parties called and informed, and examination continued. Mr. Cohen objected to a question as to "treating an elector," as referring to an event that took place before the day of election. (*See Sub-section 4, section 45, of the Electoral Act of 1880*). Mr. Wise replied, and room cleared.
8. Committee deliberated, and decided to over-rule the objection and receive the evidence.
9. Parties called in and informed, and examination concluded.
10. Mr. George David Hilder called in, sworn, and examined.
11. Mr. Wise tendered a transcript of Shorthand Notes of Extracts of Mr. R. B. Smith's Speech at the Nomination, verified by an affidavit.
The Committee decided not to receive the affidavit.
Witness withdrew.

12. Room cleared.
 13. Committee deliberated, and decided to adjourn until to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock.
 Parties called in and informed.
 Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past Ten o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

THURSDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1880.

PRESENT:—

Dr. Renwick, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Purves,		Mr. Reid, Mr. Septimus Stephen, Mr. Sutherland.
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In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed.
2. Parties called in.
Present:— Otho Onle Dangar, Esquire (*Petitioner*).
 B. R. Wise, Esquire (*Counsel for the Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. Macnamara, of Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
 Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire (*The sitting Member*).
 Henry Emanuel Cohen, Esquire (*Counsel for the sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.
3. Mr. Alfred Rudder called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
4. Mr. Thomas Waters called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
5. Master Thomas Henry Waters called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
6. Mr. Thomas Waters recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
7. Mr. Wise tendered an affidavit made by Isabella Mary Waters, who, it has been given in evidence, is unable to attend.
 Mr. Cohen objected, on the ground of the important nature of the evidence tendered.
 Mr. Wise replied.
 Room cleared, and Committee deliberated.
 Mr. Garvan moved,—“That the affidavit be received.”
 Question put.
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 2.
 Mr. Garvan,
 Mr. Purves.

Noes, 3.
 Mr. Henry Clarke,
 Mr. Reid,
 Dr. Renwick.

Parties called in and informed of the decision.

8. Mr. Thomas Waters recalled and further examined.
 Witness withdrew.
9. Mr. John Kean called in, sworn, and examined.
 Mr. Wise handed in a letter from R. Burdett Smith, replying to an application from John Kean for an appointment at Trial Bay Prison. (*See Appendix A.*)
 Witness withdrew.
10. Mr. David Donald called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
11. Mr. William Porter called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
12. Mr. James Fitz-Osborn called in, sworn, and examined.
 Witness withdrew.
13. Mr. George M'Maugh called in, sworn, and examined.
14. Mr. Cohen asked that Counsel for each side might be supplied with printed copies of the evidence taken from day to day.
 Room cleared.
 Committee deliberated.
 Parties called in and informed that the Committee have decided not to furnish Counsel with printed copies of the evidence from day to day, and that they would further consider the request that Counsel be supplied with a printed copy of the evidence after the case has closed, and before Counsel address the Committee.
 Committee adjourned until to-morrow, at half-past 10 o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Renwick, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Garvan,	|	Mr. Septimus Stephen,
		Mr. Sutherland.

In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

- The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed.
- Parties called in.
Present :—Otho Orde Dangar, Esq. (*the Petitioner*).
B. R. Wise, Esq. (*Counsel for the Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. Macnamara, of the firm of Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq. (*The sitting Member*).
H. E. Cohen, Esq. (*Counsel for the sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.
- Mr. George M'Maugh called in, and examination continued.
Mr. Cohen handed in a letter, dated 26th December, 1885, from George M'Maugh to R. B. Smith, Esq. (*Appendix B*).
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. Michael M'Phillips called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. James Byrnes called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. George Montagu Burley called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. Wise stated that this closed the Petitioner's case, but he applied that, notwithstanding this, he might be allowed, on his arrival in Sydney to examine George Lane, a shorthand writer, present at the Nomination, now on his way from Kempsey.
Request complied with.
- Robert Burdett Smith, Esq. (*The sitting Member*), sworn and examined.
Mr. Wise asked that the attendance of witnesses who have been already examined may be dispensed with. *Complied with*.

The Committee adjourned until Monday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

MONDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Dr. Renwick, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Purves,
Mr. Garvan,	|	Mr. Reid,
		Mr. Sutherland.

In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

- The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the preceeding meeting, which were confirmed.
- Parties called in.
Present :—Otho Orde Dangar, Esq. (*the Petitioner*).
B. R. Wise, Esq. (*Counsel for Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. Macnamara, of the firm of Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Robert Burdett Smith (*The sitting Member*).
H. E. Cohen, Esq. (*Counsel for the sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.
- Robert Burdett Smith, Esq. (*The sitting Member*), further examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. James William Hayes called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Charles Sutherland, Esq., J.P., called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. Wise tendered an affidavit sworn by Francis M'Carney.
The Committee decided not to receive the affidavit.
- Mr. Alexander Cochrane called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Frederick Thomas Matthews, Esq., J.P., called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Frederick Goulburn Panton, Esq., J.P., called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
- Mr. John Long called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

11. Mr. Cohen tendered the evidence of Senior-sergeant Healy and Mr. Kerrigan, as to the character of Mr. John Kean.
Committee decided not to hear the evidence.
12. Mr. William Small called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
13. Captain Spencer Postans called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
14. Mr. Henry Porter called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
15. Mr. Cohen stated that his case was now closed.
16. Mr. George Lane called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
17. Committee decided to furnish Counsel with a printed copy of the evidence taken.
Parties so informed.
Committee adjourned until Wednesday next, at half-past Ten o'clock.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Dr. Renwick, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Purves,
Mr. Garvan,		Mr. Reid,
	Mr. Sutherland.	

In attendance—

The Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

1. The Clerk, by direction of the Chairman, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were confirmed.
2. Parties called in.
Present:—B. R. Wise, Esq. (*Counsel for the Petitioner*), instructed by Mr. Macnamara, of the firm of Messrs. Macnamara & Norton.
Robert Burdett Smith, Esq. (*The sitting Member*).
H. E. Cohen, Esq. (*Counsel for the sitting Member*), instructed by Mr. Slattery, M.P., of the firm of Messrs. Slattery & Heydon.
3. Mr. Cohen addressed the Committee in defence of the sitting Member.
4. Mr. Wise then addressed the Committee on behalf of the Petitioner, in reply, and having concluded his address,—
5. Room cleared.
6. Committee deliberated.
7. Mr. Sutherland moved,—
“That the said Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, did not commit acts of bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Electoral Act, at the late election for The Macleay, and that, therefore, the said Robert Burdett Smith was duly elected as Member for The Macleay.” *Carried.*
8. Mr. Purves moved,—
“That the Petition is not frivolous or vexatious.”
Question put. The Committee divided.

Ayes, 4.	Nocs, 2.
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Dr. Renwick,
Mr. Garvan,	Mr. Sutherland.
Mr. Purves,	
Mr. Reid.	
9. Mr. Sutherland moved,—
“That the sum of £100, already lodged by the Petitioner, be awarded to the sitting Member, towards his costs and expenses.
Question put.
The Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.	No, 1.
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Purves.
Mr. Garvan,	
Mr. Reid,	
Dr. Renwick,	
Mr. Sutherland.	
10. Parties called in and informed of the decisions of the Committee.
The Chairman to report to the House accordingly, and to obtain leave for the Committee to adjourn *sine die*.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,
Acting Second Clerk Assistant.

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COMMITTEE
OF
ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

DANGAR v. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH.

THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. Septimus Stephen, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. Reid,		Mr. Sutherland, Dr. Renwick, Mr. Purves.
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Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., called to the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Cohen appeared as Counsel on behalf of the sitting Member; Mr. Macnamara appeared on behalf of the Petitioner.

Frederick William Webb, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

1. *Mr. Cohen.*] What is your position? That of Acting Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
2. Do you produce the writ of the general election for the return of a Member for the Macleay? I do.

F. W. Webb,
Esq.

11 Feb., 1886.

Mr. James John Taylor, having been sworn, was examined:—

3. *Mr. Cohen.*] What position do you hold? I am Clerk of Records in the office of the Colonial Secretary.
4. On what date was the writ for the Macleay received? On the 30th October, 1885.
5. At what date was it forwarded to the Legislative Assembly? It was forwarded with most of the others on the 16th November.

Mr.
J. J. Taylor.

11 Feb., 1886.

WEDNESDAY, 17 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. Henry Clarke, Dr. Renwick, Mr. Septimus Stephen,		Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Garvan, Mr. Reid.
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Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

Mr. H. E. Cohen appeared as Counsel on behalf of the sitting Member; Mr. B. R. Wise appeared on behalf of the Petitioner.

Otho Orde Dangar, Esq., having been sworn, was examined:—

6. *Chairman.*] You are the petitioner in this case? I am.
7. The petition you have lodged with the Committee represents that, at the last general election for the electoral district of the Macleay, you and Mr. Robert Burdett Smith were candidates? It does.
8. And that at the nomination you were duly nominated with Mr. Smith? Yes.
9. That during the course of the election certain circumstances occurred which led you to lodge this petition, such circumstances being the holding out by Mr. Smith of promises and expectations of profit, advancement, and enrichment, to electors, or to some of their family or kindred, friends or dependents of the electors, to influence their votes—is that one of the charges you make? That is the first charge.
10. Also, treating electors for the said electoral district, and supplying them with drink whilst at such election—that charge is included in your petition; and that whilst the electors were engaged in coming to or going from such election the electors were supplied with drink at the expense and by the authority of Mr. Smith, with a view to influence the votes of such electors? That also is part of my petition.
11. Another charge is keeping open and allowing to be kept open, at his own expense and by his authority, and with a view to influence the votes of electors of the said electoral district at the said election, certain public-houses and places of entertainment—that is in your petition? Yes.
12. The charges you have made are in very general terms; I suppose you have witnesses to support the charges? I have.
13. *Mr. Wise.*] Take first of all this paragraph—"holding out to electors for the said electoral district at the said election promises and expectations of profit"—state to the Committee the evidence you received to support this charge? In the first place, my personal knowledge of the promises consists of my knowledge of promises made at Bont Harbour, on the Bellinger River.
14. *Mr. Cohen.*] At what date? On the Wednesday previous to the polling.

O. O. Dangar,
Esq.

17 Feb., 1886.

(Objection raised by Mr. Cohen that "at the said election" means the day of election only, and no other meaning could be ascribed to it. Mr. Wise heard in answer to objection, which the Committee overruled.)

15.

- O. O. Dangar, Esq.
17 Feb., 1886.
15. *Mr. Wise.*] On what date was this? On Wednesday, the 14th October. On that day I was present at a meeting of Mr. Smith's, at Boat Harbour, held in the public street. Mr. Smith was standing on the verandah of an hotel, and I was within two yards of him. I heard him make this statement: "Gentlemen, if you elect Mr. Dangar, you get into existence another Parliamentary land agent who will charge you five, ten, and twenty guinea fees for doing your land business; but if you elect me I give you my promise that I will do all your land business without fee or reward; I will get your cancelled selections put right." He referred to some other matters connected with selections, and said he would get them all remedied and not charge them one farthing. Immediately Mr. Smith made these promises to the electors there were loud cheers from a considerable number of those assembled, and loud clapping of hands. I was present also at the nomination at Kempsey, when there were between 500 and 600 persons present. Mr. Smith there reiterated the same promises in almost the same words—"if you return me, gentlemen, as your Member, I will do all your land business without fee or reward"; and he drew the same comparison as to Mr. Dangar charging five, ten, and twenty guinea fees. There, too, the announcement was received with cheers and a great deal of clapping of hands from a very large number of electors.
16. Had that distinction between your line of conduct and Mr. Smith's line of conduct a material influence on the election?— (*Objected to by Mr. Cohen.*)
17. *Mr. Wise.*] Now, with reference to the second charge—"treating electors of the said electoral district and supplying them with drink whilst at such election"? What I know of my own knowledge is that at Boat Harbour I saw Mr. Smith whispering to his chairman, Mr. Matthews, who immediately said —
(*Mr. Cohen objected that, unless this treating took place on the day of election, the evidence was not admissible. Mr. Wise answered the objection, which was overruled by the Committee.*)
18. *Mr. Wise.*] You say that at the Boat Harbour meeting you observed Mr. Smith say something to his chairman, Mr. Matthews? I observed Mr. Smith whisper to his chairman, Mr. Matthews, who then said, "Oh, yes, gentlemen, you are all invited to drink Mr. Smith's health."
19. *Mr. Reid.*] Did you hear anything said by Mr. Smith to Mr. Matthews? I heard no words from Mr. Smith.
20. *Mr. Cohen.*] You only heard what Matthews said: "Oh, yes, gentlemen, you are all invited to drink Mr. Smith's health," which was received with cheers, and there was a rush for the bar.
21. What you now state you know of your own knowledge? Yes.
22. The Macleay district is largely inhabited by free-selectors, is it not? It is, and the Bellinger also is settled almost entirely by free-selectors. On the Macleay the number of free-selectors is quite one-third of the whole population. I think I should be safe in saying one-half are interested in selections in one way or the other. I was going to add, in reference to open houses, that I myself observed that Cooper's Hotel at Fredericktown was open for the supply of drinks to electors.
23. *Mr. Wise.*] On the day of polling? Yes; I was there and saw a number of selectors taken in by the landlord, Mr. Cooper, and they were supplied with liquor, not paying for it. The same occurred at Hay's hotel, Smithtown.
24. *Mr. Cohen.*] I believe you are carrying on business on the Macleay, at Kempsey? Yes.
25. What is your particular business? Auctioneer, land and estate agent, valuator, and insurance agent.
26. I presume that in your land agency business you attend to business for selectors and any other class of land business brought to you? Yes.
27. In reference to the comparison Mr. Smith drew between his line of conduct and yours—the manner in which you acted and that in which he would act if returned to Parliament—did not this take place:—Mr. Smith pointed out that he had represented the district for about sixteen years, and never asked fee or reward, and that what he had done he would continue to do in the future, whether for friend or foe, but that in no case would he interfere where there were individual conflicting interests? There was a reference to conflicting interests, but he said he had always done the land business without charging them, and he would continue to do so. That is in addition to what I have already stated.
28. Of course, as land agent, you have charged fees, and would charge them still? Yes, I have always charged fees, but not five, ten, fifteen-guinea fees, as was said by Mr. Smith; that was entirely suggestive on Mr. Smith's part.
29. If you had been returned to Parliament and came to Sydney you could not tell what fees you would then charge? I should consider that I ought not to charge any fees at all.
30. Do you know Charles Sutherland? I do.
31. Do you remember receiving a telegram from Mr. Smith, in which he said that you had been sending to the newspapers certain defamatory statements, and intimating that you would be made to answer for them in Sydney? Yes.
32. Was it after the receipt of that telegram that you set yourself in motion to prepare and present this petition? If I were to answer that question without explanation I should be misleading the Committee.
33. You can say whether it was so or not, and explain after? It was after, but I had, before returning thanks to the electors, made the statement that I should proceed against Mr. Smith for bribery and corruption, and Mr. Smith retorted by saying, "I understand there is to be a petition against me for bribery and corruption, but the petitioner would have to deposit £100 with the Speaker, and I dare say I shall be prepared if that takes place." That was when Mr. Smith returned thanks.
34. Can you say what period of time elapsed between the declaration of the poll and the day when you got this telegram? From memory I could not.
35. Could you say about what period? I think my solicitor has the telegram; it was a matter of about ten days. It was sent from Albury or Wagga Wagga. It was about ten days or a fortnight.
36. Did you say to Mr. Sutherland that you had no intention of taking any action with respect to the petition until you got this telegram mentioning an action, but then you thought you should rake up evidence to support the charges? I do not say it did not take place, but I positively assert that before returning thanks I said that I would upset the election, on grounds of bribery and corruption.
37. That was on the day you were returning thanks? It was on the polling day that I made the announcement publicly that Mr. Smith obtained the seat by bribery and corruption, and that I would do my best to unseat him. I gleaned some evidence, and took down particulars up to that time.
38. You will not deny that you told Mr. Sutherland what I have just suggested? I do not recollect. In conversation with Mr. Sutherland I may or may not have done so, because Mr. Sutherland and I are apt to have confidential conversations, and it may be that I made use of these words.

39. You do not say you did not? I will not say I did not.
40. You said you would not take action to petition until you received the telegram from Mr. Smith threatening you with an action, and then you raked up evidence in support of your charges? I have no recollection of such a conversation.
41. Then at Boat Harbour you overheard Mr. Smith whispering to Mr. Matthews, but you did not hear anything? I did not hear the words.
42. *Mr. Reid.*] Who was the chairman at Boat Harbour? Mr. Matthews. He said—"You are all invited to drink Mr. Smith's health."
43. *Mr. Cohen.*] In carrying on business as land agent, do you practise before the Board at Kempsey? I have done so.
44. Only at Kempsey? Only at Kempsey.
45. Do you remember the cancellation or forfeiture of the selection of Panton? I do.
46. That selection was open to conditional purchase afterwards? Yes.
47. Were there a large number of applicants for it? Rather more than 400.
48. Did you act in that matter for any number of applicants? I drew applications for a good number.
49. What number? Sixty or eighty.
50. Not for 200 to 300? I am sure not for 100.
51. Did you act as agent for sixty or eighty? I merely drew up their applications, and at the Land Office saw that they were rightly dealt with.
52. And charged a fee for each? Yes, but some were not paid.
53. A twenty-guinea fee? No, never more than half a guinea.
54. Did you manage it all in one day? I had three clerks during the three days that the applications were being prepared. I was not devoted to the matter all that time.

O. O. Dangar,
Esq.
17 Feb., 1886.

Mr. George David Hilder, having been sworn, was examined:—

55. *Mr. Wise.*] You were present at the nomination for the last election for the Macleay, and heard Mr. Smith make a speech on that occasion? Yes.
56. Will you tell the Committee the substance of that speech, so far as it indicated any promise to electors or the future conduct of Mr. Smith? With reference to Mr. Smith, he said—"If you elect Mr. Dangar he will charge five, ten, twenty, or fifty guineas for land business, but I will do it free."
57. How was this received by the electors? It was received by a number of the people present with cheers.
58. *Chairman.*] What is your occupation? I am the manager of a newspaper.
59. *Mr. Wise.*] Did you hear anything said about taking cases before the Land Court? He said he would take them up for any of the electors and would charge no fee.
60. You were secretary for Mr. Dangar's committee? Yes.
61. *Mr. Cohen.*] Of what newspaper are you manager? Of the *Macleay Argus*.
62. Have you any proprietary interest in that paper? No.
63. Do you write for the paper? No.
64. You never wrote any leaders for it? No.
65. Have you suggested any leaders for it or any policy? Yes.
66. Have you any voice in the control of the paper? No, except in the management.
67. Is this what Mr. Smith said—"That for a period of about sixteen years he had represented the Macleay electorate and always attended to the wants of the electors without fee or reward, and that he would continue to do so still, whether for friends or foes, but he would not interfere with any matters in which there were conflicting individual interests"? No.
68. That you will swear? Yes.
69. Where were you at the time? In the crowd.
70. Taking notes? No, we had a reporter on the hustings.
71. Suppose Mr. Dangar said before the Committee something of this kind I have suggested, who would be right, he or you? Mr. Dangar has not stated it to me.
72. Mr. Smith said he had served the electorate for about sixteen years, and not asked any fee or reward from the electors for anything he had done, and would continue to do so for friends or foes, but he would not interfere in matters in which there were conflicting individual interests? He did not say it at this time to my recollection.
73. Will you swear absolutely that he did not—yes or no?—
74. Why do you hesitate? I do not recollect it.
75. Will you swear that he did not? Yes, I will swear.
76. Then why did you hesitate? To think.
77. Because you were in doubt? I could not recollect at the moment. He did not say it.
78. Mr. Smith spoke about three hours? No, about two hours.
79. Was not the newspaper always antagonistic to Mr. Smith? No, not at that time. The first issue was on the Saturday evening, the nomination being on the previous Friday.
80. Has it been antagonistic since? It has been antagonistic since.
81. Has Mr. Dangar an interest in this paper? No.
82. Does he write for it? No.
83. Nor interfere in its management? No.
84. Has he ever offered suggestions for it? No.
85. *Mr. Wise.*] Did you ever hear him say anything about saving electors from ruin? I have no recollection of his saying from ruin. There was about half an hour of the nomination that I was absent.

Mr. G. D.
Hilder.
17 Feb., 1886.

THURSDAY, 18 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Reid,
Dr. Renwick,

Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Purves,
Mr. Septimus Stephen.

Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

Mr. B. R. Wise appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner; Mr. H. E. Cohen appeared as Counsel for the sitting Member.

Mr. Alfred Rudder called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
A. Rudder.
18 Feb., 1886.

86. *Mr. Wise.*] What are you by occupation? I am an Agent.
87. Do you remember hearing Mr. Smith speak at Boat Harbour during the late election for the Macleay? I do.
88. It was on the Wednesday before the polling-day, I think? Yes, I think it was; I am not quite sure as to the day.
89. He only spoke once there? Only once.
90. Do you remember his making use of any statements with regard to land agency? Yes.
91. What were they? The words Mr. Smith made use of were these, "If you return this man (referring to Mr. Dangar) you will return a land agent, and he will charge you from four to five guineas; if you return me, gentlemen, I will do all your work for nothing."
92. And this was received with applause by the crowd? Yes.
93. *Mr. Cohen.*] Did not Mr. Smith in effect say this: "I have been elected to represent this district for the last sixteen years, and I have always done my work as your representative without fee or reward, and I will continue to do so in the future, whether for friend or foe"? I did not hear Mr. Smith make use of those statements.
94. Will you swear he did not? I will not swear he did not, but I did not hear him; he might have said it in a very low tone of voice.
95. Do you remember whether, when Mr. Smith referred to Mr. Dangar being a land agent, and to certain charges made by land agents for transacting land business, he did not refer to the practice of land agents generally? No, I never heard him allude to it at all.
96. Will you follow me in what I am reading now, and see whether you recollect any portion of this as having been said by Mr. Smith:—"During sixteen years that I have represented the Macleay I defy any elector, whether friend or foe, to say that I made any charge for my services for attending to any grievance he had";—do you remember that? No, I could not say I do recollect it.
97. Will you swear Mr. Smith did not say what I have suggested? No, I am not prepared to say.
98. Will you swear that what Mr. Smith said was not this: "If you put your cases into the hands of a land agent he will charge you ten, twenty, or fifty pounds, but I have never charged you that, and as I have done in the past I will do in the future"? No, I did not hear Mr. Smith say as he did in the past he would do in the future.
99. Will you swear Mr. Smith did not say what I have read? No, I will not; but if he did I did not hear him.
100. Did not Mr. Smith say this also: "I have never abused my Parliamentary position in this respect, and I never will"? Certainly I did not hear it.
101. *Mr. Wise.*] But I understand you to say he did say the things I have mentioned, referring to Mr. Dangar? Yes.
102. And you were there all the time? Yes, all the time.
103. *Mr. Cohen.*] Were you not away for a moment? No.
104. Was it general talk in the electorate at the time, about land agents charging £50 for their work? I heard nothing about it.

Mr. Thomas Waters called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr.
T. Waters.
18 Feb., 1886.

105. *Mr. Wise.*] You are a free selector residing at Hickey's Creek, in the Macleay District? Yes.
106. Do you remember a public meeting being held at your house by Mr. Smith on 17th October last? Yes.
107. Previous to that meeting do you remember Mr. Smith being at your house? Yes.
108. In which room? In the front room.
109. Who was present? Myself, Mr. Smith, Mr. Charles Sutherland—but Mr. Sutherland was not present all the while—my son, Thomas Henry Waters.
110. Was a brother-in-law of yours there? Yes.
111. By what name? Richard Sillitoe. There were more present; my wife was present most of the time.
112. Did you hear Mr. Smith say anything to Mr. Sillitoe? Yes.
113. What was it? There was a difficulty about his land, and I heard Mr. Smith distinctly say to him, "If you will vote for me, or support me"—I believe it was—"If you will give me your vote"—"I will see that your land is made all right for you."
114. Previous to Mr. Smith saying that had Sillitoe said anything about his vote? I think it was an understood thing that Mr. Sillitoe intended to vote for Mr. Dangar, and as good as said so.
115. What did Mr. Sillitoe say in reply to Mr. Smith? He began talking about the land, and got quite excited over it, and Mr. Smith held out his hand to him and asked him to shake hands over it to make it a bargain.
116. He used those words? He used those words, "Make it a bargain."
117. What did Sillitoe do? He did not take any notice.
118. Did Mr. Smith make any remark? He did. He said, "Your friend here is hard to please." Sillitoe said, "On the contrary, I think I am easy to please."
119. After this I believe you presided at Mr. Smith's meeting at your place? Yes.
120. Did you hear Mr. Smith say anything in the course of his speech with reference to land agency and doing business for the people of the district? Yes.

121. What? There were local wants that were promised. For instance, a school and teacher's residence that we were in urgent need of, and are still; and Mr. Smith said if we would return him as our representative he would see that we obtained them; and he would have the road extended 5 miles further up the creek and the teacher's residence erected; and that if we returned Mr. Dangar as our Member he would charge us for anything in connection with our land, whereas if he was returned, if he was entrusted with it, he would do it for nothing, as he had often done before.

122. *Chairman.*] Do you remember Mr. Smith's exact words? Yes.

123. Quote them as nearly as you can? Mr. Smith said, "If I am returned, or if you will return me, as your Member, I will get this work done (that is, the teacher's residence erected) within three months, and the road carried 5 miles further up, and I will attend to all your land business." He said if Mr. Dangar was returned he (Mr. Dangar) would make a charge, but "if I am returned I will do it for nothing for you."

124. *Mr. Cohen.*] Have you had any conversation with anybody at all as to the evidence you were to give here to-day? I cannot say I have; no, I don't think so; possibly I might have, but I don't recollect it.

125. Have you made any statements to anybody? I made an affidavit.

126. Were you in communication with Mr. Dangar? Not until after my affidavit was made.

127. Is your son here? Yes.

128. Have you spoken to him about the evidence you were going to give? I have not in any way influenced him at all.

129. Have you spoken to your son about the evidence he is to give? We may have talked about the matter.

130. Can you not say yes or no? I cannot say for certain.

131. He lives with you, and has travelled from the Macleay with you? Yes.

132. Can you not say whether you told your son what evidence you were going to give here to-day? No, not one word; the only thing I told my son was to speak the truth.

133. Was it necessary to tell him to speak the truth? I said, "Perhaps you may be asked questions to bother you, but whatever you know speak the truth."

134. *Mr. Wise.*] He is a young lad? Yes, fourteen years old.

135. *Mr. Cohen.*] You say Mr. Sutherland was not present at part of the conversation that took place in your house? He was in and out of the house at different times.

136. He was not present the whole time? No, he was not.

137. How long did the conversation last? I really could not tell you.

138. Can you say what particular part of the conversation Mr. Sutherland was present at? It was the latter part of the conversation that he was absent from.

139. This was on the Saturday previous to the polling? Yes, the 17th October.

140. During the first part of the conversation Mr. Sutherland was there? Yes.

141. Was this what took place, that you said to Mr. Sillitoe, "I will write to Mr. Smith about your land," and Mr. Smith said, "If you write to me I will take it into consideration?" Mr. Smith said, "You ask your friend Waters here to write, and I will pay it every attention."

142. Is Sillitoe here? I do not know; I do not think so.

143. *Mr. Wise.*] Did Mr. Smith ask you to write after you had made this promise or before? I forget; I know that when Mr. Smith was offering to do this for Sillitoe, Mr. Sutherland passed the remark, "It is of no use bothering Mr. Smith now," or, "it is no use your bothering yourself now, the best way will be to write;" and then Mr. Smith suggested to write to him.

144. You say you do not know whether that was before or after Mr. Smith held out his hand and said, "Make it a bargain"? I cannot recollect.

145. You made an affidavit; is this the affidavit (*holding up a document*)? I do not know; I have not seen it.

146. Did you give this statement unwillingly? I did.

147. Did you make any request that it should not be used unless it was imperatively necessary? I did, because I did not want to have anything to do with it.

148. *Mr. Reid.*] Are political meetings held at your place? No.

149. Was not this a political meeting? I do not know what you call it; Mr. Smith addressed the electors there.

150. At your house? Yes, I think it said in the paper that a meeting was to be held at Waters'—I will not say for certain—and that Mr. Smith would address the electors.

151. *Mr. Wise.*] There is a post-office at your place, is there not? Yes, there is a receiving place; it is the centre of the population.

Master Thomas Henry Waters called in, sworn, and examined:—

152. *Mr. Wise.*] You live with your father and mother at Hickey's Creek? Yes.

153. Do you remember the last election for the Macleay? Yes.

154. Do you remember on the Saturday before the polling-day Mr. Smith coming to your father's house? Yes.

155. I want you to tell these gentlemen all the conversation that passed between Mr. Smith, your father, and Mr. Sillitoe, that you remember? Mr. Smith was at Hickey's Creek, and my father told Mr. Sillitoe that as Mr. Smith was there it was a good chance of seeing about his land.

156. *Mr. Reid.*] Was Mr. Smith present at this time? Yes.

157. *Chairman.*] When your father said that to Mr. Sillitoe? Yes. Mr. Smith and Mr. Sillitoe began talking about the land, and after a while Mr. Smith, holding out his hand to Mr. Sillitoe, said, "Let us shake hands on it, and let it be a bargain. You vote for me, or you support me, and I will see that your land is rightified."

158. Do you mean made right;—say exactly what you mean? Made right.

159. *Mr. Wise.*] Although you may not be quite clear those were the exact words, you are quite certain they were to that effect? Yes, to that effect. Sillitoe refused to shake hands with Mr. Smith, and turned his head away. Sillitoe was condemning the Land Act, and also those who formed the Land Act.

Master
T. H. Waters.
18 Feb., 1886.

- Master
T. H. Waters.
18 Feb., 1886.
160. Do you remember what he said? He said that if he had his way all the men who formed this Land Act should be kicked out.
161. What did Mr. Smith say to that? I do not remember.
162. Do you remember anything else? Then Mr. Smith turned to my father, and said, "Your friend here is a very hard man to please." Mr. Sillitoe replied, "I think I am a very easy man to please." That is all the conversation I recollect at present.
163. Who else was present? Myself and Mr. Smith and my father; my mother was present too.
164. You are the eldest boy? Yes.
165. You have no sister or brother older than yourself? No.
166. Your mother is at home? Yes, she was when I left.
167. Do you go to school? Yes.
168. And you read the newspapers, I believe? Sometimes; I do not read much of them.
169. You know there was some dispute about Mr. Smith's election? Yes.
170. Do you remember what Mr. Smith said at the meeting? Outside he said if he was returned he would have the road extended 5 miles higher up the creek, and also within three months he would have a teacher's residence at Hickey's Creek.
171. *Mr. Reid.*] He was making a speech at this time when he said those two things? Yes.
172. How long was he speaking about the time when he said these things? I do not know.
173. About? About an hour; I am not sure.
174. He said a good many other things besides? Yes.
175. Have you been asked before whether you remembered those things? Yes, I have been asked before.
176. Do you remember Mr. Smith saying anything about land agency? No, I do not recollect that.
177. *Mr. Cohen.*] How old are you? I will be fifteen on the 3rd of next July.
178. When were you first asked to remember the conversation which took place? I do not know when it was.
179. Can you say about what time? No.
180. Was it a week ago, or ten days ago? I cannot say.
181. Was it more than a week ago? I have been asked several times.
182. Who asked you first? The first time was when Mr. Dangar was there.
183. How long ago was that;—can you say whether it was within one or two weeks ago? More than a week.
184. A fortnight ago? More than a fortnight ago.
185. Was it a month ago;—you cannot remember? No.
186. Was it Mr. Dangar who applied to you to know what you remembered;—do you forget whether Mr. Dangar asked you if you remembered this conversation? He asked me if I knew anything about it.
187. Did your father ask you too? My father has asked me did I recollect.
188. Who asked you first? I do not know who asked me first.
189. Mr. Dangar lives at Kempsey? Yes.
190. And you live at Hickey's Creek? Yes.
191. How far from Kempsey? About 22 miles.
192. Have you told your father what evidence you could give to-day? I have not told him what I was going to say. I never told him exactly what I was going to say.
193. Did you tell him in substance? No, I have not told him what I was going to say.
194. Did your father tell you what he remembered about the conversation? I have heard him saying something about it; he never told me the whole of it.
195. *Chairman.*] Did you and your father have any conversation about this matter—about what you were to say to-day? No.
196. *Mr. Cohen.*] Your father did not tell you what evidence he could give? No.
197. Not at all? He did not tell me what he was going to say.
198. And you did not tell him what you were going to say? No.
199. Was any person else present during this conversation, or any part of it? Mr. Sutherland.
200. Charles Sutherland? Yes.
201. Did you make a statement of your evidence which was taken down in writing;—did any person take down anything in writing from you what evidence you could give? Mr. Dangar did.
202. Was any person present besides Mr. Dangar when your evidence was taken? My father and mother and Mr. Sillitoe.
203. Did your father interfere at all while you were making your statement;—did he suggest any particular words to you? No, not any particular words.
204. The only portion of the speech that you remember was that Mr. Smith said that if he was returned he would have the road extended 5 miles up the creek and a teacher's residence erected within three months? Yes.
205. Did you hear the whole of the speech? No, I was away once.
206. How long? About 2 or 3 minutes.
207. You say Mr. Smith spoke about an hour? Yes, about an hour.
208. And that is all you remember? Yes.
209. *Mr. Wise.*] I suppose you have heard this matter talked over between your father and mother? Yes, I have heard it talked over.
210. Did you tell Mr. Dangar what you remembered without your father suggesting the words? Yes, I told him what I knew myself.
211. *Mr. Reid.*] Do you know what bribery and corruption means;—do you know the meaning of the word "bribery"? I never heard the meaning of it.
212. Do you know the meaning of the word corruption in a political sense? (*No answer.*)
213. *Mr. Garvan.*] Do you know whether Mr. Sillitoe was a supporter of Mr. Smith's? No, I do not.
214. *Chairman.*] Was your father a supporter of Mr. Smith's? Yes.
215. Mr. Smith was in the habit of having his election meetings at your father's house? I am not sure.
216. *Mr. Cohen.*] Did you know that Mr. Dangar was coming up to Hickey's Creek to get a statement of you and your father's evidence before he did come? No, I did not know he was coming.

Mr. Thomas Waters recalled :—

217. *Mr. Wise.*] Did you know that Mr. Dangar was coming to take any statement from you before he arrived? No, I was never more surprised; in fact I had just got out of bed; I heard a vehicle drive up, and my wife said, "Here is Mr. Dangar."
 218. Your wife is not here to-day? No.
 219. Is she able to come away from home? No; she has an infant and three other little ones to look after, and the office to take care of.
 220. How many children are there in your family? Six.
 221. She has to look after them all? Yes.
 222. It would have been impossible for you to bring her away? Quite impossible.
 223. Are there any neighbours you could have got to look after the children? No, she has a sister-in-law, but she has an infant herself.
 224. Is that your wife's signature? Yes.

*Mr.
T. Waters.*
18 Feb., 1886.

(*Mr. Wise tendered in evidence an affidavit by Mrs. Waters; Mr. Cohen objected; room cleared; Committee deliberated; Question, that the affidavit be received, negatived. Witness re-called, and parties readmitted.*)

225. *Mr. Wise.*] Shortly after this conversation that you have spoken to, had you conversations with your wife about the matter? Frequently.
 226. Was there anything in the conversations you had with your wife that leads you to remember the conversation you had with Mr. Smith? Yes.
 227. Was that on the same day or the day after the conversation? The same night.
 228. *Mr. Reid.*] Were these conversations entirely restricted to your wife. You have told us you have had no conversation with your son? This was a private conversation my wife and I had.

Mr. John Kean called in, sworn, and examined :—

229. *Mr. Wise.*] You live at Kempsey, where you are a builder? Yes.
 230. You remember the polling-day at the last election? I do.
 231. Do you remember having any conversation with Mr. Smith that day? Yes.
 232. Where was it? Between the Court-house and the "Court-house Hotel."
 233. In what street? In Kemp-street I think.
 234. At what time of day? Between 11 and 12 o'clock.
 235. *Mr. Cohen.*] In the day-time? Yes.
 236. *Mr. Wise.*] Just tell the Committee exactly all that took place between you and Mr. Smith—who spoke first? Mr. Smith spoke first.
 237. What did he say? He passed the compliments of the day, and we had a little conversation.
 238. Tell the Committee what he said? I spoke to Mr. Smith about a law-suit that Mr. Smith was carrying on for me. Mr. Smith asked me who I was going to vote for.
 239. Put it in his own words? Mr. Smith said, "Who are you going to vote for?" I said, "I do not know; I suppose I will vote for the best man." He then said, "Vote for me," and tapped me on the shoulder, "Vote for me and I will get you a good billet when I get to Sydney."
 240. Tell us what else he said? He asked me if I had had a drink yet. I told him no. He then told me I could go over to the hotel and get a drink.
 241. Try and remember anything else he said in his own words? He told me to try and get all my friends to vote for him.
 242. Did he say anything more about drink? He told me I could go over and get a drink—it was paid for.
 243. Did he mention Mr. Cochrane? He said Mr. Cochrane was over there.
 244. Did you go over? Yes.
 245. Did you see Mr. Cochrane? Yes, at the door.
 246. Did he say anything to you? He said, "Come in; I believe you are one of Mr. Smith's men; come and have a drink." I then went into a little parlour there and had a drink; there were several others there at the time drinking.
 247. Did Mr. Cochrane say anything else? Mr. Cochrane said to me, "Will you serve out some drinks there to all that will vote for Mr. Smith and drink his health." That was in the little parlour.
 248. Did you drink his health? Yes, I served out drinks, and Mr. Cochrane went away.
 249. What made you leave off serving out drinks? Mr. Masterton told me the £5 was expended and Mr. Whealdon said the same. I asked Mr. Whealdon to give me out some more brandy, and he said he could not; the £5 was spent.
 250. Was that the first time you heard anything about the £5? That was the first time I heard anything about the £5.
 251. About what time was it you knocked off serving out these drinks? I would not be certain to a quarter of an hour; it was before dinner, I think.
 252. After dinner did you see Mr. Smith? I saw Mr. Smith in the afternoon.
 253. Was that before the poll closed? Yes.
 254. What did he say? He asked me if I had given my vote yet; I told him, no; and then he asked me if I had had a drink; I told him, yes, and that I had served out the £5 worth of drinks over there, and there was a lot came and could not get any drinks. He said that would be all right, and to tell them they would get plenty after he got in. That was all he said to me, I think.
 255. Do you remember writing a letter on the 5th December to Mr. Smith reminding him of his promise to you? I wrote a letter to Mr. Smith somewhere about the 5th December. I am not certain of the date.
 256. To what effect? I told him Mr. Cochrane was going to Sydney and would speak to him about getting me a billet; there were a lot of vacancies at Trial Bay; and if he wanted any references he could write to Mr. Kerrigan and some other gentlemen.
 257. *Mr. Cohen.*] You referred to Mr. Kerrigan? Yes; I referred to some gentlemen in Kempsey that he could write to for references if they were required to get this billet. I did not keep a copy of the letter.

Mr. J. Kean.
18 Feb., 1886.

Mr. J. Kean, 258. *Mr. Wise.*] Is this the reply you received (*handing a letter to witness*)? Yes. (*Letter read as follows* :—

18 Feb., 1886.

Mr. John Kean, Central Kempsey.

My dear Sir,

In answer to yours of 5th December last, I regret to say that all the appointments for Trial Bay prison had been made previous to the arrival of your letter. At some future time I may be able to assist you.

Sydney, 4 February, 1886.

Believe me, yours truly,

R. BURDETT SMITH,
per CHAS. M. BOYCE.

259. Was anybody close enough to have heard Mr. Smith make this offer of a billet to you? There were a few around.
260. Who were around? A young man of the name of Cummings, Mr. FitzOsborne, and others.
261. Did you see Mr. David Donald there? Yes.
262. And a Mr. Porter? Yes.
263. Were they all close enough to have heard what Mr. Smith said to you? Yes.
264. *Mr. Cohen.*] Have you spoken to anybody about the evidence you have given to-day? No, not to anybody, not unless just to tell them I was here to give evidence.
265. My question is, have you told any of them what evidence you were going to give? No, not one.
266. Have you not told anybody at all? No, I have not told anybody at all.
267. At any time have you told anybody at all, before to-day, the evidence you were prepared to give to-day? Unless it was Mr. Dangar.
268. You told Mr. Dangar? I told Mr. Dangar, yes.
269. What did you mean then by saying you had told no one? What I mean is that I did not tell any one outside.
270. You have been residing at Kempsey? Yes.
271. Cummings, FitzOsborne, and Porter reside there, do they not? Porter resides up the river, Mr. FitzOsborne resides in Kempsey; I do not know where Cummings resides; and Donald resides in Kempsey.
272. Were you in the steamer coming from Kempsey with Cummings, FitzOsborne, Donald, and Porter? Yes.
273. And you swear you never mentioned to any one of these persons the evidence you would give on this inquiry? Yes.
274. You swear you never mentioned it to any one of them? Yes; I was too sea-sick nearly all the way.
275. When did you arrive in Sydney? Yesterday morning.
276. Are you stopping at the same house with them? There are two of them staying at the same house with me, Mr. Porter and Mr. FitzOsborne.
277. And you say you never mentioned to them the evidence you could give to-day? No, we never had any conversation of the sort.
278. You say you are a builder? Yes.
279. Were you ever in the Police Force? Yes.
280. How long? Somewhere about twelve months—within seven days of twelve months.
281. Were you dismissed from the Force? Yes.
282. What for? For attempting to kiss a girl I think; I am not certain.
283. Do you tell the Committee you are not certain of the charge on which you were dismissed? I was reported for attempting to kiss a girl.
284. Do you mean to say that was the only charge on which your dismissal was founded? No, I do not.
285. What was the charge on which your dismissal was founded? I could not swear to it.
286. You can remember about kissing the girl? I did not kiss her.
287. You remember the charge against you of attempting to kiss the girl, but you cannot remember anything else? I know I was reported—the sergeant reported me many a time, and I used to report others; we used often to get tight together.
288. The sergeant? No, not the sergeant, the policemen.
289. What was the sergeant's name? Healy.
290. Were you not dismissed as a policeman for, amongst other things, borrowing money from publicans and storekeepers, or from publicans or storekeepers? I do not know exactly what the report was against me. I have borrowed money through publicans.
291. Was not that the charge? I am almost certain the last charge was about kissing the girl.
292. Before you were dismissed were you not called upon to answer charges? Yes.
293. And you answered them? Yes.
294. How long ago was this? It is a long time ago.
295. Was it two years ago? No, it is not that much. All the reports are in the Inspector-General's Office, and they can be got, and save me from telling a lie.
296. I am not asking you the date? It is not two years ago.
297. Was any charge made against you, by your superior officer, of telling lies? I could not say.
298. Will you swear your superior officer never charged you with telling falsehoods? I will not swear that he did or that he did not.
299. Did you commence your occupation as a builder immediately after your dismissal from the Force? No.
300. How long after? A few months.
301. How long have you been following your occupation as a builder? I started that before I joined the Force.
302. Whilst you were a policeman were you following your occupation as a builder? No; but I had to chop wood and do painting for the sergeant, clean his horse, and dig up his garden, and then be out on duty all the rest of the time.
303. Are you following your occupation as a builder now? Yes.
304. At Kempsey? Yes.
305. Are you erecting any buildings now? Yes, I am putting up a building now.
306. For whom? For Mr. Dangar.
307. Is it a fact that you are now insolvent? Yes.

308. What are your liabilities—about how much ;—are they not £996 10s. 8d., and your assets £4 13s. 6d. ? *Mr. J. Kean,*
Somewhere about that.
309. How long were you in business as a builder ? Not very long ; I have only just put up two or three places—sheds. *18 Feb., 1886,*
310. Were your liabilities incurred while you were a builder ? No.
311. I understand you to say that Mr. Cochrane told Mr. Smith's supporters they could have a drink ? Yes, all that would vote for Mr. Smith.
312. You drink yourself ? Yes.
313. Were you at that time supporting Mr. Smith ;—were you not one of the recognized supporters of Mr. Smith at the time you asked these people to have a drink ;—were you on his committee ? I have never been on his committee.
314. Were you not really one of his recognized supporters at the time Mr. Smith spoke to you ? I intended to vote for Mr. Dangar ; I gave my vote for Mr. Dangar.
315. Had you made up your mind to vote for Mr. Dangar ? Yes.
316. What did you mean by telling Mr. Smith you would vote for the best man, when at the time you had made up your mind to vote for Mr. Dangar ? At election time you do not like to tell anybody how you are going to vote, because it may cause a great deal of ill-feeling.
317. Do you recollect what time in the afternoon it was when the second conversation took place with Mr. Smith ? It must have been about 3 o'clock ; I would not be certain.
318. Was anybody present then ? That I am not certain of ; there may have been some one ; there were lots about.
319. I mean close enough to hear this conversation ? I could not be certain.
320. Was there a fire at Kempsey at your place ? Yes.
321. Was the place insured ? Yes.
322. The stock or building, or both ? There was a bill of sale over it, and it was insured by the man who had the bill of sale.
323. Who had the bill of sale ? Mr. Byrnes.
324. Is he here to-day as a witness ? I do not know.
325. Was there any inquest as to the origin of the fire ? Yes.
326. *Mr. Wise.]* The insurance company paid the amount ? Yes.
327. *Mr. Cohen.]* Have you had any other letter from Mr. Smith in reference to that billet ? No.
328. He has never written to say he considered you unfit for a position in consequence of your dismissal from the Police Force ? No.
329. *Mr. Garban.]* You spoke of a law-suit ;—was that an action you were bringing against any one ? Yes.
330. Is it concluded ? Yes.
331. Was the result of the action satisfactory as far as your solicitor was concerned ? I paid Mr. Smith ten guineas—five guineas each time.
332. Was there any further demand made by Mr. Smith upon you ? There may have been.
333. Were you satisfied with the charges made ? Yes.
334. You also said you had some drink at Mr. Smith's expense ? I do not know at whose expense, but he told me the drinks were paid for.
335. Had you any drinks at Mr. Dangar's expense ? No.
336. At any time during the canvass ? No ; in fact me and Mr. Dangar were not on good terms at the time.
337. *Mr. Cohen.]* You were not on good terms and yet you were going to vote for him ? Yes, I was going to vote for him.
338. The action you speak of was for defamation of your character, was it not ? Yes.
339. And it never went to trial ? No.
340. *Mr. Wise.]* My learned friend asked you whether you ever spoke to anybody about the evidence you were going to give here ;—do I understand that you never told any one about this transaction ? No, except to Mr. Dangar.
341. You made a statement to Mr. Dangar ? Yes.
342. *Mr. Purves.]* Were you asked to make that statement ? I gave it of my own free will.
343. Are you certain that Mr. Smith said, "Vote for me, and I will get you a good billet when I get to Sydney" ? Yes.
344. *Mr. Reid.]* Did you say anything in reply to that ? No, I did not say anything in reply ; that was just when I was going away from him.
345. *Mr. Purves.]* When did you first inform Mr. Dangar you could give evidence in this case ? It is not very long since I told him about it.
346. *Mr. Wise.]* Did Mr. Dangar go to you, or did you go to Mr. Dangar ? I was putting up a place for Mr. Dangar, and he said, "What is this Mr. Smith has been saying to you up at the Court-house on the day of election ?"
347. Mr. Dangar expressed himself in such a way as to show that he knew of it before he spoke to you ? Yes.
348. *Mr. Cohen.]* When did you become friendly with Mr. Dangar ? I was doing some work for Mr. Dangar's brother, and he came past it one day and liked how it was done, and he asked me if I would come and do some work for him, and I said yes, I would.
349. *Mr. Wise.]* When was that ? Not very long ago ; it may be a month ago.
350. And you had been bad friends with him before that ? I owed him some money and could not raise enough to pay him.
351. *Mr. Cohen.]* Is Mr. Dangar one of the creditors in your insolvent estate ? Yes, for somewhere about £10.

David Donald having been sworn was examined :—

352. *Mr. Wise.]* You live at Kempsey, and are an elector of the Macleay electorate ? Yes.
353. What is your occupation ? I have been about everything.
354. What are you now ? Nothing lately, but I was last a billiard-marker.

- Mr. David Donald. 355. Do you remember on the last polling-day for the Macleay seeing Mr. Smith and Mr. Kean together? Yes.
- 18 Feb., 1886. 356. Did you overhear any conversation between them? I did.
357. What was it? I heard Mr. Smith ask Mr. Kean who he was going to vote for; I just came up at the time when I heard that said.
358. Put it in Mr. Smith's own words as nearly as possible? He said, "Who are you going to vote for?"
359. What did Kean say in reply? I understood him to say for the best man.
360. Did Mr. Smith say or do anything then? Yes; I heard him say, vote for me, and do the best he could for him.
361. Can you remember Mr. Smith's words? These were the words: "To vote for him and do the best you can for me." Then Kean spoke.
362. What did he say? After Mr. Smith said that, "Vote for me, and do the best you can for me, and I will get you a good billet."
363. Did Kean say anything to that? No, I did not hear anything.
364. How close were you standing? About a yard and a half or 2 yards off.
365. Where was this? Between the Court-house and the "Court-house Hotel"; I cannot say the exact spot.
366. Mr. Reid.] What time was this? Between 11 and 12; about an hour after we went to dinner.
367. Mr. Wise.] You made a statement to Mr. Dangar of what you knew of this matter? Yes.
368. Did he come to you or did you go to him? I went to him.
369. Did he mention this conversation to you first, or did you mention it first to him? He did.
370. Did Mr. Dangar mention the conversation to you before you mentioned it to him? He did not.
371. Did you volunteer to make this statement to Mr. Dangar? Yes. When I heard there was going to be law I thought I might say what I knew and speak the truth.
372. Mr. Cohen.] I understand you to say that you came up to near where Mr. Smith and Kean were just at the time of the conversation? I could not say whether they said anything about —
373. You came up when you heard these words? Just then.
374. How long after did you remain there? After the last words I smiled a bit and went into Masterton's verandah.
375. Are you quite certain that you turned round and went away immediately after you heard the words? I did not stand more than a minute or so.
376. You are not quite certain that you went away immediately? Yes.
377. Two, or three, or four minutes afterwards? You could not count above fifty or sixty.
378. You might have been a minute or two afterwards? Yes.
379. Not five minutes afterwards? I was not there long; I would not be positive to a minute when I left.
380. Three minutes afterwards? I am not such a calculator as that; I could not say.
381. Will you swear you were not there three minutes afterwards? Not five minutes.
382. Two or three minutes? Perhaps so.
383. Did you see anyone there near Mr. Smith and Kean? I think Mr. FitzOsborne was there and some other young cove—I believe his name is William Porter—whom I did not know, except by sight. I heard his name once. He lives up the river, I think; I do not know exactly.
384. Have you spoken about this matter to any person at all before you came here to-day? No.
385. Then beyond giving your statement to Mr. Dangar you have not spoken of this matter to anyone? Not that I know of.
386. Mr. Reid.] This place between the Court-house and the "Court-house Hotel";—is it a street? Yes.
387. How does it run, east or west, north or south? I cannot say.
388. Chairman.] Is it Kemp-street? I cannot say.
389. You went to Masterton's balcony? Yes.
390. And you do not know where Kean went? No.
391. You saw him afterwards? An hour afterwards.
392. Mr. Cohen.] Can you tell when it was that you made this statement to Mr. Dangar? I think it was last Saturday.
393. Was that the first time? Yes.
394. And the first time you spoke to him? Yes.
395. At Kempsey? Yes, at Kempsey.
396. Mr. Wise.] You did not know Mr. Dangar before last Saturday, except by sight? No; at the store I went to get things, but had no conversation with him.
397. Mr. Purves.] Did you receive a subpoena to come here? No, I came down of my own will.
398. Mr. Cohen.] Do you know John Long? Yes.
399. You have seen him here? Yes.
400. Did you ever say to him that you owed money on the Macleay, and that your only chance to get away was to come down here? No, I never told Long anything of the kind.
- (John Long called in and identified.)
401. Do you know Henry Porter? Yes.
- (Henry Porter called in and identified.)
402. Did you not say to Long, within the hearing of Porter, that you owed money on the Macleay, and that this was the only chance of getting away and that you were coming here? I did not say that.
403. Or anything like it? I do not know that I said any words like that that I can remember.
404. So far as you remember you did not say it? No.
405. I speak of the time of the passage of the "Coraki" here; it is but a short time back, and you say you do not remember it? I do not remember saying anything of the kind.
406. Do you owe money at Kempsey? I do.
407. And you are out of employment? I am; I have left the billiard-table to come here.
408. Mr. Wise.] Your address in town here is well known at Kempsey? Yes.
409. Are you going back to the Macleay? Yes, in about a month it may be.
410. Mr. Gervan.] When Mr. Smith came up to Kean and this conversation occurred, at any time during the conversation did you hear Mr. Smith ask Kean to have a drink? No.

411. Could he have done so without your hearing it? He might; but I did not hear it.
 412. *Chairman.*] But if he had asked such a question immediately before you turned away you must have heard it? He might have said so, but I do not remember hearing him say it.
 413. You did not hear such words as these, "Go and get a drink; it is paid for"? No.
 414. *Mr. Purves.*] Were there other people standing about? Yes, but not so near as I was. There were Mr. FitzOsborne and another young cove who were not above half a yard away—I suppose about that.

Mr.
David Donald.
18 Feb., 1886.

William Porter having been sworn, was examined:—

415. *Mr. Wise.*] You are a farmer residing in the Macleay district, and an elector of that district? Yes.
 416. A married man without family? Yes.
 417. Do you remember seeing Mr. Smith have a conversation with Kean? Yes.
 418. On what day? The polling-day.
 419. Where? Somewhere between the Court-house and the "Court-house Hotel."
 420. Did you hear what passed between Mr. Smith and Kean? Yes.
 421. Tell the Committee as nearly as possible the words used by Mr. Smith to Kean? Mr. Smith said, "You vote for me Kean, and I will get you a good billet when I get back to Sydney."
 422. Did you hear what Kean said to that? No, I went away.
 423. Is that all the conversation you heard between them? Yes, that is all.
 424. Did you afterwards have a conversation with Mr. Smith on the same day? Yes.
 425. At what time? In the morning; I cannot say exactly at what hour.
 426. Where was it? On the road near the Court-house and the "Court-house Hotel."
 427. What did Mr. Smith say to you? He asked who I was going to vote for.
 428. What reply did you make? "I do not know," I said.
 429. Did he say anything then? He asked me how were the roads there.
 430. What did you say? I said they were in a bad state.
 431. Did you mention any particular road to him? No.
 432. What did he say to that? He said, "That if he got into Parliament he would see into it."
 433. Did Mr. Smith say anything to you that day at any time with reference to drinking or eating? No.
 434. Did he mention Cochrane's name to you? No.
 435. Did you go that day to "Masterton's Hotel"? I did.
 436. What made you go there? I went there for a drink.
 437. Did anyone tell you to go there for a drink? Yes, parties on the river said there was a free table, but who gave it I could not tell.
 438. Did you pay for your drink there? No.
 439. Who did you see there? I saw there Johnny Kean.
 440. Was he serving? Yes, at the table.
 441. Did you see Cochrane there? That I could not swear.
 442. How long were you in there? Only a few minutes.
 443. Did you see any drinks paid for? Not in that room.
 444. Have you at any time heard Mr. Smith say this to Kean;—did Mr. Smith say anything to you? Not exactly at the time; it was afterwards that he spoke to me. It was after Kean was with Mr. Smith that I had a conversation with Mr. Smith.
 445. What conversation was that? What I have stated.
 446. That is the only conversation? Yes.
 447. That is all he said to you that day? Yes.
 448. *Mr. Reid.*] Did you say Kean was serving in the hotel? At the table.
 449. *Mr. Cohen.*] Are you a relative of Kean's? Yes.
 450. What relation? Brother-in-law.
 451. How long did you remain near Mr. Smith after hearing this conversation between him and Kean? Well, I walked away.
 452. As soon as you heard these words? Yes.
 453. Did you go away alone? No, I was with Mr. FitzOsborne.
 454. You and he came up together? Yes.
 455. Are you certain you heard no words immediately afterwards? Yes.
 456. Did you see anyone else beside him whom you knew? No.
 457. You were the only two near at the time of this conversation? That was all I saw or which I knew.
 458. Did you then know the last witness David Donald? Only by sight at that time.
 459. Did you see him there? Yes, in the crowd.
 460. Was he near you and FitzOsborne when the conversation took place? He was not far away.
 461. Was he further away from Mr. Smith and Kean than you were? Not far, but in the opposite direction.
 462. What time was it then? Between 11 and 1 o'clock, to the best of my belief.
 463. What was the time of the conversation? I could not tell.
 464. What was the time of the conversation between you and Mr. Smith with reference to the state of the road? I could not say.
 465. It was later in the day? Yes.
 466. Did you make a statement to Mr. Dangar of the evidence you could give in this matter? Yes.
 467. Did he come to you or you go to him? He saw me on the road in the street at Kempsey.
 468. On the polling-day? No, when I got the subpoena.
 469. After that did you speak? He spoke to me before the subpoena.
 470. How long? Some minutes.
 471. Was that the first time you stated to him anything about this conversation? Yes.
 472. Have you told anybody else at all? No.
 473. *Mr. Wise.*] Was this conversation between you and Mr. Smith about the roads before the poll had closed? Before.
 474. *Mr. Purves.*] Did you see Mr. Smith go up to Mr. Kean? Yes, but I was not so close to him then.

Mr.
W. Porter.
18 Feb., 1886.

- Mr. 475. What were the first words you heard from Kean? Those I have stated.
 W. Porter. 476. *Mr. Reid.*] And the last? Yes.
 18 Feb., 1886. 477. Had you any conversation with your brother-in-law about this? No.
 478. None at all? No.

James FitzOsborne having been sworn was examined:—

- Mr. J. 479. *Mr. Wise.*] You are a hairdresser carrying on business at Kempsey? Yes.
 FitzOsborne. 480. Do you remember seeing Mr. Smith in conversation at any time with Kean? Yes.
 18 Feb., 1886. 481. On what day was it? On Monday.
 482. The polling-day? Yes.
 483. Where? Almost between the Court-house and Masterton's.
 484. Did you see Mr. Smith go to Kean, or Kean go to Mr. Smith? I happened to be standing near where they were.
 485. Then did Kean come to Mr. Smith, or Mr. Smith go to Kean? I believe Kean came to him.
 486. Did you hear them have any conversation? I did.
 487. Did they have any conversation before you heard them? Yes.
 488. What did you hear? I saw Mr. Smith put his hand on Kean's shoulder, and he said, "Go and vote for me and I will give you a good billet when I go to Sydney."
 489. *Mr. Reid.*] Are you sure these are the exact words? He said, "Vote for me and I will get you a good billet when I get to Sydney."
 490. *Mr. Wise.*] Did Kean make any reply? Whilst I was there he walked away smiling.
 491. That is all the conversation you heard? That is all I heard or saw in the matter.
 492. Did you go into Masterton's after that? I was there.
 493. Did you hear Mr. Smith say anything there? No.
 494. Did you hear Cochrane say anything there? Not a word.
 495. *Mr. Cohen.*] How long did you remain near Mr. Smith after you heard the words you have just deposed to? I went in the crowd away.
 496. Who was with you when you left the place where you were standing when you heard this conversation? No one went with me; I went in the crowd and walked about.
 497. You left and went away by yourself? Yes.
 498. *Chairman.*] Of course, when this offer was made, Kean went away from Mr. Smith? Yes.
 499. There was no conversation between them? No.
 500. You saw him going away without an offer being made to go and drink? Decidedly.
 501. *Mr. Garvan.*] Could Mr. Smith have asked Kean to drink and invite him to the public-house at that time without your hearing it? No.
 502. *Chairman.*] You would have heard it? Yes.
 503. *Mr. Wise.*] But it might have taken place before you came up? I cannot answer for that.
 504. But they were in conversation before? Yes.
 505. Immediately Mr. Smith said, "Vote for me and I will get you a good billet when I go to Sydney," did you hear him ask Kean to go to Masterton's to have a drink, as it was paid for? No, I did not.
 506. You have already stated that Kean went away directly? Yes.
 507. It was not possible that such a question could be asked at that time unless you heard it? No.
 508. *Mr. Purves.*] Are you sure that Mr. Smith put his hand on Kean's shoulder? Yes, I saw that.
 509. Have you had any conversation about this matter with any one? Not a soul.
 510. How could any one know that you could give evidence on the matter? I mean speaking to any one.
 511. Have you spoken about it at all? No. I mean that no one has been inquisitive to ask about it. I have had nothing to say to any one either on one side or the other.
 512. *Mr. Cohen.*] When did you first make the statement to Mr. Dangar? It is approaching a week.
 513. About a week ago? Yes.
 514. *Mr. Purves.*] Were you subpoenaed here? I took my affidavit; I was sworn before a magistrate. I came down as a matter of business and had to appear.
 515. *Mr. Cohen.*] Did you receive a summons to come down here? No; but I was sworn before a magistrate.
 516. That is Mr. Dangar? Yes.
 517. *Mr. Wise.*] Were there a good many people about Mr. Smith and Kean? Yes; the people were moving about as they do.

George M'Maugh having been sworn was examined:—

- Mr. 518. *Mr. Stephen.*] What are you? A grazier.
 G. M'Maugh. 519. Where do you live? At Skillion Flat.
 18 Feb., 1886. 520. *Mr. Wise.*] Do you remember the Saturday before the last election for the Macleay Mr. Smith coming to your residence? Yes.
 521. Who was with him? Mr. Charles Sutherland, Mr. Cochrane, and Mr. Cochrane's son.
 522. Then he remained at your house some hours that day? Yes.
 523. Was anything said during the time they were there with reference to a license? Yes.
 524. Tell the Committee what it was? I had applied for a publican's license there, and it had been refused by the Licensing Board.
 525. Did you tell Mr. Smith this? Mr. Smith when he came there asked how it was I had not a license. I told him I did not know, but that the Board would not give it to me.
 526. Did Mr. Smith say anything to that? He told me that he would try and do what he could for me in the matter; that he would use his influence with the magistrates.
 527. Was that all; were you to do anything? No; I was to support him.
 528. What did Mr. Smith say—in his own words. He asked, "Why have you no license?" You said, "I do not know; the magistrates would not grant it." What did he say? Mr. Smith said, "You support me, and I will work my influence with the Licensing Bench," or something to that effect.
 529. That is the substance of what Mr. Smith said? Yes,

530. Did Mr. Smith ask you to support him? He did ask me to support him.
531. Tell us what Mr. Smith said? Mr. Smith did not say anything more about the license not until after that.
532. It was the same day when he was at your house? Yes. About half-an-hour afterwards he said he would speak to Mr. Sutherland on the way down.
533. Did Mr. Smith say anything more? No.
534. Did you hear Mr. Smith speaking to Mr. Sutherland? Yes.
535. What did he say? He said, "Mr. Sutherland: This house should be licensed; it is kept nice and clean, and I think there should be a license."
536. Did you hear him say that to Mr. Sutherland before or after he told you he would speak to Mr. Sutherland on the way down? It was before.
537. Where was Mr. Smith when he told you he would speak to Mr. Sutherland on the way down? In my house.
538. In what part? In the dining-room.
539. Close to the time of his going away? Within a few minutes.
540. Was it as he was going away? Just as he was leaving; I would not swear to a minute.
541. Did you make any reply? I only thanked him, and said I would use my influence for him.
542. Tell us what you said? I said I would use my influence for him.
543. Put it in the words used? I said, "I will use my influence for you."
544. Is Mr. Sutherland a member of the Licensing Board? Yes.
545. Were any drinks brought to your house that day? Yes.
546. By whom? By Mr. Cochrane.
547. Did you see them consumed? Yes.
548. By whom? Different parties—there were a great number of people.
549. What brought them there? Mr. Smith was addressing the electors.
550. Were these people electors? Yes.
551. Were they present at Mr. Smith's meeting? Yes.
552. Who was distributing the drinks? I was part of the time.
553. And who else? Mr. Cochrane.
554. Did you see anything paid for them? No.
555. Were you paid anything for the temperance drinks? Yes, a few shillings.
556. *Mr. Reid.*] You were restricted to temperance drinks? Yes.
557. *Mr. Wise.*] Did Mr. Cochrane ask you anything about payment? No.
558. Did Mr. Sutherland ask you anything about paying for drinks? Yes.
559. What? He asked me if Mr. Smith had paid for the luncheon and drinks. I told him that Mr. Smith had paid for the luncheon and some drinks.
560. Which drinks? The temperance drinks.
561. Had Mr. Smith paid for the luncheon and temperance drinks? Yes.
562. *Mr. Stephen.*] Paid to yourself? Yes.
563. *Mr. Purves.*] How much? A sovereign.
564. *Mr. Wise.*] Were they partaken of by the electors present? Yes.

FRIDAY, 19 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Present:—

Dr. Renwick,	Mr. Septimus A. Stephen,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Reid,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Garvan.

Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

Mr. B. R. Wise appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner, and Mr. H. E. Cohen for the sitting Member.

Mr. George M'Maugh recalled and further examined:—

565. *Mr. Wise.*] You told us yesterday that Mr. Smith paid you a sovereign for lunch and some drinks at your house? Yes.
566. *Mr. Sutherland.*] Temperance drinks I think you said? Yes.
567. *Mr. Wise.*] Did Mr. Charles Sutherland say anything about payment for the remainder of the drinks? Yes, he asked me if Mr. Smith had paid for them, and I said I could not take payment for them on account of not having a license.
568. What did Mr. Sutherland say then? He told me that did not matter, that Mr. Smith would pay for them.
569. Did he tell you anything else? No, that was all.
570. After the election did you receive a letter from Mr. Smith, dated from Parliament House? Yes.
571. I may inform the Committee that the witness has left this letter behind, but it will be sent down here to be put in evidence. (*To the Witness*): That letter was in reference to this matter of the license? Partly; and also with reference to other matters.
572. Your house is still an accommodation house? Yes.
573. Who is the landlord of it? Mr. Cochrane.
574. The Mr. Cochrane of whom you spoke in the first part of your examination? Yes.
575. Was he at your house on the day of this conversation with Mr. Smith? Yes.
576. Do you know how far Mr. Smith, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Cochrane had travelled that day before they came to your place? Mr. Cochrane had travelled about 10 miles; Mr. Smith had travelled much further; he had been past my place, and it was on his return that he came in.
577. He got back to your place about what time? About half-past 4 in the afternoon.
578. Including the persons who came to hear Mr. Smith's speech and those who accompanied him to your place, how many were at your place altogether about this time in the afternoon? I think about thirty-five or forty.
579. How many persons sat down to lunch? Seven besides myself.

- Mr. G. M'Laughlin 19 Feb., 1886.
580. Did you invite Mr. Smith or suggest that he should come in and take luncheon? No.
581. You had luncheon prepared for them, had you not? Yes, Mr. Cochrane had ordered it in the morning as they were passing.
582. You say Mr. Smith paid for some drinks;—were the drinks paid for by Mr. Smith in connection with the luncheon? The drinks I charged for were before the luncheon.
583. Were any drinks paid for at the luncheon at all? There were.
584. Did Mr. Smith pay for those drinks? No.
585. Who were present and had drinks before the meeting that Mr. Smith paid for? I could not say; there were so many drinks had that day.
586. You cannot remember any who were present? I cannot remember particular persons.
587. Will you swear positively that the drinks Mr. Smith paid for were not the drinks paid for at the luncheon? Yes, because there were no temperance drinks on the table at the luncheon.
588. Mr. Reid.] Did you charge for the temperance drinks? Yes.
589. And you gave the other drinks and did not charge for them? Yes.
590. There were other drinks that you were not authorized to sell, and you really were not paid for them at all? No.
591. You got a sovereign? Yes.
592. Mr. Cohen.] It was after the luncheon that Mr. Smith gave you the sovereign? Yes.
593. Were you not a supporter of Mr. Smith's? I was.
594. And you had a flag flying over your place, knowing that he was coming there? Yes.
595. Mr. Smith knew you were a supporter of his? I would not be sure that he did.
596. Is it a fact that when Mr. Smith drew up to your place you told him you were a supporter of his? I would not swear it.
597. Will you swear you did not? I will not.
598. When were you first asked to remember this conversation? Last Monday.
599. And this took place in the middle of October? Yes.
600. So that nearly four months have elapsed? Yes.
601. Now will you swear that Mr. Smith said to you, "If you will vote for me I will do what I can for your license";—did Mr. Smith make use of those words? Yes.
602. You swear it. He said, "If you will support me I will do what I can for your license"? Yes.
603. Supposing this to be true, was it not after you told him you were a supporter of his? No.
604. Did you not say just now you would not swear that you did not tell Mr. Smith, when he first drove up to your place, that you were a supporter of his? I did.
605. And having said this, will you now swear that you had not told Mr. Smith you were a supporter of his before he said to you—"If you support me I will do what I can for your license"? I do not remember ever saying anything to Mr. Smith about supporting him—not before this occurred.
606. Did you not tell the Committee just now that you would not swear you did not say to Mr. Smith, when he first drove up, that you were a supporter of his? I would not swear it.
607. At the same time you told him that did you not also say you did not want Mr. Dangar to know it? No, I did not.
608. Did you say anything of the kind to Mr. Cochrane, or in Mr. Cochrane's hearing, on the same day? I did not.
609. Did Mr. Dangar come to you or did you go to Mr. Dangar to make your statement? Mr. Dangar subpoenaed me before I knew anything about the matter.
610. After you got the subpoena did you make a statement to Mr. Dangar? Yes.
611. That was the first time you were asked to recollect what took place? Yes.
612. Will you look at this and say whether it is in your handwriting? It is.
613. Is that the letter to which Mr. Smith's letter was a reply? Yes. (*Letter read.*)
614. You see that that letter makes no reference whatever to Mr. Smith having promised to do these things for you in consideration of your having supported him? I did not think it was necessary to say that. It was on behalf of the people that I wrote about the post-office.
615. In your letter you refer specially to Mr. Smith having made a promise? Yes.
616. Did Mr. Smith in reply to that letter tell you that he had seen after the matter in the public interest—about your license in the public interest? I would not swear whether the public interest was mentioned in it or not.
617. Do you believe it was? I have no idea whatever; I know some of the substance of the letter, and those words may be in it, but I do not know.
618. You read the letter carefully? Yes.
619. Mr. Stephen.] Have you got the letter? Not here; I have it at home.
620. Mr. Cohen.] That letter was two months later than the conversation you have spoken of? Yes.
621. Mr. Stephen.] Did you get your license? I did not.
622. Mr. Cohen.] Did not Mr. Smith tell you he thought you ought to have a license in the public interest? I will not say whether he used those words.
623. Or words to that effect? I will not swear to it.
624. When Mr. Smith was at your place, did you take him with Mr. Cochrane and show him all over your house? I took Mr. Smith, but I do not think Mr. Cochrane was with him.
625. Was it after Mr. Smith inspecting the place that he said he thought you ought to have a license in the public interest? I will not swear that he said so.
626. Did not Mr. Cochrane accompany you and Mr. Smith over the house? I do not think Mr. Cochrane did accompany Mr. Smith over the house.
627. Mr. Wise.] I see in this letter you refer to the word promise—"with reference to your promise as regards the post-office";—to what promise do you refer? The promise referred to a promise made by Mr. Smith to the people in the neighbourhood.
628. What is your usual charge for luncheon;—how much a head? A shilling; I have never made a charge of more than a shilling since I have been there.
629. Did Mr. Smith have the use of your house for the purpose of a meeting? He did.

Mr. Michael M'Phillips called in, sworn, and examined:—

630. *Mr. Wise.*] You are a hotel-keeper at Kempsey? No, at Green Hills.
631. That is in the Macleay district? Yes.
632. Do you remember on Monday, 12th October, Mr. Smith and some friends being at your hotel? I do.
633. About how many were there? I could not say.
634. Did Mr. Smith hold a meeting there on that day? Yes.
635. Was any drink brought into the room where Mr. Smith was? Yes, after the meeting was over.
636. Who called for the drink? Mr. Smith's committee.
637. Who gave the order? Mr. Smith asked most of the persons in the room if they would have any refreshment.
638. Whom did you get the order from? Mr. Cochrane.
639. Did he hear Mr. Smith ask if they would have any refreshment? Yes.
640. And immediately after gave the order for the drink? Yes.
641. About how many of Mr. Smith's friends were there? I could not say.
642. Were there twenty there? Yes, more; sixty or seventy.
643. Did you supply them with drinks over the bar that day after the meeting or during the meeting? I did.
644. Who ordered those drinks? Mr. Cochrane.
645. Was that after Mr. Smith had invited his friends to have a drink? Yes.
646. Did Mr. Cochrane tell you to supply drinks over the bar? Yes, he ordered them.
647. At the same time that he ordered you to bring drinks into the room? After I brought the drinks into the room.
648. Did anybody call for the bill during the day? No; Mr. Smith told me if I would make it up he would settle with me, but the committee arranged with me to settle the bill.
649. Did Mr. Smith tell you if you would make it up he would pay it? Yes, but I told him the committee had arranged with me to settle it afterwards.
650. What did Mr. Smith say to that? He said nothing.
651. Was Mr. Cochrane a member of Mr. Smith's committee? I do not know; I cannot say; I believe he was.
652. After the election to whom did you render the account? To the secretary of the committee.
653. Whose committee? Mr. Smith's.
654. What is his name? George Thompson.
655. In whose name was the account made out? (*Mr. Cohen objected.*)
656. Has that account been paid? Not yet.
657. Do you know the reason why it has not been paid? No.
658. Has any reason been given to you why it has not been paid; you seem very unwilling to answer the question? The secretary told me the committee would sit in a day or two and would pass my account for payment, but I had better wait and see what Dangar and Smith were going to do.
659. About what value of drinks did you supply on the occasion you have mentioned? About £3 worth.
660. On another occasion did Mr. Smith come into your hotel—the day after the nomination? Not to my knowledge.
661. On the Saturday? He passed down the road with some friends, and called in as a traveller.
662. And had some drinks? Yes.
663. Did he pay for this himself? Yes.
664. On that occasion, when Mr. Smith had drinks with certain friends and paid for them, did he ask you anything about the account? No.
665. *Mr. Cohen.*] Who else was with Mr. Smith on the Saturday before the election? Mr. Sutherland was one; I do not remember the others—I did not take notice of them.
666. Were they travelling past your place? Yes.
667. *Mr. Wise.*] Did Mr. Smith call at your bar on any day subsequent to Monday, the 12th, and ask any questions with reference to the drinks supplied on the Monday? He did not.
668. Do you tax your memory for that? Not to my knowledge.
669. Have you ever said to anybody that he did? I have not.

Mr.
M. M'Phillips.
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Mr. James Byrnes called in, sworn, and examined:—

670. *Mr. Wise.*] You are the proprietor of an hotel at Kempsey? Yes, the "Star Hotel."
671. Did Mr. Smith hold a meeting at your place on Monday, the 12th October? Mr. Smith and a few friends with him came in.
672. Were you present at the meeting held by Mr. Smith at Frederickton? I was.
673. Did you go with Mr. Smith to Sullivan's hotel at that place? I did.
674. Did you hear Mr. Smith say anything with reference to drinks? Mr. Smith asked some people to come in and have something to drink, and we went in and had something.
675. Who were the "some people"? People who came from Kempsey with Mr. Smith. I was one of them.
676. How many others were there? I think about sixteen or eighteen.
677. Who paid for these drinks? I did.
678. At anybody's request? Mr. Smith was in the hotel, and I said, "I will pay for them."
679. Did anybody ask you to pay? No.
680. Did you charge the payment to anybody? I charged it to Mr. Smith's account; I think it was 10s. altogether.
681. Cannot you recollect whether anybody asked you to pay that? It was me that said to Mr. Smith, "If you have not change, Mr. Smith, I will pay."
682. You did charge it after that to Mr. Smith's account? I did.
683. Do you remember the next day Mr. Smith being at the "Star Hotel," Kempsey? Yes.
684. Did you hear Mr. Smith say anything at the "Star Hotel?" Mr. Smith was asked in to my place by Mr. Kerrigan, and Mr. Smith asked the gentlemen to come up into the drawing-room, and there were refreshments called for and supplied by me.

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- Mr. J. Byrne. 685. To what value? I think about £4; £3 or £4.
 686. How many friends had Mr. Smith up there? Twenty-five or thirty.
 687. Were they electors? They were electors—gentlemen of the district.
 19 Feb., 1896. 688. Mr. Cohen.] Where did you say—in your drawing-room? Yes, on the 13th, in my drawing-room.
 689. Mr. Wise.] Who paid for these drinks? Mr. Cochrane.
 690. Was he present at the time? He was. He paid some time afterwards; the account was asked for by Mr. Cochrane.
 691. Have you got your books here? I have.
 692. To whom was that account made out? It was made out in Mr. Smith's name.
 693. Did Mr. Smith invite each one of these persons to come up there individually? I cannot say; I know Mr. Kerrigan asked Mr. Smith to come in. Mr. Kerrigan was staying at the "Star." I did not hear Mr. Smith ask anyone to come in.
 694. Did you hear him say anything about drinks? Mr. Smith may have said to these gentlemen, "Will you try something?" or "have some wine," or whatever there was; he may have said so.
 695. Mr. Garvan.] You do not remember hearing him say so? I do not.
 696. Mr. Wise.] Have you made a statement of what took place on this occasion to anybody? (Mr. Cohen objected.)
 697. Did not Mr. Smith make use of these words to you? (Mr. Cohen objected to words being put in the witness's mouth.) Mr. Smith may have said, "Serve these gentlemen with what they require," but I cannot positively swear he said so.
 698. Will you swear he did not say so? No, I will not; he may have said so.
 699. Have you ever said he did say so? (Mr. Cohen objected.)
 700. Mr. Cohen.] You say Mr. Smith was at your place on Monday, October 12? Not on Monday, on Tuesday, the 13th; he was at Frederickton on the 12th.
 701. Were the persons whom you saw with Mr. Smith at Frederickton, and who came with him from Kempsey, his own personal friends? Yes, they were; Mr. Kerrigan was one; Mr. Kerrigan was in the buggy with myself; Mr. Smith asked them to come up and have some drinks; there may have been a few Frederickton people; sixteen or eighteen in all.
 702. Mr. Wise.] How many of these were Frederickton people? There may have been about six or eight Frederickton people.
 703. Were all these persons to whom you refer supporters of Mr. Smith at the election? I do not know whether all of them were.

Mr. George Montague Burley called in, sworn, and examined:—

- Mr. G. M. Burley. 704. Mr. Wise.] You are a carpenter and builder at the Macleay? Yes.
 19 Feb., 1896. 705. Were you present at the nomination at the Macleay? Yes.
 706. Did you hear Mr. Smith's speech? Yes.
 707. Do you remember if Mr. Smith said anything with reference to land agents? He did.
 708. What was it? I heard Mr. Smith, in the course of his speech, say to the electors, "If you return Mr. Dangar he will put a sign over his door—'Land Agent, &c.'—and if you take the business connected with your selections"—I believe these were the terms he used—"to him, he will charge £5, £10, £15, or £20, while if you return me, and bring the business connected with your selections to me with regard to forfeitures, &c., I will do it for nothing"—free, I believe, was the term he used. Those, as far as my memory carries me, were the words he used.
 709. Mr. Cohen.] Is this, in substance, what Mr. Smith said: That he had been their representative for sixteen or seventeen years; that he had never abused his position as a Member of Parliament, but he would in the future, as he had done in the past, attend to their business without charge, whether for friend or foe, so long as individual interests did not conflict? He may have used those words in the course of his speech, but, I believe, not in reference to the particular item of that speech that I have mentioned.
 710. Will you say he did not make use of these observations with reference to land business amongst other things? I could not undertake to detach the land business from these words you have spoken.
 711. Do you remember whether, preceding Mr. Smith's reference to Mr. Dangar, as you have detailed it, he was interrupted by a voice from the crowd, saying, "What about the £50?" and whether, taking up that interruption, he did not say what he did about the land business? I could not say.

Robert Burdett Smith, Esquire, M.P., sworn and examined:—

- R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P. 712. Mr. Cohen.] You are the sitting Member for the Electoral District of the Macleay? I am.
 19 Feb., 1896. 713. You have represented that electorate for sixteen or seventeen years? Nearly sixteen years; I took my seat in 1870; I may say I have continuously represented the electorate, having been returned no fewer than seven times.
 714. You made a canvass of the district during the last election? I made a very brief canvass, having been previously returned seven times—twice unopposed—and by overwhelming majorities.
 715. Will you kindly tell the Committee what you said at Boat Harbour on the 14th October with reference to land agency business? It was my meeting at Boat Harbour, and Mr. Dangar, after I had commenced speaking, attended the meeting and stood near me, 4 or 5 yards off. I was interrupted several times by some of Mr. Dangar's friends, particularly people of the name of Bennett. I was interrupted very loudly several times by Mr. Dangar, and some reference was made to land agents. I thereupon stated that during the many years I had represented the district I had never abused my position as a representative of the people by taking fee or reward, and that in cases of selection, where the interests of individual parties did not conflict, if any selectors came to me with any grievance, I was one of the first to see the Minister and have their grievances remedied; and then I pointed out, in the course of many interruptions during my speech, that there were some Members of Parliament who unfortunately practised in the capacity of land agents, but that if they elected me I would continue to act in the future as I had done in the past—that, whether for friend or foe, any services I could render them, so long as interests did not conflict, I should always be happy to do so.
 716. Did you say this: "If you elect Mr. Dangar he will follow the business of Parliamentary Land Agent and will charge you five or ten guineas as fees?" I never said that. 717.

717. Did you make any allusion to Mr. Dangar? I did not make any allusion to Mr. Dangar. I may mention that previous to this, about a month or six weeks, an agitation had been going on in the district with regard to selections the forfeiture of which had been reversed, and at indignation meetings with regard to these forfeitures speeches had been made and resolutions had been passed, and during the course of these meetings reference had been made to the fact of land agents charging £50; in the course of my speech I referred to these objectionable practices of land agents acting in such a way, and said some of them charge 10, 20, 30, and some of them £50.
718. Coming to the nomination-day, with reference to similar interruptions on behalf of the petitioner, what did you say on the nomination-day? In the course of my speech on the nomination-day there was a little interruption; of course Mr. Dangar had his partisans there, and they seemed to be more noisy than mine at any time. Some one cried out, "What about the £50?" so I thereupon replied, "I know nothing about £50; I never abuse my position as a Parliamentary representative by taking anything for any services I might render or had rendered in connection with their land, so that interests did not conflict," and then I went on in the course of a long speech to refer to the objectionable practices of land agents.
719. Something has been said about your having whispered to the chairman;—was there anything in that whisper? There was a good deal of interruption; Mr. Dangar interrupted me several times, and I had forgotten where I had left off; I turned round and said, "What did I say last?"—that was the whisper, and the chairman told me where I left off; in fact I had lost the thread of my argument.
720. Coming to the matter of Sillitoe's selection—you had a public meeting at Waters', at Hickey's Creek? Yes; I am told it is 27 miles from Kempsey.
721. With reference to the conversation that took place with regard to Sillitoe's selection? Mr. Charles Sutherland was present the whole of the time, and Mr. Waters; Mr. Sutherland brought Sillitoe into the room.
722. Who else was present? I only saw Waters there; Mrs. Waters was in and out attending to her children; I did not see the boy there.
723. Will you tell the Committee what conversation took place with regard to Sillitoe's selection? Waters said, "This is Mr. Sillitoe"—he called him Dick; I thought he was a foreigner from his manner; however, he began to speak about the Land Bill and the framers of the Land Bill; he said they ought to be exterminated; and he spoke with great feeling against the squatters, and gave expression to some very crude ideas and views with regard to the Land Bill. Mr. Sutherland was sitting next to me, and I said, "This seems a very queer card, and very eccentric," and I began to chaff him.
724. *Chairman.*] Did you say anything to Sillitoe? Mr. Waters said to Sillitoe, "By-the-by, Dick, you may as well speak to Mr. Smith while he is here about that selection of yours." He said, "No, I do not care about speaking to anybody; I have written to the Lands Office and cannot get an answer to my letters." "Oh," said Waters, "I have no doubt if you ask Mr. Smith he will see to it for you when he goes to Sydney; shall I write to Mr. Smith for you about this selection?" I then said, "If you write to me about the selection I will see what is the cause of the delay."
725. Was there anything of this kind: Did you say to him, "Sillitoe, if you will give me your vote I will see that your land is made all right"? I swear solemnly I never said anything of the kind.
726. Did you hold out your hand and ask Sillitoe to make it a bargain? I never did anything of the kind; I never thought of such a thing; I never could have done such a thing; it is a pure fabrication.
727. Did you say, referring to Sillitoe, "Our friend here is hard to please"? No; I simply said, as we were going out to the meeting, "I suppose we part friends"; and I said "Good-bye," and he would not take my hand.
728. *Mr. Cohen.*] You did promise to see after the road and the teacher's residence? Yes; and I have attended to them.
729. As matters of public interest? Yes.
730. In no shape or form did you ask Sillitoe to vote for you or to support you, and you would see his selection was made right? Certainly not.
731. With regard to John Kean;—you heard his evidence when he said you promised him an appointment;—did you promise him an appointment? Certainly not; I never dreamt of such a thing; it is pure invention.
732. You did not say to him, "Vote for me and I will get you a good billet when I go to Sydney"? I never said anything of the kind; I never dreamt of such a thing.
733. Did you invite him to go over to Masterton's to get a drink? Certainly not; I never knew of such a thing at Masterton's; I never sanctioned any such thing; I am the last man in the world to sanction any proceedings of the kind as suggested by him.
734. Did you ask him to try and get all his friends to vote for you? I said nothing of the kind; I looked upon him as a recognized supporter of mine; I was told by some people that he was on my committee.
735. Did you ask Kean after dinner, and before the polling closed, whether he had given his vote? No, I did not; I have evidence to show that after dinner I never went near the polling-place.
736. After the election was over and you had come to Sydney, did you receive a letter from Kean, asking you to get him a situation? Yes.
737. What did you do with that letter? I spoke to the Comptroller-General of Prisons; I did not mention Kean's name particularly; but I asked if there were any vacancies.
738. Did his letter contain an application for an appointment at Trial Bay? Yes; that was the first time I ever had any communication with him to my knowledge with regard to a situation.
739. After you got that letter did you see the Comptroller about the matter? Yes, I saw him, and he said he would only take the best men.
740. At that time had you ascertained anything about Kean's character? Yes; a certain circumstance came to my mind about this man's character.
741. Was that the fact of his discharge from the Police Force? Yes.
742. Before you wrote the letter to Kean in reply were you aware of his discharge from the Police Force? Yes; I did not write the letter in reply myself or I should not have couched it in those terms.
743. You made no reference to his previous discharge from the Police Force? No; I was going to explain to him that in consequence of his dismissal from the Police Force I could not get an appointment for him, but I said to my clerk, who wrote the letter, "We will not hurt his feelings by mentioning it."

- R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.
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744. With regard to M'Maugh's license;—did you promise M'Maugh that if he would support you you would endeavour to procure his license for him? Most certainly not.
745. When you first drove up to M'Maugh's did he tell you he was a supporter of yours? Yes, he said he would vote for me, but he did not wish Mr. Dangar to know.
746. You are certain of that? Yes.
747. Tell us what you did as to getting the license for him? He took me upstairs, and Mr. Cochrane then spoke to me about the license.
748. When you arrived there was Mr. Cochrane with you? Yes, and Mr. Charles Sutherland.
749. Did you and Mr. Cochrane accompany M'Maugh through his place? Yes; we went up stairs, and he showed me all the rooms.
750. What did you say to him about getting his license? I said that in my opinion the license should be granted in the public interest and that I could not understand why the license had not been granted.
751. What did he say to that? He said something about my speaking to Mr. Sutherland on the way home; I said, "In the public interest the license ought to be granted, and I will have a conversation about it with Mr. Sutherland"; he is the Licensing Magistrate.
752. You in no way said that if he would support you you would endeavour to get his license? Certainly not; there was no necessity for me to promise anything of the kind; I had too much support in the electorate to make it requisite.
753. With regard to the luncheon at M'Maugh's;—had you travelled a good distance before luncheon? Yes; I was told I had travelled nearly 40 miles.
754. You drove up to M'Maugh's accompanied by whom? Mr. Sutherland and others.
755. Were any of your personal friends there? Yes, several, but not a large number as mentioned by Mr. M'Maugh.
756. Was luncheon on the table when you arrived there? Yes. I knew nothing about the luncheon; we went in and somebody said there was luncheon inside; I know I was very hungry at the time and was very glad to get it; it was a splendid spread.
757. How many sat down to table? About seven.
758. After luncheon who paid for it? I paid for the lunch in the presence of Mr. Cochrane.
759. What had you to drink? Ginger-ale—only temperance drinks.
760. Did you take any grog or spirits to M'Maugh's that day? No.
761. You knew nothing at all about it? No; I was very much surprised to see grog there; I did not invite the people to drink there or anything of the kind. There was a flag flying, and I took it for granted this man was my supporter.
762. When you returned from Sydney you got a letter from Mr. M'Maugh about his license? Yes.
763. And you answered it? Yes; I stated that I had spoken to the authorities in the public interest—I think the words used were "solely in the public interest."
764. Did you ever pay for any drink supplied at M'Phillips' house? No, M'Phillips is mistaken; I had travelled all that morning from Smithtown in the rain and wet, and the way I said it was this: There was only one friend by me at the time, and I said, "Will you take any refreshment?" but I did not ask anyone else; that is how he has made the mistake.
765. That was on the Monday previous to the polling? Yes.
766. Those were the only drinks you paid for, the drink you had and the drink for your friend? I do not remember whether I paid, but I called for these simply for my friends and myself; certainly not more than three that came with me; and as for Mr. Cochrane's order I knew nothing at all of it; I never authorized it; and until it was stated by M'Phillips here just now, I never knew he gave any order.
767. Did you call at M'Phillips' again on Saturday, 17th October? Yes, and I called for some ginger ale or something for my friends who were travelling with me.
768. Did you authorize the keeping open of public-houses in any way whatever? I never dreamt of any such thing; I have a strong objection to it; no suggestion was made to me to do it.
769. Did you authorize "Cooper's Hotel" at Fredericktown to be kept open? I never heard of such a thing till Mr. Dangar mentioned it here in his evidence.
770. I ask you in general terms, did you during the election make any promises or hold out any expectations of profit to any of the electors or any of their friends? No, I had no occasion to do it. I visited the district in May last; the Committee may smile at it, but I had no fewer than sixteen banquets given me, and no fewer than 1,000 persons sat down at these banquets to do me honor. Whatever friends I had with me at Frederickton were recognized supporters and old friends. Mr. Kerrigan, formerly Inspector of Police, invited me to his table; I paid for no drinks; the gentlemen who were present were all old recognized supporters of mine who had supported me for years; and never in the course of my canvass did I do one single act to influence a vote.
771. *Mr. Wise.*] Do you think you have a right to treat your recognized supporters? I do not understand the word "treat;" I did not treat any one; I simply interchanged hospitalities.
772. At M'Phillips' who paid for the drinks? I do not know who paid for them.
773. I mean on the first occasion—on the Monday—when you whispered to your friend and called for drinks for him and yourself? I do not know who paid; I certainly gave no order to M'Phillips for general drinks.
774. On the next occasion, when you went with your other friends, you paid yourself? Yes.
775. On the first occasion how many people were drinking? Really I do not know; I was in the private parlour.
776. How many came into the private parlour? It could not hold more than thirty.
777. Were drinks served out to all of them? I could not say; I went out on the verandah and so many people came to speak to me about different things.
778. Although on that occasion you called for the drinks you did not pay for them? I did not call for the drinks.
779. You called for drinks for yourself and three friends? Yes.
780. Did you pay for them? I cannot say.
781. When you were on the verandah did you send anybody in to have a drink? No.
782. You swear that? Yes.
783. Do you know a man named Bale, a bullock-driver? No.

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784. Did you ask him to go in to have a drink? I do not know such a person.
785. About these statements you are reported to have made—you have heard the evidence given by the witnesses;—is your recollection of what took place so accurate as to enable you to swear that they are mistaken in the words they have attributed to you? I believe they are mistaken.
786. You have heard a good many of them make the same statements? I never intended to imply it in that sense.
787. Are you prepared to swear these witnesses were mistaken? I believe they were mistaken.
788. Will you swear it against the sworn testimony you have heard given? I will say I believe them to be mistaken.
789. Did you, at the nomination, use these words, or anything like them: "It has been said I have received £50 for my services, but I assure you I have not received a farthing, although land agents are in the habit of charging large fees in similar cases"? Probably I did.
790. Did you then go on to say, after an interval—"I am always willing to take the cases of any free selectors in the district without fee or reward"? I do not think I used the word "cases"; I believe I never used the word "cases," because I do not consider them as cases.
791. Will you swear, in the face of the sworn testimony that you did use the word "cases," that you did not use it? I conscientiously believe that I never said a word about "cases."
792. But you will not swear one way or the other, yes or no, about the use of the word "cases"? I believe I never said the word; I think I can safely swear I never said the word.
793. Will you swear you did not use the word "cases"? I believe I did not.
794. I want yes or no—"I am always willing to take the case of any free selector and obtain his rights without fee or reward." Will you swear you did not use the word "case" in that connection? I could not have used it in that connection.
795. That is not an answer; you know it is not. If you will not swear and cannot swear, say no? I never meant to imply —
796. That is not an answer to my question. If you cannot swear you did not use the word there the matter stands. Will you swear, yes or no? I used the word matter.
797. Will you swear you did not use the word "case"? In the course of a long speech the word "case" may have been used.
798. In the connection I have used it in—the "case" of any free selector? I cannot swear; I do not believe I did.
799. Did you say this: "You all know Mr. Dangar, my opponent is a land agent, and if you send him in to Parliament as your representative he will open a land agency business in Sydney, and paint over his door in large letters 'Land Agent,' and thereby drive a lucrative business at your expense;"—did you say that? No, not in the way you put it; not in those exact words I did not.
800. What correction would you make? I was interrupted, taunted once, and I said he was a land agent in Kempsey, and in all probability, or it was possible, he might act in the same capacity in Sydney, just in these terms.
801. Immediately after saying that do you go on to say: "Not so with me; I will do as I have done hitherto, perform all this agency business for any person in the electorate without fee or reward"? No; not following in that way.
802. In your examination-in-chief by Mr. Cohen you said you did not allude to Mr. Dangar? You have drawn my attention to the circumstance, but I never said he would charge fees or anything of that sort? I said he was a land agent and he may do so; I was pointing out the objection to the practice of returning land agents.
803. Did you say you would act before the Land Board? I never said a word about the Land Board.
804. Did you say you would take the case of any elector and do your best to satisfy him with reference to any cases that might come before the Land Board? Certainly not; I said I would interfere only in cases where there were no conflicting interests.
805. *Mr. Reid.*] Did you ever appear before the Land Board in the district? No, never at any time.
806. *Mr. Wise.*] Have you ever appeared at the Land Court here? Never.
807. At Boat Harbour did you say you would take cases of free selectors before the Land Court for nothing? Never; I never dreamt of such a thing.
808. Did you ever say that at Hickey's Creek? I never said that at Hickey's Creek; I could not have said it, because I would not interfere in cases of that kind; it was to be understood that it was only in matters that were before the Minister.
809. In reference to Sillitoe, I understood you to say that Waters first called your attention to Sillitoe and spoke about his selection? Yes.
810. At any time during that interview did you take Sillitoe's hand? No.
811. Will you swear that? I never took his hand; I offered my hand to him, just saying, "Good-bye; we will part friends."
812. Did he refuse to take it? Yes; he refused to shake hands with me.
813. Did you not offer him your hand after saying this: "Now, vote for me, and I will see that your land is made right; let that be a bargain"? No; I never said anything of the kind.
814. Then these witnesses who have been called on the matter are mistaken? They are mistaken; certainly they are mistaken.
815. Will you allow me to recall the conversation. Waters spoke to you with reference to his brother-in-law's selection? Yes.
816. You then asked Sillitoe who he was going to vote for;—is that correct? No.
817. You did not ask him? No.
818. Had you asked Sillitoe who he was going to vote for before he began to speak about the Land Act? No; I said nothing about voting, because I saw he was such a peculiar kind of man.
819. Nothing about voting was said? No.
820. Did you tell Sillitoe you voted against the Land Act? I may have said that.
821. Was that said with a view to getting his vote? Certainly not.
822. You swear that? I swear it.
823. Did you say to him, "Never mind all that; give me your support; or, if you vote for me I will see your land is made right"? No; I never dreamt of such a thing; is it at all likely that, as a representative for 16 years I should have said anything of the kind?

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824. Did you see Mrs. Waters there? Yes; she was in and out attending to her children.
825. Was Mr. Sutherland there? Yes, all the time.
826. Was there any other child there besides the lad who was called as a witness here? No; I never saw any other child; I do not remember seeing the lad there.
827. Did you not see the lad sitting on a box near the door? No.
828. You have heard the evidence of these four witnesses—Kean, Porter, Donald, and FitzOsborne? Yes.
829. Who swear that you said to Kean, "If you will vote for me I will get you a billet"? Yes.
830. Is your recollection so accurate that you are prepared to swear these four witnesses have invented that statement? I am; I believe it is a pure invention.
831. You wrote a letter to Kean with reference to an appointment? Yes.
832. You knew Kean to be, in your opinion, not a respectable character? Yes; I knew he had been dismissed from the Police Force.
833. Did you supply your counsel with that intimation and with questions to put to Kean? Yes, when I knew he was coming here.
834. And yet you said nothing about this in your letter to him? I said to my clerk, "The audacity of this man making such an application."
835. You knew of this at the time you wrote that letter? Yes.
836. When you knew this why did you recommend this man to the Comptroller-General? I never recommended him.
837. Why did you say in that letter, knowing all this, why did you say you would do something for him later? I never meant in the Government service.
838. If you look at the letter you will see that it is so? It was my clerk that wrote it from an outline I gave him, and I do not think I saw it.
839. Do I understand you to say that did not refer to any Government office? Not to any Government office.
840. Still you saw the Comptroller-General in reference to him? Not in reference to him.
841. Did you see the Comptroller-General after receiving a letter from Kean? Yes, I did on other matters.
842. And you say you never mentioned Kean's name to him? I never mentioned his name; I wanted to see the Comptroller about the prisoners being sent down to Trial Bay, and about some other appointments.
843. What other appointments? Dr. Casement's and others.
844. Without reference at all to Mr. Kean? Without reference at all to Mr. Kean.
845. Did not Kean remind you of your promise when he wrote his letter? He did not; I have searched my office all through for the letter, and I should be only too glad to find it; it must have been destroyed when I was burning some other papers.
846. Did Mr. Kean see you at any time with reference to the expenditure of £5 on the polling-day? No, never.
847. Did you see Mr. Kean at any time that day—did you have any conversation with him at all? I think I saw him in the morning for a minute about 10 o'clock, and I thought he was voting for me; I was told he was on my committee.
848. I understood you to say that when you saw Kean no one was with him? Not a soul.
849. Did you see Mr. Donald at any time that day? Not that I remember.
850. Or Mr. FitzOsborne? Not that I remember.
851. Or Mr. Porter? Not that I remember.
852. Then these five men must have entered into a conspiracy? I believe so; that is my conviction.

MONDAY, 22 FEBRUARY, 1886.

Present:—

Mr. Henry Clarke,	Mr. Garvan,
Mr. Reid,	Dr. Renwick,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Purves.
Arthur Renwick, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.	

Mr. H. E. Cohen appeared as Counsel on behalf of the Sitting Member; Mr. B. R. Wise appeared on behalf of the Petitioners.

Robert Burdett Smith, Esq., M.P., called in and further examined:—

- R. B. Smith,
Esq., M.P.
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853. *Mr. Wise.*] Will you swear that during the course of your canvass you never invited electors other than personal friends to drink? I think not; I regarded them all as my personal friends.
854. The whole electorate? I wish to explain that in May I was banqueted and feted throughout the whole length and breadth of the electorate; no fewer than a thousand persons did me honor throughout the electorate. All the persons whom I invited to partake of drink were present at some banquet or other.
855. Used you to make it a point during your canvass to invite to drink any electors you came across? Certainly not.
856. Will you swear that you did not know, and do not know, that during the course of the elections electors other than personal friends of yours were being supplied with drink? I certainly never knew such a thing; I never would, under any circumstances, have sanctioned it.
857. Do you remember on the first day that you landed, going to "Simmons' Hotel"? I remember calling there as we were passing in buggies.
858. Did you tell Simmons to supply drink there to any and that you would bear the expense? Most distinctly not.
859. You swear that? I swear it most positively.
860. Who paid Simmons' account? I know nothing of Simmons' account; I never got it.
861. Did you have drinks there? Yes, Mr. Forsyth, a magistrate of the territory, who drove me in his buggy, and myself had drinks there.
862. You swear that those were all the drinks you ordered there? Yes, that I remember. It was Sunday, and it was raining at the time, 863,

863. At Smithtown was there any drinking at your expense? I arrived there at night and stayed there; I could not get beyond; I tried to get as far as Kempsey. The Returning Officer, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Forsyth, were with me. We stayed at Smithtown all night, and had tea and some refreshment there.
864. Besides the refreshments for your party did you invite other electors whom you saw in and about the hotel or the street to come in and have a drink, or did you tell the landlord to give them drink? I invited some of my personal friends—old supporters.
865. Do you consider all your supporters personal friends? No; I have a great number of personal friends in the electorate, people whom I have known for sixteen years and more. I am speaking of personal friends. I was on the Macleay as a boy and there are a large number of people there now who knew me then. These people and their sons I consider personal friends as well as those who have supported me during the last sixteen years.
866. That applies to nearly the whole electorate? Yes, judging from the support which I have always received.
867. So that you say that drink was supplied to all your personal friends? I say nothing of the sort.
868. Did you have a meeting at Frederickton? Yes, at the School of Arts.
869. Did you go to Cooper's hotel immediately after the meeting? I think we did; I really forget whether we did or not.
870. Did you go to Cooper's hotel and order drinks for every one standing by? No; I think not.
871. Will you swear it? I swear that I did not; I simply ordered drinks for some of my particular friends—members of my committee; not the general public; I at once say that it was not done with a view to influence any votes.
872. After leaving Cooper's hotel where did you go? To my hotel to attend another meeting.
873. Did you not go to Sullivan's hotel? I do not remember.
874. Will you swear that you did not? I was invited over there; I think I did; I am not certain about it.
875. At Sullivan's hotel did you again order drinks for those whom you call your personal friends? I have no recollection.
876. Will you swear that you did not? I think not.
877. Will you swear that you did not? My belief is that I did not; that is my firm conviction.
878. You heard Byrnes' evidence on that point? Yes.
879. And you put your belief against his sworn testimony on that point? I think that I may safely do that.
880. Have you paid any bills for drinks supplied at hotels? I have not paid any bills at all.
881. Have you authorized your committee to pay any bills? I never authorized my committee to do so; on the contrary, I gave them direct instructions not to allow drinking to go on in any hotel or other place throughout the electorate.
882. As far as you know the bills have not been paid yet? Yes.
883. You ordered drinks without knowing who would pay for them? Whatever drinks I ordered I paid for; they were simply an interchange of hospitality.
884. *Mr. Cohen.*] Whatever drinks you ordered you paid for at the time? Yes.
885. *Mr. Wise.*] I think that you said that you did not know whether Cooper's and Sullivan's accounts were ever paid? I do not know what you mean by accounts.
886. What amount did you pay at each of those places? I do not think more than 2s. or 3s. at Cooper's.
887. Then not more than 2s. or 3s. worth of liquor was consumed by your orders at Cooper's? By my authority.
888. What amount at Sullivan's? Not beyond a few shillings.
889. Were there not about 60 people drinking at each of those hotels? Certainly not at my expense, or by my authority.
890. Did you authorize any drinks to be supplied at Tilbrook's "Commercial Hotel," Kempsey? No; I was invited there by Mr. Cochrane.
891. Did you have any conversation with Tilbrook with reference to his vote? Certainly not; he had been a client of mine; I spoke to him in a casual sort of way.
892. Did you on Tuesday before the polling go to Tilbrook and call for drinks for all hands who came in? I did not.
893. Did Tilbrook say, "You may call for what drinks you like, but I am going to vote for Dangar"? He never said anything of the kind.
894. Have you paid Tilbrook anything for drinks? I never paid him a shilling.
895. Who paid for the drinks at his place? I do not know; I was invited there by Mr. Cochrane; I was told by Mr. Cochrane that he had paid for the drinks; at any rate I knew nothing about them.
896. At McNeill's hotel did you order or authorize drinks to be supplied there? No; Mr. Cochrane invited me to go in there; he said that it would look rather shabby to pass the door; I understood that he had an interest in the place; I think that 2s. or 3s. worth of drinks were called for by Mr. Cochrane.
897. You paid for them? I did not; I think that Mr. Cochrane did.
898. At the "West Kempsey Hotel" did you authorize the landlord to supply drinks to those who voted for you to the extent of £5? Certainly not.
899. You swear that? Positively.
900. Did you leave £5 with him for that purpose? Not one shilling with any hotel-keeper throughout the electorate.
901. Did you meet any more of your personal friends at the "Gladstone Hotel"? I did.
902. Did your personal friends have drinks there? Yes.
903. How many of them? I don't know.
904. How many personal friends did you supply drinks to throughout the election? I can't tell; it is an absurd question to ask.
905. A thousand? Certainly not.
906. Five hundred? No; not 200; I may say that there were 300 gentlemen on my committee.
907. Do you know a man named Seecombe? Yes.
908. Did you see him at Gladstone? I do not remember seeing him there.
909. He is a farmer? Yes.
910. How did you become acquainted with him? I have known him for sometime.
911. You had some business about a forfeited selection to do with him? No; about twelve months ago he wrote to me about a selection,

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- E. B. Smith,
Esq., M.P.
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912. Did you have any conversation with him during the election about that forfeited selection? Not anything at all.
913. Not during the time you were canvassing? No.
914. Did you ever tell him that you would put his selection right? I never told any human being during the contest that I would put his selection right.
915. On polling-day did you tell him? Certainly not; you call him and ask him if I did; he is in town; he was at my office this morning.
916. Were these the words you used to him: "Daugar says that you deserve to lose your selection; but I say you shall have it"? Nothing of the kind.
917. Do you remember stopping at the "Fernmount Hotel"? Yes.
918. Who is the landlord? I forget; I think his name is Hynes, or something like that.
919. Did you tell him to let electors have drink at your expense? Certainly not.
920. Did you authorise any of your committee to do so? Certainly not; I tell you once and for all that I never authorised any member of my committee to do anything like that.
921. Will you swear that you do not know that at the "Fernmount Hotel" and other hotels, electors tendered money for drinks had across the bar, but it was refused to be accepted? It is the first time that I have heard anything of the kind suggested.
922. At the "Raleigh Hotel" did you order any drinks to be supplied? After the meeting was over I asked a few of my old friends—the chairman of the meeting and others—to have a little refreshment, and they were supplied to the extent of a few shillings.
923. How many of them? I do not know.
924. Thirty or forty? I think not.
925. Will you swear that thirty or forty were not supplied with liquor immediately after the meeting? I did not pay for them.
926. Did not the people at the meeting follow you into the hotel, and did you not pay when the bill was tendered to you? I have no recollection of paying any bill at all. I was in such a great hurry that I think I left the bill unpaid.
927. Has not that bill been forwarded to your committee? I know nothing at all about it.
928. You did not pay it? I did not. I and some of my friends had luncheon there.
929. Did you hold a meeting at the "West Kempsey Hotel" after the nomination? Yes.
930. In the same way as you did at the "Raleigh Hotel," did you not take the chairman and some of your friends into the hotel immediately after the meeting? Yes, the chairman and one or two others—personal friends, who had been old supporters of mine, and whose support nothing in the world would alienate from me.
931. Were there thirty or forty of them? Certainly not; I do not think that I invited more than half-a-dozen to have a drink.
932. Did not a large number of people drink at your expense? I am not aware of it.
933. What did you pay? I did not pay a shilling.
934. Who paid? I do not know.
935. Has the bill been tendered to you? No; if anything further than I have stated was done it was done without my authority.
936. Is it not a fact that on that occasion a large number of people remained at the hotel after 11 o'clock drinking? I know nothing about it.
937. Did not Mr. Chas. Sutherland call your attention to it? No; he never called my attention to it.
938. Did not Mr. Chas. Sutherland tell you that as Licensing Magistrate he was bound to call your attention to it? He never said anything of the kind. I should like to explain that immediately on the conclusion of my speech I went to the Rev. Mr. Gonde, Presbyterian clergyman, who was waiting up stairs for me. Whatever took place down stairs I know nothing about. I was with Mr. Gonde and several magistrates of the district for at least an hour, and the only refreshment about which I know anything was that which we had up stairs.
939. Will you swear that you do not know that you will have to pay for all those drinks? I don't know anything about it. I may say that it is repugnant to my nature to allow drinking to go on anywhere.
940. Did you know a man named Frank M'Mahony? He came to me some time ago and asked me to endeavour to get some appointment for him.
941. What appointment was it? He came to me with a letter of introduction from some Magistrate; it was a situation on the railway that he wanted.
942. During the time of your canvass did you come across him? I saw some men working on the road; Mr. Sutherland was with me; I was driving; we passed a camp, and I did not know who the man was.
943. Do you remember a conversation? I am certain that there was nothing—simply something about the election. The man and I passed the day.
944. Did you speak about this situation? Certainly not.
945. You swear that? Certainly; I never said anything of the kind. Mr. Sutherland was in the buggy with me.
946. You swear that he never mentioned it? I swear it.
947. Did you say anything to the effect that upon certain conditions you would get the situation he wanted? I swear solemnly that nothing of the kind took place. It is a pure concoction—a pure fabrication—and they will find it out before long. I will have them up for conspiracy.
948. Is Mr. Sutherland here to-day? He is here.
949. Is he summoned as a witness by you? He is.
950. Have you been having conversation with him and with other witnesses? I have been speaking with them from time to time. That is only natural.
951. I have a reason for asking this question, Mr. Smith; Have you had any conversation with Mr. Sutherland, or with any of the other witnesses, as to the evidence to be given here to-day? Of course I have had conversation with them—before I instructed my friend Mr. Slattery to act as my solicitor.
952. Did you press Mr. Sutherland to tax his memory as to a certain event? I never asked him to tax his memory at all.
953. Did he then reply to you, "No, I will not; I will speak the truth if it unseats ten Smiths." Will you swear that he did not say that? I will swear it. I never asked him to tax his memory. 954.

954. Will you swear that he did not make use of the expression which I have named? I swear that he never did—not in that way.
955. Leaving your question apart for the moment, did Mr. Sutherland not say to you—I do not ask what it was in answer to—did he not make use of these words, “No, I will not; I will speak the truth if it unseats ten Smiths?” He did—words to that effect. I think that what he said was this: “That he would rather give his own statement before the Committee.”
956. If it unseated ten Smiths? I think he made use of that expression—something to that effect.
957. To what question of yours was that an answer? It was only generally as to what he knew about this matter. I knew nothing of this pure concoction and fabrication about Waters's evidence.
958. Had you been speaking to him about Waters's evidence when he made this reply? I think it was in reply to that that he said he would make his own statement before the Committee. I refrained from speaking to him on the subject; I sent him to my solicitor, Mr. Slattery, and to Mr. Cohen, the barrister.
959. *Mr. Cohen:* With whom were you during the whole of the morning of the polling-day? I was with Mr. Small, the Governor of the Trial Bay Gaol, and with Captain Portana, of the “Queen of the South.” They were with me from a little before 10 o'clock and up to 1 o'clock; they were with me all the morning; and if I may be permitted to say it, I did no act throughout this election other than that of a gentleman.
960. *Mr. Purves:* As to paying the expenses of the election;—did you pay them yourself? I did not.
961. You handed to the committee a certain sum to be expended on your behalf? I left my chairman a certain sum; I knew nothing more about it.
962. *Mr. Wise:* Do you know as a matter of fact that there are several hotel bills which your committee have not yet paid? I declare that I know nothing about it.

R. B. Smith,
Esq., M.P.
22 Feb., 1886.

Mr. James William Hayes called in and examined:—

963. *Mr. Cohen:* Do you keep an hotel at Smithtown, in the Macleay district? Yes.
964. What is the name of it? The “Shamrock Hotel.”
965. Were you keeping it at the last general election? Yes.
966. Was your house an open house—that is, a house opened with drinks free to the electors on the polling-day? Of course I had my house open.
967. Was it an open house—that is, was no money taken? Yes; I sold drinks.
968. You do not understand me. Had you authority from anyone to keep your house open and supply drinks free? Free drinks—no, none whatever.
969. In that sense your house was not an open house on that day? No.
970. *Mr. Wise:* Did you supply drinks to anyone free without authority? No.
971. Not at any time during the election? No.
972. Do you remember Mr. Smith holding a meeting at your place? Yes.
973. After the meeting were there drinks supplied? Not at Mr. Smith's expense.
974. I am not asking you that. Were there any drinks supplied at all after the meeting? Yes; I served drinks.
975. How many? I could not say.
976. Thirty or forty? I could not say.
977. How many were present at the meeting? A good many.
978. All present at the meeting had drinks afterwards? I could not say.
979. They usually do, do they not? Not always.
980. How many drinks were consumed that evening; what was the value? I could not tell you.
981. What was the amount at your place of the drinks consumed after the meeting? There were no drinks consumed after the meeting.
982. Do you know that Mr. Smith has said that drinks were consumed after the meeting? Mr. Smith is making a mistake then. There were no drinks at Mr. Smith's expense.
983. What value of drinks did you hand over the bar that evening—£4 or £5 worth? I could not say.
984. Will you swear it was not. Do you not know, as a matter of fact, that the amount was £4 or £5? It was not.
985. Was it over £3? I did not count the cash.
986. Will you not swear that it was, roughly, over £3—I do not wish you to fix the amount to half-a-sovereign? I do not remember counting the cash.
987. Who paid for the drinks supplied that evening? Each one paid for his own.
988. All through the place? Yes.
989. Have you rendered an account to Mr. Smith's committee? Yes.
990. For how much? £5.
991. It is not paid yet? It is.
992. Who paid it? I could not tell you.
993. Was it paid by cheque? I received no money at all.
994. Then who did receive it? It was paid to my agent in Kempsey.
995. Who is he? A man with whom I was doing business.
996. Is that the way in which you always have bills paid? No, it is not; I was doing business through this man; I owed him an account.
997. Why was this bill paid differently from the way in which your bills are usually paid? Because I owed him the money.
998. You owed your agent the money? Yes.
999. Who did you tell to pay the money to your agent? I told the man himself to get the money.
1000. Who from? I did not tell him anyone in particular.
1001. What did you say to him then? I said that I had an account against Mr. Smith and I wished him to get it for me.
1002. And he did get it? Yes.
1003. What is the name of the agent you mention? Mr. Wilson.
1004. *Mr. Purves:* What was the account which you rendered to Mr. Smith's committee for? Board and lodging and the hire of a buggy.

Mr.
J. W. Hayes,
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Board
1005.

- Mr.
J. W. Hayes.
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1005. Were there any drinks in it? No.
1006. Just an ordinary hotel account? Yes.
1007. Who was the board and lodging for? Mr. Smith and two or three other gentlemen.
1008. Friends of his? Yes; when he arrived from Sydney he stayed at my place on his way to Kempsey. I drove him in the buggy.
1009. What are the names of the gentlemen? Mr. Panton, Mr. Forsyth —
1010. *Mr. Cohen.*] Is that Mr. Panton the Returning Officer? Yes.
1011. *Mr. Wise.*] And these were the only two gentlemen? Yes, on that occasion; on other occasions he stayed with me.
1012. More than one occasion? Yes.
1013. And this bill was to cover all the occasions? Yes.
1014. How often did he stay with you? Twice.
1015. Did not Mr. Forsyth drive Mr. Smith in his own buggy? He drove him as far as my place and returned home.
1016. Where did you drive him to? From my place to Kempsey.
1017. What is the distance? 12 miles.

Mr. William Small, called in and examined:—

- Mr.
W. Small.
22 Feb., 1886.
1018. *Mr. Cohen.*] I believe that you are Superintendent of the Trial Bay Prison? I am.
1019. You were lately gaoler at Berrima? Yes.
1020. How long have you been in the Public Service? Twenty-four years.
1021. Were you at West Kempsey on the polling-day at the last general election? Yes.
1022. Did you see Mr. Smith that morning? I did.
1023. Were you with him during any portion of that morning? From somewhere near 10 o'clock to very close handy 1.
1024. Were you in his company all that time? I was talking to him most of the time; I was never out of his sight.
1025. Do you know a man named Kean? Since I have been here I have seen him.
1026. During that morning, at any time, did you see him talking to Mr. Smith or Mr. Smith to him? I did not.
1027. Do you think that it is probable or possible that they might have had a conversation without you seeing or hearing it? I scarcely think it possible.
1028. Can you tell us the longest distance that Mr. Smith was away from you at any time during the morning? I do not think further than the length of this room at any time.
1029. Did you see Mr. Smith in conversation with Kean at any time? I did not.
1030. *Mr. Reid.*] Or with several persons of whom Kean was one? I did not.
1031. Did you see him near Mr. Smith at any time when there were others present? I never saw him there to my knowledge; I am considered a good judge of faces; I never forget a face once I see it; I have no recollection of seeing him in Kempsey.
1032. At this particular time? At any time.
1033. *Mr. Wise.*] You think that if he was in Kempsey that day you would remember having seen him? I do.
1034. I mean in Kemp-street—you think that you would remember it if you had seen him there? I think so.
1035. *Mr. Purves.*] You did not know him previously? I did not.
1036. *Mr. Wise.*] Do you know Fitz-Seabon by sight? I may know him by sight, but I do not know him by name.
1037. Do you know David Donald by sight? I would not know him by name.
1038. Or a man called Porter? I think that I have seen him here; most of the witnesses here I saw there on that day.
1039. Have you seen a man named Fitz-Seabon here? I have not been told the names of the witnesses here except a few of them.
1040. How many people were there in the street that morning? There must have been a couple hundred.
1041. And how many people did Mr. Smith speak to in your company? Most of the time when I went up to him first he was standing alone.
1042. What time was that? Somewhere near 10 o'clock.
1043. And where was he standing? Nearly opposite the polling-place.
1044. Where did you go? We were conversing together for some time when a Primitive Methodist clergyman came up and spoke to Mr. Smith.
1045. How long for? A few minutes. They went away about the width of the room from me.
1046. Did that happen frequently during the day? Only on that occasion.
1047. How many people did Mr. Smith talk to while he was with you? He seemed to me to be almost alone, except when I was with him.
1048. Was he not shaking hands with everyone and asking how they were going to vote? I did not see anything of the sort.
1049. The street was pretty well crowded? Not crowded; it is a wideish street; there were a good few there.
1050. *Dr. Renwick.*] Can you recall to your memory between 11 and 12 o'clock? I feel certain that I was with Mr. Smith nearly the whole of that time and up to 1 o'clock.
1051. If four persons were standing there and Mr. Smith put his hand on the shoulder of one of them, and asked him to vote for him, you must have noticed it? Certainly I would. He put out his hand to the Primitive Methodist minister and said, "Let us be friends, although I know you are opposed to me."
1052. Three hours is a considerable period. You only heard him speak to the Primitive Wesleyan all the time? He may have spoken to others; he may have spoken to a dozen for aught I know, but I have no recollection of these men at all. I do not think he conversed with anyone without my being in hearing.
1053. *Mr. Cohen.*] Within hearing or within sight? Almost within hearing I think I may say.
1054. You have a good memory of faces? I do not think anyone has a better. 1055.

1055. *Mr. Purves.*] Do you mean to say that Mr. Smith did nothing on that morning from 10 o'clock to 1 o'clock that you were not thoroughly conversant with? I could not say that, but when this person was pointed out to me on the verandah—I saw him on the verandah below here—I never saw him in my life before to my knowledge.

*Mr.
W. Small.*
22 Feb., 1886.

1056. That is all you can say? That is all I can say.

1057. If another person were there at the time you would not undertake to say that he was upon the ground? No.

1058. Then how can you single out this particular man? I do not say that he was not there. But I say that it is scarcely possible that he could have been speaking to Mr. Smith without my knowledge.

1059. Do you remember the faces of all that he was speaking to that day? I could not say that he was speaking, but if any of the faces which were there that day were brought before me again I should know them.

1060. A great number of strangers were there? They were nearly all strangers to me.

1061. *Mr. Wise.*] That was your first visit to Kempsey? It was.

1062. Do you know that there were 500 or 600 votes recorded at that one polling-place in the day? I should imagine that there would be.

1063. *Mr. Cohen.*] You might not recall to your mind now every face you saw that day, but if any person were presented here now you could say if you saw him? Of course I could; I was in company with Mr. Smith, and those who came around him and spoke to him I should know again.

1064. *Chairman.*] Suppose it were given in evidence that this man Kean you have recognized in company with others had a conversation with Mr. Smith extending over a minute or two about his voting, about getting a billet, about an invitation to drink, and putting his hand upon the shoulder, it must all have been recognized by you if it took place between 11 and 1 o'clock? I think it is impossible for such a thing to have been done without my noticing it.

1065. *Mr. Reid.*] Do you remember anything like the scene described by the Chairman? Nothing of the sort. Mr. Smith coming from Sydney, and I knowing Mr. Smith he never asked me to drink.

1066. *Mr. Wise.*] Take that moment when you were talking to the Primitive Wesleyan, who was Mr. Smith talking to then? I do not think to any one; he stepped on one side.

1067. Could you swear that he was not talking to anybody during that time? I would not swear; certainly not. I told the Primitive Methodist that I was a Methodist, and that I thought that he was out of place in dragging men up to the poll as he was doing.

1068. *Mr. Reid.*] Where were you then? Opposite the polling place.

1069. How far from "Morston's Hotel"? As far as from here to the other side of the road.

1070. How far away did Mr. Smith go from you? About the length of this room.

Captain Spencer Postans called in, sworn, and examined:—

1071. *Mr. Cohen.*] You are the captain of the "Coraki"? Yes.

Capt. Postans.

1072. Were you in Kempsey upon the polling-day of the last general election? Yes.

1073. Were you with Mr. Smith? I was speaking to him several times, and I was in sight of him all the morning.

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1074. From what time? From 10 o'clock until dinner-time.

1075. Do you know a man of the name of Kean who is here as a witness? Yes.

1076. Did you know him before the polling-day? Yes.

1077. During that morning did you see him talking to Mr. Smith? Certainly I did not.

1078. Do you think it is probable that he could have talked to Mr. Smith without your hearing or seeing him? I think that, being about on the ground the whole morning, I should have seen him.

1079. Could you be certain one way or the other? Kean is a man I know very well, and if he had spoken I should have remembered it.

1080. *Chairman.*] You know the last witness? Yes.

1081. Did you see him in company with Mr. Smith about the hours mentioned on the polling-day—between 11 and 1 o'clock? Yes; I certainly did see them speaking together during the morning.

1082. They were not always together? Mr. Smith was speaking to friends as they met, shaking hands with them as they passed.

Mr. Henry Porter called in, sworn, and examined:—

1083. *Mr. Cohen.*] Where do you reside? West Kempsey.

H. Porter.

1084. Do you know the witness Macdonald? Yes.

1085. Did you hear him say anything about coming down here? Yes.

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1086. On board the "Belmore"? Yes.

1087. Before you met the "Coraki"? Yes.

1088. What did he say? He said to a man named Long and myself that he saw this chance of getting away from the Macleay; he availed himself of it. He said, "I owe certain persons in Kempsey some money, and when I saw this chance of getting away from Kempsey with the passage and expenses paid I took it. All that they could do would be to summons me, get a verdict, and take my clothes if they could find me." These are the words I heard him use.

1089. *Chairman.*] Did he say anything about what evidence he was going to give in this inquiry? He did not say anything about that.

1090. And you did not speak to him about it? No.

Chas. Sutherland, Esq., J.P., called in and examined:—

1091. *Mr. Cohen.*] I believe you are a Magistrate of the territory? Yes.

*C. Sutherland,
Esq., J.P.*

1092. For how many years have you been in that position? Some three years.

1093. And you are a member of the Local Licensing Bench at Kempsey? Yes.

1094. During the last election did you accompany Mr. Smith upon his canvass? Yes.

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- C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P., 22 Feb., 1886.
1095. Were you with him during the whole canvass? Yes; right through the district.
1096. At all his meetings—at Boatharbour, Kempsey, Smithtown, and other places? I was at every meeting he addressed.
1097. You were at the last meeting at West Kempsey? Yes.
1098. Did you hear Mr. Smith deliver the whole of his speeches? Yes.
1099. Confining our attention to the speeches at Boatharbour and upon nomination-day did you hear Mr. Smith make any reference to land agency or land business? I did at the nomination.
1100. Did you hear him do so at Boatharbour? I do not think I did.
1101. Did you hear him at all there? I did.
1102. You do not recollect his saying anything about land agents at Boatharbour? No.
1103. Were you away from the meeting for any portion of the time? I was not.
1104. Will you tell us as nearly as possible what you heard Mr. Smith say upon nomination-day as to the land-agency business? I remember Mr. Smith speaking about his actions as to his position as our representative, and stating that he never made any charge for all the assistance he gave to the electors. Some person from the crowd sung out, "What about Mr. Pantou's £50?" Mr. Smith said in reply that he knew nothing of £50 in connection with Mr. Pantou's transaction, and that whatever assistance he had given to Mr. Pantou he had given it without fee or reward. He said that he had done the same to any other elector who asked him for assistance. He said, "It is the practice for land agents to charge from £10 to £50;" but that he had never charged a man a shilling in his life.
1105. Did you hear him say anything in reference to his intentions in the future? He said that he would do the same in the future as in the past, and after the election he said he would treat all friends and foes alike—that he would serve one as well as the other.
1106. Are you quite sure about that? I am.
1107. At any of the meetings did you see Mr. Smith treat the electors generally to drinks? I did not.
1108. Or pay for them? I did not see him pay 1s. during the whole time I was with him.
1109. Did you hear him authorize anyone to supply drinks to the electors? I did not.
1110. You were one of his personal friends and supporters? I was.
1111. Did you at any time have any refreshment with Mr. Smith? I did.
1112. And you were travelling with him? I was—all round.
1113. I believe you are a Good Templar? I am.
1114. And have been so for many years? Yes.
1115. Were you at Skillian Flat, at the house kept by George M'Maugh? I was.
1116. Did you travel with Mr. Smith to M'Maugh's? Yes.
1117. Before you got there did Mr. Smith say anything to you about a license for M'Maugh's house? Yes. When we were approaching the house Mr. Smith said, "What place is this; it was not here when I was here before?" I said that it was a house erected by Mr. Cochrane, and that a license had been applied for. I told him that there were two refusals, one for a wine license and one for a public-house. Mr. Smith said to me, "It is surprising that you would refuse a license for a house situated like this—a good distance from Kempsey." I said that the evidence was against it, and that the Bench were unanimous against the establishment of the house.
1118. That was the decision of the Bench upon the evidence? Upon the evidence.
1119. That was before you got to M'Maugh's? Just as we were coming in sight of the house; we did not call in that time.
1120. That was when you were passing in the morning and going up? Yes.
1121. Where were you going? To Hickey's Creek.
1122. You returned in the afternoon? About 3 o'clock.
1123. When you got to M'Maugh's in the afternoon did you hear any conversation between Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Maugh as to his license? I heard the word "license" mentioned, and that was all that I heard between them. I was in the lobby. Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that Mrs. M'Maugh came to me at first, and said that she wanted to see Mr. Smith particularly about some business. I told Mr. Smith that Mrs. M'Maugh wished to see him. I saw them come together, and I heard the word "license" mentioned. Being a Licensing Magistrate I did not wish to hear the conversation. I went away and did not hear what took place.
1124. You remained there for luncheon? Yes; we had lunch there.
1125. How many sat down to luncheon? About eight, I think. I did not count them at the time.
1126. You travelled that day about 40 miles? Over 40 miles; it is 27 miles going to Hickey's Creek, and of course the same distance back.
1127. Do you remember any drink being had there that day? I had a glass of ginger-ale myself. Mr. M'Maugh keeps summer drinks.
1128. Did anyone else have drinks at the same time? There were several different parties standing there.
1129. Who paid for the drinks? I offered to pay for them myself, and M'Maugh said he would not charge me for a summer drink like that. He said "I have known you a long time; you have assisted us in travelling stock." I said, "You are very foolish; I do not expect to get anything for nothing." But he said that he would not take money from me. I suppose there were about 9d. or 1s. worth of drinks; I offered him the money for it. M'Maugh is in the habit of stopping at my place going up and down with cattle.
1130. It was a sort of mutual courtesy? I understood that he felt himself under an obligation.
1131. Were you invited into luncheon do you remember? Yes.
1132. Who invited you? Mr. M'Maugh.
1133. Luncheon was on the table when you were there? Yes; in the back room.
1134. Did you order it when you passed by in the morning? We did not stop there in the morning.
1135. It was a cold luncheon? Yes.
1136. And a good one too? Yes; I was agreeably surprised. At the time I was very hungry.
1137. Did you see someone pay for this luncheon? I did not.
1138. Do you think £1 too much to pay for the luncheon? I am sure that it could not be got up for £1. I do not think it could be prepared for that.
1139. Mr. Reid.] Including the summer drinks? No; there were no summer drinks—there was something stronger than summer drinks upon the table.
1140. Mr. Cohen.] Do you know a man named Waters, a free selector? Yes, I know him. 1141.

1141. Where is he? At Hickey's Creek; about 27 miles from Kempsey.
1142. Were you present when a conversation took place with a man of the name of Sillitoe? Yes, I was.
1143. Can you say whether you were present during the whole conversation? I was there during the whole time.
1144. Will you tell us as nearly as possible what took place in the conversation you heard between Mr. Smith and Sillitoe? I remember distinctly.
1145. Tell us as nearly as you can recollect in your own words? I remember that there was Mr. Sillitoe, Mr. Smith, Mr. Waters, and myself. Sometimes Mrs. Waters was in and sometimes out of the room. Someone said, "Now then here is a good chance to ask Mr. Smith to assist you about the selection of yours." Dick, in reply, said, "No; I shall not ask Mr. Smith to do anything of the sort. I have written two letters to Sydney, and I got no answer; besides, Mr. Smith is a squatter; I do not expect any sympathy from squatters." He added, "The whole Land Bill is against the interests of the free selectors; the squatters are determined to crush us poor devils." He said, "I would not ask Mr. Smith to do anything for me." Mr. Smith commenced to explain to Sillitoe that he was a selector's friend, and drew his attention to the fencing clause. He said to Sillitoe,—“I did all that lay in my power to get the time extended to three years for the erection of your fences.” He added,—“It would be impossible for you to get up yours in six months.” Sillitoe seemed to be distant and cool with Mr. Smith, and at this stage Mr. Smith whispered to me,—“This is a peculiar card.” He said,—“We will have some fun with him while the electors are gathering.” Mr. Smith then went on in a jocular way with Sillitoe. After we had been sitting silent for a while, Sillitoe seemed to warm up in a moment. He said,—“It might be as well if you will try and do what you could for me about the selection.” He said,—“I have a family, and it will be to their interest to get the land.” Mr. Smith said,—“If you get Walters to write me a letter, I will do all that I can for you.” At this time we were leaving, and Mr. Smith put out his hand and said,—“I suppose we are friends,” and it ended there.
1146. Did you hear anything to this effect, that Mr. Smith said to Sillitoe,—“If you vote for me I will do what I can to get your selection?” The word “vote” was never used.
1147. Do you know Thomas Henry, a lad about fifteen years of age, who has been called as a witness? Yes.
1148. During this conversation between Mr. Smith and Sillitoe did you see him present? I did not.
1149. Could you undertake to say that he was not present? Yes, unless he was under the table. I did not see him there.
1150. He was not in the room? No. I have no recollection of his being in the room. I am satisfied that he was not in the room.
1151. Did you see him sitting on a box at the door? No. I never moved off the sofa.
1152. Did you hear anything of this kind said by Mr. Smith,—“Now, let us be friends; is it not a bargain between us;” or, “It is a bargain between us?” No. I heard nothing of the kind.
1153. Did you hear the word “bargain” mentioned? No, and it could not have been mentioned without my hearing it.
1154. Were you at the West Kempsey meeting? Yes.
1155. Do you remember when that meeting was held? It was on the Saturday night, I believe, after the nomination.
1156. Did you see Mr. Smith leave the meeting immediately the meeting closed? Yes.
1157. Do you know where he went? Yes. He went up to the best parlour upstairs.
1158. Did anyone accompany him? Yes, the Rev. Mr. Gowdie.
1159. Did you on that occasion hear Mr. Smith order any drink? No, I did not.
1160. At the Boatharbour meeting did you hear Mr. Smith say anything with regard to giving drink at that meeting? I heard him object to it.
1161. You heard him object to drink being supplied at the Boatharbour meeting? Yes.
1162. Did you hear Mr. Smith in his nomination speech make use of the words “Land Court”? No, I did not.
1163. Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Dangar in reference to the petition before you came from Kempsey? Yes.
1164. Will you tell the Committee what that conversation was? I was in Mr. Dangar's office one morning when the matter of the petition came up, and I said I was very sorry that he had taken action in the matter, and that I thought that if ever he had had a chance of being he had lost it by doing so. He said: Mr. Sutherland, I had no thought of doing so till I was threatened with an action by Mr. Smith. As soon as I was I went about and got evidence. I will not swear whether he said he got or raked up evidence to defend myself.
1165. You are quite certain about that? Yes, perfectly certain.
1166. He was aware then that Mr. Smith had threatened him with an action? Yes, he said that Mr. Smith had threatened him with an action.
1167. On the polling-day were you with Mr. Smith at all? A good part of the day I was.
1168. During that day did you or did you not see Mr. Smith supply persons with drink or order drink for them? I did not see him in or near a public-house myself.
1169. Had you or had you not any authority from Mr. Smith to supply drink? No, I never had in all my life.
1170. Drink of any kind? Drink of any kind, or refreshments of any kind.
1171. Do you know a man named Keane, who has been called as a witness? Yes.
1172. How long have you known him or of him? (*Question objected to.*)
1173. You having been at all Mr. Smith's meetings did you hear him hold out any promise or expectation of profit or advancement to any of the electors or to their families or friends in order to influence their votes? I did not.
1174. At any meeting? No.
1175. Did you see Mr. Smith treat any of the electors or supply them with drink in order to influence their votes? I did not.
1176. Are you aware of his having kept open or allowed to be kept open at his own expense and with his authority public-houses and places of entertainment with a view of influencing the votes of the electors? No, I am not aware of a single instance. I know that on the contrary it was not Mr. Smith's wish that any such thing should be done.

- C. Sutherland, Esq., J.P.
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1177. *Mr. Purves.*] You know that it is Mr. Smith's practice to object to it? Yes, he told me on the road that he objected to the system altogether.
1178. Are you a member of his committee? Yes.
1179. Do you know what accounts were presented to the committee? No, I never saw one of the accounts, because I was away.
1180. *The Chairman.*] Were you with Mr. Smith on the polling-day between 11 and 12 o'clock at Kempsey, near the Court-house? I believe I was.
1181. Did you see him meet a man named Keane and have some conversation with him? No, I did not.
1182. You did not see him enter into conversation with Kean at all? No; I did not see Kean on that day.
1183. You are quite sure that at Hickey's Creek Mr. Smith did not say these words, "Sillitoe, if you will vote for me I will see that your land is all right; it is a bargain; shake hands"? Never a word, and I was present the whole time.
1184. *Mr. Wise.*] Did you or the committee go out of that room first, or Mr. Smith? We went altogether.
1185. Where was Sillitoe? We went out and he was at the end of the table to our left.
1186. *Mr. Purves.*] Did you ever hear Mr. Smith say at any of his meetings that if Mr. Dangar was returned he would charge them for their land business, but that if he was returned he would do it for nothing? No, I never did.
1187. *The Chairman.*] Were you at Greenhill's with Mr. Smith? Yes.
1188. You were with him when some liquors were talked over at the bar? No, I was not in the bar. I had a pair of horses outside in a buggy, and I went out to look after them.
1189. You did not hear Mr. Smith say to the landlord, "Bring in the bill; I will settle it"? No, I did not.
1190. Did you see Mr. Smith pay M'Phillips for certain drinks on the Saturday before the nomination? No, I did not.
1191. M'Phillips swore that you were present and saw Mr. Smith pay him? I was no nearer than the middle of the room. I sat in the buggy all the time.
1192. *Mr. Purves.*] You never saw Mr. Smith pay for any drink? I never saw Mr. Smith pay for anything.
1193. Therefore, if he said that Mr. Smith did so, you must have been away at the time? I never saw it. I did not say that he might not have done it.
1194. *Mr. Wise.*] Are you prepared to swear that Mr. Smith, neither on the nomination-day nor in his speech on any other occasion, referred to Mr. Dangar as a land agent who would charge? No, I do not believe that Mr. Smith did.
1195. Do you know a shorthand-writer named George Lane? Yes.
1196. Do you regard him as a reliable man? I do not. I know on the contrary that his reports of our meetings are very misleading. They cannot be relied upon. I have complained to Mr. Lane of the reports of my own speeches, and he said, "Of course I am not responsible; the matter is hushed up."
1197. Will you swear that on the nomination-day Mr. Smith did not say this: "I am always willing to take the case of any free-selector in the electorate and to obtain his rights without fee or reward"? Yes, he did use words to that effect.
1198. Did you hear him say this: "You all know Mr. O. O. Dangar, my opponent; he is a land agent, and if you send him into Parliament as your representative he will open a land agency business in Sydney and will paint over his door in large letters the words "land agent," and thereby derive a lucrative business at your expense by charging £5, £10, £20, or £50, as the case may be; not so with me, I will do as I have hitherto done, perform all this agency business for any person in the electorate without fee or reward"? No, I did not hear him say that, I do not believe that he made any comparison between himself and Mr. Dangar.
1199. Did you hear him say this: "I will take the case of any elector and do my best for him in satisfying his claims without fee or reward"? He did, he said he was in the habit of doing it and always would do it, and he said, "I can call upon my own officers, they will bear me out in the statement I make."
1200. Did you see any drinking going on? No, the reverse. I never saw the people so sober and well conducted at an election time, and I have been there more than twenty-nine years. The general complaint of the publicans was that there was very little grog selling.
1201. *Mr. Reid.*] I suppose that Mr. Dangar divides the honors with Mr. Smith in that respect. They were both very temperate? Yes.
1202. *Mr. Wise.*] You were the chairman of the committee? No, I was away.
1203. Have you been away ever since the poll was declared? No.
1204. Is there any reason why you have not seen the bills that were delivered to the committee? —
1205. Have you purposely refrained from informing yourself what bills were sent in? No, I did not.
1206. Have you attended any committee meetings since? Every meeting that I was aware of; I live 12 miles distant; and sometimes the meetings are over before I hear of them.
1207. You have seen no bills for drink? No.
1208. *Mr. Purves.*] Have you heard Mr. Smith refer to Mr. Dangar as a land agent? No, I have not.
1209. Do you think he could have done so without you hearing it? No.
1210. So that any evidence that he did do so you would not regard as truthful? I would not really.
1211. *Mr. Wise.*] Do you remember returning with Mr. Smith from Hickey's Creek, when you met a man named M'Karney? Yes.
1212. Did you hear Mr. Smith have any conversation with M'Karney? Just a word or two.
1213. Tell us what it was? M'Karney said—"You need not fear, you will go in with an overwhelming majority"; and Mr. Smith said—"I have no fear of that."
1214. Did Mr. Smith mention anything about a forfeited selection? No; I did not hear it.
1215. Anything about a situation on the railways? No; I am satisfied that no such thing was mentioned.
1216. Not at any time? Not that I ever heard of.
1217. *Mr. Cohen.*] Do you remember having a conversation with Mr. Smith since you have been in Sydney? I objected to speak to Mr. Smith about the case.
1218. Did you make any observations about telling the truth, no matter what happened? Yes; I said that

that I came for the purpose of telling the truth, and that if 500 members lost their seats, or even if Mr. C. Sutherland, Smith lost his head, I should tell the truth. Esq., J.P.

1219. Have you been taxed to give evidence in any particular way? No. Mr. Smith was speaking about a certain circumstance, and I said that I objected to be in the room when Mr. Smith was speaking about it; I objected in Mr. Cohen's presence. 22 Feb., 1886.

1220. *Mr. Wise.*] What was the circumstance? About that affair of Waters's.

1221. You declined to hear him speak about it? Yes.

1222. *Mr. Reid.*] Did you see any box at the door, either inside or outside? I believe there was a little form outside.

1223. Any box? I could not say exactly.

1224. Did you see this youngster about the room at all? No; I saw him about where Mr. Dangar's party were standing. He may have come there; I do not say he was not outside.

1225. Are you shortsighted? Yes, without my glasses, but I can see very well with them.

1226. *Mr. Cohen.*] When you said you would tell the truth, no matter if 500 Members lost their seats, it was at my chambers in consultation, was it not? Yes.

1227. *Mr. Wise.*] And on no other occasion? I told Mr. Slattery that I did not want to hear Mr. Smith make any statement.

1228. Did you tell Mr. Slattery this before or after you left the chambers? Before.

F. Goulburn Panton, Esq., called in and examined:—

1229. *Mr. Cohen.*] You are a Magistrate, and Chairman of the Licensing Bench at West Kempsey? Yes. F. G. Panton, Esq., J.P.

1230. How long have you been on the Bench? About thirty-three years.

1231. I believe you are the Returning Officer for the district of the Macleay? I am.

1232. Did you preside at the nomination meeting last election? Yes.

1233. Did you hear Mr. Smith make a speech? Yes.

1234. Did you hear him make any reference to the land agency business? I had not been paying attention to what was said by the candidates, but my attention was drawn to some remarks made by Mr. Smith. He said that if any of the selectors were at any time aggrieved he would see them righted, provided that they did not clash with third parties. He explained afterwards what he meant. He said that so long as they did not clash with third parties he would take up their cases and see them righted, but if the selectors disagreed amongst themselves he would have nothing to do with their cases.

1235. Do you remember anything being said about the charges? No, I do not remember it.

1236. Do you remember anything at all being said about the charges that he would make or that any one else would make? I heard Mr. Smith say that he would do it without fee or reward, as he had hitherto done.

Mr. Alexander Cochrane called in and examined:—

1237. *Mr. Cohen.*] I believe you are a grazier and landed proprietor in the Macleay district? Yes.

1238. How long have you been residing there? Thirty-six years.

1239. Were you on Mr. Smith's committee for the last general election? Yes.

1240. Were you present at any of his meetings? Yes.

1241. When he addressed the electors? Yes.

1242. Were you present at M'Phillips's, at Greenhills? Yes.

1243. At the meeting held there by Mr. Smith? Yes, when he addressed the electors.

1244. On what day? I think it was on the Monday.

1245. Was that the Monday before the nomination or after the nomination? Before the nomination.

1246. That would be on the 12th of October? Yes.

1247. On that occasion were any drinks called for at M'Phillips's? Yes.

1248. By whom? By myself and others.

1249. Do you know who paid for them? I presume that each and all paid for the drinks they called for.

1250. Did you see Mr. Smith pay for any? No, none.

1251. Did you hear him order any? I did not.

1252. Can you name any person specially who was there on that occasion and had drinks with you? There was Mr. Sutherland, but I did not hear him call for any, and there was Mr. Egan.

1253. But whatever drinks were called for were paid for by those who called for them? Yes; I did not pay for mine at the time, because I generally keep an account there. I called for the account some time ago, and they promised to send it; I do not know why it has not been sent.

1254. Was it your own account? Yes.

1255. Your own private account? My own private account.

1256. Did you accompany Mr. Smith to Mr. M'Maugh's place? I did not.

1257. Where you there when he was there? I was there when he arrived.

1258. On what day were you at M'Maugh's? I think it was on a Saturday.

1259. On the Saturday between the nomination and the polling day? I think so.

1260. On that occasion did you go through the house with Mr. Smith? Yes.

1261. Did anybody take you through? Mr. M'Maugh.

1262. Did you hear any conversation with reference to a license between Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Maugh? Yes, I did.

1263. Where did that conversation take place—in what part of the house? We went upstairs and looked at the premises, and Mr. M'Maugh said it was too bad that they would not grant him a license. Mr. Smith replied that he thought it was very hard, and that he could not understand why it was not granted for a house which would be such a convenience to the public, or something to that effect; I could not positively state the exact words. I also remarked that it was very hard. We came downstairs then, and went and dined; there was a luncheon laid for us.

1264. Were you with Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Maugh from the time you started to go upstairs until you sat down to luncheon? Yes,

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1265. Did you hear anything said about voting during the conversation? Not a word.
1266. Did you hear anything to this effect; that if Mr. M'Maugh would vote for Mr. Smith, Mr. Smith would do what he could to get him a license? Nothing of the kind was said, or else I should have heard it. I should not have thought it necessary for Mr. Smith to say anything of the sort, because he was under the impression that M'Maugh was a supporter of his.
1267. *Mr. Wise.*] Because he was a supporter you do not think that was said? I do not think it was necessary.
1268. *Mr. Cohen.*] Did Mr. M'Maugh tell you whether he was supporting Mr. Smith? Yes, he told me that he was a supporter of Mr. Smith, but he did not wish it to be known, because Mr. Dangar had acted towards him as a friend in dealing with cattle.
1269. Do you know a man named Kean? Yes.
1270. Were you in Kempsey on the polling-day? Yes.
1271. Do you remember speaking to Kean on that day? Yes.
1272. Did you meet him in the street, and tell him to go over to Masterton's hotel where drinks were supplied, and say that he could get some? No, nothing of the sort.
1273. At Masterton's hotel did you tell him to serve any drinks? No. I may mention that the place was crowded with people, and there was a number of friends of mine who wanted to have a drink. We went to the bar, but could not get near it. I spoke to the proprietor, Masterton, and asked him if we could not be supplied in another apartment, and he said that they were so busy the servants were all engaged. I said to him, "Can't you engage Kean?" And he said to Kean, "Will you lend us a hand?" Kean said, "Yes;" and we went into another room, taking with us a bottle of brandy and some lemonade and gingerbeer. I took the bottles myself and served my friends, while Kean drew the corks, and looked after what was left. Afterwards we came back and had another drink. There were a number of people there.
1274. *Mr. Wise.*] Were they all personal friends of Mr. Smith? I presume so; not all of them. I did not know any person who was positive he would vote for Mr. Smith.
1275. Did you say this to Kean at Masterton's Hotel—"You are one of Smith's men; come in and have a drink?" No, I never did anything of the sort. I knew he was one of Mr. Smith's men, because he professed to be so; he was one of the committee.
1276. Did you say this to him at Masterton's:—"Will you serve out drinks for those who will vote for Smith, and drink his health?" Nothing of the sort. I never put it in that way at all.
1277. What did you say to him? I merely asked him to look out in case anything should be stolen from the room in which we were, because there was such a crowd of people there. I told Masterton that I would see that things were all right.
1278. Were you with Mr. Smith on that morning? No, I was not; I did not see him much about at all.
1279. Did you take any drink with you at M'Maugh's? Yes.
1280. Did you take it in your buggy? Yes.
1281. Is the place your own? Yes.
1282. And is M'Maugh's house yours? Yes, he has leased it from me; that is, a portion of it.
1283. In other words, the house he occupies is built on a portion of your property? Yes.
1284. Was Mr. Smith aware of your having this drink? No, he knew nothing about it.
1285. How far did you travel that day? About 10 miles.
1286. Will you say whether you ever had authority from Mr. Smith to expend money in treating the electors on his account? No. I never did.
1287. Or to charge it to him in any way? No, I had no authority. I did it on my own responsibility, and would do it again. I respect Mr. Smith; I have known him ever since he was a boy, and therefore I considered myself justified in doing everything in my power to have him re-elected, knowing that he had done so much for our district.
1288. Were you about the electorate much during the canvass? I was.
1289. As far as you could see, was there anything in the shape of undue drinking? No, it was very soberly conducted. I think there was only one man who could be said to be drunk, and he was capable of conducting himself; whose friend he was I could not say.
1290. I suppose you sometimes see a drunken man in the Macleay district, though it may not be polling-day? Just so—plenty.
1291. *Mr. Sutherland.*] Have you seen men excited at election times who never tasted spirituous liquors? Yes, I believe there were many men drunk at that time who never touched intoxicating liquors.
1292. *Mr. Cohen.*] Do you remember being at Burns's Hotel? Yes.
1293. Was that the day after you were at M'Maugh's? I think that was the second day after Mr. Smith arrived; it must have been on a Tuesday.
1294. Whereabouts is Burns's Hotel? It is situated in Central Kempsey.
1295. Were any drinks called for there? Yes, I called for drinks there; it was the first time I had seen Mr. Smith.
1296. Who paid for the drinks? I did.
1297. How many were drinking there? I could not exactly tell you; there may have been seven or eight; four or five shillings were spent.
1298. Did you pay for them out of your own pocket? Yes.
1299. Was it intended as a charge against Mr. Smith? No.
1300. Or his committee? No; I had no authority to do anything either from Mr. Smith or any of his committee. I was aware, if you will understand me, that there was a suspicion that they were trying to grab Mr. Smith for doing such a thing.
1301. *Mr. Wise.*] That is why you paid for everything yourself? Yes, as far as I called.
1302. To throw suspicion off Mr. Smith? Yes.
1303. *Mr. Cohen.*] Were those persons to whom drink was supplied at your expense personal friends of Mr. Smith? Yes, they were principally friends—at least I presume so.
1304. From there did you go to Tilbrook's hotel? Yes.
1305. Tilbrook is an old servant of yours? Yes.
1306. Were drinks called for there? I called for drinks there and paid for them also.
1307. Out of your own money? Yes.
1308. As your own private disbursement? Yes, my own individually.
- 1309.

1309. Did you call for drinks for many persons? There were not many there.
1310. How many do you think? About five or six.
1311. Did you go to Neild's hotel? Yes, we called in at Neild's as we passed. I think Mr. Smith was going to the Joint Stock Bank, when Mr. Neild came out and shook hands with him, and we went inside and chatted. I paid for drinks, but you must understand that I was not the only one who did pay. Many others shouted besides me. Mr. Kerrigan, for one, shouted. He shouted at Burns's.
1312. How many persons altogether do you think participated in those shouts? I could not tell you that, because each and all were ready to shout.
1313. But how many were in your party? There might have been three. Do you mean at Tilbrook's?
1314. Say Burns's first? There might have been three shouts.
1315. But how many persons altogether partook of the shouts? At Burns's there were about eight; I think I paid 4s. or 4s. 6d.
1316. How many partook of the drinks at Tilbrook's? I think about five.
1317. And how many at Neild's? I think there were about the same number at Neild's.
1318. Did you hear Mr. Smith deliver a speech at Boatharbour on nomination-day? No.
1319. Did you hear him address the electors on nomination-day? Yes.
1320. Did he make any reference to land-agency business in that speech? Yes.
1321. Will you tell us as nearly as you can recollect what he said? He was addressing the electors upon the land question, which appeared to be a question which created much dissatisfaction. Some one in the crowd called out "What about Panton's £50?" and Mr. Smith raised his hand and struck it on the board and said, "I have never charged one single farthing for any free selector, poor or rich; and I can assure you that as I have done in the past I will do in the future." That is as near as I can remember what he said. I never heard him say anything that would be detrimental to Mr. Dangar as a land agent, or anybody else.
1322. Did you hear Mr. Smith refer by name to Mr. Dangar in that speech? I heard him speak of Mr. Dangar, but not in reference to the question of which you are speaking, that is, the land.
1323. Had you any authority whatever from Mr. Smith at any time during the election to treat the electors, or to keep open public-houses? Never in my life. As long as I have known him I never had any authority to do anything of the sort.
1324. Did you at any time hear him make any promise to the electors that he would give them or their friends any situations or advance any business for them if they voted for him? Nothing of the sort; never in my life.
1325. *Mr. Wise.*] You are an old friend of Mr. Smith? Yes.
1326. You are a little hard of hearing, are you not? Yes; but I am not hard of hearing as long as you speak out.
1327. *Mr. Cohen.*] I suppose Mr. Smith and Mr. M'Maugh did not speak in as low a tone about the license as Mr. Wise did just now? I rather think not. We are more accustomed to wooden houses in country parts, and we do not hear so well as within brick walls.
1328. *Mr. Wise.*] And you spent the money out of your own pocket as a friend of Mr. Smith? Yes.
1329. And you say that you would do it again in order to get him elected? Yes; I have done nothing to be ashamed of.
1330. Did it help him to get elected? I do not say that it did. I feel excited on an occasion like that, that is all; I have done nothing that is wrong.
1331. I understood you to say that you would do it again in order to get him elected? Nothing of the sort; I said that what I had done I would do again.
1332. In order to get him elected? I did not say that it would be done expressly for that purpose.
1333. You were chairman of his committee were you not? No; I have been chairman at one or two of his meetings.
1334. Who was the president or chairman of his committee? I think it was Mr. Hill.
1335. Have you seen any accounts sent in to the committee since the election from hotel-keepers? No, I have not.
1336. Will you swear that none have been sent in? I cannot swear that; I have not seen any.

Frederick Thomas Matthews, Esq., J.P., called in, sworn, and examined:—

1337. *Mr. Cohen.*] You reside in the Macleay district? Yes, on the Bellinger River.
1338. Were you the chairman for Mr. Smith at his meeting at Boatharbour during the last general election? I was.
1339. What night was it? I do not remember the date; it was a few days before the election.
1340. Mr. Dangar was at that meeting, was he not? Yes.
1341. Do you remember in the course of Mr. Smith's speech there being an interruption? Yes; there were several.
1342. Do you remember Mr. Smith's whispering to you at all? Yes, I do.
1343. How often did he whisper? I only remember his whispering once.
1344. What did he say then? He said—"What was I saying? Where did I leave off?"
1345. Had he been interrupted just previously? Yes.
1346. Do you remember anything being said about drinks at the close of the meeting? No; nothing was said to me by Mr. Smith.
1347. Did you say anything to him at the close of the meeting about drinks? Not to him; certainly not.
1348. To whom then? I invited a number of friends and we had some drinks together; I do not know how many there were.
1349. Can you give us any idea how many? Well, I should think those that drank with me were about ten or fifteen.
1350. Can you say whether or not they were personal friends and supporters of Mr. Smith who were drinking with you? I could not say; some of them were and some were not; one I know was not.
1351. Was Mr. Smith aware that you were supplying those drinks? Certainly not.
1352. Did he authorize you in any way to supply them? No.
1353. Then you did it on your own responsibility? Yes; in a friendly way.

Mr.
A. Cochrane.
22 Feb., 1886.

F. T.
Matthews,
Esq., J.P.
22 Feb., 1886.

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Esq., J.P.
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1354. At that meeting did you hear Mr. Smith make any reference to land-agency business? Yes, he did.
1355. Will you tell us, as nearly as you can, what he said? He alluded in the course of his speech to his services to the Macleay electorate, and to the individuals comprising that electorate. He said that he had represented the district some sixteen years, and that in every case where any individual considered that he had suffered any wrong at the hands of the Government of the colony, provided no private interests clashed, he had advocated his cause without fee or reward. He alluded specially to the Land Act, stating that where any individual selector had a grievance against the Crown, he had done all in his power to aid them, without ever accepting any fee for his services, and that, if returned, he would do so again. He said "You are aware that land agents often charge £15 or £20 for their services, but I have never made any charge."
1356. That is, in substance, what he said? Yes.
1357. Did you hear him make any allusion to Mr. Dangar by name? Yes; when he spoke of land agents making those charges, he said, "You know, gentlemen, that Mr. Dangar is a land agent." There was some allusion made to some transactions of Mr. Dangar's in connection, I think, with the land business at Kempsey. I don't remember exactly what was said, but I know that something of the kind was said.
1358. That was when Mr. Smith said that he would do the work for nothing? It was after Mr. Smith alluded to the charges made by land agents for the transaction of business.
1359. At the conclusion of the meeting, did you not say, "Gentlemen, you are invited to drink Mr. Smith's health"? I may have asked them to drink Mr. Smith's health.
1360. Did you not say that from your position on the platform? Certainly not.
1361. Was it not just as you got off the box—just as you left the chair—that you said, "Gentlemen, you are invited to drink Mr. Smith's health"? I don't think so; I think that when I mentioned it it was after the drinks were on the table.
1362. Who paid for them? I did.
1363. Have you rendered an account to the committee? I have received no payment.
1364. Have you rendered an account to the committee for that money? An account has been rendered to the committee.
1365. Have you rendered an account to Mr. Smith's committee for that money? There was a general account.
1366. That is not an answer to my question? Yes; I have rendered an account to the committee.
1367. *Mr. Purves.*] What was that account for? For expenses in connection with the election.
1368. What was the nature of those expenses? Rent of rooms at one or two meetings; refreshments.
1369. For whom? For Mr. Smith's committee, and, I suppose, electors generally.
1370. *Mr. Cohen.*] This was without authority from Mr. Smith? I received no authority from Mr. Smith whatever in anything that I have done in connection with the expenditure of money. Mr. Smith knows nothing whatever about it, as far as I am aware.
1371. *Mr. Purves.*] When you paid for the drinks did you expect to get the money refunded? No; it was a matter between the committee.
1372. How was it then, that you sent an account to the committee after you paid for these things? I made up an account of what I spent.
1373. When you spent it, did you expect to get it back from the committee? I have no reason to expect anything of the kind.
1374. Why did you send in the account? We made up the expenses of what it cost in the district. I have not received a penny from anybody.
1375. What was in your mind at the time when you spent the money? As a committee we share the expenses.
1376. You expected to get the money back from the committee? I was one of the committee.
1377. Did you get any money from Mr. Smith? I have never received a penny from anybody.
1378. And the accounts are still unpaid? My account is still unpaid.
1379. Have the committee paid any accounts at all? Not that I am aware of.
1380. *Mr. Wise.*] How much is your account? I cannot say exactly; somewhere about £10, which I spent during the election.
1381. Are there not several hotelkeepers' accounts unpaid? There are no accounts at Boat Harbour unpaid.
1382. Have not hotelkeepers' accounts been rendered to Mr. Smith of your knowledge? I swear that to my knowledge no hotelkeepers' accounts have been rendered to Mr. Smith's committee.
1383. Have any other members of the committee rendered accounts to the committee;—has Mr. Cochrane? Not to my knowledge.
1384. Will you swear it? Not to my knowledge.
1385. *Mr. Garvin.*] You were a member of the local committee? I may say that, as one of the committee, the Boat Harbour portion of the electorate was left in my hands, and any expenses connected with it I have paid myself independently of the committee altogether; I knew about what those expenses were.
1386. *Mr. Wise.*] Are the expenses of the Bellinger committee kept separate from those of the other committee? I cannot tell you anything at all about the expenses of the Bellinger committee. I do not think that the committee ever had a meeting since the election; I have not been present at one. I know nothing about anything, but at Boat Harbour meetings of the committee were held before the election, and I, as one of them, was entrusted to look after Mr. Smith's interests at Boat Harbour.
1387. Have you paid an account at Boat Harbour to Mr. Black, an hotelkeeper? Yes.
1388. How much? I cannot say.
1389. £9? I do not think it was as much as that; I cannot say positively. There were several expenses—bill-posting and the like—and I know that my account was £10 altogether.
1390. Was Mr. Black's £9 included in your account of £10? In the amount of money that I paid away. I do not think it was £9.
1391. *Mr. Cohen.*] £10 was all the expenditure at Boat Harbour? I will not swear to that point; I am certain it was not £12.
1392. I thought I understood you to say that your account was sent in to the committee so that the committee might share;—what does that mean? The intention of the committee was to share the expenses of the election; but it has not been done.

Mr.

Mr. George Lane, called in and examined :—

1392. *Mr. Wise.*] You are a shorthand-writer? Yes.
 1393. Do you remember the nomination of candidates for the Macleay, at Kempsey, on Friday, the 16th October? Yes.
 1394. Did you take down a certain speech delivered by Mr. Smith? Yes.
 1395. At what distance from Mr. Smith were you seated when you took down his speech? About 6 yards.
 1396. Have you made and have you brought with you extract copies from your shorthand notes of Mr. Smith's speech? Yes.
 1397. Will you hand them to the Chairman?
 1398. *Chairman.*] What system of shorthand do you write? Gurney's.
 1399. *Mr. Wise.*] Have you made extracts? Yes.
 1400. Are they in your handwriting? Yes.
 1401. *Chairman.*] He had better read it from his shorthand notes. *Witness:* I am unable to find the speech at present, but if the Committee leave it till after luncheon I shall be able to do so.

Mr. G. Lane.

22 Feb., 1886

Mr. John Long called in, sworn, and examined :—

1402. *Mr. Cohen.*] You reside in the Kempsey district? Yes.
 1403. Do you know a man named Donald who has been examined as a witness? Yes.
 1404. Did he travel down with you in the steamer "Belmore" from Kempsey to Coraki? Yes.
 1405. What did he say to you coming down? I said, "Are you coming to Sydney?" he said, "Yes; I am going down on this case of Dangar's; I owe a lot of money down here, and it was a good throw in for me to get away from the river."
 1406. Do you know Burns who has been called here as a witness? Yes.
 1407. Did he say anything to you about coming down, or in connection with the election? Yes. I went to his place and asked him if I could put some of Mr. Smith's bills there. He said, "Where is he going to stop?" I said that had not been arranged, and he said, "If he does not stop here I will tear the bills down and chuck them overboard."
 1408. *Mr. Reid.*] Is this a floating hotel? No; it is just a saying he has.
 1409. Was Mr. Porter on board? Yes.
 1410. Did he overhear what took place between you and Donald? Yes, on board the "Belmore."
 1411. *Mr. Wise.*] Are you a teetotaler? Yes; I belonged to the same lodge as Mr. Dangar did; I was marshal while he was in the chair.
 1412. Whereabouts on the "Belmore" did the conversation take place? On the top.
 1413. Did you have any temperance drinks during the election? No; I do not go into public-houses.
 1414. You will remember that you are on your oath, and you will swear that you had no temperance drinks? Yes.
 1415. *Mr. Purves.*] You mean to say that you had none at the expense of anybody? Yes; I don't make it a practice to go into public-houses.
 1416. *Mr. Cohen.*] This took place before you got to Frederickton? Yes.

Mr. J. Long.

22 Feb., 1886.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.

(DANGAR v. ROBERT BURDETT SMITH—"THE MACLEAY.")

APPENDIX.

[*Handed in by B. R. Wise, Esq., Counsel for Petitioner, 18 February, 1886.*]

A

Mr. R. Burdett Smith to Mr. John Kean.

My dear Sir,

In answer to yours of the 5th December last, I regret to say that all the appointments for Trial Bay Prison had been made previous to the arrival of your letter. At some future time I may be able to assist you.

Believe me, &c.,

R. BURDETT SMITH,

Per Citas. M. Boyce.

Sydney, 4 February, 1886.

[*Handed in by H. E. Cohen, Esq., Counsel for the Sitting Member, 19 February, 1886.*]

B.

Mr. George M'Maugh to R. B. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

I write you a few lines with reference to the license for my house, and I would be very thankful to you if you would use your influence with the Licensing Bench and try to obtain the license for me. It comes on for hearing on the 5th day of January. From your own knowledge of the place, I am sure you think the house is quite requisite, and should be licensed.

Hoping you will do your best for me, as I am sure you will. With reference to your promise as regards the Post Office here, the people of Turner's Flat and surrounding neighbourhood are anxiously waiting the result. Hoping to hear from you soon,—

I remain, &c.,

GEO. M'MAUGH,

Skillion Flat.

Skillion Flat, 26 December, 1885.

1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
 REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P.;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
 28 *January*, 1886.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
 1886.

1885-6.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

1885.

Second Session.

VOTES No. 5. TUESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

6. PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P. :—Mr. Abigail moved,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the following questions :—
- (1.) Did the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. N. Melville, receive the sum of twenty-five pounds (£25) from Mr. Ross, of Australia-street, Camperdown ?
- (2.) Was such money paid to him for his influence as a Member of Parliament to obtain certain concessions from a Member of the Government ?
- (3.) Is it true, as alleged by the Honorable Member, Mr. Melville, that the said £25 was divided with Government Officers for their assistance in obtaining a higher price for certain lands than the valuations made by those appointed to that office ?
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Wright, Mr. Luscombe, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Teece, Dr. Ross, Mr. De Salis, Mr. Hammond, and the Mover.
- Then Mr. Melville was heard in his place in explanation, and withdrew.
- Debate ensued.
- Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 7. THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

4. PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P. :—Mr. Hugh Taylor presented a Petition from Ninian Melville, stating that Petitioner is desirous of being represented by Counsel, or appearing in person before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into his case, and praying for permission so to appear.
- Petition received.
- Mr. Hugh Taylor then moved, "That the prayer of the Petition now before the House be complied with."
- Question put and passed.

Session 1885-6.

VOTES No. 14. FRIDAY, 11 DECEMBER, 1885.

6. PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P. :—Mr. Abigail moved,—
- (1.) That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the following questions :—
- (1.) Did the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. N. Melville, receive the sum of twenty-five pounds (£25) from Mr. Ross, of Australia-street, Camperdown ?
- (2.) Was such money paid to him for his influence as a Member of Parliament to obtain certain concessions from a Member of the Government ?
- (3.) Is it true, as alleged by the Honorable Member, Mr. Melville, that the said £25 was divided with Government Officers for their assistance in obtaining a higher price for certain lands than the valuations made by those appointed to that office ?
- and that the evidence taken by the Committee last Parliament be referred to the present Committee.
- (2.) That such Committee consist of Dr. Ross, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Teece, Mr. Loe, Mr. Spring, Mr. Meeke, "Mr. J. F. Smith," and the Mover.
- Mr. J. F. Smith moved, That the Question be amended by the omission of the name "J. F. Smith."
- Question proposed, That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Question.
- And Mr. Melville requiring that the Committee be appointed by ballot,—
- Question,—That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the following questions :—

(1.)

(1.) Did the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. N. Melville, receive the sum of twenty-five pounds (£25) from Mr. Ross, of Australia-street, Camperdown?

(2.) Was such money paid to him for his influence as a Member of Parliament to obtain certain concessions from a member of the Government?

(3.) Is it true, as alleged by the Honorable Member, Mr. Melville, that the said £25 was divided with Government Officers for their assistance in obtaining a higher price for certain lands than the valuations made by those appointed to that office?

and that the evidence taken by the Committee last Parliament be referred to the present Committee,—put and passed.

Whereupon the House proceeded to the ballot, and Mr. Speaker declared the following to be the Committee duly appointed:—Mr. Abigail, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Hawthorne, Dr. Ross, Mr. Spring, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Teece.

Mr. Melville then (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That he have leave to appear and be heard in person or by Counsel before the Committee.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 16. WEDNESDAY, 16 DECEMBER, 1885.

7. PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P.:—Mr. Melville (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Select Committee on "Privilege—Mr. Melville, M.P.," have leave to sit during any adjournment of this House.

Debate ensued.

Question put and passed.

VOTES NO. 20. THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1886.

3. PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P.:—Mr. Abigail, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings, and Evidence taken before the Select Committee for whose consideration and report this subject was referred on 11th December, 1885, together with Appendix.

And the Report having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker,—

Ordered that the Report and accompanying Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, and Appendix, be printed.

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1885-6.

PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 11th December, 1885,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the following Questions,—

- ‘ (1.) Did the Honorable Member for Northumberland, Mr. N. Melville, receive the sum of Twenty-five pounds (£25) from Mr. Ross, of Australia-street, Camperdown ?
- ‘ (2.) Was such money paid to him for his influence as a Member of Parliament to obtain certain concessions from a Member of the Government ?
- ‘ (3.) Is it true, as alleged by the Honorable Member, Mr. Melville, that the said £25 was divided with Government Officers for their assistance in obtaining a higher price for certain lands than the valuations made by those appointed to that office,’ ”—

and to whom was referred, on the same date, “the Evidence taken by the Committee of last Parliament,”—have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee having considered the evidence referred to them, and heard Mr. Melville, in person, in reply to the charges made in the Questions 1, 2, and 3, contained in the Motion appointing the Committee, find—

- (1.) In answer to question No. 1—Yes.
- (2.) In answer to question No. 2—Not sufficient evidence to prove this.
- (3.) In answer to question No. 3—Not proven.

F. ABIGAIL,
Chairman.

No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 28th January, 1886.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

1885.

Second Session.

THURSDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Luscombe,	Mr. Chapman,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Griffiths.

Mr. Abigail called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. Joseph Ross, Mr. James Henry Beale, and Mr. George Hudson Sparkes, be summoned, and that John McElhone, Esq., M.P., be requested to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Eleven o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Mr. Tecca,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Chapman,	Mr. Luscombe,
Mr. Hammond,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Griffiths.	

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring Petition of Ninian Melville, Esq., praying to be allowed to appear in person or by Counsel before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Petition before the Committee.

Present:—John Williamson, Esq. (*Solicitor for Mr. Melville*).

Mr. Joseph Ross called in, sworn, and examined.

Chairman handed in a cheque for £25, signed by the witness, also a statutory declaration in reference to the reclamation of certain land at the Newtown Railway Station, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix A 1 and A 2.*)

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Williamson handed in a Draft Declaration made by witness, in reference to the reclamation of certain land at Newtown Railway Station. (*See Appendix A 3.*)

Room cleared.

Committee adjourned to half-past One o'clock this day.

Committee resumed.

John McElhone, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williamson.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. James Henry Beale (*Alderman, Darlington*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. George Hudson Sparkes (*Alderman, Camperdown*) called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williamson.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Thomas Ross called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Williamson.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Mr. James Henry Beale, Mr. William Charles Lippman, and Mr. Jesse Cowley, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

(Adjourned to Friday next, at One o'clock.)

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Mr. Griffiths,	Mr. Hammond,
Dr. Ross,	Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Luscombe.	

Present:—John Williamson, Esq. (*Solicitor for Mr. Melville*).

James Henry Beale called in and further examined.

Witness handed in certain documents, which were ordered to be appended. (*See Appendix B1 & B2.*)

Cross-examined by Mr. Williamson.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Motion

Motion made (*Mr. Luscombe*) and Question,—That the latter portion of *Mr. Beale's* evidence be expunged,—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 3.	Noes, 2.
Mr. Chapman,	Dr. Ross,
Mr. Luscombe,	Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Hammond.	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. William Charles Hadley Lippman (*Acting Manager, Bank of Australasia, Newtown*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Jesse Cowley called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Williamson*.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That *Robert Smith, Esq.*, and *Henry Gorman, Esq.*, be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Wednesday next, at Two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Dr. Ross,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Luscombe,	Mr. De Salis.

Present :—*John Williamson, Esq.* (*Solicitor for Mr. Melville*).

Mr. Michael Ambrose O'Brien (*Clerk, Record Branch, Railway Department*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Williamson*.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Henry Gorman called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Williamson*.

Witness withdrew.

Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined by *Mr. Williamson* and members of the Committee.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That *Mr. George Berner* be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Two o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Mr. Griffiths,	Mr. De Salis,
Mr. Luscombe,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Hammond.	

Present :—*John Williamson, Esq.* (*Solicitor for Mr. Melville*).

George Berner, Esq. (*Acting Secretary for Railways*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

Session 1885-6.

THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Dr. Ross,	Mr. Meeks,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Teece,
Mr. Hawthorne.	

Mr. Abigail called to the Chair.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, and referring minutes and evidence of previous Committee, read by the Clerk.

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of Committee of previous Session before the Committee.

Present :—*Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P.*

Mr.

Mr. Melville stated that he did not wish to call any further evidence, but desired to address the Committee.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated, and directed a copy of the evidence to be supplied to Mr. Melville.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at half-past Two o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 18 DECEMBER, 1885.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Mr. Hawthorne,	|	Mr. Hammond,
Mr. Teece,		Mr. Lee,
	Mr. Spring.	

Present:—Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Melville addressed the Committee.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at half-past Two o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 22 DECEMBER, 1885.

In the absence of a quorum, the meeting called for this day lapsed.

THURSDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail in the Chair.

Mr. Hawthorne,	|	Dr. Ross.
----------------	--	-----------

Motion made (*Mr. Hawthorne*), and Question,—That the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Select Committee of last Parliament, referred to this Committee, be adopted by this Committee,—put and passed.

Chairman submitted Draft Report.

Same read and agreed to.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

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LIST OF APPENDICES.

[*Handed in by the Chairman, 23 September, 1885.*]

A 1.

Cheque drawn by Joseph Ross, for £25, on Bank of Australasia, Newtown.

A 2.

Statutory declaration made by Joseph Ross in reference to the payment of said cheque.

A 3.

Draft declaration of Joseph Ross in reference to said cheque.

[*To the Evidence of Mr. James Henry Beale, 25 September, 1885.*]

B 1.

Memo., made by Mr. McElhone, of conversation with Mr. Ross on first interview.

B 2.

Memo. of Mr. McElhone in reference to amount of compensation obtained by Mr. Scott for land at Newtown.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P

1885.

Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Present:—

MR. ABIGAIL,
DR. ROSS,
MR. TEECE,
MR. HAMMOND,

MR. LUSCOMBE,
MR. CHAPMAN,
MR. DE SALIS,
MR. GRIFFITHS.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Williamson appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Melville.

Mr. Joseph Ross called in and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] What business do you follow? Glass bottle manufacturer.
2. Where? At Camperdown.
3. You are aware of the object of this Committee? Yes.
4. I want you to state to the Committee in your own terms what took place between you and Mr. Melville in reference to this land transaction? I may not be able to give you all the particulars quite right, but as far as I can call them to mind I will do so. The first of it was that I asked Mr. Mitchell to see to it for me. I am supposing now that you know what it was about.
5. The Government resumed a piece of land from you at Newtown? Yes; they sent the papers out to me about the ground, requesting to know what I valued it at. I went to Hardie & Gorman, the auctioneers I bought it from, and they sent a man out and valued it at £300. Then I went and saw the Bank Manager who was interested in the affair of the land, and I also went and saw Mr. French, who had a piece of ground adjoining mine; and from what they said, and what I thought myself, I saw that £300 was not sufficient. So, with the advice of the Bank Manager, I sent in my claim for £400.
6. Did you get any information from the Department? No. After a little time, nothing having been settled, I asked Mr. Joseph Mitchell, the Member for Newtown, if he would try and get the thing put forward for me, and he said he would do what he could.
7. Did Mr. Mitchell make a report to you on the subject? No, I never heard anything more about it from him.
8. Did you make any offer to Mr. Mitchell about it? No. It stood over for some time, and I was becoming a little pressed for money, owing to the smoke nuisance case that was going on against me in the Police Court, and I thought that if I got the £400 from the Government it would put me through; so I went to Mr. Melville to see if he would try and push the thing through for me, and he undertook to do it.
9. When you spoke to Mr. Melville the first time and he undertook to do it, was there any question of money? No, it was at the third or fourth interview I had with him, as well as I can remember, at his

Mr. J. Ross.
23 Sept., 1885.

Mr. J. Ross. own house, that anything was said about money. I had met him several times and asked him if anything had been done, and seeing I could not get the money I pressed upon Mr. Melville to try and get me the £400, and then he said he would require something to get the thing put through.

23 Sept., 1886.

10. Some money? Yes. I asked him what it would take, and he said about £25, and I consented to give that amount.

11. Did he at that stage say he would charge you £25 for his services? No; as well as I can remember the words, he said it would require £25, and I agreed to give it. I then had to go and consult Mr. Bruford, the Bank Manager, on the matter, and if I mistake not, it was in his room I drew out the cheque and signed it.

12. Is that the cheque (*handing cheque to witness—Appendix A 1*)? Yes, that is it.

13. When did you give that to Mr. Melville? At the Mayor's room in the Town Hall at Newtown. I went upstairs with it direct out of the Bank.

14. Has the Bank made any disclosure to you how that cheque was paid? No; I never asked how it was paid.

15. It has been charged to your account? Yes.

16. What transpired when you gave Mr. Melville this cheque? Mr. Melville made a remark to the effect that he would rather have had cash than a cheque. Time passed on, and then I had some more transactions with Hardie & Gorman and Norton & Smith, and then, as I had turned the ground over by this time to Hardie & Gorman to re-sell again, Norton & Smith were now pressing for the money to come into their hands, and I referred them to Mr. Melville, and they sent me to Mr. Melville two or three or it might be four times, and so the thing went on, until I took a lump sum from Hardie & Gorman and made over the land to them.

17. Did you accompany Mr. Melville to the Works Office at any time? Yes. I do not know whether that was before the cheque was given or afterwards; however, we went up in a lift to the second or third story, and Mr. Melville saw some of the officials, while I stopped outside.

18. Did Mr. Melville tell you to stop outside? Yes.

19. Did you make that declaration (*handing a document to witness—Appendix A 2*)? Yes.

20. Is that your signature at the foot of it? Yes.

21. Do you still adhere to the statements contained in that declaration? Yes.

22. Did you at any other time give Mr. Melville other cheques? Yes, but it had nothing to do with this case; it had to do with the smoke nuisance case.

23. In connection with this land you gave no other but that cheque? No.

24. Nor any money? No, not that I am aware of—I cannot remember any.

25. When you made that declaration, did you make it under any threat or intimidation? No, I was as unconcerned then as I am now—I was not bothering any more about it. I was rather taken when Mr. McElhone and the other two came to me about it; I was not thinking about it at all.

26. Did you sign the declaration under any threat? No; they put the question straight to me, and I was not going to bamboozle out of it.

27. Are you aware of any conspiracy in this affair? No, not as far as I am concerned.

28. Did I at any time directly or indirectly have any communication with you on the subject? No.

29. Mr. McElhone visited you? Yes.

30. Who was present? Mr. Beale and Mr. Sparkes.

31. Had you a personal knowledge of both these gentlemen? Yes.

32. What is their general character? As far as I know they are very respectable industrious men, and well-behaved. I know they interested themselves with me in the smoke nuisance case in particular.

33. Did Mr. McElhone use any undue influence with you to induce you to sign that declaration? No; I would not have submitted to it.

34. Did Mr. Luscombe ever call upon you and converse with you about this matter? Yes, Mr. Melville and Mr. Luscombe.

35. When? About three or four weeks ago.

36. Will you state what took place? I could not well, for I was very busy at the time, and I just went into my room and sat down with them for a matter of about a quarter of an hour.

37. They spoke to you about this question? Yes; Mr. McElhone, Mr. Beale, and the others whose names have been mentioned, were all brought into it.

38. You discussed the question in detail? Yes.

39. Was that the only time Mr. Luscombe saw you? He saw me other two times, but not with Mr. Melville; he has seen me three times altogether.

40. And spoken about this matter? Yes, and other things.

41. Did he give you any warning? Not directly, but indirectly, to be cautious and so forth in speaking of the others.

42. In speaking of Mr. Beale and Mr. Sparkes? Yes.

43. Did he speak disparagingly of them? Yes.

44. Can you give us any information in any way as to the substance of what Mr. Luscombe said to you? I do not know that I could; I have not bothered my head about it until this morning; I was busily engaged in my own work before I came here, and I asked my son to remind me of somewhere about the time this thing occurred, and he went through the books and papers.

45. Did Mr. Luscombe tell you Mr. Beale and Mr. Sparkes were particular friends of Mr. Melville's? (*Mr. Williamson objected to the question.*)

46. Was anybody present but Mr. Luscombe and Mr. Melville? No.

47. And you cannot state the terms of the conversation that took place? I know this much, that it was to wean my mind away by showing what they had done and what they would do.

48. Who? Mr. Beale, Mr. Sparkes, and Mr. McElhone. I could see there was bitter envy and hatred on both sides.

49. They were advising you to be careful of the other parties? Yes; this occurred on both sides.

50. Was that the line adopted on the three occasions that you saw Mr. Luscombe? When Mr. Luscombe came to me, it was on business about the Protection and Political Reform Association and so forth; and then we got on to this other question.

51. Was the name of any Government officer given to you as that of a party who would share in the division

- division of any money paid by you? I would not be positive of that; I could not, if I was to get the world for it, recall the name; but I have a faint recollection that the name of one person was mentioned.
52. As one that would share in the division of the money? As helping to get the thing through—to get the £400 for the land. Mr. J. Ross,
20 Sept., 1865.
53. You stated in your declaration that Mr. Melville told you that he could not get through unless he had some money to push it on with, or words to that effect, leading you to believe he had to pay part of the money to others to help him? Yes, that was on my mind clearly at the time.
54. And this clerk whose name was mentioned was one of the parties? Yes, but that was only once mentioned.
55. When you consulted Mr. Melville about this matter, did you consult him as a Member of Parliament? (*Mr. Williamson objected to the question, and while the objection was being discussed the witness proceeded.*) I may say I had not the slightest idea for him to use his influence as a Member of Parliament; but knowing him every day in the town and all round about, and his being so much about the Government offices, and that he had a knowledge of the run of things, I went to him on that understanding, the same as I went to Mr. Mitchell.
56. Would you have gone to him if he had been simply a private citizen? No, I do not think I would; I could have got men outside that would have done it for a great deal less than that.
57. Mr. Melville did not come and offer his services as an agent to you? No; I went to him.
58. You do not know what transpired in Mr. Mitchell's case? No; I never asked him any more about it.
59. *Mr. Griffiths.*] You went to Mr. Melville yourself? Yes.
60. Previously to his having any communication, direct or indirect, with you in this matter? Yes.
61. What induced you to go to him? Simply because I knew he was a great deal about the Government offices and know the run of things; and he knew all about the land and about the neighbourhood, and was well conversant with the whole affair.
62. Did you go to him because you knew he was in the habit of taking that class of agency business? No, I never knew he had done anything of the kind before.
63. *Mr. Chapman.*] Had Mr. Melville ever done any agency business for you before? No.
64. Did he do anything in connection with the smoke nuisance case? Yes; I gave Mr. Melville £5 for his trouble in coming away from his business; the others did not get anything.
65. Did he do any good for you in the smoke nuisance affair for which you paid him £5? I could not say; it was all submitted to the Jury; I do not think any good was done in the Police Court at all, but a great deal of harm.
66. *Dr. Ross.*] You say it was the Lands Department you went to with Mr. Melville? Yes, I think so.
67. Was it not the Works Department? That I am not certain of.
68. Or was it the Railway Department? I am not certain.
69. Was there any name mentioned in that Department of any person Mr. Melville had to see? Not then; that was in his own room.
70. Can you give the Committee any idea what Department you went to? It was the new building with the dome on top.
71. Was any name mentioned? No, not at the building.*
72. Was any clerk's name mentioned, or any person in that office? Mr. Melville said who he was going to see.
73. Mentioned the clerk's name? Yes. There was a gentleman passed by at the time, and Mr. Melville hurriedly went in and saw him, away from me.
74. *Mr. Teeco.*] Did the Commissioner of Railways resume this land? Yes, and had it fenced in and everything before I got any money for it.
75. It is now vested in the Commissioner? Yes.
76. I suppose you received the usual notice that he had resumed it? Yes.
77. Did you request him to resume the land? No. There had been a good deal of talk about it—about taking the whole lot; if I am not mistaken, the people of Newtown had sent in a request to the Government to do so, on account of the station being too small; they requested the Commissioner to take up the whole lot and use it for a market and so on; but all that fell through, until I got the papers specifying the amount of land the Government would resume.
78. When you received that notice from the Commissioner I think you said you consulted Hardie & Gorman? Yes.
79. Did you consult them as agents to value the land? Yes, I had bought the whole lot, of which the Government resumed a portion from them, and had to pay them for it.
80. You said they valued it at £300? Yes, the portion the Government resumed.
81. And you were dissatisfied about it? Yes.
82. Then you consulted Mr. Melville about it? I do not know that I did much until I put the thing before him to see if he could get it completed; but I consulted the Bank Manager and Mr. French.
83. And they advised you that it was worth £400? Yes.
84. What was the value you ultimately realized for it? I did not realize anything at all.
85. The parties who did realize? That I could not tell, for after I got a lump sum from Norton & Smith and Hardie & Gorman I did not bether any more about it; I was mortified at it; I lost £700 by it.
86. You do not know the amount the Commissioner ultimately paid for this land? No; I was never looking for more than £400.
87. Do you know Mr. James Byrnes? No.
88. Do you know Mr. Thomson? No.
89. Was it either of these gentlemen whose name was mentioned to you by Mr. Melville? I do not remember; I think the name of Mr. Byrnes was mentioned as having something to do with it.
90. *Mr. Luscombe.*] Do you remember my calling upon you in connection with any other business besides this? You came to me about the Protection and Political Reform League—about money matters in connection with it.
91. Do you remember telling me the first time I called that you could not then say, but if I called at a future time you would give a subscription? Yes.
92. And I called upon you three times, and the third time you gave me a subscription? Yes.
93. Did you ever hear me run down Mr. Beale or Mr. Sparkes? Yes, their names were certainly disparagingly spoken of; when we were speaking about them several things were mentioned that they had done.

- Mr. J. Ross. 94. Did you not say that Mr. McElhone or some of the opposite side had told you that Mr. Melville had received £80 besides the £25 you gave him? They said I ought to have received £80. They told me 10 per cent. was added for forced sale, which came to over £40.
- 23 Sept., 1885. 95. Did they lead you to believe that Mr. Melville had received that? No, they could not do that, because Mr. Melville did not get the money.
96. Did they say that Mr. Melville received this money? No, they conveyed to my mind that I ought to have got that much more—not that he got it.
97. Did these men speak in a way to intimate that Mr. Melville had received this money? No, they could not force that on to me when I knew he had nothing to do with getting the money.
98. In all my transactions with you, so far as I am concerned, it was in connection with the Protection and Political Reform League? Yes.
99. Did Mr. Melville ever come to you and offer his services to do anything for you? No, I always sought out Mr. Melville.
100. How much money had you paid on account of this land? £1,400 in round figures; I paid £1,000 at first, and then two years' interest, £174 9s. a year; that brought it up to close upon £1,400.
101. And for this land the Government paid you £400? No, they only took the corner portion of it; it was the pick of the land—the high land.
102. Did the Bank not receive this money from the Government? No, the Bank had nothing to do with it; the Manager only stood by me in purchasing the land; and after that I gave the order to Norton & Smith and Hardie & Gorman.
103. Then the money paid by the Government did not come into your hands? No, but I got it indirectly from Hardie & Gorman, what I did get.
104. Mr. Hammond.] What amount did you get for the land? I got it in dribbles; as I was pushed for money I would go to Hardie & Gorman or Norton & Smith, and they would give me £50 or £75. I bought the land with the intention of enlarging my business, as my ground was too small; there were several new patents I had bought from Elliott Brothers and other persons, and I went in for this piece of ground to make room for them; Hardie & Gorman had it for sale; I paid down 25 per cent., and had six years to pay the other 75 per cent., leaving £3,000 to be paid at 6 per cent. interest. Then the smoke nuisance case came up, which lasted nine months, and cost me a great deal of money and got me involved in my business; so I went to Hardie & Gorman and asked them to take the land off my hands. During this time this piece of land had been taken by the Government, and I went to Hardie & Gorman and asked them to sell the whole piece again, or take it off my hands; they sent a surveyor and cut it up into allotments and sold several portions, and gave me £50, and £75, and so on, as these small sales were going on.
105. Mr. Griffiths.] Hardie & Gorman must have rendered an account to you? Yes; that was how it came about that after a portion was sold, cut up into small allotments, Norton & Smith came down upon me on behalf of the parties to whom the ground belonged, on behalf of the Trustees, saying they would not allow it to be cut up in these small allotments, and that before doing so I must pay the balance of the purchase money, £2,900, and then I might do as I liked.
106. Chairman.] You gave them full authority to receive this money from the Government for the piece resumed? Yes; I could do nothing else, situated as I was.
107. Mr. Griffiths.] Owing to complicated business transactions with Hardie & Gorman, you authorized them to receive the money from the Government? Yes.
108. Have you had an account from them? No.
109. Dr. Ross.] You have stated that you received a lump sum? Yes.
110. How much? About £250 or £300; or in all about £700 or £800.
111. Chairman.] Did you arrange with these people to give up all your right, title, and interest in this land for that sum? Yes.
112. Mr. Hammond.] Did you pay this £25 cheque before the completion of the sale by Hardie & Gorman? Yes.
113. Were any other parties paid any commission through Hardie & Gorman or Norton & Smith? Not another person had anything to do with it, only what Hardie & Gorman got for valuing the land—five guineas, I think.
114. Would you have gone to Mr. Melville if he had been a private citizen or an ex-Member of Parliament? Understanding that he had the same practical experience of business in the Government offices, I would, or to any other person who I thought had the run around; I knew he was well able to go about it.
115. In respect to this land, you do not know whether you are a creditor or a debtor? I am done with it entirely.
116. And you are not aware what amount of money was received for it? Not from the Government; I received £700 or £800 from Hardie & Gorman for what I paid £1,400 for.
117. I am speaking of the £400 paid by the Government? I know nothing about it; I do not know whether they have got it yet or not.
118. You signed a conveyance? Yes, for the whole lot; Norton & Smith acted as lawyers both for Hardie & Gorman and myself.
119. Mr. Williamson.] Is your memory good or bad? My memory is exceedingly good, but it is crowded up with so much; I only want a little thing to touch it with a small spring as it were.
120. Do you recollect getting any notice from the Railway Department of their resuming this land? Yes, I got the papers, and filled them up.
121. What value did you put in those papers to be referred to the Department? £400.
122. At the time that you made this declaration—this is your declaration? Yes; I have a copy of it in my pocket.
123. Will you show me the copy? [Witness produced a document—Appendix A 3.] That was written by Mr. McElhone himself.
124. And was this a copy of it? Yes.
125. Who copied it? I am not sure whether it was Mr. McElhone or my son.
126. Did you go direct to the Magistrate and make that declaration? No; there must have been some fortnight or three weeks about the matter.
127. Elapsed? Yes; as I have already said I was quite unconcerned about it; I would not neglect my business.

128. Did this document lie in your hands from the date it was drawn up to the day you declared it? *Mr. J. Ross.*
No; if I mistake not, it went away and came back again.
129. Who took it away? If I recollect right, Mr. McElhone and Mr. Beale and Mr. Sparkes took it *23 Sept., 1885.*
away that same night.
130. They took it from you and kept it how long? I could not exactly tell you.
131. About how many days? I could not tell you.
132. But some considerable time elapsed from the drawing to the making of the declaration? It might have been a day or two, or it might have been a week.
133. Are you sure it was not more than six days? I do not think it was.
134. Was it five days? I cannot call it to mind.
135. You cannot say how long it was? No, because I was quite unconcerned about it.
136. In your examination you said you were "taken"—what do you mean by taken? Because it was such an unseasonable hour.
137. You were taken by surprise? Yes.
138. Was that the first time they called upon you? Yes; on a Saturday night between 7 and 8 o'clock; they had been there in the afternoon, but I was not in.
139. How long after that interview was this document drawn up? I could not tell you within seven or eight days—whether it was the week following or the week after that I cannot say; it was on a Monday or Tuesday night, if I remember.
140. Are you sure it was not more than a week or a fortnight? No, it was not more than that.
141. Do I understand you to say that from the first interview to the second a week or a fortnight elapsed? Between eight and ten days.
142. Then after the expiration of eight or ten days this document was drawn up? Yes.
143. And then five or six days elapsed before this other document was made? No, they were both made at one time in my office.
144. After it was made it was taken away? Yes.
145. This draft, you say, was made a fortnight after the first interview? It would be somewhere about ten days. They wanted the cheque, and I sought for the butt on that Saturday night; then it struck me it was not in my cheque-book, and I had to go to the Bank where it was drawn; they took the cheque away, and it was after that the papers were drawn up.
146. How long was that? It was on a Monday or Tuesday night in the week following the next, which means ten days.
147. Had you any interview with either of the three before these documents were made? Yes; Mr. Beale came once or twice to see about the cheque, and then he sent his boy round, and I went up with the boy and got the cheque; then after that Mr. McElhone came the second time, and then the papers were drawn up.
148. Who put the questions to you? Mr. McElhone and Mr. Beale principally.
149. Was your memory clear as to the facts at that time? Yes, as clear as it is now.
150. Will you look at the writing in this cheque—is not that yours? Yes, I think it is, both signature and filling up.
151. Did you not say the Bank Manager wrote it and you signed it? I said I thought so.
152. So that your memory deceives you? No, I was not deceived at all; I know I went out of the Bank Manager's room with it.
153. As to the filling up of the cheque your memory deceived you? Yes.
154. You put in a claim for £400? Yes.
155. Did you receive, directly or indirectly, that £400 with interest? It would be included in my account with Hardie & Gorman; I assigned over the whole of the land to Hardie & Gorman for a lump sum.
156. Then you say you have received it indirectly? I cannot say that, for I do not know whether they have got it to-day or not.
157. You have never applied to Hardie & Gorman or Norton & Smith for an account? No, because, as I say, I handed it all over to them.
158. *Chairman.*] In fact, you sold your right, title, and interest? Yes.
159. *Mr. Williamson.*] What had you paid for that land? I paid £1,000 deposit, and two years' interest on £3,000—in all close upon £1,400.
160. And from unforeseen circumstances you could not complete that contract? No.
161. In fact, your creditors were pressing you at the time? No, there were no creditors pressing me.
162. Had you got any legal letters from any of them? Not that I am aware of.
163. Had you none from myself? Not that I am aware of.
164. You know at the time that Mr. Melville had been or was a member of the Newtown Municipal Council? Yes.
165. He had a knowledge of the locality? Yes, particularly of the land I had hold of, because the Newtown Council were making applications to the Government to bear part of expense of making a drain through my land whilst the two new streets were being made.
166. Did you or did you not employ Mr. Melville for his knowledge of local matters at Newtown, or did you employ him as a Member of Parliament? For his knowledge of local matters and governmental matters combined.
167. But not as a Member of Parliament? I have already said that.
168. Have you got a Bank-book? Yes.
169. Let me see it? I have not brought any Bank-book with me.
170. Did you not get notice to do so? No.
171. Can you say what date you gave that cheque on? Only from the cheque itself; I could not tell you the month if I did not see it.
172. Will you look at the cheque and say what is the date? November 8, 1883.
173. Do you see any perforated figures upon it? Yes, at the bottom, "102"; that would be the date it was paid into the Bank.
174. Are you in the habit of putting different dates on your cheques than the real one? No, not as a rule.
175. Have you not done so? Not that I am aware of; I know it is done frequently.
176. Only from the perforation you know the date of presentation? Yes, as I have already said, I have not spent ten minutes over this case from the beginning to the end of it.

- Mr. J. Ross. 177. *Chairman.*] Do you know to whose account the cheque was paid—it is a crossed cheque? I would have to apply to the Bank to learn that.
- 23 Sept., 1885. 178. *Mr. Griffiths.*] What is the date of that cheque, and the year? November 8, 1883.
179. *Mr. Williamson.*] Since this inquiry began, have you seen Mr. McElhone, Mr. Beale, or Mr. Sparkes? I have seen Mr. Beale once or twice on the road or street; he stopped me, and we had a word or two about it.
180. Have you seen Mr. Sparkes? I saw him one Saturday night at a meeting; I just said to him he had better not talk about it any more; this was about something that had been said about a note that had been sent that my son had been tampered with about the case. I was annoyed at it, and I told him my son had nothing to do with it.
181. You did not like the charge against your son? Decidedly I did not. Mr. Sparkes was not justified in doing it; he ought not to have done it without referring to me.
182. You have never had any misunderstanding with Mr. Melville? No.
183. Have you seen Mr. McElhone since this matter was mentioned in the House? Not until I was coming here just now; he led me up to this room—that is all. I did not have ten words with Mr. Sparkes on the matter; that was all that passed on that Saturday night.
184. How many times have you seen Mr. Beale? About three times.
185. What has been your conversation with him about the matter? He was putting questions to me—he asked whether I had seen or heard any more. Mr. Melville has asked me the same questions about the same number of times.
186. Since the inquiry began? No; Mr. Beale has seen me three times since the question came up in the House, in the street, and has asked me if I had seen this or heard that, and so forth; and I told him I was not concerning myself much about the matter.
187. Could you say what questions he asked you? He asked me if I had seen what cropped up in the House, but there was nothing in it.
188. Are you sure you only saw Mr. Sparkes once? Only once, on the Saturday night; until then I had not seen him since he was with Mr. McElhone.
189. Did Mr. Beale make any charge against your son? He said he had given a note about the date, or something of that kind, or he had seen Mr. Melville, or Mr. Melville had seen him, and that he had played fast and loose; that was all. I was totally ignorant of the whole affair. I did not know the date, and I had to get my son to remind me. I did not know Mr. Beale or Mr. Melville was having any correspondence with him.
190. You would have to rely upon your son for particulars of the case? Yes; he does the clerkship, and all these things are kept before him in the office.
191. *Chairman.*] I want to ask you a distinct and clear question—Has either Mr. McElhone, Mr. Sparkes, or Mr. Beale endeavoured to induce you to give any evidence before this Committee other than that disclosed in the documents? (*Mr. Williamson objected to the question.*)
192. Have either of the gentlemen involved in this case endeavoured to influence you? I do not think they have attempted to move me from the truth in reference to this matter; they never said anything that had any tendency to do so; I had not seen Mr. McElhone at all until I saw him at the door to-day; Mr. McElhone moved on before me right up the stairs; he did not say one word to me other than to show me up to the room.
193. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Does your recollection enable you to answer me clearly and definitely—why did you pay Mr. Melville the cheque before the matter was settled? Because he asked me to do so.
194. Is it a usual thing for you to pay your agents their commission before the service rendered is finished? I do not have much business of that kind.
195. You paid him this money in advance for services he was to render to you? Yes, in getting me the £400.
196. Did he make any arrangement with you to return you the money if you did not get the £400. No.
197. He was to do his best to get you the money; but whether he got it or not he was to have the £25? There was no doubt about getting the money; all that was wanted was to push the thing through.
198. You paid the £25 so that might expedite your getting the money? Yes.
199. Will you explain what you mean by expedite? That he was to get it as quick as he could.
200. How? By his going backwards and forwards to the parties who had the case in hand; he knew the parties to go to, and what office to go to.
201. What was the impression on your mind as to who was to get the £25? He was to get the £25, and some clerk in the office was to help him get the thing pushed through.
202. You paid him the £25 before he did the business? Yes; he had been once or twice about it, so far as his own statement to me was concerned.
203. You paid him in advance, and you understood that he alone was not to reap the whole benefit of that £25? I understood there was another party standing in with him, and it could not be got without this other party was interested in the £25.
204. Have you any reason to believe that any other party did get any part of this £25? No, I cannot tell that.
205. Then all you know is that you paid the £25, and you do not know anything more of what became of the £25, except that Mr. Melville received it? That is all.
206. *Mr. Williamson.*] That £25 you paid Mr. Melville as your agent? Decidedly; he might employ whom he liked, and do what he liked with it after that.
207. *Dr. Ross.*] Do you know what you did with this cheque? I gave it into the hands of Mr. Melville.
208. Personally? Yes.
209. You did not draw the money out of the Bank? No.
210. Did you draw this cheque at home or at the Bank? It was drawn in the Bank Manager's office; in fact I could not have given it at that time without the Bank Manager's consent.
211. Was it before you went with Mr. Melville to the Department, or after, that you gave him this cheque? I could not tell whether it was before or after.
212. You said in your evidence that Mr. Melville said it would cost £25? Yes, the words "grease the wheels" were used, and of course I understood what that meant.
213. Had you been at the Works' Department before that was said? I could not tell you.
214. Has any person tried to intimidate you with regard to that declaration you produced to day? No, not in the least.

215. Have you done it of your own freewill? Yes; Mr. McElhone drafted it first, and I am not sure whether my son did or not make the second copy. Mr. J. Ross.
23 Sept., 1885.
216. Do you know your son's handwriting—will you look at the declaration and say whether it is in your son's handwriting or Mr. McElhone's, or is it your own? No, it is not mine; it is very much like my son's writing.
217. *Mr. Williamson.*] The declaration is yours? Yes, I signed it.
218. Who dictated this draft? I did myself.
219. Whose alteration is that there? That is the same handwriting.
220. Will you say that you ever made use of the words that are struck out? These are the identical words that Mr. Melville used in his own room—"greasing the wheels"—I made objections to them at the time.
221. Are not the words "greasing the wheels" the only words Mr. Melville used? No, they were not the only words.
222. Did he say anything about paying any clerk? He did, mentioning the clerk's name.
223. Why did you put the words—"push the thing through"—instead of the words Mr. Melville used? I do not know, except that I thought they would answer the purpose better than the words "greasing the wheels."
224. If a clerk's name was mentioned why do you not name him? I cannot recollect the name.
225. Do you wish to make these gentlemen believe that your memory is clear—that you can recollect that the word clerk was made use of, and you have forgotten the name? It is so.
226. Is your memory defective in dates? Yes, I do not carry dates very well.
227. Is it not also defective as to places? No.
228. You can recollect that you gave the cheque at the Town Hall? Yes.
229. But you do not recollect the date you gave the cheque? No, I could not tell you the month.
230. Then as to names and dates your memory is defective? Yes.
231. *Mr. Luscombe.*] Had the Government resumed this land before you gave Mr. Melville the cheque? Yes.
232. Was the price to be paid for the land mentioned by the Government? That I would not be certain about.
233. Was the Government ever asked for a price? When they notified that they had resumed the land they asked me to name a price.
234. Did they pay the price you sent in? I do not know.
235. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did you ever sign any deed for the transference of this property to the Government? I think I did that at Norton & Smith's.
236. Did you sign a receipt? For them to get the money, I think I did.
237. You recollect writing your name to a deed? Yes, I think it was at Norton & Smith's office, along with Mr. Norton.
238. Will you say whether you noticed the receipt for the money that was to be paid or not? It might have been there, but I did not take notice of it.
239. Was the deed read to you? I should think it would be, but I could not recall it.
240. Do you recollect any money being mentioned in the deed? No.
241. Do you know whom you signed it before? I have signed so many papers; if my memory serves me right, it was signed before Mr. Norton and one of his clerks.
242. Did you read the deed over yourself? No, I do not think I did.
243. Did you see any figures showing any amount of money? I began to look it over, but I was more concerned about the trouble I was in and the money I was to get from Norton & Smith; it was close upon 12 o'clock, and I wanted the money before 12.
244. You were perfectly satisfied when you signed it? No, I cannot say that, because I was never satisfied.
245. Did you make any demur when you signed the deed? No, I do not think I did.
246. Was the price paid by the Government satisfactory to you or not? Yes, I was perfectly satisfied, so far as the money the Government was to give was concerned.
247. Will you swear you did not give that cheque to Mr. Melville in February, 1883? I have nothing to go by, only the date of the cheque.
248. You cannot recollect whether you gave it in February or not? No.
249. *Chairman.*] You said, in reference to the words "greasing the wheels," that you understood what was meant; perhaps you will define what you understood by it? That there were others interested in getting the money.
250. *Mr. Williamson.*] But nothing was said about that? No.

John McElhone, Esq., M.L.A., called in and examined:—

251. *Chairman.*] You know the purpose for which this Committee is sitting? Yes. J. McElhone,
Esq., M.L.A.
23 Sept., 1885.
252. We want you to give us, in your own terms, what you know about the matter? During the time the action which I brought against the *Evening News* for slander was going on, a gentleman told me that Mr. Sparkes wanted to see me. I saw Mr. Sparkes and he gave me some information, and I made an appointment to call with him at Mr. Ross's house.
253. And you went? Yes, I called at Alderman Fowler's and he showed me where Mr. Sparkes lived. I called at Ross's with Sparkes; Ross was not at home. I again called about 8 p.m. same evening with Sparkes and Beale, and saw Mr. Ross.
254. Do you know the date? It was on a Saturday afternoon. I then made another appointment to meet Mr. Sparkes at the Newtown Bridge at half-past 7 in the evening.
255. The same evening? The same evening. Mr. Sparkes introduced me to Mr. Beale, who was with him, and I went with the two of them to Mr. Ross's house. They introduced me to Mr. Ross as Mr. McElhone. Mr. Ross said he knew what I came for. I then said to Mr. Ross—"Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Beale have given me certain information about a sum of money that you have given to Mr. Melville; have you any objection to state to me what you have previously told Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Beale, as I intend to have the matter brought before Parliament, and to have a Select Committee to inquire into it." He said

J. McElhonn,
Esq., M.L.A.
23 Sept., 1885.

said he had no objection whatever, and he was quite prepared to give evidence before the Select Committee as to what he had told them. Mr. Ross then made a statement, and I wrote down the substance of it with a coloured pencil. Mr. Ross stated to me that he owned some land at the Newtown Railway Station, part of which had been resumed by the Government for railway purposes, and that Hardie & Gorman valued this land at £300; he said he valued it at £400, and he claimed that amount from the Government; that he told Mr. Melville with regard to Hardie & Gorman's valuation, and that Mr. Melville was to get £25 from him if he succeeded in getting the £400 at which he valued it. He told me also that, prior to being paid this money by the Government, Mr. Melville had come to him and told him that he wanted £25 off him, and that he wanted this money as he had to use part of it to tip some clerks to get the thing through for him—he wanted it in cash at first. Mr. Ross told me that he gave Mr. Melville a cheque for the money, £25, on the Bank of Australasia, I think. He said that the Manager of the Branch Bank at Newtown knew all about it—he had told him what took place. He stated also that he went with Mr. Melville to the office, and that Mr. Melville went into the office and left Mr. Ross standing outside. I forgot to say that Mr. Ross said he could not think of the name of the clerk who Mr. Melville said was going to receive a portion of this money, but he thought he would be able to think of the name and would let me know. That was all that transpired at the time. There was some general conversation about some other matters, and about some other money he had given Mr. Melville for other services. I then left his place and walked down the Newtown Road with Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Beale, and there I saw Mr. Melville standing on the kerbstone. On the Monday morning, I think, I went down to the Valuator's office and told him what had been stated to me by Mr. Ross, without mentioning his name, and asked him if he would show me the papers connected with the valuation that had been made, as a Member of Parliament had said he was to use part of the money to tip some one in the office; Mr. Byrnes then showed me the valuation.

256. Who valued it—did he say? I could not say. I saw by that paper that it was valued, including 10 per cent. for forced resumption, at £448 16s.—I think that was the amount. I then afterwards went into the Works Office to get the names of the different clerks that had anything to do with it, for the purpose of submitting them to Mr. Ross, to see if he could think of any of them as the one named to get a portion of this money. I gave these names either to Mr. Sparkes or Mr. Beale, I am not sure which, for the purpose of giving them to Mr. Ross to see if he could pick out which name it was that Mr. Melville had mentioned. I then arranged with Beale by letter to make an appointment with Mr. Ross to meet me to get a sworn declaration in this matter. I went to Mr. Ross's house according to appointment; I think Mr. Beale was there; I took a blank form with me, and Mr. Ross supplied me with a sheet of foolscap paper, like this, white, with blue lines on it, on which I wrote out what he said.

257. Is that the document? I think that is it—I believe that is the document.

258. You wrote that out? I wrote that out at Mr. Ross's dictation. Mr. Ross then called in his son, who wrote out the sworn declaration, and at his request certain words were left out.

259. Is that the declaration you refer to? I believe it is.

260. That is not in your handwriting? No, this is in my handwriting.

261. But the declaration sworn to is not? No, it was written out by Mr. Ross's son; he was there in the office part of the time; the old gentleman called him in to look up the butts of the cheque-books to see what was the date of the cheque, but as it could not be found he said he thought he had got the form at the Bank on which the cheque was filled up. At his father's request the son copied this out, and it was read over to him.

262. There is an erasure in the document written on the white paper—can you explain how that erasure took place? Mr. Ross said it would not look well to have the words "grease the wheels" in this declaration, that it would be better to leave them out, but that when he got before the Committee he would swear to the truth of the matter as to what took place. I then made an appointment with Mr. Ross to sign the declaration before a Justice of the Peace.

263. Did you name any Justice of the Peace? There were several named; Mr. John Harris was named, and I fancy you were named.

264. Was there any special arrangement to go to Mr. M'Coy? I think so. I thought it better to say nothing about the matter till the thing was signed, for fear Mr. Melville or his friends would use some undue influence on Mr. Ross to get him to back out of it. We had an appointment at Mr. M'Coy's at 11 o'clock, but Mr. Ross did not come, and I left this with Mr. M'Coy to get it signed.

265. Did you meet Mr. Ross at any subsequent time? No, I do not believe I have seen him since, until to-day. I believe I was at Mr. Ross's house on three different occasions; the first time on a Saturday afternoon, when I went with Mr. Sparkes to see him, and he was not in; the second time when I went with Sparkes the same night at half-past 7; and the third time when I went with the blank form of declaration. He said, besides that, that he would tell the facts to the Committee. I may say that as soon as I got this declaration signed I told a number of Members of Parliament what had taken place; the very next morning I met Mr. William Clarke, and told him I intended to have a Select Committee moved for to inquire into the matter.

266. Have you any knowledge of a conspiracy in connection with this case? None whatever. I may say that, with the exception that I met Mr. Sparkes one day—I think it was last week, when he was talking to Mr. Hammond, and I walked over and said a few words, and the Honorable George Thornton came up—I do not think I have seen him since. I saw him and Mr. Beale on the evening when Mr. Melville spoke to me on the verandah. I then told them what had taken place—that Mr. Melville wanted to have a private conversation with me.

267. Mr. Luscombe.] If Mr. Ross had stated here to-day—I do not say that he has—that you told him that Mr. Melville had received £40 or £80 from the Government in excess of the amount claimed by Mr. Ross and had pocketed it himself, would that be untrue? It would be untrue; I say it is untrue.

268. If Mr. Ross has stated here that you told him—which induced him to sign this affidavit—that Mr. Melville had some £40 or £80 in excess, would that be true? It would not be true. I pointed out to Mr. Ross that if he had not made any claim, the valuation was £448 16s., made up by the 10 per cent. for forced sale, and that he could have got £48, besides saving the £25 he paid to Mr. Melville.

269. Was any inducement held out to Mr. Ross to get him to sign this declaration? No; I swear positively there was no inducement whatever held out to Mr. Ross to sign it.

270. Were you not induced to take up this case against Mr. Melville in consequence of some action taken

by

by him against you? If Mr. Melville had taken no action against me at all I would have felt bound as a Member of Parliament to have taken this matter up when it was brought to my notice. I would have brought the charge against any Member of the House, independent of any action taken by Mr. Melville or any one else. As to the charge against me, I have treated the whole thing with contempt. I would have made the charge against any man in the House if this statement had been made to me—that he wanted money to bribe some Government officer.

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271. From whom did you get information that I had been interviewing Mr. Ross with a view to intimidate him? I decline to answer that question.

272. Did you get it direct from Mr. Ross? No; I have not seen Mr. Ross from the day I left him at his house till I saw him here to-day. I got information that you had been there; in fact I got it from your own speech as reported in the *Herald*, when you made your statement in the House that you had been to Mr. Ross's. The first I knew of it was in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Mr. Chairman,—May I be allowed to say something with regard to some statements made by Mr. Melville in Parliament?—I swear positively that the statement made here by Mr. Melville—— (*Mr. Williamson objected.*)

273. *Chairman.*] You desire now to make some reference to the Parliamentary *Hansard* report of Mr. Melville's remarks? Yes, I desire to say that what Mr. Melville stated here is false from beginning to end—utterly untrue. He said, as reported in *Hansard*—"Mr. McElhone was not present on the first day Parliament met, but on the following afternoon I observed him in his place. He afterwards went upstairs; I followed him, and I said—'I am given to understand that you have a charge against me, and that it is to the effect that I sold land to the Government for a client who is said to have received £400, while I received £200.' I also said—'I saw you last Saturday night in the company of two persons who, if they had their way, would, for the religious opinions you hold, cut your throat; they imagine, however, that they are going to make a tool of you. Will you allow me to tell you the exact facts of the case?' I then told the Honorable Member the facts which I will presently mention to the House; when I concluded, Mr. McElhone said—'There is nothing in the damned thing; I saw Ross myself on Saturday night.'" I say that every word of that is false from beginning to end.

274. Did you meet Mr. Melville upon the verandah? I did; he came to me while I was standing outside talking to some Members.

275. Did he refer to the case of Mr. Ross? He said—"I want to speak to you privately."

276. Did he ask you whether you had stated that he got £600 for this land, of which Mr. Ross was to get £400, and Mr. Melville £200? No, it is utterly untrue. He said—"I want to speak to you privately"; I said—"There is nothing private between you and me—what is it you want?"; I said—"Out with it." Mr. Melville waited for a moment or two till the bell rang and the other Members went down stairs, and then he said—"You have been told I am going to move your expulsion from Parliament"; I said—"I have never heard anything of the sort, and I am holding my seat since I came back from England, to allow you to move it if you think fit"; he said—"It is untrue; I do not mean to take any steps in the matter"; I said—"You can do as you like."

277. Did you say to him—"There is nothing in the damned thing?" I have stated exactly what took place. He then said—"I saw you in bad company the other night"; I said—"I am not in the habit of keeping bad company—whom do you mean?" he said "I saw you with Sparkes and Beale; they are two bigoted Orangemen who would eat a Roman Catholic"; I said—"They have not eaten me."

278. What took place between you and Mr. Melville as referring to this particular question? Nothing more than what I have related.

279. *Mr. Hammond.*] Did it appear that Mr. Melville had done some agency business for Mr. Ross before this case? It had nothing to do with this case; he received £5 for speaking at different meetings on Mr. Ross's behalf, with respect to a smoke nuisance case.

280. Had Mr. Melville been agent for Mr. Ross in any other matters? He got the sum of £5 out of him for going round to different meetings speaking for him.

281. *Mr. Williamson.*] When you first met Mr. Ross, the whole of this matter was settled between the Government and Mr. Ross? Long before, I believe.

282. You have seen the papers? After I saw Mr. Ross.

283. The first time? I think it was on the Monday morning after seeing him that I went to the office and saw the papers.

284. Did you see a paper there—a formal application for compensation from the Government for this land? I do not think I did.

285. Was there any claim made by Mr. Ross? I could not say there was. All I asked for was for Mr. Byrnes to show me what the Government valuation was for this land of Ross's that had been resumed. I think that was the only document I saw; it was all I asked for.

286. Did Mr. Ross tell you what he got—did he tell you he received £400? Yes, his own valuation.

287. Did he tell you he got any interest? He told me he got the £400 that he claimed.

288. Did he appear to have any doubt on his mind at the time about the £400? I think not.

289. Did he appear to have any doubt upon his mind at that time about the £400? I think not; he claimed £400, and got £400.

290. Did he say whom he got it from? From the Railway Department, I suppose.

291. At your interview with Mr. Ross with regard to this matter you drew up this document; that is a sheet of letter-paper—common letter-paper? Yes.

292. That is not foolscap? No.

293. There are no blue lines upon it? Yes, there are blue lines upon it—it is ruled paper.

294. You drew that—that is your writing? Yes.

295. Did you take that document away with you? I do not think I did; I do not believe I have ever seen it from that day till now. That is the rough draft, written as Mr. Ross dictated; and it is altered as Mr. Ross wished it.

296. When was this document made (*referring to the declaration*)? At the second interview I had with Mr. Ross.

297. Was it engrossed at that time? Yes, before we left the room, by Mr. Ross's son, and I got it afterwards signed.

298. And the alteration was made by you? Yes.

299. That is your handwriting? Yes, I believe it is.

300.

- J. McElhene,
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300. How long had you the declaration in your possession? As I have already stated, I think it was given to me next day, and I took it to Mr. Proctor to ask him to move for a Select Committee.
301. Why did you not move in it yourself? I thought I would be a witness, and that it would be better for some other Member to move in the matter. I declined to do it myself, because I thought it would come better from somebody else.
302. You declined to move in the matter yourself? No, I never declined—
303. *Chairman.*] Your reason for not moving in the matter yourself was that you would be a witness? Yes; and for the same reason that you gave when I asked you to take the matter up—that personal motives might be imputed.
304. *Mr. Williamson.*] How long had you this document before you showed it to Mr. Proctor? I do not think I had it for forty-eight hours.
305. Can you say how long it was before this was drawn and that was engrossed? It was done instantly; Mr. Ross's son was there, and he sat down and wrote it while we were in the room; the second time I saw Mr. Ross.
306. How many times did you see Mr. Ross? Only twice, I think; I called three times, but did not see him the first time.
307. Did you go from Mr. Sparkes's house in a cab? I did not go in a cab; I had my own buggy, I think.
308. Did Sparkes accompany you? Yes.
309. On that occasion did you go to Mr. Ross? I went to Mr. Ross's house, and he was not at home; then I made an appointment with Mr. Sparkes to be at the Newtown Bridge at half-past 7, and I met him there, and went to Mr. Ross's with him.
310. Did you ever go to Mr. Ross's in a cab? I do not believe I went in a cab on any occasion; I am not in the habit of wasting my money on cabs.
311. What did you go in on the night this was made? I believe I went in the tram.
312. This, you say, was engrossed off that? As soon as this was finished, Mr. Ross's son was called in and he made the copy of the declaration on the blank form.
313. How long after this was written was it declared? I am not quite sure of the date when it was declared. I think it would be done on the Monday; it was within a day or two afterwards; Mr. Ross made an appointment to meet me at Mr. M'Coy's.
314. How long do you think it was from the day you saw Mr. Ross till the declaration was signed and made? Within two or three days at the outside.
315. Are you sure of that? To the best of my belief it was within two or three days after. It might have been the next day, but I do not think it extended beyond two or three days.
316. Did you ever go to Mr. Ross with Mr. Beale alone? Yes; I rather think Beale was the only one that was there when this was done.
317. Did you and Sparkes and Beale ever go together to see Mr. Ross? I met Sparkes by appointment at the Newtown Bridge, and Sparkes introduced me to Mr. Beale; that was on the Saturday night, the first time I saw Mr. Ross.
318. You had an interview with Mr. Ross, in the presence of Sparkes and Beale, on that Saturday night? Yes.
319. And you and Mr. Beale had an interview with Mr. Ross on another occasion? Yes; I have already stated that I wrote to Mr. Beale about this matter, when I thought it necessary to get a sworn declaration; and an appointment was made by Beale, I believe, to meet me on the particular occasion when that was written out.
320. Did you on any occasion tell Mr. Ross he had lost £80 through Mr. Melville? No, I showed Mr. Ross that the Government valuation, with 10 per cent. added for forced sale, came to £48 16s. more than the £400 he claimed, and that, with the £25 he had paid to Mr. Melville, came to £73 16s.; that he would have got that much more if he had left the matter in the hands of the Government.
321. You told Mr. Ross he had lost that amount through employing Mr. Melville? He could not have lost it—he never had it; I told Mr. Ross that if he had left the matter in the hands of the Government officials he would have saved that amount.
322. *Chairman.*] Did you, as an inducement to Mr. Ross to sign that declaration, tell him he had lost this amount? Certainly not; I showed Mr. Ross that if he had left the matter in the hands of the Government officials he would have got £48 16s. more, and would have saved the £25 he paid Mr. Melville.
323. *Mr. Williamson.*] Before the declaration was made you went into these figures and showed Mr. Ross he had lost that amount of money? What I said was that the Government had valued the land at £48 16s. more than Mr. Ross claimed, and that through employing Mr. Melville he had lost that amount; that if he had left the matter in the hands of the officials he would have got so much more.
324. Do you know what he got? £400.
325. Do you know that he received a penny? I do not know; Mr. Melville may have got it all for what I know.
326. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Melville tell you anything on the verandah as to what had been received? Yes, he said to me—"I know all about it; it was Ross's affair you went about, but there is nothing in it"; I said—"Perhaps not"; he said—"Poor old fellow, he bought some land from Hardie & Gorman, and was in difficulties and could not pay for it, and he came to me to get this money from the Government for him."
327. Did he say how much he had received? He did not say a word about how much he had received at all.
328. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did he tell you Hardie & Gorman were pressing him? No, Mr. Ross did not; Mr. Melville told me.
329. Did he tell you any other person was pressing him? No.
330. Did Mr. Ross appear surprised when you came to him? He said he knew what I had come for; I asked if he had any objection to tell me what he had told Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Beale.
331. Had you then any knowledge of what the land had been valued at? No, I found out afterwards.
332. Did you on the first occasion when you went to Mr. Ross tell him he had lost £70? No, I knew nothing about it then.
333. Did he make this statement the first time, without your telling him that he had lost the £70? Yes, decidedly.
334. At what meeting was it you told he had lost this £70? Afterwards, when I went to get the declaration signed. I did not say he had lost it; I said the Government valuation was £48 16s., and he would have got £48 16s. more than he did if he had left the matter in the hands of the officials. 335.

335. On the first occasion did he make the statement in that declaration without your telling him anything about the loss he had sustained? Yes, voluntarily; that was on the Saturday night, the first time I saw him. J. McElhone,
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336. Who asked the questions leading to the substance of this declaration? I wrote it from his dictation.
337. You did not ask him any questions at all? Very likely I might have done so.
338. Did you ask him any questions at all? I believe that was an entirely voluntary statement of Mr. Ross's.
339. *Chairman.*] Did you prompt him in any part of it? I do not think so; I might have said a word or two if anything was not put grammatically or something of that sort, but the statement was made by Mr. Ross voluntarily.
340. *Mr. Williamson.*] Is your memory very good? As a rule it is.
341. Can you tell us what time elapsed between your first interview with Mr. Ross and the completion of this declaration? The first interview was on a Saturday night; on the Monday I went down to Mr. Byrnes the Valuer's office; I wrote to Mr. Beale on the Monday night; he would get my letter on the Tuesday; it might be the end of the week when the declaration was written; it might be less; it might be four days.
342. Five days at the outside? I could not say; it might have been the following Saturday.
343. Can you tell the date of the interview between you and Mr. Melville on the balcony? I thought it was the evening Parliament met, but Mr. Melville said it was the evening after; he may be correct.
344. Was this declaration made when he spoke to you about it? I rather think not; I do not think I had the declaration then.
345. How long afterwards was the declaration made? I could hardly tell you, but I did not lose any time in it; if I had had the declaration at the time very likely I would have told Mr. Melville about it, but I was not going to tell Mr. Melville what I had heard until I got it.
346. You say it was only about six days? It might have been five or six days, or it might have been on the next Saturday night.
347. The declaration is dated the 6th day of May, 1885: will you look at the date of the meeting of the House? It seems to have been the 17th March.
348. How do you account for the discrepancy? I am speaking from memory about the dates.
349. You admit you have mistaken the dates? It looks as if I had made a mistake about the dates.
350. Then your memory is doubtful as to dates? Very likely; it seems so there.
351. If your memory has deceived you in one thing, do you think you are sure of others? I am positive I saw Mr. Ross on a Saturday night; I do not know the date; I am positive as to the fact of having made an appointment and getting that done; I am sure of the facts about the two occasions I went there.
352. *Chairman.*] Had I taken any part in this transaction up to the time I moved in Parliament? None whatever; I called at your business place the day before Parliament met, and you were out; I went again in the afternoon and asked you to take the matter up; the objection you stated was that you did not wish to do so because it might be put down as something personal.
353. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did Mr. Proctor promise you to bring it on? He promised me he would; he told me afterwards he thought I did not want to go on with it.
354. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Was there any other draft declaration drawn out? There was a document drawn on paper on the Saturday night when I saw Mr. Ross, but there was no other draft of that drawn.
355. No draft declaration previously to this? None whatever; when I saw Mr. Ross on the first occasion I made a memorandum with a coloured pencil.
356. *Mr. Williamson.*] You took your instructions? I took no instructions at all—I simply wrote it down. Afterwards, on the second occasion, I wrote that document now before you, and Ross's son copied it out from that; I was under the impression that I had torn it up.
357. You gave Mr. Ross the names of the clerks in the office? No; I sent the list to Mr. Beale, and he showed it to Ross.
358. And he could not recollect the name of the one mentioned by Mr. Melville? No.

Mr. James Henry Beale called in and examined:—

359. *Chairman.*] What are you by profession? Builder and contractor. Mr. J. H.
Beale.
23 Sept., 1885.
360. Do you hold any public position? I am an Alderman for Darlington.
361. You know the purpose of this Committee? Yes.
362. We want you, in your own way, to tell the Committee what knowledge you have of the matter? It was talked of all about Newtown at the time of the election—about Mr. Melville receiving £25 from Mr. Ross—and one evening Mr. and Mrs. Sparkes and my wife and me had been down at Mr. Sparkes', spending the evening; coming home Mr. Sparkes and his wife walked part of the way with us, and we saw Mr. Ross standing at his front gate; we entered into conversation, and he told us he had given Mr. Melville £25 for getting his land business put through.
363. Did you ask him for the information? No; we were talking about the elections, and in the course of conversation he told us he had given Mr. Melville this money.
364. Did he say whether he paid him as an agent? He said that Mr. Mitchell had tried to do something in the matter, and he could not; and then he stated that he went to Mr. Melville, and Mr. Melville asked for £25 to push the matter through.
365. Did you get a list of clerks' names from Mr. McElhone? Yes.
366. Have you got that list? I have; and I have the first declaration that Mr. Ross made, in the presence of Mr. McElhone, Mr. Sparkes, and myself; I have them in my desk at home.

Mr. George Hudson Sparkes called in and examined:—

367. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? Storekeeper for Montefiore, Joseph & Co. Mr.
G. H. Sparkes.
23 Sept., 1885.
368. How long have you been there? Ten years.
369. Do you hold any public position? I am Alderman for Camperdown, and Trustee of the Public Park at Camperdown.
370. You know the purpose of this Committee? Yes.

- Mr. G. H. Sparkes. 371. To inquire into a transaction between Mr. Melville and Mr. Ross: we want you to tell us in your own terms what you know about this transaction? Shortly after the municipal elections for Newtown in February, I was in company with Mr. Beale, Mrs. Beale, and my own wife; after spending the evening at my house we were going part of the way home with Mr. and Mrs. Beale, and we saw Mr. Ross leaning over his fence in Australia-street; conversation ensued between us about the municipal elections; Mr. Ross then stated that he was not sorry to see Mr. Melville turned out of the Newtown Council; that anything he ever did for him he always got paid for, mentioning at the same time an amount of £5 which Mr. Ross had given him on one occasion when Mr. Melville appeared as a witness in a case against him at the Police Court about a smoke nuisance. He said also he had given Mr. Melville £25 for using his influence to get some land resumed or the money from the Government; and at the same time stated he asked for it especially, so as to give some of the money to one of the clerks in the office to put the thing through. I did not think anything of it for some time after, till Mr. McElhone came to me and asked me about the matter, and I stated exactly to Mr. McElhone, in answer to his inquiries, what Mr. Ross stated to me, as already stated. We went to Mr. Ross's, but Mr. Ross was not at home. We also went to Mr. Fowler's, and Mr. McElhone asked him what he thought of Mr. Ross, would he speak the truth, and Mr. Fowler stated in the presence of the two of us, that if Mr. Ross said anything we could depend upon its truth. We did not see Mr. Ross that afternoon, but we made an appointment for Mr. McElhone to come out again that evening, which he did, and we went with Mr. Beale to Mr. Ross's. Mr. Ross again asserted the same words that he had told us on a previous occasion about giving Mr. Melville £25. Mr. Ross stated that he had given Mr. Melville £25, and at the same time his son went up to a shelf to get down some old cheque butts, but he could not find the butt for the cheque to Mr. Melville; Mr. Ross then said—"I believe I drew that cheque in the Bank, and that accounts for your not being able to find the butt." At that time Mr. Ross said Mr. Melville asked for the money, and at the same time he requested cash to be paid, as he wanted to pay some of the clerks in the office to shove the thing through. I have had no conversation with Mr. Ross from that time up to last Saturday evening, when I had occasion to see Mr. Ross with reference to hiring the Temperance Hall at Newtown.
372. Did Mr. Ross make this statement to you in company with the others freely? Freely and uncalled for he made the statement.
373. Were you present when the declaration was written out? No.
374. How many times have you been to Mr. Ross about this particular business with Mr. McElhone? Twice, I believe.
375. *Dr. Ross.*] Were there any clerks' names mentioned in reference to this affair? There was a clerk's name mentioned.
376. Could you give the name? I could not from memory; there was some person's name mentioned in conjunction with the other.
377. Did you infer that Mr. Melville was to get the £25, or that it was to go to the clerk? I have not the slightest idea that Mr. Melville had any intention of paying any clerk in the office, but it was simply a side wind to get the money from Mr. Ross.
378. Were you present at any time when Mr. McElhone was in company with Mr. Ross when any declaration was made? No, I was not.
379. *Mr. Williamson.*] Your memory appears very good—you have given a clear and detailed statement of what took place, only omitting the clerk's name: now is your memory good or bad? I reckon I have got as good a memory as any one.
380. Why do you omit the name of the clerk? I cannot say the name; there was so many different names, I might not have got the correct one.
381. Was there only one name mentioned? There might have been more than one; there was some clerk's name mentioned, but what clerk I cannot say.
382. You admit that on that occasion there was a clerk's name mentioned? Yes.
383. Did you go to Mr. McElhone, or did Mr. McElhone come to you? Mr. McElhone came to me.
384. Do you know what time elapsed from the time you saw Mr. McElhone first till the declaration was made? I believe it must have been about a fortnight or three weeks.
385. Are you quite sure of that? I could not be sure.
386. Then let us know as near as possible? I could not say.
387. You know a declaration was made? I have heard of a declaration being made.
388. Will you look at the date? May, 1885.
389. Will you swear to the time? I will not swear to any time; I was not present when the declaration was made.
390. Did you ever see that document (*the draft of the declaration*)? No.
391. Did you ever hear about that? I have heard of a declaration being made, but I was not present.
392. Was it you that gave Mr. McElhone the information? I gave Mr. McElhone the information.
393. All that you have stated to the Chairman? Yes.
394. Was that true or false? It was true as far as Mr. Ross told me.
395. Are you not in the habit of making fabrications? No, I am not in the habit of making fabrications.
396. Were you ever in New Zealand? I was.
397. What position did you occupy there? I refuse to answer the question; it has no bearing on the matter before the Committee. I will answer any question affecting the matter I am called here for, and I ask the Committee if I am not justified in refusing.
398. Were you a policeman there? I object to answer the question; I object to answer any questions except questions affecting the matter before the Committee.
399. Were you a policeman there? I object to answer.
400. Have you not preferred other charges on a former occasion, and informed the Chairman of the same, and they have fallen through? I object to answer.
401. *Chairman.*] I should like you to answer that question? I made no charges that have fallen through.
402. *Mr. Williamson.*] Do you know a person named Gentz, in one of the public institutions—did you ever make any charge against him? No, I never made a charge against him.
403. Were you ever charged in New Zealand with committing a heinous offence with a Minister? Never; I repudiate it with scorn.
404. Did Mr. McElhone ever come to your house in a cab? He came in a buggy.
405. Did Mr. McElhone and Mr. Beale ever come to your house in a cab? Never, to my knowledge.

406. Was Mr. Beale there before Mr. McElhone? Mr. Beale and Mr. McElhone were never there together.
407. Did you ever meet by appointment? On the Saturday evening I met Mr. McElhone according to appointment, after we had failed to see Mr. Ross in the afternoon.
408. Were you at Mr. Ross's house when Mr. McElhone went into figures? He went into figures about the price of the ground.
409. Did he show to Mr. Ross any loss that he had sustained through Mr. Melville? Not that I am aware of.
410. Not at any time? Not at any time.
411. *Chairman.*] How long have you been in New South Wales? About fourteen and a half years; ten years of that time I have been with Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, & Co. as head storekeeper, looking after the whole stock of that firm, and with thousands of pounds worth of stock under my charge given out every week. I was for over two years a member of the New South Wales police force, and for two years I was employed by John Frazer & Co.
412. When you left the police force, how did you leave it? I received my discharge from the late Captain McLerie, who said that he regretted that I had left the force, and two years afterwards I was re-appointed to go to Newcastle, but having a home here my wife objected to go, and I resigned again.
413. Was any charge preferred against you? No.
414. Have you ever made any statements or charges against anybody to me? Not that I am aware of.
415. *Dr. Ross.*] How long have you known Mr. Melville? I think it must be ever since I came to the Colony.
416. Have you been on friendly terms with him? Yes, until the late election, when there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Melville and me. Personally I have no objection to him, but politically I have strong feelings in opposition to him.
417. How long have you known Mr. Ross? Since I came to Camperdown—about twelve years.
418. Have you been always on good terms with him? Yes, and with every one.
419. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did you ever publish any document or pamphlet against Mr. Melville? I object to answer that question.

Mr.
G. H. Sparkes.
23 Sept., 1885.

Mr. Thomas Ross called in and examined:—

420. *Chairman.*] You are the son of Mr. Ross, a glass-blower, at Camperdown? Yes.
421. Do you remember writing that (*the declaration*)? Yes, that is my writing.
422. Who was present? Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Beale, Mr. McElhone, and my father.
423. Were you present when the substance of this was given to anybody? Yes.
424. Who gave the substance of it? My father.
425. Did you hear anybody advance reasons why he should give it? What they should put in, do you mean?
426. No; any reasons why he should make the statement at all? That he should give the affidavit to clear up something about £80 which he could have got more than he did.
427. Who said that? Mr. McElhone.
428. Was that the first time the declaration was made? No, this was the second time—when Mr. McElhone told father about the £80, and the second time he said that if he got this he would have the £80 cleared up.
429. Were you present at all the interviews that took place between your father and Mr. McElhone? Yes, excepting when the declaration was signed.
430. They all took place at your father's place? Yes.
431. Look at that copy; there is an erasure there; did you hear anything said about that? Money to grease the wheels.
432. Did you hear your father say that? No, he would not sign that; he said—"No, I do not think I said that"; push the thing through, that was more like what he said—he said something to that effect.
433. You do not think your father said that: did he admit that that was the first term he used, but that the other would look better? No, he said he did not think that he said that, but that to push the thing through, or words to that effect, was what Mr. Melville said.
434. How many times have you seen Mr. Melville to speak to him about this particular business? I do not think I have seen him at all.
435. You were present at Mr. Beale's house when Mr. Beale wrote a letter in reply to an inquiry? Yes.
436. When was that? Last Monday week.
437. How long after Mr. Beale wrote that letter did you see Mr. Melville? I saw Mr. Melville on the Saturday night.
438. You saw him to give him information that Mr. Beale had written this letter? No, I did not.
439. You are positive about that? I am.
440. Is it not a fact that in the presence of your father and Mr. Beale you admitted it? No such thing: I do not deny that I ever spoke of it, but I never told any one to go and tell Mr. Melville.
441. The question is, whether immediately or shortly after Mr. Beale wrote that letter to me you did not go to Mr. Melville and tell him he had written that letter? I did not.
442. And you did not admit that to Mr. Beale and your father? No; Mr. Beale said I had gone against my own flesh and blood, and father said I had opened my mouth too wide; Mr. Beale said I went straight and told Mr. Melville, and I told Mr. Beale I did not.
443. You say on oath you did not tell Mr. Melville that Mr. Beale was writing that letter to me? I did not.
444. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Do you know anything about a cheque your father gave to Mr. Melville? Yes, for £25.
445. Do you keep your father's books? Yes.
446. Is that entered in the books? No, that was a private transaction. If it had been given out of our book it would have been stated on the butt what it was given for. I heard of it immediately afterwards.
447. Did you enter it in the book? No.
448. What is the meaning of these perforated figures on the cheque? I do not know anything about that.
449. Some question has arisen about the date of the cheque—do you know what is the date it bears? That is November 8, 1883. That is my father's handwriting right through.

Mr. T. Ross.
23 Sept., 1885.

- Mr. T. Ross. 450. *Chairman.*] You said the cheque was a private transaction, and did not appear in your father's books?
Yes.
- 28 Sept., 1885. 451. No entry whatever has been made about it? No.
452. *Dr. Ross.*] When you copied this declaration did you read it to your father? Yes.
453. After you read it did your father make the declaration? I do not recollect about that; I believe I read it to him.
454. Did he say the declaration was perfectly true? When I gave him that after I wrote it he was going to town; I read it as I wrote it; I do not remember him saying anything about it.
455. Have you had any conversation with any one relative to this matter? Yes, both with Mr. Melville and Mr. Beale.
456. When had you any conversation with Mr. Melville? I saw him last Saturday three weeks.
457. Where? At his place.
458. You went over there? Yes, I went over to get a coffin.
459. What conversation had you then? He said this matter was coming on before a Select Committee, and I would have to appear. I told him I knew all about that.
460. What conversation had you with Mr. Beale? I have had conversation with him when he has been speaking to father.
461. *Mr. Luscombe.*] Did Mr. McElhone hold out any inducement to your father to sign that declaration? He said he would get it cleared up; he said he should have got £80 more than he did get—that Mr. Melville either got it or should have got it.
462. *Mr. Williamson.*] Can you tell me how many interviews were held between Mr. McElhone, Mr. Beale, Mr. Sparkes, and your father, on this matter? I think Mr. Sparkes was there twice, but I can positively swear he was there on the second occasion, after Mr. Melville was defeated; I could not state exactly how many times Mr. Beale has been there; Mr. McElhone was there twice or three times.
463. Were all these parties present at the same time when that declaration was made? When it was signed I was not there.
464. Were you there, and were they all present when it was written out? I believe so; I will not swear exactly to Mr. Sparkes being there.
465. Were they all present when the draft was made? Yes.
466. Who dictated that? Mr. McElhone.
467. Mr. McElhone dictated all that is contained there? Yes, he wrote it himself.
468. At the time that was drawn up, was it then he spoke about the £80? Yes; when Mr. McElhone came out, it was the first words he said when father came into the office; he said—"Besides giving Mr. Melville £25, you could have got another £80"; and then the conversation about the £25 was repeated. Mr. McElhone said—"If I get the affidavit, we can get this cleared up and get the £80."
469. Then it was an inducement, the getting of the £80 cleared up, that your father made that declaration? I do not know that that was the inducement—that was a spur, as I took it.
470. Did Mr. McElhone go into figures at all? I do not recollect—I will not swear to it.
471. Have any of the parties been to see you since the declaration? Yes, Mr. Beale has been round on several occasions.
472. Has Mr. Sparkes ever said anything about a stronger declaration? Mr. Beale said that was not exactly the the thing; if it was all in it would be stronger.
473. Do you know what the first statement contained? No, I do not. It was Mr. Beale or Mr. McElhone wrote that.
474. Did you see Mr. McElhone when he first came? Yes.
475. Was your father present then, on the first occasion? Yes.
476. Are you sure of that? He may have come on another occasion, but on the Saturday night when I was looking up the butts he was there.
477. Previous to that, had you seen Mr. McElhone in the afternoon? I do not recollect.
478. How long was it that the whole affair took place, from the time you saw Mr. McElhone first and your father went away to make that declaration? I do not know; it was just about the time when Mr. Melville was defeated for Kingston Ward.
479. About how long do you think it occupied—the whole affair? About a fortnight.
480. Have you any doubt upon your mind? I would not positively say that.
481. Was it more than a week? Yes.
482. More than a fortnight? I would not say.
483. Have you seen Mr. Beale since the inquiry was instituted—within the last week or two? Yes.
484. Did he ask you any questions? Yes, he came about the same questions Mr. Abigail has asked me.
485. Did any person tell you not to appear here? No.
486. What did Mr. Beale say about your coming here? Mr. Beale did not say anything about coming here.
487. Did your father say anything? My father said two of us could not be away from the works at the same time.
488. *Chairman.*] You have stated just now that it was a mistake,* the signing of that declaration on your father's part: do you think your father would swear to a document of that kind if it was not correct? No, I do not think he would—decidedly not.
489. You think, when he signed that document, he signed what he believed to be true? Certainly.
490. You say Mr. McElhone dictated all that? No, I did not mean that; Mr. McElhone wrote it, and father and Mr. McElhone dictated it.
491. Your father gave the words, and Mr. McElhone wrote it down? Yes, my father was speaking at the time.
492. Your father was speaking about the facts, and Mr. McElhone wrote them down? Yes.
493. You do not believe your father would swear to anything that was not true? Oh no.
494. Your father's reputation is good in the district? Yes, his word is as good as his oath.
495. *Dr. Ross.*] Did you ever hear the name of any clerk in any of the Departments mentioned that any of the money was to go to? No, not that the money was to go to; my father has tried to think of the names of the people Mr. Melville would have to see to push the thing through. 496.

* Note (as revision) :—I did not state it was a mistake.

496. *Mr. Williamson.*] You never heard of any persons to whom money would have to go? No.
497. Did you ever hear the names of any parties Mr. Melville would have to bribe? No.
498. *Chairman.*] Did you ever hear your father say that Mr. Melville had intimated that to him? No.
499. Has your father often spoken to you about this transaction? Yes, almost every one that would come round would speak about it.
500. Have you heard anything said of a conspiracy against Mr. Melville? No.
501. Do you know anything discreditable either of Mr. Sparkes or Mr. Beale—what is their general character in the district? A very good character, as far as I can understand.
502. *Mr. Luscombe.*] So far as your knowledge is concerned, Mr. Melville has only been paid for services rendered to your father? Yes.
503. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did you ever hear that Mr. Melville was paid for his services in the smoke case? No; we paid our witnesses, but I do not think we offered Mr. Melville anything.
504. You keep your father's books? Yes; I had everything to do with the smoke case.
505. And you would have known if Mr. Melville had been paid? Yes, I think so.
506. If your father has stated that he paid a cheque of £5 to Mr. Melville, would that be untrue? Certainly not, if he has stated so.
507. Would not that appear in the books? Yes, if it appeared as payment for the smoke case.
508. Did you ever give Mr. Melville money in connection with the smoke case? No. I have given Mr. Melville money.
509. Was it for services rendered to your father? No, not in the smoke case.
510. *Mr. Luscombe.*] Did you ever hear that your father paid Mr. Melville £5 in the smoke case? No.
511. *Chairman.*] You are not aware that such an amount was given? No.
512. And yet you keep your father's books? Yes.
513. Was it given? Not to my knowledge.
514. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Every penny that was paid was entered in the smoke accounts? Yes, so far as I know.
515. And you can produce the books containing the smoke accounts? Yes.

Mr. T. Ross.
23 Sept., 1885.

FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Present:—

Mr. GRIFFITHS,
Mr. CHAPMAN,

MR. HAMMOND.

Dr. ROSS,
Mr. LUSCOMBE,

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Williamson appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Melville.

Mr. James Henry Beale called in and further examined:—

516. *Chairman.*] You were requested by the Committee to produce some papers or documents on the last occasion—have you them with you? I have some, but I have mislaid some.
517. What do you now produce? This is a document (*Appendix B 1*) which Mr. McElhone jotted down from information given to him by Mr. Ross at the first interview with him.
518. Did Mr. Ross dictate that, or did Mr. McElhone suggest it? Mr. Ross dictated this to Mr. McElhone; it is a rough sketch of the conversation.
519. *Mr. Chapman.*] Mr. Ross mentioned what occurred, and Mr. McElhone wrote it down? Yes; and then he read it over to Mr. Ross, and put down the names of those who were present: Joseph Ross, Thomas Ross, Mr. Beale, Mr. Sparkes, and Mr. McElhone. That was on the 14th March, 1885.
520. *Chairman.*] On that occasion did any conversation take place as to what loss Mr. Ross had sustained? (*Mr. Williamson objected*)
521. *Mr. Williamson.*] Could you detail to the Committee what conversation took place at that time? It will be necessary to tell how I came to go there. I met Mr. Sparkes, and he told me Mr. McElhone had been out in the afternoon to see him in reference to the report of Mr. Melville having received £25; he told me he had an appointment with Mr. McElhone in the evening, and asked me if I would accompany him to Mr. Ross's; I said I would; we met Mr. McElhone and went to Mr. Ross's; when we went in Mr. Ross said he knew what we had come about, and he then said he was prepared to make a statement of what had happened; Mr. Ross told Mr. McElhone he had seen Mr. Mitchell in reference to the matter, but he afterwards saw Mr. Melville, and Mr. Melville told him that he would want £25, as he would have to grease the wheels to get the thing through. They spoke in reference to the amount he should have received, and Mr. McElhone told Mr. Ross that the matter would have to be inquired into elsewhere; Mr. Ross said if that was so he would state all that he had stated and more. That is all that happened on that occasion.
522. *Chairman.*] Did you meet again at Mr. Ross's? Yes.
523. Who was present on the second occasion? Mr. McElhone, Mr. Ross, young Ross, and myself.
524. What took place on that occasion? On that occasion Mr. McElhone informed Mr. Ross what he had come about, and he asked him if he would state to him the particulars and give them to him in writing; he said he would; then Mr. Ross told his son to sit down and write out what he told him; he did so, stating, as I have before said, that he had given Mr. Melville £25 in order to push this matter through, and that Mr. Melville had stated to him that he wanted this money to grease the wheels and to push the matter through. In the course of this, while young Ross was writing this, if I recollect right, Mr. Ross corrected it and said it would not look well to put in the words about greasing the wheels.
525. Do you know if that is the document—the declaration that was written on that occasion—the declaration I place in your hands? Yes, I believe it was.
526. You believe the declaration is the document that was written then? Yes, I believe it is.
527. Who wrote it? Tom Ross—young Ross.
528. Was that dictated in your presence? Yes.
529. By whom? By Mr. Ross.
530. To whom? To his son as he wrote.

Mr.
J. H. Beale.
25 Sept., 1885.

- Mr. J. H. Beale. 25 Sept., 1885.
531. You produce now another document? Yes.
532. What is that? This (*Appendix B 2*) is a memorandum that Mr. McElhone gave me stating the amount of the valuation of the land, £448, including 10 per cent. for forced sale, but he only claimed and got £400; Mr. McElhone gave me that, and he said—"You can show that to Mr. Ross, but whatever you do, do not lead him to believe that by any action he may take he will get this money that he is short." So I went round and showed it to Mr. Ross.
533. Have you any doubt about that? None at all—not the slightest doubt.
534. Did you on any occasion lead Mr. Ross to believe he would receive any more money? No. Mr. McElhone impressed that upon me. "Tell him," he said, "not to be under the impression that any action he may take now will cause him to get any more than what he has had."
535. You received a letter from me asking for the date of these occurrences? Yes.
536. And you wrote a reply? I did.
537. Did you convey the information to Mr. Melville that you had written that reply? No, I was not clear as to the dates, so, not being very well, I sent my little boy to ask if Mr. Ross would give me the dates; he came back and said Mr. Ross was not at home; so I said—"Go round and ask Tom to come round." He came round, and I asked him for the dates, and in his presence I wrote down the dates I forwarded to you.
538. Did you convey to any body else the fact that you had written me that letter? No, not to anybody living—not even to one of my own family.
539. Has young Ross admitted that he conveyed the information? (*Mr. Williamson objected.*)
540. *Mr. Griffiths.*] The question can be put in a different form. Have you any knowledge of anybody else conveying this information—had you had any conversation with anybody else about this matter?—
541. *Chairman.*] Have you any knowledge as to who conveyed the information to Mr. Melville, that you had written that letter? Yes.
542. Will you state it? Young Ross conveyed it.
543. How do you arrive at that conclusion? There was no one else that knew of the matter. I went round to see Mr. Ross, to tell him what had transpired.
544. After you had written that letter? Yes. After that I had a conversation with Mr. Melville on the Thursday, and Mr. Melville told me that all the time he had some one on the track who knew all that we were doing. So I went round to Mr. Ross and told him I wanted Tom. I told him what had transpired. I said I had sent round to him for the dates, and he said he never knew a word of it. "No," I said, "you were not in, but I sent round for Tom, and he gave them to me." Mr. Ross then taxed Tom with having told Mr. Melville, and Tom said he had not seen Mr. Melville since Saturday night, but he said he had borrowed a coffin from Mr. Melville, and I said—"That is since Saturday night." Then his father said—"Now you have told him, Tom; do not deny it." His father said—"It is no use your denying it." I said—"There is not another living soul knew of it," and I said, "Tom, you are the chap that told of it," and Tom did not deny it. I was round near the glass-works to see a plasterer that works for me yesterday, and I saw young Ross at the door, and spoke to him in reference to the matter. He said—"Did you say that I told you that I told Mr. Melville?" I said—"No, Tom, I did not tell them anything about it." I do not think I mentioned his name to the Committee. But I said—"Tom, you know you were guilty, and you did not deny it." "Well," he said, "that is a different thing to saying I told you I told Mr. Melville." I said—"Yes, it is a different affair altogether."
545. Is that all that transpired? I believe so.
546. *Mr. Griffiths.*] What do you mean by borrowing a coffin? From what I can make out, there is a band some of Mr. Melville's apprentices and young Ross were connected with, and they were going to have some dramatic performance, for which young Ross came to Mr. Melville and borrowed this coffin.
547. For stage purposes? Something in that way.
548. *Mr. Luscombe.*] When young Ross borrowed the coffin from Mr. Melville did he call himself personally? Yes, he told me so.
549. Young Ross told you that he borrowed it personally from Mr. Melville? Yes.
550. Did Mr. McElhone, at the time he spoke to you about the £400 which the Government paid for this land, convey to you that Mr. Melville had paid any of the clerks in the Government Departments any money? Yes.
551. Mr. McElhone did? No, Mr. McElhone said he had made inquiries, and Mr. Ross stated that he could not think of the clerk's name that Mr. Melville mentioned to him; so Mr. McElhone gave me a list of names to show him.
552. *Chairman.*] Have you that list? No, I have mislaid it. Mr. McElhone gave me the list and said—"You can submit that to Mr. Ross and ask him if it was either of those names"; so I saw Mr. Ross in the course of a day or two, and showed him the list of names, but he said he could not think of the name; he could not say whether it was one of those names or whether it was not.
553. You cannot produce this paper with the names on it? No, I have mislaid it.
554. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Are you positive you got the list from Mr. McElhone? Yes.
555. *Chairman.*] How many names were there? Five or six; there were the names of those who had to do with the valuation and the other part of the work connected with the land, stating what each man had to do.
556. *Mr. Williamson.*] You were well aware of all the facts of the case previously? All the facts of the case when I was examined previously, yes, just as well as I am now.
557. Did you on that occasion make use of any of the information you have given on this occasion? No, I was not asked.
558. Were you not asked by the Chairman to detail or explain or inform the Committee all you knew about it? I may have been.
559. Did you on that occasion disclose all you knew? No, I stated the case as far as it came to my mind.
560. My question is, did you disclose all you knew? No, I was not asked for it; I have been asked for it to-day.
561. Did any person stop you? No.
562. Were you not invited by the Chairman to bring all the papers you have to-day, in regard to this case? Yes.
563. Did you not give the Chairman to understand that you had a declaration—another declaration? No, that is a mistake; not another declaration; if I said declaration it was a mistake.
564. Rough copy of a declaration? Yes, I believe I said so.
565. And also a paper with five or six names of clerks upon it? Yes.
566. What has become of that? It is mislaid.

Mr.
J. H. Beale,
25 Sept., 1885.

567. Who mislaid it—did you mislay it yourself? I expect I did; nobody else did it.
568. Look at that document—that is the original declaration in this matter. Yes.
569. Give me the date of it? May, 1885.
570. You have stated here to-day that that was written down from the facts stated by Mr. Ross? Yes.
571. That is true? Yes.
572. Will you swear it was not copied from that? Yes, as I said just now, this is what he did write; I remarked that as soon as I saw the paper.
573. Have you not stated that Mr. Ross dictated this, and it was written from his dictation? This is a copy from this.
574. Have you not stated to the Committee that Mr. Ross dictated this document and young Mr. Ross wrote it from his dictation? He dictated these words, and then it was written off on to this.
575. Were you present when that declaration was written? Yes, I was present when it was written, but there is another one of that sort yet.
576. There is no other declaration; is that the document you speak of? There is another paper that Tom Ross wrote on one of their bill-heads; there is a statement there about the wheels being greased; that was revised, and then it was written off on this.
577. Were there three documents in existence? There were four, I think: one I brought to-day, one that Mr. McElhone wrote out, one that Tom Ross wrote out, and his father revised before writing it out to go before a Justice of the Peace to make the declaration.
578. *Mr. Chapman.*] Out of the four one was adopted? Yes.
579. *Mr. Williamson.*] Is this the one (*showing the witness a paper folded*); do you see the writing on that—do you see that document there? Yes, but what is inside of it? let me see it and I will tell you which it is.
580. I will not allow you to see it, sir. Will you swear that this is the document that Tom Ross wrote? I will not swear to a thing I am not allowed to see.
581. Is that the document written by Tom Ross? I do not know unless I see the inside; I might be able to tell you then.
582. Had you a fourth document? This is the fourth; this is the last; this is the document Tom Ross wrote out to be sworn before a Justice of the Peace.
583. Is there any other document? In the way of declaration, not that I am aware of.
584. When was that document written? I am not certain as to the date.
585. Was it night or day? I am not certain whether it was evening or day; I think it was about half-past 6 o'clock.
586. You do not know? No.
587. I ask you again, keeping to the signed declaration, was that document dictated by Thomas Ross's father to him, and written as he dictated? Yes, and corrected.
588. That document there? This was written off another one.
589. Was that document written from verbal dictation, or off another document? This is a revised document; I told you there were four documents; that is the first one, the one I brought to-day.
590. Who wrote the document that that was revised from or copied from? Young Ross.
591. Are you sure of that? Yes.
592. Read that now (*the paper previously shown to witness folded*)? Yes, I do not know whether it was copied from this.
593. Will you swear that is Mr. McElhone's writing? No.
594. Will you swear it is Tom Ross's writing? No; neither will I swear this was copied from this.*
595. Have you seen Mr. McElhone since this inquiry began? No.
596. Have you seen any other person on this subject since this inquiry began? I do not know what you mean by any other person, because it is the talk of the city. If you mention any particular person I will tell you.
597. Have you seen anybody? Who do you mean by anybody?—State something definitely and I will answer you.
598. *Chairman.*] Have you seen Mr. Melville? Mr. Melville came outside the door to me after the last occasion, and he said—"You spoke the truth; you are a better man than I thought you were." I have not seen Mr. McElhone, if that is what you want to know; I have not seen Mr. Ross; I have not seen Mr. Abigail; I told you I saw Tom Ross yesterday as I was going round for the plasterer who is working for me.
599. *Mr. Williamson.*] What did you speak to Tom Ross about since Friday last—did you tell Tom Ross anything about sinking the ship, or anything like that? No, I never mentioned such a word to him or to anybody else.
600. Was anything said to any person in your presence to the effect that Tom Ross had spoiled the whole affair? No.
601. Nor that he had opened his mouth too wide? When I spoke to his father in his presence he said to his son those words, as near as I can recollect.
602. *Chairman.*] Was that since the inquiry began? No, not since the inquiry began.
603. *Mr. Williamson.*] Since the matter was before the House? Yes, since it was mentioned in the House by Mr. Melville. Since this inquiry I have not seen anybody; I have seen no one since I left here on Wednesday; I have seen no one to speak to, only young Ross yesterday morning, and I gave you the conversation.
604. Since it has been before the House what was your conversation with Tom Ross and his father? I think I told you in the first place I went round and told him I wanted to see him and to see Tom.
605. About opening his mouth too wide? I taxed Tom in the presence of his father with having taken information to Mr. Melville, and Tom said he had not seen him, and I said—"Tom, it is no use denying it; there is not another living soul but you knows anything about it."
606. Did Mr. Ross say anything to his son about opening his mouth too wide? I believe he said—"Tom, as straight as a telegraph wire it was you who conveyed the news," and Tom did not deny it; his father said—"As it happens there is no harm done, but be careful."†

* ADDED (*on revision*):—The declaration was copied from one dictated by Mr. Ross in my presence.

† ADDED (*on revision*):—I said—"Not that it matters, but you should not allow Melville or any one to get your father's business out of you, so be careful in future."

- Mr. J. H. Beale.
25 Sept., 1885.
607. *Chairman.*] The father charged him—not you? The father charged him; he said—“As straight as a telegraph wire it was you who did it.”
608. *Mr. Hammond.*] Who used the remark, “going against his own flesh and blood”? I recollect something of the remark; I believe I said—“It is strange when you cannot trust your own flesh and blood.” I made that remark, and I must say I thought it was rather strange for this young man to divulge his father’s secrets. As far as I am concerned I have made no secret of it.
609. *Mr. Williamson.*] The signed declaration, was that written on the day it was signed or not? I do not know.
610. You were there when it was made? No; I think it was drawn out for Mr. Ross to make the declaration himself.
611. Did you go to Mr. M’Coy with Mr. McElhone to get that declaration made by Mr. Ross? I saw Mr. McElhone at Mr. M’Coy’s place of business; I met Mr. McElhone and others there, and we were speaking of electioneering matters and other things.
612. Was it written there that day? No, I think it was written the evening before.
613. *Dr. Ross.*] In reality you cannot positively say when it was written? Not as to the date of it.
614. Did you not see it written? Yes, it was copied off on the evening before I saw Mr. McElhone at Mr. M’Coy’s shop in the morning.
615. Have you ever seen it before to-day? Yes, I believe I did.
616. When was the last time you saw it before you saw it here? At Mr. Ross’s place.
617. When was that? I would not say anything as to dates—I am not certain about dates.
618. You are quite positive you have seen that declaration before you saw it here? Yes.
619. Mr. McElhone was present when it was made? Mr. Ross told me that he went to Mr. M’Coy’s shop, and Mr. M’Coy was not in, and then he went to the Town Hall and got him to sign it there.
620. *Chairman.*] Were you present when he signed it? No, I was not.
621. *Mr. Lascombe.*] Can you get the document with the names of the clerks given to you by Mr. McElhone? I will try to find it.
622. Can you tell the names? There were two or three names that were very familiar to me, because it occurred to me at the time that they were related to Members of Parliament. I know Byrnes was one name; he is the Valuator, I believe. The paper, I believe, stated that the business was transacted in the Railway Department, and what each man had to do with the case. Mr. McElhone’s suggestion was, that I should take the list to Mr. Ross, to see if he could identify any of the names.
623. *Chairman.*] Did he do so? No, he said he could not think of the name.*†

Mr. William Charles Hadley Lippman called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. C. H. Lippman.
25 Sept., 1885.
624. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? Yesterday I was acting for the Manager at Newtown; to-day I am the Manager at Kogarah.
625. In what Bank? Bank of Australasia.
626. Do you know anything of that cheque (*handing cheque to witness*) having passed through the Bank? Yes, I recognize this cheque.
627. Can you tell us when that cheque was presented and paid? By the perforation it represents the 10th of the second month of 1883.
628. What is the date of that cheque? It might be taken for anything—“Fr.” or “Nr.” If this cheque came before me, if I was in charge of the Bank, I should take it for the month it was paid in.
629. February? Yes.
630. Do you ever have cheques presented that have been floating for eight months? Yes, occasionally, but it is rather a rare case.
631. *Mr. Griffiths.*] You have said that cheque was paid on 10/2/83; how do you arrive at 1883; might it have been 1884? I happen to be acquainted with the drawer’s figures, and I can judge by that.
632. You are sure it was paid on the 10th of the second month of 1883? Yes.
633. You are sure by other circumstances that it was paid in February, 1883, not 1884? Yes, I am sure by other circumstances.
634. On 10/2/83 that cheque was paid? Yes.
635. There is nothing on the back of the cheque to show in what manner it was paid? Yes, there is.
636. Was cash paid for it? No, it was paid in to somebody’s account.
637. Somebody who kept an account at your Bank; it does not seem to have gone through any other Bank? It was not exactly somebody—it was an organization or body; it did not go to any personal account.
638. Whose account? The Newtown Borough Council.
639. They kept their account with you? Yes.
640. *Dr. Ross.*] Did you ever see Mr. Ross at the Bank during Mr. Bruford’s management? Yes, I dare say I saw him three or four times a week.
641. Are you aware whether Mr. Bruford ever drew a cheque in respect to this matter? No.
642. Is the handwriting that of any officer of the Bank? No, I take it to be the writing of Mr. Joseph Ross.
643. *Mr. Hammond.*] Will your books prove when that cheque passed through your Bank? Yes.
644. Was it 1883 or 1884? 1883.

Mr. Jesse Cowley called in and examined:—

- Mr. J. Cowley.
25 Sept., 1885.
645. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? Council Clerk of Newtown.
646. Do you know anything about that cheque? I cannot tell you anything about it from looking at it. 647.

* ADDED (*on revision*):—And he had not seen the men in the office, as Melville left him outside when he went to the office with him.

† I may here state that part of my evidence has been omitted, wherein I stated that Mr. Melville had threatened me for the action I had taken in this matter; and as a witness under threat I protest against this omission, and if persisted in I shall appeal to the Press.—J. H. BEALE.

Mr.
J. Cowley.
25 Sept., 1885.

647. Did Mr. Melville ask you to cash that cheque? Yes, I believe he did; I am not sure whether this is the cheque or not; I only know that Mr. Melville did get a cheque from Mr. Ross; at least he said so to me; he brought it to me and asked me to cash it.
648. Was the amount as represented there? Yes, £25. In my banking account I find it was paid in in February; I only had it in my possession one night; the Bank has shown me the slip since, and it is dated February, either the 10th or 11th February.
649. *Mr. Hammond.*] 1883? Yes, 1883; it does not stand so in my book, but the slip shows that.
650. *Chairman.*] Did you cash more than one cheque for Mr. Melville? Only one cheque for £25.
651. Did Mr. Melville make any special request as to how the cash was to be given him? No; he simply said—"Mr. Ross has given me that cheque, and I have got all that land matter settled." We were trying to get the Government to resume the whole of that land. He said—"They refuse to take the whole of the land; they have only got a piece of it."
652. He said Mr. Ross had given him this £25, and he had got the land matter settled? Yes. He was Mayor of Newtown, and we had been corresponding with the Government about Trafalgar-terrace, the frontage of this land, for over twelve months.
653. Did Mr. Melville give you any intimation of his intention as to the disposal of that money? No. To the best of my recollection I said—"How will you take it—in notes?" he said, "Yes"; and I gave him notes—all one pound notes.
654. Did you go to the Bank and get the cash? No, I had the money in the cash-box, and I paid the cheque in to the account of the Council.
655. He spoke to you openly as to his having got this cheque from Mr. Ross for services rendered? He did not say services rendered, but I knew what Mr. Ross wanted him for. We were going to sue Ross for rates at the time.
656. You understood that the land matter had been finally settled, and that Mr. Melville got this cheque for finally settling the matter? I do not know that he said finally.
657. *Mr. Chapman.*] If I understood you right, he said—"Here is a cheque for £25 I have got from Mr. Ross; I have got that land matter settled"? Yes; I understood it was for his agency in the matter.
658. Did he hand you this cheque in his capacity as Mayor? No. I saw Mr. Ross and the Mayor about a quarter of an hour previously in the Mayor's room, and when Mr. Melville came down he gave me this cheque, but did not take the cash till the next morning.
659. *Dr. Ross.*] As a business transaction, how did it come about that he gave you the cheque? I do not know what Mr. Melville's motive was in giving me the cheque.
660. Did it strike you as strange? No, I do it very often; after the Bank is closed people come to me and get money from me for cheques.
661. Was any portion of this money taken off the cheque for rates? No.
662. How long was it from the time you received the cheque until you gave Mr. Melville the cash? The next morning.
663. What time did you receive the cheque? Between 3 and 4 o'clock; he could have had the money then if he liked, because I had it in the box.
664. No portion of that money was taken off for any purpose? No.
665. *Mr. Luscombe.*] As far as I can understand, you simply changed the cheque for him as a friend? Yes.
666. You received this cheque on one day and paid it into the Bank the next day? Yes, I am pretty well sure of it.
667. It was not two or three days? No; I know it was paid into the Bank the next morning.
668. *Mr. Hammond.*] Is it not the custom of the Bank to refuse to cash a crossed cheque? Yes, as a rule; sometimes I have crossed a cheque myself in mistake for a contractor, and have gone over and got the money for the man.
669. A crossed cheque must be paid in to an account? Yes.
670. Is it not the fact that many persons who have no Bank accounts get others who have to cash cheques for them? Yes, I have often done it for people I know.
671. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Was it a new cheque when you cashed it? I could not remember that.
672. You saw Mr. Ross and Mr. Melville in conversation shortly before? Yes, about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.
673. Have you reason to believe that this cheque was given at that interview? I can only come to that conclusion because it was given to me that afternoon.
674. *Mr. Williamson.*] When Mr. Ross and Mr. Melville were coming downstairs together, did you not see the cheque in Mr. Melville's hand? I could not say whether he had it in his hand or not; he came straight downstairs, when Mr. Ross went out, and gave me the cheque.
675. Did he tell you what Mr. Ross had given it him for? He did not say what he had given it him for; he said—"Will you cash this cheque for me? that land matter is settled now."
676. Can you say in what position the cheque was in Mr. Melville's hands? It was not folded—it was open.
677. Have you had any experience of Mr. Ross's handwriting? I have seen it two or three times. This looks very much like it.
678. Were these holes in the cheque when you got it? I could not say; I just saw that it was Mr. Ross's cheque, and that is all.
679. But you are quite sure Mr. Melville said something about the land matter being settled? Yes, I am quite sure of that.
680. Was the word "resumption" used? No, I do not recollect that.
681. *Chairman.*] Do you know if Mr. Melville had at that time a banking account? I could not say.
682. Did he ever ask you to cash a cheque before that? No.
683. Ever since? Never since that I know of.
684. You say you had a good deal of correspondence with the Government about the proposed resumption of a portion of Trafalgar-terrace? Yes.
685. That was on behalf of the Council? Yes.
686. Did you receive any remuneration for what you did, except salary as Clerk of the Council? No.
687. *Mr. Williamson.*] You knew that Mr. Ross and the Government were in communication about the resumption? I knew that the land belonged to Mr. Ross, and that the Government were going to resume it.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

Present:—

Mr. GRIFFITHS,
Mr. ROSS,Mr. LUSCOMBE,
Mr. MELVILLE,

Mr. DE SALIS.

FRANCIS ABIGAIL, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John Williamson appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Melville.

Mr. Michael Ambrose O'Brien sworn and examined:—

- Mr. M. A. O'Brien.
30 Sept., 1885.
688. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold? That of clerk.
689. In what Department? The Record Branch of the Railways Department.
690. Have you anything to do with the resumption of land by the Government? I have the recording of claims, and the forwarding of them to the Land Valuer and to the other branches in which they are being dealt with.
691. Have you any knowledge of a claim made by Mr. Ross, of Australia-street, Camperdown? Yes.
692. What do you know about it—tell the Committee? I received the claim on the 1st March, 1883.
693. Is that the first intimation you had of it? Yes, of that claim of £400. I received the claim for the purpose of having it recorded in the Department. The amount was £400. The claim was forwarded to the Land Valuer for valuation on the 9th March, 1883. The valuation of the Land Valuer was £448 16s. The area taken was 9½ perches. The Land Valuer's valuation was placed in a schedule and forwarded to the Executive Council on 15th March for approval. The Executive Council approved of the valuation on the 22nd May, 1883. After this the offer of £400 was made to Mr. Ross, on the 1st June, 1883.
694. On the 1st June a letter was sent direct to Mr. Ross offering him £400 for the land? —
695. Can you say that it went direct to Mr. Ross? I believe it was forwarded direct to him. I cannot say from memory whether it was addressed to him or served personally on the 21st June, 1883. Messrs. Norton & Smith forwarded an abstract of title, which is tantamount to an acceptance by Mr. Ross of the amount offered. Instructions for the preparation of a conveyance were sent to the Crown Solicitor on the 23rd August, 1883. The Crown Solicitor forwarded to the Commissioner the transfer for his signature, and the plan to be placed there, on the 8th October, 1883. These are the dates of the letters as I received them and entered them in the book. The transfer was returned to the Crown Solicitor with the plan and the Commissioner's signature on the 31st October, 1883, and the Crown Solicitor certified to the payment of the money on the 17th December, 1883.
696. Were you seen in reference to this matter by any person outside the Government officials? No.
697. Then you know nothing about the transaction except what is disclosed by the papers? No, except that on the day before the meeting of Parliament this session the Chief Clerk directed me to give Mr. Melville information as to the date of payment.
698. What transpired? I gave him the date of the claims and of the payment. My duties in connection with the claims are in forwarding the papers from one branch to another.
699. You could not facilitate the matter in any way? No.
700. *Mr. Griffiths.*] The Land Valuer's valuation was £448 16s. Od., including 10 per cent. for forced sale? Yes, I believe so.
701. You never saw Mr. Melville before the meeting of Parliament in this matter? No.
702. He never was at the office to your knowledge? People would go to the Commissioner, Secretary, or Chief Clerk to know about papers.
703. That was not done by Mr. Melville to your knowledge? No.
704. Any other person in the office has access to these books? Yes, any person in the room has access to them.
705. Information from them could be obtained during your temporary absence? Yes; or it could be obtained from the Land Valuator.
706. He has similar records? Yes, as to the state of the valuations, and as to how the valuation is computed.
707. If a person wished to expedite the settlement of a purchase such as this, would you be the person to see? No; I could only say where the papers were, whether in the office of the Land Valuator, the Executive Council, or of the Crown Solicitor.
708. You have held this position for some time? About five years.
709. *Dr. Ross.*] Did this claim percolate in the usual way through the offices, or was it assisted in its progress by Mr. Melville's application? No, it went through the usual course.
710. You spoke in reference to the original claim: can you tell me what that claim amounted to—you said Mr. Ross put in a claim, what was it? It was for £400.
711. No other claim was put in for £300? No; there were four claims altogether—one from a man named Vale, another by a man named French, one by a man named Crane, and one by Ross, for lauds adjoining taken for the same purpose. These four claims were received at the same time and dealt with about the same time.
712. *Mr. Griffiths.*] These parties received payment about the same time? I think the others received payment before Ross, which would go to show that there was no indecent haste in bringing Ross's claim to a settlement.
713. *Dr. Ross.*] Who valued this claim? Mr. Byrnes, the Government Valuator.
714. Did any other person value it at a lesser sum? No; I think that is the only valuation that has been made.
715. *Mr. Teeco.*] I understood you to say that the claim was sent to the Government Valuator on the 9th March, and returned on the 15th? Yes.
716. Could you produce the whole papers in the transaction? Yes; as soon as I received it on the 15th, it passed through the Public Works Office on its way to the Executive Council.
717. *Mr. Luscombe.*] You say the Valuator valued the land at £448 16s., and that £400 was accepted and paid? Yes.
718. Was any other sum paid to any other person? Certainly not.

719. Then to whom was the £400 paid? On the certificate of the Crown Solicitor it was paid to Messrs. Norton & Smith, solicitors for Ross.
720. You are sure that the £400 was the only amount paid? Yes; except the costs of the solicitors for preparing the abstract of title.
721. *Mr. Williamson.*] Do you produce the Crown Solicitor's certificate? No.
722. Do you occupy the same rooms or apartments as Mr. Byrnes who has the conduct of the business? No.
723. Could not any person go there for information to one of your brother clerks, and you not be aware of the outside individual inquirer? Yes, certainly.
724. Have you been offered by any person any fee or reward to expedite the work? No.
725. Either directly or indirectly? No; it would not be in my power to expedite it.
726. Sometimes delays occur between your office and other Departments? Yes.
727. Have you not known a delay of two months? Yes.
728. And more? And more.
729. Do you know from practical experience that, in order to keep things moving, your Department must be often reminded? Yes.
730. You are aware of your own knowledge that persons visit them to ascertain where delay arises, and that by their going these persons expedite the business? I am not sure on that point; very often the delay occurs on the part of the claimant or the claimant's solicitor.
731. Sometimes does it not occur for want of valuation—for want of attention by the Crown Solicitor, owing to the pressure of other business? Yes.
732. No one can certify for the Crown Solicitor? One of his clerks has certified on his behalf.
733. Can you state one case? Not from memory. I know Mr. Stafford does sometimes certify for the Crown Solicitor. I had occasion myself to draw attention to the matter.
734. You cannot say that Mr. Stafford certified in this case? No.
735. Does not delay often occur from not having plans and other documents annexed to the conveyance? Yes, sometimes there is delay of that kind, owing to claims being dealt with in the order in which they are received.
736. Did Mr. McElhono never see you on this subject? No.
737. *Chairman.*] Did any one else see you except Mr. Melville? No.
738. *Mr. Williamson.*] In speaking of the certificate of the Crown Solicitor, was it for £400 or for £448 16s.? It was for £400.
739. Is it not the practice, in cases of resumption, for your Department to send to the claimant a statement of the value as estimated? No; they first serve him with notice and furnish him at the same time with a form upon which to make his claim.
740. Then the Valuator goes out and forms his valuation? Yes.
741. Does the claimant get any notice of that? No, not until there is a formal approval by the Executive Council.
742. Did Mr. Ross get any notice after the valuation that the amount was £448 16s.? No.
743. *Chairman.*] Can you say of your own knowledge that no influence was used to push this matter through? There was none to my knowledge. In cases where delays have occurred, and where the claimant wanted to expedite payment, they have sometimes waited on the Secretary or Commissioner, and the reason of the delay is asked for.
744. That is the general mode? Yes; the paper would be forwarded to the Land Valuator, and a letter to the Crown Solicitor to ascertain the causes of the delay; but that has not been done in this case, or in either of the three cases of claims made at the same time.

Mr. Henry Gorman sworn and examined:—

745. *Chairman.*] You are a land auctioneer? I am.
746. Can you tell us whether you valued a piece of land at Newtown for Mr. Ross, resumed by the Government in 1883? Yes, I did, for £300.
747. Did Mr. Ross pay you for that valuation? It is charged in his account.
748. When you made that valuation, did you consider £300 a fair price for it in the then state of the market? Yes.
749. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Does that include the 10 per cent. for forced resumption? The £300 was all the amount he was to receive.
750. Then that sum included the 10 per cent? Yes.
751. Do you know the area of the land? I forget it just now; it was a portion of allotments resumed by the Government for railway purposes.
752. *Chairman.*] You had the Government notice? Yes.
753. *Dr. Ross.*] Do you think that if the land was valued at £400 it would be an exorbitant price? No, I should not say that positively—it is a difficult thing to determine; in that position I estimated the land at the value I have stated.
754. At the time you thought it was honestly worth £300 or more? Yes.
755. *Mr. Teeco.*] I suppose you are frequently in the habit of making valuations of land resumed for railway purposes? Almost daily. I do not value for the Government but for private individuals.
756. Does the Commissioner generally have to pay more than the value you adjudge? No.
757. *Mr. Luscombe.*] Can you tell us the date of your valuation? In the early part of 1883—February I should think.
758. Was that Mr. Ross's interest or the interest of all persons in that particular piece of land? It was the value of that particular piece of land.
759. Irrespective of who was the owner? Yes.
760. *Mr. Williamson.*] You settled up the proceeds from that land with Mr. Ross? Yes, so far as I am aware.
761. You gave Mr. Ross all the information he desired? Yes, I never heard to the contrary; I suppose therefore that he was pleased.

Mr.
H. Gorman.
30 Sept., 1885.

Mr.
H. Gorman,
30 Sept., 1885.

762. Did you furnish him with an account? Yes.
763. You have no doubt of that in your mind? Certainly not.
764. Knowing as you do the land in question, do you think £400 was the value, or more than the value, taking into consideration the injury the resumption did to other parts of the land? I valued it at £300, taking all things into consideration.
765. Did the resumption of that land take off a right-of-way from any portion of the other allotments? It took away a portion of the frontage. I should not wonder if others valued the land at £100 more than I did.
766. Did you ever personally see Mr. Ross about the time of settlement? Yes, he used to come to the office every week, being anxious to have the thing settled.
767. You always gave him the information he desired as to the sale of this property? I have no doubt if he wanted information and asked for it that it was given.
768. Was there to be more than one payment? Yes, lots of payments; bills were flung about and I took them up at his request. I offered to do this because I knew he was a needy man.
769. You had to do his business? I do not know.
770. It is not your business to take up his bills? I may make it part of my business.
771. Can you say of your own knowledge what was the date of the final cheque received by Mr. Ross? It was at the end of 1883 or beginning of 1884.
772. What month? I could not positively say; he had a running account. I believe I settled up with him, as far as I can remember, in October, 1883. I was the mortgagee.
773. Would it not be to your advantage to value the land as high as possible for your security? Yes, but I was content to value it fairly. The mortgage did not stand in my name, but in the name of my solicitors.
774. *Chairman.*] When you are called in by private individuals to value land, I suppose you do full justice to the individual? Unquestionably.

Ninian Melville, Esq., M.P., sworn and examined:—

N. Melville,
Esq., M.P.,
30 Sept., 1885.

775. *Mr. Williamson.*] You are a Member of the Parliament of New South Wales? I am.
776. Will you please inform the Committee, as briefly as you can, of your connection with this case; and first I would ask you how Mr. Ross came to employ you in this matter? He came to me in the latter part of 1882, as far as my memory serves me now—it would be October or November, 1882, or thereabouts. He told me that he had purchased a number of allotments near the railway, Newtown, and that the Government were about to resume some of that land. He was desirous of knowing whether the Government would take any portion of it, all of it, or none of it, as he wished to dispose of the remainder, and could not do so until the Government had decided what they would do; that he was unable himself to go about the various offices to get the matter completed; that he had asked Mr. Mitchell to see to it for him, but from the way in which he was then financially situated it was necessary for him that it should be completed speedily. I gave Mr. Ross to understand that as it was a matter in no way affecting my own constituents, and not in any way affecting my action or what I was to do in Parliament, that being a business matter in which he was monetarily interested—I should expect to be recompensed for my time.
777. Did he say anything of his financial position at that time? At that time and on all occasions when he saw me.
778. What words did he make use of? On more than one occasion he gave me to understand, and what he told me I knew from others, that his overdraft and everything at the Bank was stopped.
779. What took place? I, as a matter of business in his interest, interviewed the Heads of the Departments, called their attention to the fact, that the Municipal Council of Newtown, several Members of Parliament, as mentioned in debates, were of opinion that it was impossible for the railway goods traffic to be carried on for want of siding accommodation, and that in the interests of the general public, as well as in the interests of Mr. Ross, it was desirable as speedily as possible to decide on the portion of land they were going to resume.
780. Did the Municipal Council take any steps in the matter with regard to that? The steps taken by the Council were these: There is a street immediately alongside the railway, which part of the land faces, known as Trafalgar-terrace. I and my predecessors, as Mayors of the Borough (I was Mayor then) and the Council, in consequence of several discussions, were willing to have given the Government the whole of that street upon their giving another street which was further west, as far as my memory serves me. We complained repeatedly to the Government that the wood and other materials were being thrown on this street, and ought to be taken away. Of my own knowledge I knew at one time that the Department had almost decided on removing the Station-master's house, which had cost nearly £1,000 or thereabouts. About the end of January, Mr. Ross, as also the Council, received an official intimation that the Government, through their officers, had resumed a certain portion of land, making offers to the Council (I can produce the letter) to kerb and gutter, or to divert Trafalgar-terrace, leaving the new Trafalgar-terrace finished with kerbing, guttering, and so forth; to which terms the Council acceded, and allowed the Government to take a portion of the street that intervened between this street and the land they were resuming. On or about the 8th February, Mr. Ross came to me at my office in the Town Hall, Newtown, and, after a conversation with regard to this matter—I may here say that I saw Mr. Ross every day, sometimes twice a day in this matter—and after some remarks as to what he considered a fair value for the land taken from him, and the probabilities as to the length of time it would take to complete the whole matter from the resumption, he gave me a cheque for £25. I having a short time previously reminded him that I had undertaken this absolutely as an agent, and that whatever remuneration he was going to give me for the time I had lost, and any time which I might lose, I should be glad if he would give me the cost. This was on the 8th February, 1883.
781. And at no other time? No.
782. Did you receive that cheque for any other purpose than as an agent for expediting his business? Certainly not.
783. Have you been in the habit of acting for persons? Yes.
784. Have you any agency in existence now? Yes, at Wallsend, where it is known that Mr. Thomas Fryar

- Fryar receives for me any matters that may be left with him, or notifications that need to be attended to. I have mentioned to other persons that I have done this sort of business.
785. With regard to the cheque, what fixed the particulars of that affair in your mind—was there anything particular going at that time? Yes; being Mayor of Newtown, I was busy making arrangements for the elections of aldermen on the following Saturday.
786. That occurred about this date? It occurred at that time—the elections were on the 10th, and the nominations on the Tuesday prior to that day.
787. What did you do with the cheque? Without putting it in my pocket I came downstairs, and was about to come to the Assembly, when I thought it best to give it to Mr. Cowley, the Council Clerk.
788. Was Mr. Cowley in the habit of cashing cheques for you? It was a frequent occurrence for him to cash money cheques and others for me.
789. Did you ever receive a cheque and make use of the words “for the purpose of greasing the wheels”? No, certainly not; it is a phrase I am not in the habit of using in any circumstances.
790. Did you at any time offer to pay any Government official directly or indirectly in this matter? No; not at any time during the whole course of my life, and I say so without the slightest reservation.
791. Did you ever promise to give anything in any way for the purpose of getting the assistance of the public servants? At no time and under no circumstance have I ever given or offered or promised them anything.
792. Did you use your endeavours for the expediting of this business, by making inquiries and the like? I certainly did; I not only made inquiries, but made the Heads of Departments who had to deal with the matter acquainted with the financial condition of Mr. Ross, and the necessity for a speedy completion of the business.
793. Who were the Heads of the various Departments you saw? Mr. Byrnes was chiefly the one.
794. He is the Head of the Department? Yes.
795. He is the principal? Yes.
796. Did you see any other person? Yes; I think I spoke to the Minister for Works about the necessity of its being completed.
797. And you believe that by your perseverance you got the matter expedited? I have reason to believe that up to a certain time I did; I ceased to act at a certain time.
798. Did you receive moneys for this matter? Certainly not.
799. Had you anything to do with receiving the amount when the matter was settled? No. It occurred in this way—some time previous (I cannot distinctly say how long, as this is three years ago) Mr. Ross came to me and said “Messrs. Norton & Smith, solicitors, want to see you;” I said “What about, Mr. Ross?” he said “That land business;” I then said “What do they want to see me for?” he said “They want to get the money;” I said “The money comes to you, does it not?” he said “I have got—and suffered with the whole affair, and I have transferred all my interest, and they have to get the money.” I replied “If that is the case, let them go and attend to their own business.”
800. As far as you individually know, you are not aware who received the money? I do not know who received the money. I made Mr. Ross aware before that of the fact that there was generally an allowance of 10 per cent. on forced sales, to which he was entitled, which would make £440. The £8 16s. must be made up in law expenses or something of that kind.
801. Are there any other circumstances you recollect in connection with this matter—the name of Thomas Ross has been mentioned? That was the last I heard of it for some time.
802. Was there any matter before Thomas Ross's matter came on the board? Yes; on the opening of Parliament on the 8th March, from information I received I became aware that Mr. McElhone, Mr. Beale, and Mr. Sparkes had been to Mr. Ross on the previous Saturday night, and had procured a statement from him that I had sold to the Government a piece of land. It purported to be a statement from him that I had sold to the Government a piece of land for £600, he receiving £400, and that I kept the other £200. I saw them in company on the previous Saturday night on the Newtown Road. The following day (Wednesday) I observed Mr. McElhone enter the Assembly; he then went to the back balcony near the smoking-room, and I followed him up.
803. That was the day on which the House met? The day after. I then told him the facts of the case as I have told them to-day, remarking to him that now he had both sides if he chose he could go on.
804. What was the result? He said—“I saw Old Ross on Saturday night, and he told me about the same that you have, and there is nothing in the damned thing.” I heard no more of it till the afternoon of the 5th or 6th May, I fancy it was the 6th, Mr. Luscombe called into my shop, and, after some conversation about matters affecting constituencies, he said to me—“I am going to Ross for a subscription to the Protection League.” I walked down the road with him, my residence lying that way, but instead of going home I continued the conversation, and walked with him to Ross's. The conversation lasted some time (Ross being at home) about various matters. Mr. Luscombe having spoken about the League, I said—“Mr. Ross, have you seen anything of these people (those recently referred to, Sparkes and Beale)?” He replied, “Yes, they were here last night.”
805. Where did this conversation take place? In his own house. Before that he said this—“I thought that is what you had come here about.” He then said—“Yes, they were here last night, and drew up a declaration;” I said—“Do you remember what is in the declaration?” he said—“No, but they wanted me to put in the words ‘greasing the wheels,’ but I would not do it.” He said—“I have just come back from signing it; I had an appointment with them this morning, and would not go at the appointed time, but went when I knew they would not be there, because I am tired of being bothered by them.”
806. This took place before the matter was brought forward in the Assembly? Yes; on the day that the declaration was signed.
807. *Chairman.*] Do you remember the date? I think it was the 6th May.
808. *Mr. Williamson.*] What other information did you receive? I received information that Mr. Beale had been several times at Ross's for a cheque, and Mr. Ross himself told me that he had got the cheque out of the Bank, and had given it to Beale's boy.
809. Is that the cheque which has been before the Select Committee? Yes, it is the only cheque I have received in the matter. Many persons met me in and about the city and told me that a serious charge of corruption was to be brought against me in the Assembly. A short time before the opening of the Session I received information that a copy of that declaration was in existence. Coming down Australia-street

N. Melville,
Esq., M.P.

30 Sept., 1885.

- N. Melville,
Esq., M.P.
308 Sept., 1885.
- street one night (I suppose a fortnight or three weeks before Parliament opened this Session) I met Mr. Thomas Ross casually—not by appointment—and then, for the first time, a conversation took place between him and myself with reference to this matter.
810. Did you receive any further information before that? Yes; I had received information as to the existence of the copy of the declaration and the other matters mentioned.
811. But not from Thomas Ross? No. A conversation ensued with reference to the case in consequence of a paragraph which had appeared in the *Bulletin* newspaper.
812. Was your attention called to that paragraph? Yes, at a banquet I was attending. I purchased the paper next day, and found what I was told was correct. I then asked Thomas Ross if that was the substance of the declaration, or if he had seen the declaration.
813. *Chairman.*] What was contained in that paragraph? The paragraph purported to be a statement of the charge to be made against a Member of the Assembly when the House met.
814. Without mentioning any names? No names were mentioned, but there was a statement made in it which corresponded with the statement which I mentioned to Mr. McElhone.
815. *Mr. Williamson.*] What next took place? Thomas Ross told me that that was really what the declaration contained. He said the night they came there to get the declaration he was not in the room; that Mr. McElhone wrote it, and wanted his father to say the money was to "grease the wheels"; and that he had copied the declaration which was signed, and that "greasing the wheels" was not in the declaration so signed.
816. What next? The next time I saw Thomas Ross was in consequence of his having gone to my place of business on the Newtown Road, a new shop for the business of undertaking. He wanted the loan of a trimmed coffin for some farce they were performing. I was not at the shop when he called, and my young man refused to give him the coffin, thinking it sacrilege to use it for that purpose.
817. Did you see him afterwards? Yes. I had sent the coffin down. He came up after the performance to thank me for having lent it. He then told me that when Messrs. McElhone, Beale, and Sparkes were present and the declaration was drawn up, his father was told by Mr. McElhone that either by my stupidity, blundering, or something else, his father had lost £80, but if he signed this declaration it would tell where the £80 had gone.
818. Was this before the present inquiry? Yes, before the inquiry. About six weeks before Parliament met Mr. Ross and others opened a service in the Temperance Hall, Newtown, and a temperance lecturer came there. Mr. Ross came and invited me to take the Chair, as well as to subscribe to the funds. I wish also to say that I have never on any occasion when I have seen him (and I have seen him four times at the outside from March till now) in any way endeavoured, either myself or through any other person, to induce him to make any statement other than that which he is supposed to have made.
819. Have you asked any other person to do so? No.
820. Have you any doubt about the cheque? No doubt; there is but one.
821. Have you assisted Ross in business matters? Yes.
822. How many times? It would be hard for me to say. I assisted him by private and public business, as Mayor of Newtown when he was prosecuted through the Camperdown Council for an alleged nuisance by his glass-works. I attended the Police Court for several days until I was called in to give evidence, and when he was committed I attended the Supreme Court also to give evidence.
823. Have you received from Mr. Thomas Ross any information about his opening his mouth too wide since this inquiry has been in existence? No.
824. You are quite sure of that? Yes. I may mention that Thomas Ross told me before the inquiry that Mr. Beale came round to the works, and said they had not made the declaration strong enough.
825. But no conversation ensued between you about his opening his mouth too much? No.
826. He never told you that? No.
827. Have you any claim upon the balance of £48? No claim whatever upon it, nor upon the £400 either.
828. *Chairman.*] You have stated that it was a frequent thing for you to change cheques with Mr. Cowley? Yes.
829. Could you say how many? No.
830. You had a banking account at that time? Yes.
831. And if Mr. Cowley said you never exchanged cheques with him before it is not correct? He is making a mistake.
832. Can you explain that you, having a banking account, did not pass this cheque into your account? I have been trying to remember. The only solution I can give is this: I was coming into town, and turning on my heel I gave Mr. Cowley this cheque, and told him where I got it from, and said he would give me the money when I came back.
833. When did you receive the cash for the cheque? On the Saturday or Friday following—I do not remember which.
834. Mr. Fryar, you say, acted as your agent at Wallsend: does he receive moneys for you? I am prepared to give you any information in reference to the subject of this inquiry, but not on my private business.
835. You refuse to answer this question? I do not refuse.
836. You say in your examination-in-chief that Mr. Fryar acted as your agent, and received and sent business for you—he sent it to you to transact. Was that business transacted by you as an agent for which you received payment? Certainly.
837. And you will not say whether Mr. Fryar received the money for you or how you were paid. Do you collect the money for this Wallsend agency? Whatever moneys I receive for agency business I have received direct myself.
838. You said you were told that Beale had said £600 was to be received for the land, and that only £100 was received, and that you had £200? I said I was told that Mr. McElhone had been told that I had sold a piece of ground for £600, Ross receiving £400 and I receiving £200.
839. And you refuse to say who gave you that information? I do.
840. You produce a copy of the declaration? No; Mr. Ross produced it.
841. You visited both Mr. Byrnes and the Minister in the interests of this case to push it on? I certainly did.

N. Melville,
Esq., M.P.

30 Sept., 1885.

842. *Mr. Griffiths.*] Do you openly act as an agent in Newtown? No, not actually in Newtown, but it is a well-known fact that throughout my constituency, and even beyond, I have agencies. I had a matter from Hay years ago, and the person was going to Newcastle to look for me. I have had some business from other places. It was generally known that I had a land agency in my own constituency. It would perhaps not be true to say it is well known in Newtown; there I have a chair manufactory, and am also in business as an undertaker. But it is more generally known in my own constituency. My friends know I did such business. I found it the rule when I entered Parliament, and I think it is pretty general now.

843. *Dr. Ross.*] You say you have a banking account? Yes.

844. With regard to this £25 cheque, you gave it to the Council Clerk, and from him received the cash? I did.

845. Did you pay it away? I have endeavoured to remember what I did with the money, and I cannot positively tell you now. Whatever object I had in view in cashing it I cannot now say; it might have been to pay the money to the men, whom I always pay in cash. My pay-sheet was then larger than usual. But whatever my intention was—having gone in the meantime and attended to something else—I had changed my intention on the following Friday. What I actually did with the money, as a human being before my Maker, I say I cannot now tell.

846. You admit that you pay by cash? I pay my men by cash.

847. Other transactions by cheque? Yes.

848. You have heard Mr. Gorman's evidence to-day—that he put the valuation on the land at £300? Yes.

849. I think a notification was sent to Mr. Ross offering him £400 for the land? I think it would be correct in this way—Mr. Ross sent in a claim for £400.

850. Was not the land valued at £300? No. Before the claim was sent in he had consulted with his Bank Manager, who came to the conclusion that £400 would be a fair value. My advice to him was to send in to the Government a claim that was reasonable, as in this way the business would be facilitated in passing through the offices. He sent in a claim for £400, and by the fairness of the claim it was expedited.

851. Were your efforts in this case not to expedite it, but to increase the value from £300 to £400? Certainly not; I was not then aware that Mr. Gorman had made any valuation.

852. Your visits were not for the purpose of getting £100 more? No; to get the matter settled on what they had agreed on.

853. You heard the evidence of Mr. O'Brien as to the percolation of the business through the Departments—that it went through the usual routine; then you could not expedite it in any way? The dates prove conclusively that there was no undue facility; the four sets of claims were put through together in January. I do not say the Department put extra speed on, but the business was kept in its course without delay until it was completed.

854. The Minister and Mr. Byrnes were the parties you interviewed? They were the persons.

855. Any other persons? If my memory serves me correctly, I think I spoke to Mr. Goodchap about it.

856. Who did you see when you left Mr. Ross in the lobby? A clerk in the Works Department.

857. Will you give his name? I cannot.

858. *Mr. Griffiths.*] What date was this? I cannot give you the date; it was long after the cheque, about the time it was necessary for Mr. Ross to sign the transfer. I told Mr. Ross that the papers would be ready for him to sign the transfer, and that if he met me at Mr. Byrnes's office he would see when it was necessary to sign the papers; I went upstairs to see if Mr. Byrnes was in, and a young man said he was not in; I said to Mr. Ross, you will have to come another day, as Mr. Byrnes was not in; this is all that took place; I do not know a clerk in the Department by name who had to do with this matter; neither in that Department nor in any other Government Department have I ever offered, in person or otherwise, or under any circumstances, anything to officers or Heads of Departments.

859. You heard Mr. Beale's evidence—that on a certain day, and in a certain place, you said you would straighten him—is that true or false? I do not give a simple negative or simple affirmative answer to that.

860. What is your account of the affair? I was standing talking to Senior-constable Mulqueeny in a lane off Deni-on-street, and Mr. Beale was passing about 90 feet from the place where we were talking, when he called out, "Are you talking about me?" and "What is that you say about me?" with that crossing the green and coming over to me; the constable walked away, and as he did so Beale bade me good-day; he then began a conversation; I said this to him—"When this matter is settled it is my intention, if the evidence will bear it out, to straighten up those who have conspired to injure my character."

861. You stated that on a certain Saturday Mr. McElhone, Mr. Beale, and Mr. Sparkes went to Ross's: is it not a fact that you obtained this information from the younger Ross? No.

862. Could you obtain the information from any other source, none others being present? I know others who were present the night to which you refer—the Saturday night Mr. McElhone himself told me what then took place.

863. *Mr. Luscombe.*] When Ross first spoke to you about the land, did he promise to pay you for your services? Certainly; he said he would pay me for any time I lost. There was no sum stipulated at that time, either for the value of the land or for the time I lost in the negotiation.

864. Did Mr. Ross consent to pay you for any time you might devote to this business? He said he would.

865. Did he ever give you £5 to appear at Courts or public meetings? No.

866. Did he pay you any sum? No.

867. Do you regard this work of going to the Minister and to Mr. Byrnes as occupying part and parcel of the time for which you considered yourself paid? I consider that I was paid for the time I lost in seeing persons in the public offices.

868. I think I stated to you that I was going to Ross's about my Protection League as you walked down with me: do you recollect my speaking disparagingly of Beale or Sparkes? No.

869. Can you tell the Committee whether I appeared to be acquainted with the matter? In this conversation you appeared to have no knowledge of it.

870. In the presence of Ross, did I say anything disparagingly of these persons? Certainly not. The principal thing you said—and you said very little—was this, "Mr. Ross, this appears to have been a business transaction altogether"; and he said, "Yes, I could not do the business myself, and got Mr. Melville to do it."

- N. Melville,
Esq., M.P.
30 Sept., 1885.
871. Did I not tell him at that time that it was the first I had heard of the matter? Yes.
872. *Chairman.*] What is your knowledge of Mr. Ross's character? Mr. Ross's character at the present time and while he remains adherent to the principles he has adopted is good; but Mr. Ross unfortunately at various times has been the victim of causes that take hold of many people. As a rule I should think him excitable and inclined to be an erratic individual.
873. Untruthful? In business transactions I have found him truthful.
874. Honorable in business? Nothing else.
875. You have known him a long time—how many years? I should say fifteen years, but at various periods of that time I have known him to be utterly unreliable, so much so that you could not trust to anything he was doing.
876. *Dr. Ross.*] How often had you occasion to go to the Department? At least once a week.
877. For how many weeks? It began some time in November, 1882, and I ceased to have anything to do with it about July or August, 1883.
878. You had occasion to go almost every week? Yes; Ross would come every morning and ask if I was going to see what was being done.
879. *Mr. Williamson.*] You have heard Ross state that his mind was weak upon some matters? I know he is not to be relied upon in some matters.

THURSDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1885.

Present:—

F. ABIGAIL, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

MR. GRIFFITHS,
MR. TEBCE,

MR. LUSCOMBE,
MR. HAMMOND,

MR. DE SALIS.

Mr. George Berner sworn and examined:—

- Mr.
G. Berner.
1 Oct., 1885.
880. *Chairman.*] What position do you hold in the Public Service? I am at present the Acting Secretary.
881. That is next to Mr. Goodchap? Yes.
882. Have you anything to do with matters of land resumption for railway purposes? They all pass through my hands.
883. Have you any knowledge of the case of Mr. Ross, of Newtown, passing through your hands? I have. I may qualify that answer by saying that I know it among hundreds of others.
884. Do you know how much Mr. Ross claimed for the land? £400. I have the papers here.
885. What was the date of the resumption? I do not remember date of resumption, but he sent in claim on 21st February, 1883.
886. He then sent in a claim for £400? Yes.
887. Was his claim granted? Yes. Mr. Byrnes, the land valuer, valued it at £448 16s.
888. What date was that? The 9th March of the same year.
889. Was Mr. Ross then informed of that fact? No, because it is not our rule when the valuation is in excess of what a party claims, as in this case.
890. Did you not at any time inform him of the fact? Yes; on the 1st June Mr. Ross was informed, but it had previously to go before the Executive Council.
891. When was the money paid? The money was paid on the 21st December, or the day after that date.
892. To whom? It was placed to the credit of Messrs. Norton & Co., in the Bank of Australia.
893. Is there anything to show that Mr. Ross authorized them to receive the money? No.
894. I want you to tax your memory and tell the Committee, if you can, if anybody waited upon you and asked you to push this thing through? That I do not remember. I do remember the name of Ross being mentioned, but I think it was some time after.
895. You cannot remember any one seeing you and asking you to push the matter through? I would not be certain that Mr. Melville did not. I saw him on many subjects, but it strikes me that this was after the matter was over.
896. He is a frequent visitor: did he inquire as to the state of the transfer in this particular case? I remember Mr. Melville asking me what was the amount of the award.
897. You cannot remember any other conversation? He asked me when the money was paid. The first interview was with Mr. Vernon, and when he called again Mr. Vernon was ill and I told him that the papers were with the land valuator, and that I would tell him when I got them.
898. Did he at any time say in your hearing anything about payment for services if the business was pushed? No; the first of that I heard was in the papers.
899. Are there any other clerks in the office who would have to do with these cases? Yes; Mr. O'Brien. The money was paid two months after the other three claims which came in about the same time.
900. Those other three claims were for allotments adjoining? Yes; almost part and parcel of the same property—a continuation of the block. Whatever caused the delay I do not know, because we pay on the certificate of the Crown Solicitor. On referring to my notes I see the order to pay the other claims is dated October, and this was paid on the 10th December, so I presume that the time between those dates has been taken up in getting the title complete.
901. Did Mr. Mitchell ever see you about this case? No.
902. Or Mr. Ross himself? I do not know Mr. Ross, and therefore cannot say. Many people who are strangers call and ask questions, and if it is such a question like that Mr. Melville would ask, I request them to go to Mr. O'Brien, but he will not give the information without such an intimation from me. He would then say when the money was paid.
903. Nor would he state the amount of the valuation? We do not tell that until the money is paid.
904. *Mr. Teecs.*] When you were inquiring about the three other claims for adjoining land, did you make inquiry as to whether there were conflicting interests or whether the money was paid direct to the claimants? No, I did not take any notice of the matter until it was brought up in the House. I may say that when Mr. Vernon called me into his room and asked me for Mr. Ross's land claim, I said we had no claim of that name; Mr. Melville said, "Oh, yes we have." I sent down to know if it was Dr. Ross, of Molong,
who

who was meant, and thinking it was so I sent to Mr. O'Brien to send down Dr. Ross's papers. Mr. O'Brien telephoned that Dr. Ross had no claim. Then Mr. Melville said—"This is Mr. Ross, of Newtown"; and up to then I did not know that he had a claim.

Mr.
G. Berner.
1 Oct., 1885.

905. That is since the claim has been settled? Yes, when I had the papers. I told Mr. Melville the date of the notice paper.

906. *Mr. Williamson.*] Did you ever hear of any delay with regard to the title? No, I cannot say that I did; it may be so.

907. Can you tell me from the documents you have at what time the case came to your hands. The routine would be this, would it not:—The notice would go out from Mr. Byrnes' department, the next step would be taken by the Crown Solicitor? No; it comes back from Mr. Byrnes with his valuation, addressed to me.

908. Then it leaves you and goes to the Crown Solicitor? No, it has to be approved by the Commissioner to be submitted to the Executive Council.

909. Then when they have approved of it? It comes back to me, and I send it to the land valuer with a schedule, and make the offer to Mr. Ross.

910. When did Mr. Ross's claim come in? His acceptance came through Messrs. Norton & Co. on the 19th June. The sending in of the abstract of title is regarded as the acceptance.

911. That must emanate from the Crown Solicitor? Mr. Byrnes sends a printed notice to Mr. Ross offering the £400; then we make out the instructions for plan and description.

912. And he sends in his title? Yes.

913. It has to be approved by the Crown Solicitor? Yes.

914. And approved by the Executive Council? No.

915. The title must be approved? By the Crown Solicitor.

916. Then the certificate comes back to you? Yes.

917. Then from you to any other department? From me to Mr. Byrnes for a plan.

918. Then does it come back to you? Yes.

919. Then you again approve of it? No; merely return it to the Crown Solicitor.

920. Then he returns it? Finally certifying that the money is to be paid.

921. It was payable to the solicitors, not mentioning Mr. Ross? Yes; to Messrs. Norton & Co.

922. You are not aware who went to the Crown Solicitor or to Mr. Byrnes, but only speak of your own department? Only for myself.

923. And the parties in other offices could not say who saw you? No. The chances are that any one who knows the business would go direct to the Crown Solicitor.

924. Is there any other part of the routine where there may be delay—does it not go to Mr. Iredale? He is superior to Mr. O'Brien.

925. Before it goes to the Treasury has it not to pass through his hands? That would occupy only ten minutes.

926. Not two or three days? No; he simply puts it in Mr. O'Brien's tray.

927. *Chairman.*] He makes no memorandum? No.

928. *Mr. Williamson.*] But simply passes it on? That is all.

PRIVILEGE—MR. MELVILLE, M.P.

APPENDIX.

[*Handed in by the Chairman, 23 September, 1885.*]

A 1.

[*Crossed with the word "Bank."*]

No. A 62893

Newtown, N.S.W. 8th, 1885.



The Bank of Australasia,

KING STREET, NEWTOWN, SYDNEY.

Pay *N. Melville or Bearer, twenty-five pounds.*

£ 25 0 0

Joseph Ross.

Perforated "10 2."

▪ Query: "Fr." or "Nr."

A 2.

STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, JOSEPH ROSS, of Australia-street, Camperdown, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—That on or about the year 1883 the Government resumed a portion of land at Newtown Railway Station belonging to me, for railway purposes. That Hardie & Gorman, of Pitt-street, Sydney, valued the said land at £300 sterling. That I valued the said land at £400 sterling, and sent in my claim to the Railway Department for £400.

I also declare that I agreed with Ninian Melville, M.L.A., to pay him the sum of £25 sterling if he obtained the £400 for the said land for me from the Railway Department.

That on the 8th November, 1883, prior to being paid for the land, I gave Mr. N. Melville a cheque for £25 on the Bank of Australasia, Newtown, for which cheque the money was paid.

He (Mr. Melville) asked me to pay him in cash. Mr. Melville told me that he could not get it through unless he had some money to push the thing on, or words to that effect, leading me to believe he had to use part of the money to pay others to help him. After Mr. Melville received the cheque I went with him to the Railway Department; he told me he had to see some of the officials to get it pushed on. He left me out on the lobby whilst he went in to see the officials.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

JOSEPH ROSS.

Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this 6th day of May, 1885,
before me,—

RICHARD MCCOY, J.P.

[*To the Evidence of Mr. Joseph Ross, 23 September, 1885.*]

A 3.

DECLARATION.

I, JOSEPH ROSS, of Australia-street, Camperdown, declare that, in or about the year 1883, the Government resumed a portion of land at Newtown Railway Station for railway purposes. That Hardie & Gorman valued the said land at £300 sterling. That I valued the said land at £400 sterling, and sent in my claim to the Railway Department for £400.

I also declare that I agreed with Ninian Melville, M.L.A., to pay him the sum of £25 sterling if he obtained the £400 for the said land for me.

That on the 8th of November, 1883, prior to being paid for the land, I gave Mr. N. Melville a cheque for £25 on the Bank of Australasia, Newtown, for which money was paid. He (Mr. Melville) asked me to pay him in cash. Mr. Melville told me that he could not get it through unless he had some money to push the thing through, or words to that effect, leading me to believe he had to use part of the money to pay to others to help him.

After Mr. Melville received the cheque I went with him to the Railway Department, as he told me he had to see some of the officials to get it pushed on; he left me out in the lobby at the office whilst he went in to see one of the officials.

[*To the Evidence of Mr. James Henry Beale, 25 September, 1885.*]

B 1.

March 14, 1885.

Mr. Ross says that Melville told him it would take some money to pay some of the clerks—mentioning clerk's name—in connection with getting Mr. Ross his money in connection with the Government resuming some of Mr. Ross's land at Newtown Railway Station, and Mr. Ross paid him by cheque £25; he wanted cash. Hardie & Gorman valued it at £300, and if he (Melville) got him £400 he was to get £25. The Manager of the Bank of Australasia, Newtown (Mr. Bruford), now in Victoria, knew of it, as Mr. Ross told him what he was giving Melville the cheque for.

Melville said the clerks who would have to put it through would have to be paid. J. Ross, Ross his son, Beale, Sparkes, and McElhone present.

B 2.

Jos. Ross received for land at Newtown £408, and 10 per cent. for forced sale = £448 16s., but he only claimed and got £400 paid. Dated 9th March, '83, and paid 20th December, '83.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

AND

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,
22 July, 1886.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1886.

1885-6.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 81. TUESDAY, 22 JUNE, 1886.

13. PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.:—Mr. Abigail moved,—
 (1.) That a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the voidance and re-selection of Robert Barbour's conditional purchase, in the parish of Couridjah, county Camden.
 (2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Copeland, Mr. Day, Mr. James Henry Young, Mr. Foster, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Burdekin, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. See, Mr. Spring, and the Mover.
 Then Mr. Barbour was heard in his place in explanation, and withdrew.
 Debate ensued.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 83. THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, 1886.

7. PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.:—Mr. Barbour (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That he have leave to appear and be heard in person, or by Attorney or Counsel, before the Select Committee on his case.
 Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 97. THURSDAY, 22 JULY, 1886.

2. PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.:—Mr. Abbott, 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 22nd June, 1886.
 And the Report having been read by the Clerk, by direction of Mr. Speaker,—
 Ordered, that the Report and accompanying Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence be printed.
- * * * * *

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1885-6.

PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 22nd June, 1886,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the avoidance and re-selection of Robert Barbour’s conditional purchase in the parish of Couridjah, county of Camden,”—have agreed to the following Report:—

YOUR Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the List*, whose evidence * See list, page 8. will be found appended hereto, find:—

1. That, on the 6th day of September, 1883, Robert Barbour, Esquire, one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for The Murray, made, at Camden, a conditional purchase of 100 acres of land, situated in the Parish of Couridjah, County of Camden; and on the 6th day of December, 1883, he made an additional conditional purchase to the same of 160 acres, situate in the same county and parish; and on the 16th day of July, 1884, he made a further additional conditional purchase of 380 acres, in the same county and parish, being a total area of 640 acres.

2. That the survey of the original C.P. was made on 23rd October, 1883, but the plan was not approved of or accepted until 13th October, 1884, more than twelve months after it was conditionally purchased, and nearly twelve months after it was actually surveyed.

3. That, on the 31st October, 1885, the Local Land Board held an inquiry as to the fulfilment of the conditions in respect of the original conditional purchase by the said Robert Barbour, and the Board reported that “the required conditions of residence had not been fulfilled on this portion, but further reference was recommended as to fulfilment on additional conditional purchases 83/22 of 160 acres and 84/16 of 380 acres.” This report was submitted by the Under Secretary on the 15th February, 1886, in the following words:—“May await the receipt of first declarations as to the additional conditional purchases.” This was approved of by Mr. Spring, the then Minister for Lands, on the 17th of the same month.

4. It would appear that, without waiting for the receipt of the declarations on the additional conditional purchases, as suggested by the Board, and as approved of by Mr. Spring, Mr. F. H. Wilson, an officer of the Lands Department, re-submitted the papers to Mr. Copeland, on 30th March, 1886, with the following minute:—“Resubmitted, no improvements on original conditional purchase, 83/13. Selector not residing. Board report condition of residence not fulfilled. For forfeiture,” which minute was approved of by Mr. Copeland, on the 31st March, 1886.

5. The decisions of both Ministers were conveyed to Mr. Barbour in due course. Upon the receipt by Mr. Barbour of the letter notifying the intention to forfeit the land he protested, and claimed a refund of the deposit paid by him upon the land, on the ground that the original conditional purchase of 100 acres had not been surveyed within twelve months, but it does not appear by the evidence that Mr. Barbour abandoned the land up to the time of his protest.

6. The claim of Mr. Barbour for a refund was made on the 24th April, 1886, and on the 30th April, 1886, Mr. Copeland wrote a minute, as follows:—“As this land will, of course, be reselected, the State will suffer no loss by the abandonment, but Mr. Barbour should pay the cost of the survey, £37 6s. 9d. The refund may be made, less this amount.”

7.

7. That the conditional purchase of the said Robert Barbour having been declared void, a portion of the same, 510 acres, was, on the 27th May, 1886, applied for in the name of William Shoobridge, by his agent, the said Robert Barbour, as an additional conditional purchase to a portion already held by the said William Shoobridge.

8. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Barbour acted as the agent of William Shoobridge in accordance with the law; and that Mr. Barbour lent Shoobridge the money, £51, necessary to take up the land. There is no evidence to show that there was an unlawful agreement entered into by the said Robert Barbour and William Shoobridge, whilst the positive evidence of both of them was that no such agreement was entered into.

9. Your Committee, in reporting the above facts to your Honorable House, would desire to call attention to what appears to them to be a scandalous delay in the Survey Department in accepting the plan and survey of the original conditional purchase of Robert Barbour.

*No. 3 Committee Room,
Sydney, 20 July, 1886.*

J. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 24 JUNE, 1886.

The House continued sitting during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, and therefore no meeting could be held.

TUESDAY, 29 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abigail,	|	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Abbott,
Mr. James Henry Young.		

Mr. Abigail called to the Chair *pro tem*.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Resolved—That Mr. Abbott be Chairman of this Committee.

Committee deliberated.

The Chairman entered the room and took the Chair.

Ordered,—That the Under Secretary for Lands be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at 1'45 o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY, 30 JUNE, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Henry Clarke,	|	Mr. Copeland,
Mr. Spring.		

Entry from Votes and Proceedings, giving leave to Robert Barbour, Esq., to appear in person, or by Attorney or Counsel, before the Committee, read by the Clerk.

Present:—Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.

Charles Nicholson Jewel Oliver, Esq. (*Under Secretary for Lands*), called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* papers and plans connected with Robert Barbour's conditional purchases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barbour.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That F. H. Wilson, Esq., be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at 1'45 o'clock.]

THURSDAY, 1 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

Mr. Foster,	|	Mr. James Henry Young,
Mr. Burdekin,	|	Mr. Day,
Mr. Abigail,	|	Mr. Copeland.

Present:—John McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for Mr. Barbour*).

Francis Henry Wilson, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness *produced* papers connected with the re-selection of Robert Barbour's conditional purchases.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

Joseph Davenport, Esq., called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Wm. Shoobridge called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. Abigail having objected to a certain question put by Mr. McLaughlin.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated and decided to allow the question.

Mr. McLaughlin re-admitted, witness re-called, and examination continued.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

Ordered,—That Wm. Shoobridge, Mrs. Eldridge, and C. A. Dunn be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1'45 o'clock.]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 6 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

Mr. Foster,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. James Henry Young,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Burdekin,	Mr. Copeland.

Present:—John McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for Mr. Barbour*).

Mr. Wm. Shoobridge called in and further examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eldridge called in, sworn, and examined.

Mr. McLaughlin having objected to a certain question put by Mr. Abigail.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated and decided to allow the question.

Mr. McLaughlin readmitted, witness recalled, and examination continued.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. Charles Arthur Dunn called in, sworn, and examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. McLaughlin.

Witness withdrew.

Mr. William Williams called in, sworn, and examined.

Witness withdrew.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., called in, sworn, and examined.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Friday next, at 1:45 o'clock.]

FRIDAY, 9 JULY, 1886.

The House continued sitting during the time appointed for the sitting of the Committee, and, therefore, no meeting could be held.

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

Mr. Copeland,	Mr. James Henry Young,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Foster,	Mr. Abigail.

Present:—John McLaughlin, Esq. (*Solicitor for Mr. Barbour*).

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., further examined.

Witness withdrew.

Francis Abigail, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee, sworn, and examined in his place.

Mr. McLaughlin addressed the Committee on behalf of Mr. Barbour.

Room cleared.

Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at 11:30 o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 20 JULY, 1886.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

Mr. Spring,	Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Copeland,	Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Day,	Mr. Foster.

Chairman submitted Draft Report, which was read a first time, as follows:—

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly appointed on the 22nd June, 1886,—“with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the circumstances connected with the avoidance and re-selection of Robert Barbour's conditional purchase in the parish of Couridjah, county of Camden,” have agreed to the following Report:—

See list, page 8. Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the list, whose evidence will be found appended hereto, find:—

1. That, on the 6th day of September, 1883, Robert Barbour, Esquire, one of the Members of the Legislative Assembly for The Murray, made, at Camden, a conditional purchase of 100 acres of land, situated in the parish of Couridjah, county of Camden; and on the 6th day of December, 1883, he made an additional conditional purchase to the same of 160 acres, situate in the same county and parish; and on the 16th day of July, 1884, he made a further additional conditional purchase of 380 acres, in the same county and parish, being a total area of 640 acres.

2. That the survey of the original C.P. was made on 23rd October, 1883, but the plan was not approved of or accepted until 13th October, 1884, more than twelve months after it was conditionally purchased, and nearly twelve months after it was actually surveyed.

3. That, on the 31st October, 1885, the Local Land Board held an inquiry as to the fulfilment of the conditions in respect of the original conditional purchase by the said Robert Barbour, and the Board reported that "the required conditions of residence had not been fulfilled on this portion, but further reference was recommended as to fulfilment on additional conditional purchases 83/22 of 160 acres and 84/16 of 380 acres." This report was submitted by the Under Secretary on the 15th February, 1886, in the following words:—"May await the receipt of first declarations as to the additional conditional purchases." This was approved of by Mr. Spring, the then Minister for Lands, on the 17th of the same month.

4. It would appear that, without waiting for the receipt of the declarations on the additional conditional purchases, as suggested by the Board, and as approved of by Mr. Spring, Mr. F. H. Wilson, an officer of the Lands Department, resubmitted the papers to Mr. Copeland, on 30th March, 1886, with the following minute:—"Resubmitted, no improvements on original conditional purchase 83/18. Selector not residing. Board report condition of residence not fulfilled. For forfeiture," which minute was approved of by Mr. Copeland, on the 31st March, 1886.

5. The decisions of both Ministers were conveyed to Mr. Barbour in due course. Upon the receipt by Mr. Barbour of the letter notifying the intention to forfeit the land he protested, and claimed a refund of the deposit paid by him upon the land, on the ground that the original conditional purchase of 100 acres had not been surveyed within twelve months.

6. The claim of Mr. Barbour for a refund was made on the 24th April, 1886, and on the 30th April, 1886, Mr. Copeland wrote a minute, as follows:—"As this land will, of course, be reselected, the State will suffer no loss by the abandonment, but Mr. Barbour should pay the cost of the survey, £37 6s. 9d. The refund may be made, less this amount."

7. That the conditional purchase of the said Robert Barbour having been declared void, a portion of the same, 540 acres, was, on the 27th May, 1886, applied for in the name of William Shoobridge, by his agent, the said Robert Barbour, as an additional conditional purchase to a portion already held by the said William Shoobridge.

8. The evidence was to the effect that Mr. Barbour acted as the agent of William Shoobridge in accordance with the law; and that Mr. Barbour lent Shoobridge the money, £54, necessary to take up the land. There was no unlawful agreement entered into by the said Robert Barbour and William Shoobridge, nor is there any evidence to show that Mr. Barbour attempted to enter into any unlawful agreement in reference to the same.

9. Your Committee, in reporting the above facts to your Honorable House, would desire to call attention to what appears to them to be a scandalous delay in the Survey Department in accepting the plan and survey of the original conditional purchase of Robert Barbour.

10. Your Committee are of opinion that there is nothing in the evidence taken which reflects in any way upon the said Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.

Motion made (*Mr. Spring*) and Question,—That the Draft Report be read paragraph by paragraph,—put and passed.

Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 5 read and considered.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Foster*) to add, after "months," "but it does not appear by the evidence that Mr. Barbour abandoned the land up to the time of his protest."

Amendment put and agreed to.

Paragraph, as amended, put and agreed to.

Paragraphs 6 and 7 read and agreed to.

Paragraph 8 read and considered.

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Spring*) to omit "was no" in line 3, and insert "is no evidence that there was an."

Amendment put and agreed to.

Further amendment proposed (*Mr. Abigail*) to omit from end of clause "nor is there any evidence to show that Mr. Barbour attempted to enter into any unlawful agreement in reference to the same," and insert "whilst the positive evidence of both of them was that no such agreement was entered into."

Amendment put and agreed to.

Paragraph, as amended, put and agreed to.

Paragraph 9 read and considered.

Question,—That the paragraph as read stand paragraph 9 of the Report,—put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 5.

No, 1.

Mr. Day,
Mr. Henry Clarke,
Mr. Spring,
Mr. Abigail,
Mr. Foster.

Mr. Copeland.

And so it was resolved in the affirmative.

Paragraph 10 read, and, on motion of Mr. Abigail, omitted.

Motion made (*Mr. Foster*) and Question,—That the Draft Report as amended be the Report of the Committee,—put and passed.

Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.		PAGE.
Abigail, Francis, Esq., M.P.	23	23
Barbour, Robert, Esq., M.P.	22	22
Davenport, Mr. Joseph	13	13
Dunn, Mr. Charles Arthur	21	21
Eldridge, Mrs. Elizabeth	20	20
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1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

PRIVILEGE—MR. BARBOUR, M.P.

30 JUNE, 1886.

Present:—

MR. ABBOTT,	MR. SPRING,
MR. ABIGAIL,	MR. BURDEKIN,
MR. HENRY CLARKE,	MR. COPELAND.

J. P. ABBOTT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., appeared in person.

Chas. Nicholson Jewel Oliver called in, sworn, and examined:—

1. *Chairman.*] You are the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.
2. Do you produce any papers in connection with conditional purchases made by Mr. Robert Barbour, in the parish of Couridjah, county of Camden? Yes.
3. Have you the application? No; but I produce a copy.
4. Can you give me the date of that application? 6th September, 1883.
5. What was the area? 100 acres.
6. This selection was made by the Mr. Robert Barbour who is the Member for The Murray? I believe so.
7. Were any additional selections to that selection made by him at any time? Yes.
8. When? An additional selection of 160 acres was made on the 6th December, 1883.
9. Is that all? A further additional selection was made on the 24th July, 1884.
10. Of what area? 380 acres.
11. When were these selections surveyed? I cannot give the exact date. I have not the original plans with me; but I will send for them.
12. I want to know when they were surveyed, not when the plans were accepted? The survey of the original selection was made on the 24th October, 1883.
13. When was that survey accepted? I have not the original plans here, and therefore I cannot speak definitely as to the date; but from my knowledge of the case I can say that the surveys were not accepted within twelve months of the date of application.
14. When was the first additional selection measured? On the 4th June, 1884.
15. And the 380 acres, when was that measured? On the 25th October, 1884.
16. Are all the reports by the same surveyor? Yes; by Mr. Liddell.
17. Do these reports show Mr. Barbour to have been a resident selector at the date the surveys were made? In reference to the original conditional purchase the surveyor reports:—"Applicant is non-resident, and has made no improvements on this portion. The land is thickly timbered with gum and ironbark. All lengths and bearings are given as they exist."
18. What does the next report state? "There are no improvements on this portion; applicant is non-resident. The soil is poor and sandy; the formation is sandstone. The timber is gum and stringy-bark."
19. And the next report? "There are no improvements on this portion. The formation is sandstone; the soil is poor; and the timber is stringy-bark and blood-wood. All corners were formed, and all lengths and bearings exist as shown. This portion exceeds the 80-chain limit, but other Crown land was not available, and the boundaries have been kept as near the limit as possible."

C. N. J. Oliver,
Esq.
30 June, 1886.

- C. N. J. Oliver,
Esq.
30 June, 1886.
20. Was a refund made? Yes.
21. On what date was it approved? On the 30th April, 1886, and the vouchers issued from the Department of Lands on the 10th May, 1886.
22. Why was the refund made? Who asked for it? I should mention that the whole of the deposit was not refunded. The refund was made less £37 6s. 9d., the cost of survey.
23. What led to the refund? Was there an application from Mr. Barbour? He wrote a letter to the Department, dated 24th April, 1886, to this effect:—"As this conditional purchase was not surveyed within one year (the time allowed by law), I have abandoned it, and request that you refund to me the amount paid as a deposit thereon, and the additional conditional purchases also." That letter was addressed to the Minister for Lands.
24. The Department recognises the date of survey as being when the plan is accepted by the Surveyor-General, or a person authorized by him? Yes. That is a provision of the Crown Lands Act.
25. Is it the invariable practice to make these refunds? Yes.
26. Where the land is not measured within twelve months? Yes.
27. *Mr. Spring.*] Is that refund made irrespective of the fulfilment of the condition of residence? The officials of the Department read the Act to mean that this refund is contingent upon the condition of residence having been fulfilled.
28. *Mr. Henry Clarke.*] Was the Department aware that that condition had not been fulfilled? To the extent disclosed by these papers.
29. *Chairman.*] That is by the three reports you have read? Yes. We had also the evidence given by Temporary Inspector J. B. Brown before the Local Land Board.
30. That evidence was given before the date of the refund? Yes; that is, before Mr. Copeland's minute.
31. Is there no report by an Inspector? There is a report by the Inspector to whom I have referred, made prior to his giving the evidence. In that report he states, "No residence; no improvements."
32. *Mr. Copeland.*] The Land Board held an inquiry into this case, did it not? Yes.
33. On what date? On the 31st October, 1885.
34. Had the Board the Inspector's report before them? Yes.
35. And what was the finding of the Board? "The required condition of residence has not been fulfilled on this portion; but further reference is recommended as to fulfilment on additional conditional purchases 83-22 of 160 acres and 84-16 of 380 acres."
36. What did you take to be the purport of that report? Should you consider it a recommendation for forfeiture, or a recommendation that the land should not be forfeited? The recommendation was to the effect that the forfeiture, which had apparently been incurred, should be suspended until declarations had been received in connection with the two additional conditional purchases.
37. Was not the report rather to this effect: That the determination should be held over until the declarations as to the additional conditional purchases were made, rather than that a forfeiture which had been incurred should be suspended? There is no mention of forfeiture. I was about to give my own construction of this report. I think it is a report upon which the Minister would be perfectly justified in forfeiting the land. The Board does not say that the land is to be forfeited, or that it should not be forfeited. They report the non-fulfilment of the conditions of residence. And there being some additional conditional purchases upon which possibly the conditions which were applicable to the original might have been fulfilled they say that the case should await a further report in reference to these additional conditional purchases.
38. *Chairman.*] That would be until the declarations were due? Yes.
39. *Mr. Copeland.*] Was any other departmental submission made to the Minister? The first submission was made to Mr. Spring, and it was to this effect: "May await the receipt of first declarations as to the additional conditional purchases." That was dated 15th February, 1886, and the submission was made by Mr. Wilson, on my behalf. It was approved by Mr. Spring on the 17th of the same month.
40. *Chairman.*] At the date of that submission, as a matter of fact, no declarations were made as to the fulfilment of the conditions by Mr. Barbour? No.
41. *Mr. Copeland.*] Was the case afterwards reconsidered by the Department? The case was resubmitted on the 30th March, 1886. "Resubmitted. No improvements on original conditional purchase, S3-13. Selector not residing. Board report condition of residence not fulfilled. For forfeiture." That submission was made to me by Mr. Wilson, whose initials are "P.H.W." I initialled the submission and placed it before the Minister of Lands, Mr. Copeland, and that submission was approved on the 31st of the same month.
42. The forfeiture was approved of? Yes.
43. After his approval of the forfeiture, when would the forfeiture take effect? Thirty days after notification in the Government Gazette, and that notification is not made until the forfeiture is confirmed by the Governor-in-Council.
44. Had the case been submitted to the Governor-in-Council? No; the case had not been submitted to the Governor-in-Council for approval.
45. Then, although my minute of the 31st March gave ministerial approval to the forfeiture, the forfeiture as a matter of fact had not taken place? No.
46. There was no further action by the Department? No; the case was waiting for an Executive minute.
47. Therefore it was open for reconsideration? Certainly.
48. And it is the custom in the Department for Ministers to reconsider and sometimes to reverse forfeitures? Yes, on representations being made.
49. Will you tell me what action was taken on the first minute of Mr. Spring to the effect that the land was not to be forfeited? A letter was addressed to Mr. Barbour, dated 4th March, 1886, stating, among other things, that the Minister for Lands did not see any necessity to interfere further at present.
50. That is, he saw no necessity at that time to forfeit? Yes.
51. *Mr. Spring.*] And the communication was sent in consequence of the approval of the Minister that the case should await the declarations in the other cases? Yes.
52. *Mr. Copeland.*] Was any further action taken by the Department after the sending of that letter to Mr. Barbour before the case was resubmitted to me? No.
53. The case was not sent back to the Board? It was not referred back to the Board.
54. Subsequently to my decision of forfeiture on the 31st March, another letter was sent to Mr. Barbour, I believe, informing him of my decision? Yes, on the 13th April, 1886.

C. N. J. Olivet;
Esq.
30 June, 1886.

55. And my decision is dated 31st March? Yes.
56. The Department forwarded a letter to Mr. Barbour, informing him of that decision, on the 13th April? Yes.
57. Will you read the tenor of that letter? "With regard to conditional purchase of 100 acres applied for by you, at Camdon, on the 6th September, 1883, under the 13th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, which was the subject of inquiry before the Local Land Board, at Camden, on the 31st October, 1885, I am directed to inform you that, notwithstanding the report of the Board referred to, the Minister for Lands has decided that that purchase, together with two additional purchases, shall be brought forward for forfeiture at as early a date as practicable. Signed P. H. Wilson, for the Under Secretary." That was addressed to Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., Legislative Assembly.
58. That letter was sent to him in consequence of my minute of 31st March? Yes.
59. Is there any other minute on the copy letter? Yes. There is a minute signed "H.C.," dated 15th April, 1886, to this effect:—"Let me have these papers." The papers were submitted on the 17th April.
60. What is the date of the next correspondence? 24th April, apparently.
61. Will you read the letter? Yes. It is dated Abbotsford, Ashfield, 24th April, 1886:—"Dear sir, C.P. 83-13, of 6th September, and two A.C.P.'s, making in all 640 acres. As this conditional purchase was not surveyed within one year, the time allowed by law, I have abandoned it, and I request that you refund to me the amount paid as a deposit thereon, and the A.C.P.'s also." The letter is signed Robert Barbour, and it was addressed to the Minister for Lands.
62. What action was taken on that letter? Upon that letter Mr. Copeland wrote the following minute:—"As this land will of course be resold to the State will suffer no loss by the abandonment, but Mr. Barbour should pay the cost of survey, £37 6s. 9d. The refund may be made less this amount." This is signed "H.C.," and is dated 30/4/86.
63. What is the date of the letter on which that minute was written? 24th April.
64. *Chairman.*] At the date Mr. Barbour wrote that letter he had an intimation that the land would be sent on for forfeiture? Yes.
65. What was the date of that intimation? 18th April, 1886.
66. At the time Mr. Barbour wrote the letter of 24th April, 1886, he had received an intimation from the Department, dated 13th April, 1886, that the land would be sent on for forfeiture? Yes.
67. Up to that time, had he made any application to abandon the land? I think not. There is nothing in the papers to show that he had.
68. *Mr. Spring.*] At the time that the submission was made to Mr. Copeland that the land should be sent for forfeiture, had the declarations been received in reference to the A.C.P.'s, or had a report been received from an Inspector upon them? No such report had been received that I am aware of.
69. And were the declarations due on these A.C.P.'s before Mr. Copeland's decision? They were not.
70. Then, as far as the Department was aware, the conditions might have been performed on one or both of the A.C.P.'s? So far as the Department was officially aware.
71. *Chairman.*] Perhaps as you now have before you the original plans you can tell us when the surveys were accepted—for instance, was the survey accepted upon the first conditional purchase of 100 acres on the 24th October, 1883? I cannot say when the plan of the original selection was accepted, but the plan of the first additional selection of 160 acres was accepted on the 28th January, 1885. Both plans of the additional selections appear to have been accepted on the same date.
72. Can you tell the reason of the delay between the date of survey and the acceptance of the plans? The selections were surveyed in June, 1884, and the plans were not accepted until January, 1885.
73. Can you account for that delay, or is it a chronic delay in the Surrey Department for which you cannot account? It is a delay I cannot explain. There are frequently delays in accepting plans arising from a variety of causes. There may be some slight error in chainage for instance, or something of that description. I produce copies of the papers to which I have referred, and also plans showing the selections.
74. Do you produce all the papers in connection with the selection made by W. Shoobridge? No.
75. Can you obtain those papers for us? Yes; they are at the present time in the Board Office.
76. Will you send for them and let us have them? I will.
77. *Mr. Barbour.*] In Parliament the other night Mr. Abigail had a large number of documents which he said had been obtained from the Department of Lands. From these copies he gave the date of the acceptance of the survey of the original selection by the Surveyor-General. How is it that he obtained the date from these papers and that the date cannot now be found? I am at a loss to understand how Mr. Abigail obtained the copies to which you refer. I daresay that if I had time to examine these papers critically I might tell you whether that date is upon them or not.
78. How do you think Mr. Abigail came by complete copies of all the papers? I have not the slightest idea.
79. Then your impression is that they were surreptitiously obtained? Undoubtedly. Copies of documents can only be obtained upon my authority, or the authority of the Minister for Lands.
80. You have referred to a letter which was written in consequence of the minute of Mr. Spring. The letter is dated 4th March, and I was informed in it that no further action would be taken by the Department in the case till a further opportunity had been given for declarations. Referring to that letter of 4th March, I should like to ask you what was the cause of the next action which was taken by the Department. I refer to the resubmission of the papers. What was the cause of that? I can only give you such information as I have been able to obtain on the subject. I cannot give you information of my own personal knowledge. I think I had occasion to refer to Mr. Wilson on the subject, and he told me that some inquiries were made as to this conditional purchase by some persons whom he does not now remember, and that on going through the papers to get the information to satisfy those inquiries he read carefully the evidence which had been previously taken, and considered that the case was one for forfeiture, and therefore he brought it forward with a view to that action being taken. That is the explanation which I have from Mr. Wilson. I may explain, so as to make myself perfectly understood in this matter, that Mr. Wilson has my authority to place before me cases which we call formal. Those are cases as to which there can be no doubt as to the action which is to be taken. So as to some extent reduce my labour, these papers were placed before me by Mr. Wilson as a formal case in reference to the forfeiture, in which there could be no possible doubt. And it was in that way submitted by me to the Minister.
81. That action was taken by him notwithstanding that his opinion was contrary to that of the Board, and notwithstanding my having been previously advised that no further action would be taken? Certainly.

C. N. J. Oliver, Esq.,
30 June, 1886. Certainly; but that is not the interpretation which I should place upon the action. The interpretation which I should place upon it would be such as I have just stated—that in referring to the case Mr. Wilson found that it was one for forfeiture, and that he resubmitted it to me.

82. As a formal matter? Yes.

83. Without the matter being looked into by anyone else, and upon his own opinion, that opinion being contrary to the decision of the Board? No.

84. That is, contrary to the recommendation of the Board? No. I would not say that, and I do not think it is fair for you to endeavour to put answers into my mouth.

85. I think you said a little time ago that the meaning of the recommendation of the Board was that matters were to remain in *statu quo* until something further had occurred? Yes.

86. Notwithstanding that I was advised to that effect, the papers were again submitted to the Minister before waiting for any further action by the Land Board? As I have described, it would appear that Mr. Wilson had occasion to go through these papers, and he having previously submitted the case to the Minister as a formal case, and the papers having been dealt with as a formal case, he considered, as I assume, that the case had been improperly submitted in the first instance, and he endeavoured to remedy what he considered a defect, taking what was in his judgment the proper action in the matter. In his judgment he thought the case should be laid before me as a formal case, and he acted accordingly. The case went before the Minister, Mr. Copeland, in exactly the same way as it went before Mr. Copeland's predecessor, Mr. Spring.

87. And the resubmission by Mr. Wilson to the Minister was a complete reversal of what had been previously approved of by the Minister's predecessor? Yes, I should think it would be a complete reversal.

88. And although it was a complete reversal it was submitted as a formal matter without any explanation? As I have before explained.

89. You say that on the 13th April a letter was sent to me. I received that letter. Are you aware that I brought it to the Minister, and left it with the Minister that he might look into the case? I am not aware that you did so.

90. Did you not find it in the office? I brought two letters, one dated 4th March, and the second dated 13th April, and I asked the Minister to make inquiries and afford an explanation. I am not aware that you asked the Minister to explain the case. I can only answer your question from the information which the papers disclose. No doubt you handed this letter to Mr. Copeland. It bears a minute.

91. If that letter were issued by the Department, and brought back by me to the Department, would you consider it a private matter, or was it a proceeding which was perfectly public? If you saw the Minister at the Department of Lands I should consider it an official interview.

92. You sent a telegram to the Land Agent to make inquiries with respect to Mr. Barbour's conditional purchases? Yes; Mr. Aarons made an inquiry as to whether Mr. Barbour's forfeited conditional purchase had been reselected. I said I was not in a position to answer the question, as the selections, if made, would be taken up at the Land Office of the district. He was anxious to know if the reselections had been made; and I said to him, "I will let you know later on in the day; I will send a telegram to the Land Agent"; and I did so.

93. Who is Mr. Aarons? The proprietor of the "Exchange Hotel."

94. Is he the gentleman who subsequently selected the land by Volunteer Land Order? I believe so; and his application was refused, on the ground that the land was within a population boundary.

95. Are you aware that he, nevertheless, reselected? I understand so; but I have not yet seen the application.

96. Is the refund of the deposit made in consequence of the provision of an Act of Parliament, or in consequence of some interpretation which the Department of Lands places upon the law? All Acts of Parliament must be interpreted.

97. Is the 12th section of the Act of 1873 the section under which the refund was made? Yes.

98. *Mr. Spring.*] Is there any date upon the letter to Mr. Barbour which was handed back to Mr. Copeland, or any memorandum showing the date of its receipt by the Minister? Yes; it was on the 15th April, two days after it was written. It was then handed back to Mr. Copeland—at least, I judge so, from the fact that Mr. Copeland wrote a memorandum upon it of that date, asking to see the papers. The papers were sent into Mr. Copeland two days afterwards.

99. *Chairman.*] Will you be good enough to produce all the papers in connection with the reselection of the selections? Yes.

1 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

MR. ABBOTT,
MR. DAY,
MR. FOSTER,

MR. ABIGAIL,
MR. BURDEKIN,
MR. JAMES HENRY YOUNG,

MR. COPELAND.

J. P. ABBOTT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. John McLaughlin appeared for Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P.

Francis Henry Wilson called in and examined:—

Mr. F. H. Wilson.
1 July, 1886. 100. *Chairman.*] What is your position? I am Registrar of the Lands Department.

101. You produce a copy of the papers in reference to the conditional purchases of Mr. Barbour in the parish of Couridjah, in the county of Camden? Yes.

102. And of all the papers in connection with the reselection of those conditional purchases? Yes.

103. It was pointed out to the Committee yesterday that Mr. Spring made a minute that action in reference to Mr. Barbour's conditional purchase should await the receipt of declarations, in accordance with the recommendation of the Land Board. Do you remember that? Mr. Spring gave a decision that the case should await the receipt of the first declaration as to the additional conditional purchases.

104. That was on what date? On the 17th February, 1886.

105.

105. You resubmitted the papers? Yes, on the 30th March, 1886.
106. That was before any declarations had been made? Yes.
107. Can you give us your reason for this action? I submitted the papers as to the original conditional purchase the recommendation of the Board concerning which had not been submitted to the Minister.
108. But were not the Board dealing with the original selection? Yes.
109. The recommendation then, that action should wait, was only as regards the additional conditional purchases? Yes. The Board recommended that further reference should be made as to fulfilment of conditions upon the additional conditional purchases; and the Minister decided that the case should await the receipt of the first declaration as to the additional conditional purchases. I submitted that there were no improvements upon the original selection; that the selector was not residing; and that the Board reported the condition of residence not fulfilled.
110. The condition of residence might have been fulfilled on the additional conditional purchases? It might have been fulfilled; but the Inspector's report said that it was not.
111. Why did you not carry out the recommendation of the Board approved by the Minister? It appeared to me that the case should be submitted again.
112. It was done without reference to further inquiry? I read the report of the Inspector, who said:—"I have found no signs of any improvement; I did not see the purchaser; I was told that there had been a humpy, but I did not see it; I was sure there was no building on the land, or I should have seen it."
113. That applied to the original; but the conditions could have been fulfilled on the additional? They could have been.
114. Was not that the object of the Board in recommending that action should wait pending the receipt of declarations? I do not know what their object was.
115. You resubmitted the case in consequence of the report of the Inspector? Yes.
116. Who was the Inspector? Inspector Brown. The date of the report is 7th October, 1885.
117. As a matter of fact there is no evidence in any of the papers showing residence or fulfilment of conditions? No.
118. Are there any letters from Mr. Barbour stating that the conditions have been fulfilled? Not that I know of.
119. *Mr. Day.*] Had you any report at the time to which you refer as to residence upon the additional conditional purchases? I had only the report of Inspector Brown, the effect of which I have read.
120. *Chairman.*] You had received no report at that time as to residence on the additional conditional purchases? No.
121. Did any report come in as to the residence on the additional conditional purchases previous to Mr. Copeland dealing with the case? No; there was only that one report.
122. Have you any report now as to residence on the additional conditional purchases? I have a report dated 15th March, 1886, to the effect that there are no improvements on any of the land. Inspector reports that Mr. Barbour was not resident there on the 12th March, 1886.
123. What Inspector is that? Inspector O'Hara.
124. Can you tell us the date of the acceptance of the survey? Yes; the portion 32—that is the original selection—was approved on the 13th October, 1884.
125. *Mr. Burdekin.*] What was the date of selection? 6th September, 1883. Portion 114, part of A. C. P. 83-22, was approved on the 28th January, 1885.
126. What was the date of that selection? The 6th September, 1883. Portions 2-1 and 2-11 were measured portions at the date of selection.
127. *Chairman.*] Then there would be no approval of the plan? No; the date of survey is 1863. Portion 41 of 380 acres was approved of 28th January, 1885.
128. *Mr. Burdekin.*] What was the date of that selection? 24th July, 1884.
129. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] At whose instance did you resubmit the case, instead of waiting for the declarations? Two gentlemen came to see me; I do not know who they were. They asked whether the land which had been held by Mr. Barbour was open to selection. I sent for the papers, and on reading them through I saw that Mr. Barbour had not resided according to the Inspector's report. Therefore I re-submitted the case for forfeiture.
130. Without waiting for the proper declarations? Yes. I may mention that the gentlemen who came to the office were strangers to me.
131. When did this forfeiture take place? It has never taken place. The Minister has approved the forfeiture, but it has never taken place.
132. When was it declared void? It was declared void by the Minister on the 30th April, 1886.
133. Was the land surveyed within twelve months after the original selection? The original selection was applied for on 6th September, 1883. It was measured on 24th October, 1883, and the plan was approved on the 13th October, 1884.
134. That approval was after the expiration of the year from the date of selection? Yes.
135. You are aware that if the original selection falls through the additional selections fall with it? Yes.
136. Are you aware that the selection was made under the 12th section of the Act 39 Victoria No. 13? Yes.

Mr.
F. H. Wilson.
1 July, 1886.

Joseph Davenport called in and examined:—

137. *Mr. Abigail.*] What is your avocation? I am a boot and shoe manufacturer.
138. Do you remember meeting Mr. Barbour at Bondi? Yes.
139. On what day? On the 25th May of the present year.
140. I wish you to relate to the Committee what transpired when you met Mr. Barbour at Bondi; did you meet him by appointment made by yourself? No; on the 25th May, I was going out in the buggy; I was standing on the footpath; another young fellow was beside me; turning round, I saw Mr. Barbour coming down the road; I waited for him; he was about 10 or 15 yards away; he said, "I have caught you at last."
141. *Chairman.*] Where was that? That was in front of my own place at Bondi, on the main road. I was about to step into the buggy. Mr. Barbour said, "I have caught you at last"; he added, "I want you a minute." There was another young man standing by—Henry Nicholson. Mr. Barbour called me
on

Mr. J.
Davenport.
1 July, 1886.

Mr. J.
Dayenport.
1 July, 1886.

on one side, and he said, rubbing his hands, "There is a little bother, you see, in the office about that land of mine at the Picton Lakes, and I want you to attach it to yours." He said, "I will give you £10." He spoke rather loudly, and he placed an emphasis on the £10. He then said, "That is all I want you for," and we shook hands after a minute or two and he went up the road.

142. Did you consent to the proposal? I said I could not do it under any circumstances. I would not do anything like that for all I am worth.

143. And you then parted? We then parted. Mr. Barbour said, "That is all I wanted you for."

144. Did you make any communication to any other person at once? I did; I went a few paces away and called to my daughter, who was standing on the verandah.

145. Did you make any communication to Henry Nicholson when Mr. Barbour was there? No.

146. What action did you take to obtain information with reference to this land? I saw one of the Inspectors some time in March, I think, Mr. O'Hara. He was at my place, and he asked me whether I could give him any information with reference to this land. He said, "You are a neighbour, and perhaps you would not like to do so." After that I went to Camden to select 80 acres next my own place. I put in my application, and I put down eight sovereigns. Mr. Barbour was there, and he put down his cheque.

147. Did that 80 acres which you wanted to select form part of the land which was taken up by Mr. Barbour? It was a part of the land which I thought had been thrown up when he came to ask me to select for him. I thought to myself, "There is a chance for me now that the selection is void." I went in the ordinary way to the Land Agent. I could not get any information connected with the matter, and when I saw Mr. Barbour on the 25th May, I thought to myself that it was all right. I felt sure that he had the clue. Therefore I went off to Camden at once, and we both met together there on the 27th May. There being two of us applying for the land there was a ballot.

148. *Chairman.*] Do I understand that Mr. Barbour was an applicant for the same 80 acres? I think he wanted the whole lot, some 700 or 800 acres altogether. Mr. Barbour put down a cheque and the papers. I do not know how much the cheque was for. I could see a 5, but I could not see any other figure. I suppose it must have been for about £50. I did not like to look closely to see what the other figure was. We balloted, and, to my surprise, when Mr. Martin took the papers out there was the name of Shooobridge on the ticket. I was rather taken aback at seeing this name, because I knew that Shooobridge was not in a position to select.

149. Did you know the circumstances of Shooobridge? I have known him for fifteen years. I allowed him to stop on my own place for five years. He is a poor old fellow, and has next to no means. He stayed at my place for a long time. I did not charge him a farthing. I allowed him to remain out of charity.

150. *Chairman.*] Then he is not well off? I have seen some misery and want in this country, but I never saw such a desolate place as that in which he is now living.

151. You know this selection well? Yes; I have been over it hundreds of times. I have known the neighbourhood for fifteen years.

152. During the time the selections were in Mr. Barbour's hands, was much timber cut and taken away? I have seen Barbour's bullocks drawing the stuff off, and I have seen men cutting the timber down. That was about this time two years ago.

153. It was during the time Mr. Barbour held the land as a selection? Yes.

154. Was there much timber on it? There was some time ago.

155. When he took it up first? Yes.

156. Was it good timber? Yes; it is all gone round about now right up to the ranges. There is nothing now to make even a scantling.

157. Have you any idea of the value of the timber standing at the date of the selection? Not the slightest.

158. *Mr. Day.*] What did you understand Mr. Barbour to convey to you when he said, "You will attach it to yours"? I understood him as offering me £10 to take it up for him in my own name. He could not select it without somebody like me. I was there, and had the place next to the land. I understood that the selection was to be taken up as an addition to mine.

159. *Chairman.*] At the date of the conversation on the 25th May, 1886, was the balance of the purchase money on your conditional purchase paid up? Yes.

160. Had you a grant? No; I bought the land some fifteen years ago from a man named Pierce.

161. But had the Crown grant been issued? I have had the deeds now some three or four years.

162. Were you living upon the land at the time? I go up sometimes. My family are living at Bondi, but I go up to the land almost every week.

163. Did Mr. Barbour know that your family were living at Bondi? I did not know that he did until he came into the office one day and asked my clerk where I lived.

164. He went to your residence on the 25th May? Yes; and he had been there three times previously, but did not find me.

165. You say that Mr. Barbour said to you, "I want you to attach this land to yours, as there is a bother in the office about it"? Yes.

166. Are those the exact words, and is that the whole of the conversation he had with you? That is the whole of it.

167. We ought to have the whole of the conversation, and the exact words? So far as I can judge these are the exact words, "I want you to attach this land to yours. I will give you £10."

168. Is that all he said then? That was all he said then. I said I would not do such a thing under any circumstances. After a moment Mr. Barbour said, "That is all I wanted you for," and then he went.

169. How long were you talking? Not more than five minutes.

170. *Mr. Day.*] Did Mr. Barbour say anything to you about reconveying this portion of land back to him again? He did not say anything about it. I told him I could not take up the land under any circumstances.

171. *Mr. Copeland.*] I understand that you were residing on this piece of freehold land of yours? I have a place on it. I go up almost every week, and stop two or three days. Sometimes I stop all the week. I occasionally take up my daughters, and we stay a week or so at a time.

172. Since you obtained the land, have you taken up any additional conditional purchase? None at all.

173. At present you hold only the freehold? Only this piece:

Mr. J.
Davenport.

1 July, 1886.

174. How did you apply for this selection? Did you apply for it as an original conditional purchase, or as an additional conditional purchase? As an additional conditional purchase, I think.

175. You applied for 80 acres? Yes.

176. I suppose you are aware that if your application had succeeded you would have had to reside continuously on your freehold land? No, I was not aware of that.

177. Did Mr. Barbour offer to make any terms with you about fulfilling the conditions? None at all. I have mentioned the whole of the conversation I had with him.

178. Did he say anything to the effect that if you did apply for the land as an additional conditional purchase it would be necessary for you to reside for a period of five years? He did not mention it. We did not have a single word on the subject.

179. Did he offer to make any terms, or offer to give you any money, if you would ultimately transfer the land to him again? No.

180. He simply offered to give you £10 if you would select this land in your name and attach it to your other selection? Yes.

181. Did Mr. Barbour say it was for him? Yes.

182. Did he explain to you how you could select it for him? No. He said, "I want you to attach this ground for me to your land; I will give you £10."

183. Did he explain to you how you could do such a thing? No; that was all the conversation we had on the matter until we met at the Lands Office.

184. Did Henry Nicholson hear any of the conversation? No; Mr. Barbour took me on one side. We were standing on the pathway in front of our gate. Nicholson was waiting for me to get into the buggy. Mr. Barbour said, "I want a word with you." Then he drew me aside. When I first heard the word "office" I did not know to what office he referred.

185. You have been waiting until this land of Mr. Barbour's was forfeited? Yes. I heard some time previously from Mr. O'Hara that it had been forfeited. Mr. Hammond went into the office to try to get some information.

186. How long was it after you heard from Mr. O'Hara about the land being forfeited that you attempted to reselect it? About three months. I think it was in March that Mr. O'Hara came to me. He came with another gentleman from Picton on horseback. He said he had been looking over the land.

187. I suppose you regard the land as valuable land? I did not, because if I had thought anything of its value I should have taken it some years ago. It is beside my place, and has been open to me for fifteen years. If I had thought it valuable I should have taken it up before.

188. You have had a chance of taking it up before? I had the chance for fifteen years.

189. But you thought it was not worth your while to take it up? Now I am retired, so to speak, and I spend a good deal of time up there, and I thought that if I had a chance of getting this 240 acres I would take it up.

190. On what date did you leave Sydney to take up the land? On Wednesday the 26th. I went to Campbelltown and took the tram to Camden. I was there at 10 o'clock in the morning and met Mr. Barbour. That was on the 27th May.

191. On what date did he talk to you on the subject? That was on the 25th May.

192. And you left Sydney the next day to take up the land on your own account? Yes.

193. *Chairman.*] A licensed surveyor speaks of the land as being of sandstone, with poor soil and stringybark blood-wood timber. Is that so? Yes, it is.

194. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Would not the falling of the timber improve the land? I do not think it would, unless the roots were taken up.

195. Are you aware that ringbarking improves land? Yes; but when you cut the timber down, in two years you will find a perfect bush springing up round the roots, giving more trouble than the tree itself.

196. But the same observation would apply to ringbarking? No; I do not think it springs up in the case of ringbarking, that is as far as I have seen. I have had some trees cut down, and the suckers have sprung up very thickly.

197. You did not attempt to take up the land until Mr. Barbour had worked on it and had felled the timber? No.

198. Suppose Mr. Barbour suggested to you that you should take up the land, and that he would afterwards purchase it from you at a profit of £10. Is there anything in such a proposal as that which would have the effect of shocking you? Mr. Barbour did not suggest anything of the kind, and it touched my dignity when he offered me £10 to be a dummy to rob the public of the public money.

199. In what way would the public be injured by your taking up the land and selling it to Mr. Barbour any more than if you took up the land and retained it yourself? I did not want to take up all the land Mr. Barbour took up. I wanted only 80 acres. I think Mr. Barbour applied for the whole of the land.

200. What difference would there be to the public in the two cases that you should be so indignant at such a proposal as that which I have suggested? It is quite possible that I might have resided upon the 80 acres which I wanted to take up.

201. Did you propose in your application to purchase that you should reside upon the land? I did not know that I would have to reside on this piece. I was going to build on my own place, and I thought that I could take up this additional piece, and that the conditions of residence would be satisfied by my living on my own piece.

202. Would you explain to the Committee how the public would be affected by your taking up land without residing on it, instead of by your taking it up and afterwards selling it to Mr. Barbour? My impression is that any man who has a lot of ground with a dummy on it is robbing the public.

203. That is the only explanation you can give? That is what I thought of the matter. I thought it was a case of dummying, and I did not desire to be a party to it.

204. Who was this Mr. Hammond who was working for you to try to get this land? He was endeavouring to get some information for me. He is Mr. Hammond, the Member for Canterbury in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Hammond came up to have a look at my place.

205. When was that? It was in the hot weather, about three months ago. Mr. Barbour went up by the same train. We went all over the ground. I was talking to him about what Mr. O'Hara had said. He offered to get any information which could be obtained with reference to the forfeiture. We saw an officer of the Department in a room which I think was numbered 5.

- Mr. J. Davenport.
1 July, 1886.
206. Did Mr. Hammond go with you in your interest? Yes. The officer smiled and chuckled up his head, as much as to say that he knew all about the matter, and that he would try to get the information if he could. He smiled, as much as to say, "There is something in this." I did not know that the selection had been voided until Mr. Barbour came to me on the 25th May. Then I thought that he had obtained a clue, and I went to Campbelltown on the following night.
207. Did you then complain to Mr. Abigail? I did not.
208. When did you tell Mr. Abigail? I told Mr. Abigail after I had heard the whole string of the evidence which you will hear.
209. Have you been working up the case against Mr. Barbour for Mr. Abigail? I have assisted him, no doubt.
210. Were you the first to speak to Mr. Abigail about it? I think I was.
211. When did you tell him about the matter? I should think it would be a fortnight ago now.
212. You have had several conversations with Mr. Hammond about the matter? Not recently. I spoke to Mr. Hammond three months ago, to see whether he could ascertain for me whether the land had been forfeited.
213. Did you ask him whether he could get you the land? No; I only wanted to know if it had been forfeited. I could get the land without Mr. Hammond's assistance, but I did not care very much whether I had the land or not.
214. Did you not say, in the presence of Shoobridge, that you would spend £200 if you could get this land? I never said a sentence to Shoobridge about spending a farthing on the land. If he says so he tells a falsehood.
215. You have no desire to have the selection cancelled so that you may select it or get it? I do not say so. I should not mind getting the land.
216. You said just now you did not care whether you had the land or not. Do you or do you not want it? I do.
217. Is it not because you want the land that you are setting Mr. Abigail in motion? I swear it is not.
218. Your desire for the land has nothing to do with this agitation against Mr. Barbour? It has not.
219. Did Mr. Abigail tell you to see any other people? No. I saw all the other people before Mr. Abigail knew anything about the matter. I had the whole chain of evidence before I mentioned the matter to Mr. Abigail.
220. Mr. Abigail.] Was anything said at all when this £10 was offered to you about your keeping the land and selling it to Mr. Barbour? Not a sentence.
221. You have no doubt about that? No.
222. What was the straight remark put to you by Mr. Barbour about this £10? He offered me £10 to take up the land for him—that was what I believe he meant.
223. But he said "for him"? He said "for me."
224. Chairman.] Did Mr. Barbour say, "I want you to attach this land to yours for me"? Yes; he said "for me," and he said, "I will give you £10."
225. Mr. Abigail.] Are you in the habit of trafficking in land? I never bought any land in my life, with the exception of the land which I own there and my own property here.

William Shoobridge called in and examined:—

- Mr. W. Shoobridge.
1 July, 1886.
226. Chairman.] Where do you reside? At Redbank Siding, near Picton Lakes.
227. How do you get your living? I have a small contract under the Government for drawing sand and coal and so forth; when I have time on my hands I draw timber.
228. How long have you had the contract? I have had it for years; I could not exactly say how long, but I have had it for several years.
229. How much money do you make out of the contract—do you make £100 a year? My son might earn 19s. a day, and I might earn 18s.
230. What do you pay your son? I pay him £1 a week and rations, to drive a horse and dray.
231. Mr. W. J. Foster.] How many days are you employed in the year in that way? I have been working now about a fortnight drawing sand and coal, and I have a month's more work drawing sand.
232. Chairman.] Is your employment continuous? I cut wood to fill up the time.
233. Have you had continuous employment at this rate for the last few years? Yes; I am never idle; I am always at work.
234. Mr. Copeland.] Are the teams your own? I have one horse and dray. I hire another horse and dray. About four months ago I had four horses, but two were hired.
235. Chairman.] Do you save much money in the course of the year? I do save some. I have a large family to keep. There are two or three girls at home. The boy, of course, keeps himself by his own labour.
236. At the end of the year, have you much money saved as the result of your year's work, or do you spend all that you earn? I do not exactly spend all that I earn.
237. Have you a Savings Bank account? No.
238. You have no money in the bank? No.
239. And you find, with your big family, that you live up to your income? We live as well as we can.
240. You have not much money saved at the end of the year? Not a great deal. I save all I can.
241. What do you do with your savings? I do not drink or waste them. I keep them for any particular use that I may have.
242. Do you bank your money, or do you keep it in the house? I do not bank it. I have a large family.
243. How much had you saved from your earnings on the 27th May of this year—about £50? No.
244. About £20? I might have had £20.
245. Mr. Abigail.] Do you remember Wednesday, the 26th May—do you remember meeting Mr. Barbour? Yes.
246. Where did you meet him? Up at the Tanks.
247. At Mrs. Eldridge's? He went there for dinner. I was waiting there for some coal to come.
248. Did you dine with Mr. Barbour? No.
249. Had Mr. Barbour any dinner? Yes, I think he had.

Mr. W.
Shoobridge.
1 July, 1886.

250. Did you come from there together? No; I do not know that we did, but we met afterwards.
251. Where? At the tanks.
252. How long afterwards? Half an hour afterwards.
253. Where did you go then? I went away to Picton.
254. With Mr. Barbour? Yes.
255. When you arrived at Picton, where did you go? We went to sign the papers to get this land.
256. Did you go to Creamer's Hotel? Yes.
257. You had some refreshments there? Yes, but a very small quantity.
258. Where did you go from that place? We went to Mr. Coll, the Magistrate, where the papers were signed.
259. What papers? The papers as to this land.
260. Did you know what the papers contained? Yes; here is a receipt for the money. I spoke to Mr. Barbour six months before this. I said I should like to have the land, and I would save up money on purpose to get it from him.
261. Where did you receive this receipt? It was sent up to me just after I got the land. You will see the date.
262. Who gave it to you? Mr. Barbour himself.
263. When was that? I could not say exactly.
264. When did you see Mr. Barbour last. I am not much of a scholar, and I do not put down dates of that kind.
265. Was it last Sunday? Yes, I believe it was.
266. What took place on that occasion? I do not know that anything particular took place.
267. Had you a conversation about this transaction? Will you tell us exactly what took place? There was no conversation further than that about the papers.
268. Mr. Barbour handed you a receipt. Did any conversation take place about this case? Nothing in particular.
269. Tell us exactly what took place, whether it was particular or not? There is nothing to say—nothing I know of except that he handed me the receipt.
270. Did he give you this receipt last Sunday? I think it was on Sunday.
271. Where did he give it to you? At my own place.
272. You cannot remember what conversation took place—he just came up and handed you this receipt and walked away? He handed me the receipt, and there was nothing particular that I can remember.
273. Did he speak to you about the case? Nothing at all about the case? I do not remember what he said. He simply came and gave me the papers.
274. Did he then walk away immediately and say nothing? He did not say anything particular. I do not know exactly what he said. I would answer the question if I could recall anything that was said.
275. You want the Committee to understand that you cannot remember any of the conversation which took place between you and Mr. Barbour on Sunday last? I do not believe anything was said about the case.
276. When did you meet Mr. Barbour to arrange about taking up the land? The first part of it was about six months before he gave up the land. I wanted to buy a part of it, and I said I would save up money for it, and then of course he gave me a sort of encouragement that I might. When I saw him at Eldridge's afterwards he said the land was at liberty—that he had thrown it up. Of course I said I would like to take it up very much—that is, a part running down from the Dry Lagoon to the house. He said it would be better to take the whole of the land, and he said, "I will lend you money to do so."
277. You have a distinct recollection that that took place on the 27th May? Yes.
278. Now say what took place on Sunday last? Nothing took place in particular.
279. What were the terms upon which the money was to be lent? The terms were that I was to pay as I could. There was no interest or anything—I was to pay the money as soon as I could.
280. Have you repeated that statement to any other person? I might have done.
281. Have you made any different statement to any other person? Not that I know of.
282. You are not sure that you have not? I do not believe I have.
283. Did you not on the 29th May tell Mrs. Eldridge that you had taken up this land for Mr. Barbour, and that he had consented to let your son fence it all in? I did not.
284. You swear that? I swear it. My son has got plenty of fencing of his own to manage. There was no fencing to do. He is putting up a 2-rail fence with a paling on it to make a large orchard.
285. Did not Mrs. Eldridge tell you to be very careful what you were saying, and that you were running a risk? I was running no risk. She certainly did tell me to be careful; but I merely said in her place that I had been down with Mr. Barbour and had made a declaration for the land. That was all I said.
286. But she did say you were to be careful? Yes.
287. Careful of what? Careful of what I said.
288. You said you did not tell her that you had taken up the land for Mr. Barbour? Of course I could not say that I took up the land for Mr. Barbour when I was not taking it up for him. She said I ought not to be talking. What I was talking about did not concern the matter at all. I got Mr. Barbour to go down as an agent and take up the land for me.
289. When you agreed about the lending of the £54, what was the arrangement? It was that I should repay it as I could. I said I would pay it as quickly as I could; but there was no further arrangement.
290. Where did you make the arrangement? I made the arrangement at the time Mr. Barbour went down to take up the land for me.
291. Where was this agreed to? I think it was settled at Mrs. Eldridge's.
292. *Chairman.*] Where were you when it was arranged that you should pay the money when you could? That part of the arrangement was made at Mr. Creamer's.
293. The arrangement was made when you went to have refreshments? That was when the £54 was first spoken of. The arrangement was that Mr. Barbour should go down to Camden to take up the land for me. He said he would advance the money.
294. I thought you said you met him at your own place? I met him at Picton. The arrangement was made for him to go to Camden. He said I could pay the money as I liked.
295. And he first told you that at Picton? Yes.

Mr. W.
Shoobridge.
1 July, 1886.

296. What did he say before you went to Picton? He said in the morning that he was going down to Camden, and that he would take up the land for me.

297. And you went with him to sign the declaration? Yes.

TUESDAY, 6 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

MR. ABIGAIL,
MR. ABBOTT,
MR. BURDEKIN,

MR. COPELAND,
MR. HENRY CLARKE,
MR. JAMES HENRY YOUNG.

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Barbour, M.P., present in the room.

Mr. McLaughlin appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Barbour.

Mr. William Shoobridge called in and further examined:—

Mr. W.
Shoobridge.
6 July, 1886.

298. *Mr. Abigail.*] When we adjourned I was asking you about a conversation you had with Mrs. Eldridge, and you told us she had told you to be careful—can you tell us what she meant by that? It might be that what she meant was to be careful not to say too much for fear anybody alongside might come down and take up the ground.

299. How did you first learn that these lands were open for reselection? First of all Mr. Creighton took up 80 acres, and a man of the name of Knox took up 40 acres; then there was another gentleman I saw down on the road; he came over to me and asked me where those 100 acres went to, and I told him just over the rise beyond me; I heard that he had taken it up on two Volunteer land orders—the 100 acres—and that was more valuable than any of it on account of it being close to the railway.

300. Did any of the three persons you have mentioned tell you the land had been abandoned, and was open to reselection? The man that had the Volunteer orders to take up the 100 acres said so.

301. What was his name? I do not know his name; but he took up the 100 acres of ground with two Volunteer orders.

302. How did you learn the names of the parties you have just mentioned—Creighton and this other person? Because they are neighbours, and they told me so.

303. They told you the land had been abandoned? Yes; and they took it up about a fortnight before my land was taken up.

304. Is not the 100 acres you refer to included in your selection? No.

305. How many acres did you apply for? There was more than what I was going to take up, but Mr. Barbour told me I might as well take the whole of it up on account of the surveying—that I would not have to pay for the surveying if I took up the whole of it.

306. When did he tell you that? Before I took it up.

307. When you were at the Land Office? No; I was not at the Land Office.

308. When you were at Picton? Yes.

309. Was that the first time he told you about taking it up? Yes, that was the first time. He had to go away to take it up.

310. Did not Mr. Barbour make the first communication to you about reselecting this land? Yes.

311. When you were at Picton, did you sign a paper that Mr. Barbour presented to you? Yes.

312. Do you know what was on that paper—written on it? It was read to me.

313. What did it contain? My head will not allow me to remember it all; I am too old; I could not think of it.

314. Was the paper written out in your presence? Yes.

315. Who by? Mr. Cole was there.

316. Was the paper written out in Mr. Cole's presence? No; I cannot say that.

317. Who wrote it out? I cannot say who wrote it.

318. You did not see anybody write the paper? No.

319. Who presented it to you to put your mark to it? I put no mark to it; I wrote my name.

320. How many acres did you apply for? I wanted about 200 acres, but he said it was better for me to take the whole of it up.

321. Who said? Mr. Barbour; he was my agent. He said it would be better for me to take the whole of it up, because there would be no occasion for any surveying if I took the whole lot of it up.

322. How many acres did the whole lot consist of? 540, I think.

323. Have you applied for any more? No.

324. You have not applied for any more? No, not since.

325. You are quite sure of that? Yes.

326. You tell the Committee you are certain you did not apply for any more land? No, of course I have not; only this (*handing a paper to the Chairman*).

327. Have you applied for a lease? No, I have not.

328. Are you aware that there is a notice at present in the Land Office at Camden in your name applying for a lease of 700 acres? —

329. *Chairman.*] Do you know whether a conditional lease has been applied for for 700 acres in respect of the 540 acres? I do not know.

330. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have not empowered anybody to apply for that in your name? No.

331. Did you understand the conditions of residence and fencing under the land laws of 1884 when you applied for the 540 acres? Yes; I know the improvements according to what is specified in the Act.

332. Who paid your fare to Picton, and your expenses while you were there? No one.

333. Did you pay all your own expenses? Yes.

334. You are quite sure you paid at the hotel for your own expenses? Yes.

335. When Mr. Barbour offered to lend you this money, was there any conversation as to the rate of interest? No, not particularly of interest, but of course I will pay him.

336. What was the arrangement? I made no particular arrangement.

Mr. W.
Shoobridge.

6 July, 1856.

337. He lent you the money unconditionally? On condition that I would pay him what was fair for it. I do not wish any man to give me money without payment.
338. Was anything said about what was fair? I did not say anything about what was fair or what was not. I told him I would pay him what was fair.
339. You cannot recollect what the terms and conditions were? No; my head is bad, and I cannot recollect it; it is no use my saying I can.
340. You remember Mr. Barbour coming to you on Sunday? No, it was not on Sunday; I made a mistake; it was late on Saturday night, and he gave me the receipt.
341. Where? At my house.
342. That is where? On the selection where I live.
343. I want to ask you again to relate what he said when he gave you the receipt? He said, "Here is the receipt," and that he could not come sooner on account of having some business to do—that he was going up to Mrs. Eldridge's to stop there that night, and he was frightened he would get bushed, as it was very late.
344. He did not say anything about this case being brought before Parliament? No; I knew nothing about it being brought before Parliament at that time.
345. You have lately bought a fresh horse and cart, have you not? No, I have not; we have hired one, and I suppose because we have hired it somebody will want to say we bought it.
346. *Mr. Young.*] Was Mr. Barbour the first person who mentioned to you that this land was open to be taken up? He said it was; but these other men took up their land before Mr. Barbour spoke of it.
347. Can you remember in what terms Mr. Barbour told you that? He said he would take it up for me; that he would pay the money down. I said that at that time I had not got the money, but still I wanted a part of the land; and then he said he would pay the remainder, and it was better for me to take the whole up on account of the surveying; and so I took up the whole of it.
348. What did he say about repaying the money at that time? I was to pay it as soon as I could in instalments.
349. Were you to pay any interest? There was no word said about interest just then. You know I could not expect money without interest.
350. He did not say anything about interest? No.
351. I think you said you only wanted 200 acres yourself? I was going to take up 200 acres, but he said I had better take the whole up on account of the surveying.
352. *Mr. Foster.*] The whole amount was 540 acres? Yes.
353. *Mr. Copeland.*] Did Mr. Barbour explain to you anything about the survey-fee—how you would save money by taking up the whole of it? He said it would not have to be surveyed again—if I took the whole of it I would gain by it.
354. Did he say you would not have to pay the subdivision fee if you took up the whole of it? That was it.
355. Do you know anything about the new Land Act—have you ever read it? I know the land must be fenced in within two years, I believe; but whether or no I will get a book of it, and I will fence it in—the whole of it.
356. Do you know the difference between a conditional purchase and a conditional lease? I do not know much about it.
357. All that you know is that you did take up the land, but you do not know anything about the forms or the title? I know I will have to do the improvements, and they will be done.
358. When you signed that authority to Mr. Barbour to take up a conditional lease, I suppose you merely understood you were signing an authority to take up the land in some form? I knew it would have to be taken up properly, or otherwise I would not get it.
359. When you were asked the question a little while ago whether you authorized anyone to apply for a conditional lease, you said no; but it appears from the documents that you did give an authority—I suppose you did not understand that that was an authority for a lease in contra-distinction to a purchase? I know what you mean now; you mean the leasehold land; I was not aware what you meant. Yes, I gave him authority to take up the lease, the pre-emptive right.
360. A conditional lease it is called now? I did not understand what you meant.
361. *Mr. Foster.*] I understood you to say that Creighton and Knox took up part of this land? Knox took up a part of it, 40 acres.
362. Was that part of this same land? I could not exactly say, but I believe it was; he told me he was going to take it up; in fact I know it was Mr. Barbour's land; and the 100 acres was Mr. Barbour's; I know that because I was on it myself when this other man took it up on the Volunteer order.
363. Did you not tell us just now that you were advised to take up the whole in order that you might save the expense of measurement? Yes. Knox and Creighton took theirs up about a fortnight before that.
364. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Do you remember Mr. Barbour telling you you would save the survey fee by taking up the whole, and any portion you did not want he could sell for you? Yes, he did say that; but I will not sell before my time is up.
365. He said any portion you did not want he could sell for you? Yes, if I had not got the means to keep it afterwards.
366. Did you not apply to him several times whilst he was living there to purchase a portion of this land? Yes; I saw him one day and asked him whether he could sell any of it, and he did not say whether he would or could sell it; but afterwards he came to me and told me it was all open.
367. Before he told you it was all open, you knew Knox had taken up a portion of the land formerly held by him? Yes.
368. And you knew Creighton had done the same? Yes.
369. You knew from that that it was all open? Yes, I knew it was all open.
370. And I suppose it was pretty well known to everybody else in the neighbourhood? Yes, all round.
371. That the land was there for anybody who required it? Yes.
372. And when Mr. Barbour offered to lend you money you availed yourself of his advice? Yes.
373. You have a grown-up son living with you? Yes.
374. What is his age? About twenty-four.

- Mr. Shoobridge.
6 July, 1886.
375. Does he live and work on your selection? He works for me when I want him, and when I do not want him he goes on his own account.
376. Do you owe any money on your own selection? No; that is my own.
377. Nobody has a mortgage or claim upon it? No.
378. And you paid for that out of your earnings? Yes.
379. Did you not, on other former occasions, borrow money from Mr. Barbour, and contract debts by getting goods from him on credit? Yes; I believe I owe him a trifle, but I do not know.
380. Were you not in his debt and afterwards paid him? Yes; I bought timber from him, and bought things out of his store.
381. On credit,—and did you afterwards pay him all right? I do not know whether I paid him all or not; if I did not I have the bill of it at home.
382. He never had to find fault with you as to how you paid him? No, I do not think he did.
383. Some imputation has been made that you would not be able to pay this money back to Mr. Barbour—is that correct or not? I can pay it.
384. You swear you intend to pay it back? I will pay it back.
385. And you tell the Committee that the arrangement was that you should pay it? I will pay it, of course.
386. You told the Committee that you can earn 19s. a day, and your son 18s. a day—so that you make between £4 and £5 a week, you and your son—is that correct? Yes; that is when we are working at the contract.
387. What have you got there? (Witness produced vouchers showing £100 earned during the last two years by wood-cutting alone, during his spare time and when not engaged in other contracts; and vouchers for various other earnings. Also, a letter from the Commissioner for Railways, dated 15th January last, accepting witness's tender for carting coal to pumping engine at the Picton Lakes during 1886, at the rate of 5s. per ton; and another acceptance of a tender, dated 4th January last, to deliver at Picton Lakes Railway Station sand required during 1886, at the rate of 7s per ton.)
388. What period do these vouchers embrace? About two years.
389. Have you sureties for these tenders? No; we do not have any sureties.
390. These tenders were accepted without any sureties being required? Yes; they know very well I will do it.
391. These other account sales show moneys you have earned independent of the Government altogether? Yes; the Government have nothing to do with them.
392. You have no doubt whatever about your ability to repay Mr. Barbour this money? Yes; I will repay him; there is no fear.
393. When you stated that you did not authorize anybody to apply for a conditional lease you did not understand the nature of Mr. Abigail's question? No.
394. But now you state that you signed a general authority for Mr. Barbour to act for you? Yes.
395. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did you ever borrow any money from Mr. Barbour before this time? No.
396. Do you remember the date when Mr. Barbour told you it would be better for you to take the whole of the land up? No, I do not; my head is bad, and I cannot recollect hardly anything for no time. You know I am old.
397. You say you and your son can earn from £4 to £5 a week? Yes.
398. How many weeks in the year do you earn that? That is when I am working on the coal and sand contract I can earn that.
399. How often? I have as much as I can do for three months now.
400. How often are you paid? I generally get my money about every two months.
401. Who makes up your account? The Government themselves.
402. Who does your writing for you? There is no writing required. There are no accounts wanting; because the Government keep them themselves.
403. *Mr. Young.*] Can you tell me how much wood you sold during the last year or the last six months? No, I could not tell you that.
404. You cannot tell how much you have done in the last six months? No.
405. You stated you earned £4 or £5 a week—is that actual earnings? Yes.
406. What does it cost you to keep your horses out of that? There is one horse runs out in the bush; that does not take so much as the other.
407. What is the net money you earn—that is to say, supposing you earn £5 a week, how much does it cost you to feed your horses out of that? I do not know; I never took that much notice.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eldridge called in and examined:—

- Mrs. E. Eldridge.
6 July, 1886.
408. *Chairman.*] Where do you reside? At Picton Lakes.
409. Your husband keeps an hotel there? No; he is the station engine-driver.
410. You keep an accommodation house? Yes.
411. *Mr. Abigail.*] You know Mr. Shoobridge? Yes.
412. Do you remember having a conversation with him—? (*Mr. McLaughlin objected to evidence of conversation held behind Mr. Barbour's back. Witness withdrew. Committee deliberated. Witness recalled.*)
413. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do you remember about the 28th or 29th May having a conversation with Mr. Shoobridge? Yes, on a Thursday morning.
414. Could you tell us now what he said on that occasion? He came in about 9 o'clock in the morning. I asked him to have a cup of tea, and he said he would. I said was there anything the matter with his work, as he seemed rather excited, and he said, "No; but I may as well tell you the news; you will soon see I am a great landowner." He said, "He has gone down to take up the land," and I said, "Who do you mean?" and he said, "Old Barbour; I may as well tell you, because it will soon be known, that I am a great landowner." He said he and Mr. Barbour went to Picton to Mr. Creamer's, and had a nobbler of schnapps, and then they went to Mr. Cole's. He said they signed the papers there, and they went back again and had another nobbler of gin-and-water hot, and that he spent the rest of the evening in Picton; and he said, "Here I am again this morning." I told him to be careful, that he should not talk of gentlemen like that—"Old Barbour" and "Old Davenport"—and then he went to his work.
415. Why did you tell him to be careful? I told him to be careful not to speak of gentlemen in that way.

416. Did he say anything more about the land or about money? Nothing at all; he never mentioned money at all.
417. You know something of Mr. Shoobridge's condition financially? Yes.
418. Is it a good one? Yes.
419. Has he plenty of money? I have always known him to be a respectable old man, and have never known him to be in want of money. He always had money coming to him from the Government for what he did.
420. *Chairman.*] He has a son working with him? Yes.
421. Are they both industrious? Yes, steady working people.
422. Have you anything to do with their accounts? No, except when he delivers sand or coal, to send the account to the station-master at Picton.
423. *Mr. Foster.*] Have you any idea about what it comes to in the year? He gets about four trucks every two months; sometimes two.
424. Does he draw the whole of it? Yes.
425. How many tons does a truck contain? That depends upon the size. He draws it all through the works if an engine wants sand or coal. He does all the drawing generally. He is rather an obliging old man.
426. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] An honest old man that always pays his way? Yes.
427. If you could afford to do it, would you have any objection to trust him? Not the least.
428. You would be perfectly confident he would repay you? Yes.
429. He is an industrious, hard-working, honest man? Yes. I have known him for nineteen years; he is very foolish in his ways sometimes—talks foolish.

Mrs.
E. Eldridge.
6 July, 1886.

Mr. Charles Arthur Dunn called in and examined:—

430. *Chairman.*] What is your business? Contractor.
431. Where do you live? At Randwick.
432. *Mr. Abigail.*] You have voluntarily come here as a witness in this case? Yes.
433. You know Mr. Barbour? I do.
434. Were you engaged by him? Yes, at his saw-mills at Redbank.
435. In what year? In the early part of 1884 to the middle of the year.
436. In what capacity were you engaged? As manager of the saw-mill.
437. Can you tell the Committee whether any timber was taken off his selections while you were there? Timber was taken off all around there.
438. By whose authority? By Mr. Barbour's authority.
439. There was timber cut from those selections by Mr. Barbour's authority? Yes.
440. What was it cut into? Building timber and what would make sleepers and boards.
441. Was it supplied to the Government? Some of it went up to Goulburn, I believe for the Goulburn Town Council.
442. How long were you there? Six months, I think. While I was there all the timber that was worth cutting round about there, including Mr. Barbour's 100 acres—all the timber that was fit for the saw-mill—was cut out.
443. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Had you the entire management of this? No, I had not the entire management.
444. I thought you called yourself the manager? Yes. Mr. Barbour used to come up every week.
445. With that exception, you were manager? There was a foreman there besides me.
446. He was under you? He did not receive any instructions from me.
447. He was under you? He was supposed to be.
448. Were you a shareholder? No; I was engaged and paid a salary—or was to have been paid a salary.
449. Were you to have a share in the profits? If there had been any.
450. Did you get any profits? No, I did not get any profits, and I did not get any salary.
451. There were no profits? No.
452. *Mr. Young.*] Was any statement rendered to you or by you as to the profits or want of profits? I do not think there was ever any statement made out.
453. Was it part of your business to make up the profit and loss? No.
454. Did any money pass through your hands? No, except in the store; the money that was received from the timber Mr. Barbour had.
455. As a matter of fact you do not know whether there were any profits or not? No; I do not think there were any.
456. *Mr. Abigail.*] Did your salary depend upon the profits when you made the arrangement? No.
457. You did not receive any salary? No.

Mr.
C. A. Dunn.
6 July, 1886.

Mr. William Williams called in and examined:—

458. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] What are you? An auctioneer and commission agent at the present time.
459. Do you remember Mr. Barbour having a saw-mill in the Camden district about two years ago? Yes, at a place called Redbank, 4 miles from Picton.
460. Were you foreman for him? Yes.
461. Do you know the selections he held there? Yes.
462. What was the class of timber on these selections? On the selection between Shoobridge's and Davenport's the timber was of no use to the saw-mill.
463. Where did you get the timber from for the saw-mill? From a place called the Lagoon Ranges, and from Wild-horse Camp.
464. Off these selections altogether? Yes. I tried the timber on the selections, but it would not suit the saw-mill, and I shifted the men further out.
465. Do you know Mr. Dunn, the manager or foreman? Yes.
466. Would he know anything about the bush where the timber came from? I should think not.
467. Was he working foreman? He was more of a storekeeper, I thought.
468. You were the bush foreman, and it was your duty to get the timber? Yes.
469. You would know more about the quality and class of timber than Mr. Dunn would? Yes; I had more experience.

Mr.
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6 July, 1886.

Mr.
W. Williams.
6 July, 1886.

470. *Mr. Abigail.*] Do we understand you to say you did not cut or order timber to be cut off the selections? I fell two or three trees on the selections to try the timber, but had to leave them, and I shifted the men further over to the ranges.
471. You did not take any timber off the selections? No; I do not think I took a log off.
472. How long were you there? Four or five months.
473. How long was the mill there—did you leave the mill working? There was no mill working when I left.
474. And up to that time only a few trees had been cut on the selection? That is all to my knowledge.
475. Could it have been cut before you went there? No; I have no reason to think so. All the timber that was any good had been taken off ten or twelve years ago.
476. You saw no traces of recent cutting? No, only what I cut myself—only two or three trees that I felled to try the timber. There was no good timber on it at that time. I used to do nothing else but ride about and find timber suitable for the mill.
477. Did you commence with the commencement of the mill? No; it was working a little before I went there.
478. How long? I could not say exactly; not long.
479. How long was the mill there—eighteen months or two years? I could not say.
480. You were there only six months? Hardly six months.
481. You do not know what took place before you went there? I was over the country years before; I rode over it years before I ever thought of working for Mr. Barbour. I was a kind of forest ranger, being in the mounted troopers at the time; and I was looking after the timber, and taking up anyone for cutting timber without a license; therefore I had knowledge of what the timber was.
482. *Chairman.*] Do you know the different selections Mr. Barbour had—100 acres, 300 acres, and 380 acres—did you know them separately or only as one block? Only the one block, between Shoobridge's and Mr. Davenport's.
483. Did you know that as far back as December, 1883? No, I did not.
484. When were you in the Police Force there? It is seven years since I left.
485. Were you stationed there then? Yes.
486. Then you must have known this land before 1883? You must bear in mind—
487. I want to know if you knew this land, afterwards Barbour's selections, in 1883? I knew the whole of it.
488. Was it timbered then? No; the timber had all been picked out years before that.
489. Is this true—this is a report by the surveyor who surveyed it, dated 6th December, 1883: "The land is timbered with gum and ironbark"—is that true? I do not think it is.
490. That refers to the 100 acres. On the 3rd December, 1884, the same surveyor writes of the 380 acres: "The soil is poor, and timbered with stringybark and bloodwood"; then in November, 1884, the same surveyor writes: "The timber is gum and stringybark"; so that, according to the surveyor, there are gum, stringybark, and bloodwood—are not all these timbers good for saw-mill purposes? No.
491. Which is bad? The bloodwood is unsound, and the gum was white-gum that will not stand cutting; the sheets of bark had been taken off the stringybark years before, and the trees left standing.
492. It was dead? It was dead and useless.
493. It is never worked up? No.
494. *Mr. Foster.*] Was the saw-mill on this ground? The saw-mill was close to the railway siding—very close to the Government reserve.
495. You knew this ground was taken up by Mr. Barbour? Yes.
496. Did it strike you as curious to take up ground on which there was no timber for a saw-mill? I did not know what he took it up for.
497. How far were these ranges where you got the timber away from the saw-mill? From 4 to 6 miles further on; the nearest timber I got was at the Lagoon Ranges, and then we went to Wild-horse Camp.
498. You know all that country very well? Yes.
499. *Mr. Clarke.*] Was any timber taken for firewood and sent to market? Not to my knowledge; the dead timber could have been cut up to suit this market; in fact, some comes from that district now to Sydney.
500. *Mr. Young.*] Are the ranges from which you took this timber Government land? Yes.
501. Did you obtain licenses? Yes, for all the men we employed, and had licenses for the carriers as well.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., examined:—

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6 July, 1886.

502. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You are a Member of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
503. And have been for many years? It is eight or nine years since I came to the House; I was two years out.
504. You selected some land in the district of Picton in 1883? I did.
505. How many acres? At first 100 acres; then I took up additional conditionals to make it up to 640 acres.
506. You had a saw-mill close by? Yes.
507. Did you reside in the district? Yes, at first, till the saw-mill was removed.
508. When was the saw-mill removed? About eighteen months ago.
509. What was the nature of the country you took up—was it very valuable land? No; sandy ranges, stony ground; something like the land on the North Shore and Middle Harbour.
510. How far was it away from your saw-mill? The nearest point of the land I selected was within half a mile of the saw-mill.
511. Where was the store? At the saw-mill.
512. Reports were sent in by the inspector against the continuance of the selection, and it was ultimately voided? Yes; that was two years after.
513. You abandoned it, I believe, some time this year? Yes, on the 14th April I gave notice of abandonment.
514. Was that selection surveyed—when was the measurement confirmed? About five or six weeks after the year was up.
515. In virtue of the provision of the law, you claimed and obtained a refund from the Department? Yes.

516. Less the cost of survey? Yes, less £37 6s. 9d., retained for cost of survey.

517. You heard Mr. Davenport give his evidence? Yes.

518. Will you explain what took place between yourself and Mr. Davenport? I am an agent for the purchase and sale of land; I have known Mr. Davenport's selection for some years, and have been repeatedly on it; about three months ago we travelled together to Picton Lakes; he was travelling in a second-class carriage, and I went in beside him. We talked about land purchase and sale, and the money profits that had been made of it, and he said he had lost many chances of making money on account of his partner's being averse to him going into land speculation. We then spoke of irrigation, and I promised to get him a copy of the Royal Commission's Report. About two weeks after that I called upon him at his office in Barrack-street with this copy; he was not there, and I left my card; they told me I would find him at his residence at Bondi. A day or two after that I was at Bondi, and I called, but he was not in, and I left the book with his daughter.

R. Barbour,
Esq., M.P.
16 July, 1886.

519. The report of the Royal Commission? Yes, with my compliments. A few days after that again I met him in the main street of Bondi; he was then with a friend, and they had a buggy; I said I wanted to say a few words to him, and he came to one side with me; I said my selections had been cancelled, what would he say to take them up as an addition to his selection; the land could be easily subdivided and sold, and we could make a good profit out of it; I said that if the land were subdivided some of the lots facing the water might bring £10 an acre; he said, "Oh, I don't care about it," and I said good morning, and he went away, and I went away on my own road. We did not go into the particulars of the matter at all.

520. If Mr. Davenport had taken that up as an addition to his selection, would there have been anything in the land law to prevent him cutting it up and selling it immediately? Nothing. His selection was an old selection of 1866.

521. *Chairman.*] What was the value of the improvements? Several hundred pounds.

522. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] There were no conditions to fulfil? They were all fulfilled; he had paid his balance, got his deeds, and he could do with his land as he liked; and he could add to it to make it up to 640 acres, and sell it the next moment.

523. *Chairman.*] What was the value of the improvements on his original selection? I should estimate them at from three to four or five hundred pounds; he had cut out all the timber and cleared and grubbed it, planted several hundred lemon and orange trees, built a house of four or five rooms on the top of the hill, and a gardener's house at the bottom of the hill with three or four apartments; he has also a stable and a great deal of fencing—it is subdivided into a good number of paddocks; and I should estimate the improvements in round numbers as being equal to about £400.

524. This land is in the Eastern Division, and can be made up to 640 acres without residence? Yes.

525. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] And without further improvements? And without further improvements.

526. And he might sell the next day? Yes, the next moment; so far as the fulfilling of the law was concerned there were no restrictions.

527. Now we come to Shoobridge's evidence? About 30th April this year—

528. Can you tell me the date of the interview with Mr. Davenport? I have no reason to doubt but what Mr. Davenport has put the proper date upon it. He said the 26th.

529. *Chairman.*] What were you doing at Bondi at that time—did you go purposely to see Mr. Davenport? Yes, that was one of the businesses that took me there. This was more than three weeks after the land had been voided. The Minister made the voidance about the 30th April. The land was then open for selection by anybody who chose to take it up. On the 14th April the Chairman of the Land Board was advised by the Department that the land was open for selection; that was a fortnight before the 30th. The first selection made of a portion of my forfeited selection was on the 13th May; that was 40 acres by Knox; the next was on the 19th; that was the selection by Aaron, made in virtue of two Volunteer land certificates; the date of this was the 2nd of June—the second selection. Somebody told him it was no good, as it was within a population area, and subsequently he put it in a second time, on the 2nd of June, but his first selection was on the 19th of May, nearly three weeks after it was voided. On the 20th May, a farmer up there named Christopher Creighton took up 80 acres of my forfeited selection; and on the 26th May I was at Mittagong, and coming back stopped at Picton Lakes for dinner.

530. *Mr. Abigail.*] You said the 26th May was the time you saw Mr. Davenport—it could not have been the same date? Then it must have been on the 25th I saw Mr. Davenport.

FRIDAY, 16 JULY, 1886.

Present:—

MR. ABBOTT,	MR. COPELAND,
MR. ABIGAIL,	MR. DAY,
MR. HENRY CLARKE,	MR. FOSTER.

MR. JAMES HENRY YOUNG.

JOSEPH PALMER ABBOTT, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. McLaughlin appeared as Solicitor for Mr. Barbour.

Robert Barbour, Esq., M.P., further examined:—

531. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] When we adjourned you said that it was on the 25th of May that you saw Mr. Davenport? Yes.

532. Will you tell the Committee what took place when you came in contact with Mr. Shoobridge? As I have stated, I had stopped at Picton Lakes for dinner. After dinner I went down to the Railway-station to take the train; I had to wait some time, and I met Shoobridge there; he was carting coal. I told him that the land he wanted to buy from me was forfeited or cancelled, and he could take it up if he liked; he said that he would like to get it, but he had not got the money, would I lend him the money. I said, "I don't know; what is it you want?" And he said he wanted the two pieces of 40 acres with a frontage to the water, and some of the flat near the dry lagoon. I sat down and took my pencil out, and went into figures, and I said, "I suppose you want somewhere about from 100 to 200 acres;" and he said he supposed it would be about that. I said, "If you take 200 acres, that will want £20 deposit." I said it was already surveyed, and it would be cheaper for him to take the whole, as that would save the expense of survey.

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Esq., M.P.
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533. *Chairman.*] In case of a subdivision? In case of a subdivision—and he said would I sell the remainder for him, that he did not want. I said I could easily do that; I did not think there would be any difficulty in selling it. I figured out the matter, and I said 200 acres would be £20 deposit, which he would have to pay, but if he took it all, and I sold for him the remaining 300 acres—about 300 acres, or not so much as that, because 80 acres were not taken into account that Creighton had purchased—it would be about 260 acres, I think, that would remain, and I saw that even at 10s. an acre profit that would come to £180, and I thought that in that case I would be quite safe in advancing the deposit, and I agreed to do so.
534. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] Had Mr. Shoobridge applied to you previous to this to purchase this land from you? Yes, he had applied to me several times, but the last time was about six months before that.
535. To purchase a portion of your selection? Yes; the portion on the flat that he now said he wanted.
536. He then wanted to purchase to enlarge his own holding? Yes; his own holding is on the hill; there is no water at all on it, and he took his water from the piece of land that I had. I permitted him to take the water—that was the only water within a reasonable distance—and he wanted the land principally on account of the water, and partly on account of the flat, which he could cultivate to grow fodder for his horses. He said if I would sell it to him he would give me a good profit on it.
537. How long had you known Shoobridge? Between three and four years.
538. Had you discovered anything in his character to prevent you from trusting him as an honest straightforward man, who would repay you any money you would lend? Nothing.
539. Did you not in fact form the opinion that he was a thoroughly honest, honorable, hardworking man, such as you heard Mrs. Eldridge describe him to be? Yes.
540. The reverse of a dishonest man? Yes.
541. And you did agree then to advance this deposit for him? Yes; and he asked me, as he was not very well acquainted with such matters, to act for him. He said, "You are likely to have an opponent in Mr. Davenport—Mr. Davenport wants these two pieces"; and he said, "I would like you to carry the business through for me." I said he would have to give me an authority, signed before a magistrate, and he said he would do so; and he went to Picton for the purpose.
542. You obtained an authority from him—a general authority? Yes, to act for him in this matter.
543. To make an additional selection, as you thought best, in his interest? Yes.
544. It is among the papers that have been produced before the Committee? Yes; I saw it the other day.
545. You attended at Camden to make the selection? Yes.
546. And you there met Mr. Davenport? Yes.
547. When the office opened you both lodged applications? Yes.
548. The result, I presume, was a ballot? Yes; the Land Agent said that as there were two applications for the same piece of land there would have to be a ballot, and he got out his box and cards, and drew the cards himself, and said Shoobridge was successful.
549. Did Mr. Davenport object to your acting as agent for Shoobridge, or make one single demur? No.
550. Did you hear anything further of the matter till it was brought up in Parliament? Nothing whatever.
551. You heard no complaint from Mr. Davenport or anyone else? No; he went back with me in the train, and we talked friendly enough, as usual.
552. In reference to your obtaining a refund of your deposit, will you explain to the Committee what knowledge you have of the working of the Land Acts—how long have you been familiar with the working of the Land Acts? Since 1873.
553. Do you know the practice adopted by the various Ministers for Lands? Yes.
554. What has been the practice in reference to refunding deposits, where the land has not been measured or surveyed according to the 12th section of the Act, 39 Victoria No. 13? If the land is not surveyed within twelve months the conditional purchaser is entitled to get back his deposit, and if he applied for it he has always got it back in all cases that ever I knew of.
555. That has been the invariable practice with all Ministers for Lands, to the best of your knowledge? Yes.
556. Was it the practice to regard the measurement as complete on the day the selection was confirmed, or when the survey took place? The matter was never complete until approved of by the Surveyor-General.
557. According to the 13th section of the Act mentioned? Yes. Up to that time he has the power, and he often exercises it, of ordering a fresh survey.
558. We have been told by Mr. Wilson that your selection was dated 6th September, 1883, that the land was measured on the 24th October, 1883, and the plan of that measurement was approved of on 13th October, 1884? Yes, that is the fact.
559. Was it in consequence of your right under the 13th section of 39 Victoria No. 13 that you applied for a return of your deposit? Yes.
560. Is there one iota of truth in the statement that you attempted to obtain a refund of your deposit in consequence of your being a Member of Parliament? Not in the slightest. I called as any member of the public would be entitled to do. I saw Mr. Copeland; he sent for the Under Secretary, and I demanded my deposit. Mr. Copeland looked up the Act, and said he did not know whether he could give it to me. I said, "You cannot refuse it; it has always been paid to others, and why should not I get it?" He said he would think over the matter; and a day or two after, when I made inquiry, he said he would have to keep back the survey fees. I demurred to that, and said he was not entitled to do it; that it had never been done before, and I thought he should not do it now. He said that was the only way in which he could entertain it. Some time after that I got the refund, less the £37 6s. 9d. for survey fees.
561. *Chairman.*] I presume, in making the application for this land, you were acting as agent for Shoobridge under the provisions of the 25th section of the present Crown Lands Act? Yes; under the one that refers to A.C.P.'s—that application for A.C.P. may be made by an agent with an authority, and application for an original C.P. must be made in person.
562. Before that application was made, had you entered into any contract or lease, or agreed to become the purchaser, lessee, or licensee of the land applied for for your own benefit? No.
563. Or for the benefit of any person other than Shoobridge? No.

564. There was no agreement between you and Shoobridge by which you could at any time become the owner of this land, or have any interest in it? None whatever; the whole of the transaction was at his request; I said I would sell for him what he did not require.
565. You did not promise to buy for him? No.
566. The amount of money advanced by you was £54? Yes.
567. Do you know of many cases in the Lands Office where the money has been refunded where there has not been a survey within twelve months? I have known a great many cases which have gone through my hands of selectors applying, and I have known them to be got through other sources.
568. *Mr. Abigail.*] Referring to these refunds, have they been obtained where the selectors have not fulfilled the condition of residence? I have never had any case where they were not refunded.
569. Then, if Mr. Oliver says the officials of the Department read the Act to mean that this refund is contingent upon the condition of residence having been fulfilled, do you think he is correct? I have never heard of any cases where the refund has been refused.
570. Can you give us any cases where the selectors have not fulfilled the conditions of residence—never resided upon their land—and yet got a refund? I cannot give you any cases. I took up this land on the 6th September, 1883; within three months I built a hut, and I slept on the land; and I continued residing on the land, generally from the Saturday till the Monday morning, until I sold my saw-mill.
571. *Chairman.*] How long was that? It would be about nine or ten months.
572. After the three months? After the three months. I had then intended to build a house for my family, and I got plans prepared, but private matters prevented me carrying it out; after that I was only occasionally on the land until I applied for a refund of my deposit. I have heard allusion made to a report by the surveyor; when the surveyor was on the land it was only about six weeks after the selection was made—it was after that six weeks that I built the hut and resided in it.
573. *Mr. Abigail.*] But you did not within the first three months? I did; I am telling you I did; my first evidence was that I took it up on the 6th September; within three months I built a hut and slept on the land; then I continued to reside as I have described; the surveyor was on the land before the time I was required to occupy it, and that accounts for his report.
574. Is there anybody in the district that could certify to your residing on the land? Several. The woman you brought here could have told you; she knows that at one time my blankets were stolen, and I had to go to her and borrow blankets, and I took them to her the next day.
575. You have heard it stated, and you know from the surveyor's report that he states there is no evidence of residence? I am now explaining how that came about. The first surveyor did state that, and I tell you how it was—that he was on the ground before the three months were up.
576. Did you receive a notice from the Land Board summoning you to attend—informing you they were going to inquire into your non-residence? Yes; when I came back from the General Elections last October or November, I got a letter in which they intimated to me that an inquiry was to be held, and that occurred during the time I was away down at the Murray.
577. Did you make any communication to the Land Board that you did not receive it in time to attend? I did; and the clerk-in-charge looked up the report, and he said they had not dealt with the case, and I would receive further intimation; he said the Board were not satisfied, and they postponed the final determination, and I should get another intimation when I could attend, and could give what evidence I wanted to give.
578. Did you make that communication in writing to the Land Board? No.
579. You made no written communication to the Board about not receiving their notice? No; I made a personal application.
580. To whom? I went to the Metropolitan Land Board Office in Sydney; I saw the clerk-in-charge there; I asked him what was done in that case, showing him the letter; I said I had just come back from the elections, and I could not attend on that account—I was on the Murray 600 or 700 miles away—what could I do; he turned up the papers, and he said the Board had postponed the final determination of the case, and I would get further notice, when I could attend and adduce whatever evidence I had to give.
581. And you received no further notice? I did receive further notice.
582. What was the purport of it? The next notice was an official letter from the Lands Office, stating that, under the direction of the Minister of Lands, upon the report of the Board, the case would be postponed until the declarations were received, when it would be further dealt with. A few weeks after I got a second letter stating that it would be brought up for forfeiture as early as possible. I took both letters to Mr. Copland, who was Minister of Lands at the time; I said, "What does this mean; here is one letter telling me nothing will be done until further issue, and here is another telling me it is going for forfeiture as early as possible—which do you intend to act upon?" He said, "I will send for the papers and look into it and let you know; I do not remember the case exactly; I think it must have been brought to me as a formal matter, as I remember no representation by the Department to me about this." He said he would give me an answer in a few days.
583. What date was it you say you took up the first selection? 6th September, 1883.
584. Are you aware that on the 6th December, 1883, the surveyor reports, "Non-residence; no improvements whatever upon the land." That is four months after? Three months, I think.
585. Three months after you took it up? If he was there on the 6th December he would have found me there.
586. His report is dated 6th December, but he speaks of "the portion measured by me on the 24th October"—one month after you selected? Rather more.
587. Then this would be six weeks after you selected? Yes.
588. The surveyor reports that you had made no improvements up to that date? Quite right; it was after that, and before the three months had expired, that I built the hut.
589. When did you commence? I think it was one or two days before the expiry of the three months.
590. I suppose you did that on purpose to bring yourself within the provisions of the law? Yes; I knew that if I was later I would be too late.
591. You built a hut—what was the value of it? About £8 or £10.
592. You are also aware that another surveyor again reported that there were no improvements? That was a long while after; and I am also aware that he reports that there was a humpy.
593. That he was told there had been a humpy, but he saw no signs nor evidence of it. It was on the 25th you saw Mr. Davenport? I think so, as near as possible. Mr. Davenport says the 25th, and I have no reason to think he gave a wrong date.

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594. On the 26th, after making that proposition to Mr. Davenport, which he declined, you met Mr. Shoobridge and entered into the arrangement with him? Yes.

595. You were with Shoobridge a considerable time about this arrangement? Not very long at that time; he made arrangements to meet me at Redbank. I had to go to Redbank, and he made an arrangement to meet me there, and he would tell me whether he would go to Mr. Broomfield—I think that was the name—a mile or two distant, or whether he would go to Picton. I told him I would sleep in Picton that night, and I thought it might be as well to get it done there. We met before that. He came to the station, and we walked then from there down to Picton.

596. That was the following day after you had seen Mr. Davenport? Yes. The day I saw Mr. Davenport I went up to Mittagong that night by the mail-train.

597. You have no doubt you told Mr. Shoobridge you could sell the balance of the land? No doubt.

598. Do you know that Mr. Shoobridge has stated that he could not, or would not, tell the Committee anything that transpired on that occasion? I heard him give positive evidence of what did transpire at this table.

599. I asked him the question (289): "When you agreed about the lending of the £54, what was the arrangement?" and he replied: "It was that I should repay it as quickly as I could, but there was no further arrangement?" That was about the payment of the money—no further arrangement about the payment of the money.

600. After this matter was brought before Parliament, you went up the following Saturday night and saw Mr. Shoobridge, did you not? Yes.

601. You took him up the receipt? I did.

602. What conversation took place then about the matter being brought up in Parliament, or referred to in Parliament? I said I have brought you up your receipt; I could not get up last Saturday as I had to go to the Hawkesbury River; you may hear of this matter having been talked of in Parliament, and they may send for you to attend a Select Committee of the House. He said, "Oh, I knew all about it; here is a paper which has been sent to me"—and he brought out the *Telegraph*, which had two or three columns about the case. I said, "If they send for you you will have to go; they will pay your expenses, and all you have to do is to tell the truth." He then said would I have a cup of tea. I said, "No; I must go, it is getting very dark, because I have 2 or 3 miles to go, and I wish your son would go down and show me the road." He said, "Yes, but you must not go till you get a cup of tea; my girls will get you a cup of tea." I said, "Well, be as quick as possible." I got the cup of tea, and his son came in, put on his coat, and went with me till he got me on to a part of the road that I knew, and I said, "You can go back now."

603. Did you make that journey on purpose to take him the receipt and tell him this? Yes; that is, the journey from the railway station to where his house is. It was on Saturday night, and I stayed in the neighbourhood till Monday morning; I went on to Mittagong after that, and remained till Monday.

604. You are aware that Shoobridge says nothing particular took place? That is his interpretation of it; I am telling you what took place, and you can put your own interpretation on it.

605. I asked Shoobridge (question 273): "Did he speak to you about the case—nothing at all about the case?" and his reply is: "I do not remember what he said; he simply came and gave me the papers." Is that true, after what you have just said? You bothered him a bit; I heard him say there was nothing particular said. You bothered him by asking him tremendous questions, and he said nothing particular was said; he said his head was wrong, or something of that kind.

606. In reply to question 275, he says, again: "I do not believe anything was said about the case," but you admit you told him? I am telling you the fact.

607. You state you did tell him he would hear something about this case? Yes; and he said he had heard all about it already, and showed me the paper.

608. Then what he said here cannot be correct? I know nothing of that; he will answer for himself; I do not see anything incompatible with the statement I make.

609. You stated you made some memoranda at the time—did Shoobridge sign any paper in reference to the payment of the money, or anything? I did not state that I made any memoranda; I said I sat down and went into figures; I wanted to see how much money he wanted, and whether I would be right in entertaining his proposal; I found that all he wanted for himself was about £20 deposit on the 200 acres.

610. Did he sign any document for this money? No.

611. You lent it him without any signature, receipt, or anything whatever? I did.

612. You had never lent him any money before on any other occasion? Not as a loan; we had had dealings.

613. No loan? No loan. It amounted to a good many pounds.

614. As to the timber on the land—is it a fact that you entered into a contract to supply the Government with timber from this land? It is not a fact. You are asking whether I entered into a contract to supply the Government with timber from this land; I did not enter into any contract of that sort.

615. Nor yet with the Goulburn Council? Not to supply timber from that land. I started a saw-mill; that saw-mill produced timber, and that timber was sold by me—part to the Government, part to a contractor at Goulburn, and part to a contractor at Picton; but I never entered into any contract to cut the timber from that land; in point of fact none of it was cut there; they would not have taken it; it was too bad.

616. *Mr. Foster.*] How long did you say you continued the condition of residence? About nine months.

617. After that you did not do so? After that I continued, but not constantly, only occasionally; I was not there continuously; I was only there occasionally after that.

618. Twelve months after that you applied for your second conditional purchase? I forget the date; I think it was.

619. Why was it you gave up your claim to this land and abandoned it, if you had fulfilled your condition of residence, and had a right to the land? Because I had not, after the nine months; I felt in my own mind that I had not sufficiently fulfilled the conditions to warrant me in making the declaration when the time came round; before that came round I felt satisfied it would be better for me to abandon it.

620. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] You had not made any improvements? No; the hut was the only improvement I had made; I had intended to make it a family home.

621. But the saw-mill did not pay sufficiently well? No.

622. *Mr. H. Clarke.*] I think you said that you did not feel yourself justified in making the declaration

as to residence on the land, that that was one of the reasons why you gave it up? Yes; towards the latter end I felt that when the time came round for making the declaration, which would be about a year after, I could not make it, and I then abandoned the land.

623. Has it been usual, when the conditions of residence have not been fulfilled, for the money to be returned to the selector? Latterly I know the Department made a regulation that on applications for refund being made they would require to be satisfied that the selector had performed the condition of residence during the twelve months. I had a discussion upon that with the Minister, and I held that it was not necessary. I know it was a rule of the Department, but it was not necessary under the Act; the Act is imperative that if the measurement is not done within the twelve months the refund must be made.

624. Do you consider that you were entitled to a refund of the deposit whether you fulfilled the conditions or not? I do; the law is most imperative.

625. *Mr. Day.*] Had you any arrangement with Mr. Shoobridge for him to transfer this land to you again? None whatever.

626. This was simply a loan, then? Simply a loan.

627. The land was taken up for him, and for his benefit? Yes; and I was to sell for him what he did not require, and he was to pay me the difference, if there was any difference.

628. Supposing Shoobridge came to the conclusion, a few weeks after the additional conditional purchase was made, to sell to somebody, there was nothing in the law to prevent him doing so? Nothing in the law or in our arrangement.

629. Then Mr. Shoobridge could have sold this land to me or anybody else without consulting you? Yes.

630. All you required from him was to pay you your money back again? Yes.

631. Would you have had any claim against Shoobridge if he had sold the land to anybody else? No legal claim at all.

632. Would you have had any claim to the purchase money—any legal claim? None whatever.

633. Then in point of fact all the claim you had on Shoobridge was to get your money back? Yes.

634. *Mr. McLaughlin.*] The Government receipt shows the amount? Yes; the Land Agent's receipt said, "William Shoobridge, per R. Barbour."

635. That was quite sufficient acknowledgment? Yes.

636. *Mr. Day.*] Would you have had any claim at all against Shoobridge if he had sold this land and put the money in his own pocket—would you have had any claim against him as against the land? No.

637. *Mr. J. H. Young.*] Do I understand that there was no term at which you expected this money to be repaid? None whatever; he was to pay me as soon as possible; he had a contract, and he expected soon to get £20.

638. And he was to pay you interest? Yes, he was to pay interest; there was no arrangement about it; it was not fixed. I will charge him 10 per cent., and charge him for my time that I acted for him as agent.

639. But without any distinct acknowledgment to that effect? No.

640. Then you consider yourself in this position, that you are entitled to charge him what you like for time and interest? I must charge him a reasonable amount.

641. You said your arrangement was that you were to sell for him? Whatever portion of the land he did not require. The arrangement was in these words: He said, "Well, if I take the lot, do you think you could sell what portion I do not require?" and I said, "Yes, no doubt I could sell it at a good profit." He said then would I sell it; and I said, "Yes, I will be very glad to sell whatever you do not want."

642. With reference to your residing upon the selection and fulfilling the conditions, you said that within two days of the expiration of the three months you commenced to build a humpy? A hut.

643. Will you tell us how much you resided there directly after you built the hut? Almost every week, from Saturday to Monday.

644. Your family, of course, did not reside there? No.

645. Not at any time? Not at any time.

646. Was it then ever your *bona fide* residence at my time? I considered it so.

647. You had a letter stating that the land would be sent on for forfeiture? Yes.

648. I do not know the date of that letter, but did you, almost immediately after the receipt of that letter, hand it back to the Minister, and see him on the subject? Yes; I showed him both letters.

649. At the Lands Office, I presume? I was at the Lands Office, but whether it was here or at the Lands Office I cannot say.

650. I wish you would try and remember where you handed that letter to the Minister—was it at the Lands Office or at the Parliament House? I think it was at the Parliament House that I showed him both letters; I gave him the two letters.

651. What conversation took place upon that occasion? I said, "Here are two letters I have received from your Department—one letter says nothing will be done until there has been a further investigation." I thought by that everything was arranged, but here to-day I have received this, altering the arrangement altogether; what does it mean. He said, "I do not know anything about it; but give me the letters, and I will call for the papers in the morning; I do not remember anything about it personally; I will call for the papers and let you know." I said, "Do not take that first letter away; I want to hold that as evidence."

652. Did you see him afterwards at his own office? Yes.

653. How soon afterwards? Within two or three days.

654. And you have given us the purport of what took place then? Yes.

655. I think you said he called in the Under Secretary? No; that was later, when I went about the deposit. The first time I called to get the answer, he said, "I do not know, but I think you are too late; I think they are gone for forfeiture." I said, "Surely you cannot blow hot and cold in that way"; and he said, "I will get the papers and see."

656. That was the first time you saw him at the Lands Office? Yes.

657. Immediately after that you saw him at the Lands Office again? Yes; immediately after that I sent in the letter claiming the deposit, and then I called again to press for the deposit, and at that time the Under Secretary was called in, and the conversation took place that I have described.

658. *Mr. Copeland.*] I believe you are pretty well posted up in the Lands Act—in all the Lands Acts? Yes, I think I am.

659. You have acted as land agent for other people? Yes.

660. That is, as adviser for them under the Lands Acts? Yes.

R. Barbour,
Esq., M.P.

16 July, 1886.

- R. Barbour, Esq., M.P.
16 July, 1886.
661. Can you say whether it would not have been competent for you, instead of finding the money for Shoobridge, to have purchased the land, the A.C.P., from Shoobridge, and taken up the additional conditional purchase yourself in virtue of the original C.P.? Of course there would have been nothing to prevent me doing that.
662. Had you done so, you could have made the whole of it freehold, and sold the land immediately—virtually the next day, if you chose? Yes, if he had had the necessary improvements on his land. Mr. Davenport had all the improvements on, but this man had not.
663. During the time you were supposed to be doing this residence on the land, were you a Member of Parliament? Yes.
664. And I suppose, being a Member of Parliament, it was necessary for you to spend the most of your time in Sydney? Yes; I was a very constant attendant in the House, and was always from Monday till Friday in town.
665. I believe that it is a fact that during this time you paid your usual attention to your Parliamentary duties? Yes, punctual attention.
666. You were in Parliament nearly every day? Yes.
667. And I presume your Parliamentary duties necessitated your presence in Sydney at that time? Yes.
668. Do you know any other Members of Parliament who had taken up selections which required residence? Yes.
669. You have referred to my refusing to grant you the full amount of refund—that is, to my deduction of the cost of survey? Yes.
670. Do you remember my stating what the reason why I refused to grant you the full refund and deducted the cost of survey was? You said it had cost the Government money to survey the land, and you did not think you could give it back without deducting the cost of survey. I said, "Well, if you do deduct it, it is more than anybody else has ever done in your position before."

Francis Abigail, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee, examined in his place:—

- F. Abigail, Esq., M.P.
16 July, 1886.
671. *Mr. MoLaughlin.*] You are one of the Members for West Sydney? Yes.
672. You moved for this Committee? Yes.
673. Do you remember stating in Parliament that Mr. Barbour took Mr. Shoobridge and gave him two or three noggins of gin, then brought him across to a Magistrate, and got him to make his mark on a paper of which he did not know the contents? I stated that from information supplied to me; I spoke from information conveyed to me at that time by my informant.
674. Was it not Mr. Davenport that so informed you? It was.
675. Did you hear Mr. Oliver examined here? I did not; I was not present; I was only present for a very few moments, but Mr. Oliver was not then under examination.
676. Can you state who furnished you with copies of the report of the surveyor who surveyed Mr. Barbour's selection? I could do so, but I decline.
677. Do you also decline to say who furnished you with copies of the whole of the proceedings in reference to this case? I did not have the whole of the proceedings in reference to this case.
678. Copies you had? I do not admit that I had copies of any proceedings.
679. I mean the documents you read in the Assembly? I decline to say who supplied me with the documents I read in the Assembly.
680. Do you decline to say whether they were supplied to you at the instance of Mr. Davenport? Mr. Davenport gave me a good deal of information—most of the information.
681. Do you decline to say whether these documents were supplied to you at the instance of Mr. Davenport? I decline to say.
682. Do you decline to say whether you received them from Mr. Davenport or from an officer in the Lands Department? I have already answered the question.
683. Do you decline to say whether you received them from an officer in the Lands Department? I decline to say from whom I received them.
684. Do you decline to give the Committee any information in respect to these reports and papers—as to how you became possessed of these reports and papers? I do, except to say that Mr. Davenport supplied me with most of the information I received.
685. Did you not move for this Committee in the interest of Mr. Davenport, so as to secure this land for Mr. Davenport? No; I moved for this Committee in the interest of the public, believing a wrong to have been done.
686. Were you aware of the fact that Mr. Davenport was anxious to obtain this land? I do say positively I was not aware that he was anxious to obtain the land.
687. You knew he was an applicant for it? I did.
688. Do you know how these copies were obtained that were handed to you? I do not.
689. Did you know whether they were correct copies at the time? I did not know anything about them; I do not know now whether they were correct copies or not.
690. But you are now satisfied that one of the statements Mr. Davenport made to you is incorrect? I certainly am not.
691. Are you not satisfied that Shoobridge wrote his name, and did not make his mark? Yes.
692. And so far Mr. Davenport misinformed you? —

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. CRAMSIE, A MEMBER FOR BALRANALD.
(SUPPLY OF FORAGE TO GOVERNMENT RABBIT CAMPS, BY CRAMSIE, BOWDEN, & CO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 9th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All papers connected with the supply, by Cramsie, Bowden, & Co., of forage and plant to the Government Rabbit Camps in the Balranald District.”

(*Mr. Neild.*)

The Under Secretary for Mines to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

Sir, Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 19 March, 1885.

I have to request you to immediately reply to my B.C. of the 6th instant, asking you to give an explanation of letter received from Mr. Boynton, Beehive Store, Balranald, copy of which was sent you.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,

(For Under Secretary).

Replied to on the 15th.—J.O.W.C., B.C., 31/3/85. The Under Secretary for Mines. Attach papers.—T.H.M. Herewith. Inform Mr. Boynton of the action ordered by the Minister.—T.H.M., 20/4/85. Done; copy of each circular sent to Mr. Boynton.—H.U.H., 22/4/85. Put away, 25/1/86.

Mr. T. H. Boynton to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Balranald, 22 March, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th, in reply to mine of the 24th ultimo. I now enclose a copy of telegram I received from a storekeeper in Euston, who, knowing that the Minister for Mines was in Balranald on that date, desired me to present it to him. I did not do so, preferring that the matter should be brought before the Department in writing. I cannot state that I endorse the idea of tenders being called; what I desire is that those, viz., the overseers who are to spend the money of the Government, and also of the men employed, should not be trammelled by prejudice, but should gain quotations from the storekeepers, and then on price and quality decide.

I have, &c.,

T. H. BOYNTON.

Submitted. Mr. Boynton's proposition that inspectors and overseers should compare prices and quality of goods before purchasing is but fair to storekeepers as well as to the Department. In one or two cases recently accounts have been received from country stores in which charges have been made far in excess of prices current in the respective townships, and it has been necessary to return these accounts to the claimants for reduction of excess charges. If my proposal to visit the camps be entertained, I will fully instruct overseers on all such matters as these.—T.H.M., 25/3/85. The Under Secretary.

Submitted.—H.W., 30/3/85. Appd.—J. P. ABBOTT.—30/3/85. Prepare circulars to inspectors and overseers.—T.H.M., 11/4/85. Circulars 29 and 30 sent to inspectors and overseers.—H.U.H., 17/4/85.

Telegram from Mr. P. M'Monnies to Mr. Boynton.

14/3/85.

SUPERINTENDENT Crommelin compelled Government rabbit overseers to trade with one stated store. Reason, cheaper. This has never been tested. I suggest tenders should be called for.

Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin to T. H. Myring, Esq.

Sir,

Balranald, 15 March, 1885.

In reply to your B.C. letter of the 6th instant, asking me for an explanation in reference to a charge made against me by Mr. T. H. Boynton, of this town, in which he states that I interdicted the Government camps from dealing with him, and have also used insulting language to him, I have the honor to inform you that the charges have no foundation whatever, and I deny them. To support my statement as to interdicting the Government camps, I beg to enclose herewith a letter from each overseer in my division. In reference to the charge of insulting language, I can only say that I have not even spoken to him for the last six months, neither have I before that used any insulting language.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN,

Supt. Rabbit Inspector.

Submitted. Perhaps a copy of Mr. Crommelin's letter and copies of the overseers' statements might be furnished Mr. Boynton.—T.H.M., 20/3/85. The Under Secretary.

Inform Mr. Boynton that Mr. Crommelin denies the charge, and that every overseer does the same, except Mr. Brown, who does not allege that he got instructions not to deal with him.—J. P. AMOTT, 21/3/85. Inform.—T.H.M. Informed, 26/3/85.—W.P.

Mr. T. H. Boynton to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Bee-hive Store, Balranald, 24 February, 1885.

I regret to have to bring before your notice the action of Mr. C. W. Crommelin, in respect to his endeavours to restrict my business with the various members of the Government rabbit camps. The ill feeling on the part of Mr. Crommelin arose from an account owing by Mr. Clarke, overseer of one of the camps, for dogs' meat supplied by the Co-operative Butchering Company, which Company was really myself. On the recommendation of Mr. Crommelin, Clarke refused to pay. I asked him repeatedly for the money, but he refused. I stated that my servants had no interest to serve in charging him improperly; and such being the case, I brought the matter to Court, and gained a verdict with all costs and expenses. Since that time, the ill feeling displayed on the part of Mr. Crommelin has been intense. Not resting with using insulting language to me, he has interdicted all the various camps from dealing with me. Mr. Brown, overseer of No. 11 camp, was the only one who came and placed the matter before me, and named what had passed with Mr. Crommelin and himself. I am not aware how far a Government officer can assert his authority, but I cannot think the Government of New South Wales would countenance anything so unjust. Your kind investigation will be esteemed.

I have, &c.,

T. H. BOYNTON.

Mr. Crommelin, for explanation.—T.H.M., for U.S., B.C., 6/3/85. Explanation of letters (7) herewith.—J. C. W. CROMMELIN, B.C., 15/3/85. T. H. Myring, Esq.

Mr. S. Brown to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

Sir,

Balranald, 14 March, 1885.

Your letter of 11th inst., relative to Mr. T. H. Boynton's complaint, and reference to me in connection therewith, did not reach me until yesterday afternoon.

In reply, I have the honor to state that you did not "interdict" me in so many words from dealing with Mr. Boynton, but you informed me of his having summoned Mr. Overseer Clarke, and spoke of him generally in a way that would have the effect of preventing a timid overseer (naturally anxious to stand well with the Chief Superintending Inspector) from dealing with Mr. Boynton. I may add that Mr. Boynton made use of my name without my knowledge, but that when he subsequently mentioned the matter to me I did not object.

I understand from our conversation of last night that there is to be to-day something in the nature of a general inquiry by the Hon. the Minister for Mines. I would esteem it a favour if you would mention my explanation of having been at the Paika Creek Inn upon a certain occasion, and your comment thereon, as the question involved simply is whether overseers have any time which they may call their own.

I have, &c.,

S. BROWN,

Overseer, No. 11 Camp.

Mr. Overseer Thomas to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

Sir,

Government Rabbit Camp, No. 2,

Paika, 14 March, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you, in answer to the charges brought against you by T. H. Boynton, merchant, Balranald, that, as regards myself, they are entirely false, and that you have never influenced me in any way from getting rations where I please.

I gave Mr. T. H. Boynton my ration order for the months of January and February, and my reason for withdrawing was, that at the expiration of the month I had occasion to pay one of the Government men off, and as the amount of the men's wages had not been placed to my credit at the time, I gave him an order on Mr. Boynton for the amount, with a letter stating the case, and asking him to pay the order, and that when the amount of the order was placed to my credit, I would refund the money to him.

him. He refused to pay the order, and told the man he saw nothing in it, thereby putting me to great inconvenience. I wrote to Mr. T. H. Boynton, telling him I had been obliged by other storekeepers in a similar matter, and that I should give my ration orders for the future to those storekeepers who saw something in retaining the custom of an overseer who spent and caused to be spent a matter of from £20 to £25 per month.

I have, &c.,

F. J. THOMAS,

Overseer, No. 2.

Mr. M. Smith to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

Government Rabbit Camp, No. 6,
Balranald, 9 March, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Boynton's name was never mentioned by you to me in reference to buying stores, and if Mr. Boynton states that you interdicted me from buying stores from him it is a gross falsehood.

I have, &c.,

MATTHEW SMITH.

Mr. S. H. Taylor to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

No. 1 Government Rabbit Party, Windomal Canally, N. Balranald, 14 March, 1885.

In reply to yours, respecting pressure put upon myself with respect to buying rations, all I can say—"It is false."

If you remember, on my arrival at Balranald, February 4th, 1884, tenders were put in by storekeepers at that township for supply of rations.

Mr. Inspector Dwyer and yourself referred to Sydney *vs* rations, and the reply was Taylor and Thomas can arrange about this matter, having had the same to do in South Australia.

I have, &c.,

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR.

Mr. Overseer Clarke to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

No. 5 Government Rabbit Party, Balranald, 11 March, 1885.

In reference to Mr. Boynton's letter, charging you with having used your influence among the different rabbit overseers, as regards purchase of ration stores, allow me to state that in no way whatever have I acted upon any but my own opinion in the matter.

Mr. Boynton makes a gross error in insinuating that I have been biased in the matter by any statement from you. It is also a well-known fact among the overseers that the procuring of rations rests entirely with themselves. As in this case the whole cause of complaint rests indirectly on my shoulders, allow me to give a plain statement of facts. In my position as Government Overseer an account for dogs' meat was presented to me by the Co-operative Butchering Company, which was, in my opinion, exorbitant, and as such I represented it to Mr. Boynton. He told me he would speak to Mr. Levy, the other member of the firm, and see if he would agree to the account being amended. Some three weeks afterwards Mr. Boynton informed me that Mr. Levy would not agree to any reduction in the account. I then, by instructions from Mr. Superintendent Crommelin, demanded a detailed account, which the Co-operative Butchering Company were unable to give. This being the case I refused to advise payment of the bill, and was sued. On reporting the matter to Mr. Rabbit Inspector Dwyer, who authorized the procuring of the dogs' meat, he instructed me to defend the case, which I did, with the result that it was given in favour of the plaintiff with costs. This is all I know about the matter; but as to having been in any way biased by you as regards purchase of stores is an absurd statement, and as such I give it a complete denial.

I have, &c.,

A. J. CLARKE,

Rabbit Overseer.

Mr. Overseer Torrens to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

No. 12 Government Rabbit Party, Balranald, 11 March, 1885.

If Mr. Boynton or anybody else has given you to understand that I have been obeying orders from you as regards the particular establishment at which I purchase my stores, I beg to give it a complete denial. The purchase of stores being outside routine Government service, I went where it pleased me to do; and, as far as Mr. Boynton is concerned, have, beyond a few words on social matters, had no conversation with him whatever. The idea of having been interdicted by you from patronizing Mr. Boynton's store is absurd, his name not having been mentioned to me in connection with business at all.

I have, &c.,

A. R. TORRENS,

Overseer, No. 12 Government Rabbit Party.

Mr. Overseer Chauncy to Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin.

Balranald, 14 March, 1885.

My dear Sir,
I never heard you mention Mr. Boynton's name to me on any subject, or the name of any of the business people in Balranald.

I have, &c.,

A. S. CHAUNCY,

Overseer of No. 13 Rabbit Camp.

Mr.

Mr. T. H. Boynton to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Beehive Store, Balranald, 24 February, 1885.

I regret to have to bring before your notice the action of Mr. C. W. Crommelin, in respect to his endeavours to restrict my business with the various members of the Government rabbit camps. The ill feeling on the part of Mr. Crommelin arose from an account owing by Mr. Clarke, overseer of one of the camps, for dog meat supplied by the Co-operative Butchering Company, which Company was really myself. On the recommendation of Mr. Crommelin, Clarke refused to pay; I asked him repeatedly for the money, but he refused. I stated that my servants had no interest to serve in charging him improperly, and such being the case, I brought the matter to Court and gained a verdict, with all costs and expenses. Since that time the ill feeling displayed on the part of Mr. Crommelin has been intense. Not resting with using insulting language to me, he has interdicted all the various camps from dealing with me. Mr. Brown, overseer of No. 11 Camp, was the only one who came and placed the matter before me, and named what had passed with Mr. Crommelin and himself. I am not aware how far a Government officer can assert his authority, but I cannot think the Government of New South Wales would countenance anything so unjust. Your kind investigation will be esteemed.

I have, &c.,

T. H. BOYNTON.

I presume a copy of this letter should be forwarded to Mr. Crommelin for explanation. T.H.M., 28/2/85. The Under Secretary. Yes.—H.W., 2/3/85. Mr. P.—Forward copy.—T.H.M., 5/3/85. Copy sent, 6/3/85.—W.P. Three weeks.—T.H.M., 6/3/85. Request immediate reply, and acknowledge Mr. Boynton's letter.—T.H.M., 19/3/85. Mr. Crommelin, 19/3/85. Acknowledged Mr. Boynton, 19/3/85.—W.P. Fourteen days, 19/3/85.

Circular to Rabbit Inspectors.

(No. 29.)

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 17 April, 1885.

In future, before purchasing any goods for the Government rabbit parties, you will be good enough to obtain quotations from the various local storekeepers and buy the goods required at the lowest prices at which they are obtainable.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,

(For Under Secretary).

Inspectors Vindin and Cotehing both received a copy of this.—T.H.M.

Circular to Overseers, Government Rabbit Parties.

(No. 30.)

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 17 April, 1885.

In future, before purchasing any goods or stores you may be authorized to do for your party, you will be good enough to obtain a list of prices from the local storekeepers, with a view to comparing same, and purchasing the articles required at the lowest rates.

I have, &c.,

(For Under Secretary).

PRICE Lists obtained from various Storekeepers, Balranald.

	Cramsie, Bowden & Co.	Boynton.	Menon.
Tea	£ s. d. 0 1 4½ ℥ lb.	£ s. d. 0 1 8 ℥ lb.	£ s. d. 0 1 5 ℥ lb.
Sugar	0 0 3½ "	0 0 3½ "	0 0 3 "
Chaff	6 0 0 ℥ ton	6 0 0 ℥ ton	6 5 0 ℥ ton.
Coffee	0 1 4 ℥ lb.	0 1 4 ℥ lb.	0 1 3 ℥ lb.
Salt	0 0 1½ "	0 0 1½ "	0 0 1½ "
Raisins	0 0 7½ "	0 0 7½ "	0 0 7½ "
Apples	0 0 9½ "	0 0 9 "	0 0 9½ "
Currants	0 0 6½ "	0 0 6½ "	0 0 6½ "
Rice	0 0 3½ "	0 0 3½ "	0 0 3½ "
Jam	0 13 6 ℥ doz.	0 14 0 ℥ doz.	0 13 6 ℥ doz.
Candles	0 0 10½ ℥ lb.		0 0 10½ ℥ lb.
Sauce	0 10 0 ℥ doz.		
Yeast Powder	0 7 0 "	0 0 6 ℥ tin	0 7 0 ℥ doz.
Pepper	0 1 3 ℥ lb.	0 1 6 ℥ lb.	0 1 6 ℥ lb.
Oats	0 3 9 ℥ bushel	0 3 9 ℥ bushel	0 3 9 ℥ bushel.
Bran	0 1 6 "	0 1 6 "	0 1 4 "
Pollard	0 1 6 "		0 1 5 "
Potatoes	0 7 0 ℥ cwt.	0 7 0 ℥ cwt.	0 8 0 ℥ cwt.
Onions	0 0 2 ℥ lb.	0 0 2½ ℥ lb.	0 18 0 "
Shovels	0 5 9 "		0 6 6 "
Axes	0 6 6 "	0 7 0 "	0 7 0 "
Camp Ovens	0 0 3½ ℥ lb.		0 0 4½ ℥ lb.
Plates (tin)	0 4 0 ℥ doz.		0 4 3 ℥ doz.
Knives and Forks	0 7 6 "		0 13 0 "
Shot	0 0 5 ℥ lb.	0 0 5 ℥ lb.	
Powder	0 4 5 "		

B. Cotching, Esq., Rabbit Inspector, Balranald.

Dear Sir,

Balranald, N.S.W., 11 November, 1885.

Agreeably to your wishes, we beg to quote as under for goods to be supplied to the Government rabbit camps, *subject to fluctuations* :—

Flour, 20s. per bag.
Tea, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Sugar, 27s. to 40s., according to quality.
Salt, 1½d. per lb.
Raisins, 7½d. „
Apples, 9½d. „
Currants, 6½d. „
Rice, per half-cwt., 15s., or 3½d. per lb.
Jam (Adelaide), 13s. 6d. per doz.
Candles, 10½d. per lb.
Sauce (L. & P.), 16s. per doz.
Yeast Powder, 7s. per doz.
Pepper (black), 1s. 3d. per lb.
Vestas, 250's, 1s. 8d.; 50's, 5d. per doz.

Tobacco, 4s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.
Chaff, £6 to £6 10s.
Oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s.
Bran, 1s. 6d. per bushel.
Pollard, 1s. 6d. „
Potatoes, 7s. per cwt.
Onions, 2d. per lb.
Shovels (S. H.), 5s. 9d.
Axes, American, 6s. 6d.
Camp ovens, 3½d.
Tin plates, 4s.
Knives and forks, 7s. 6d.
Shot, 5d.
Powder, 4s. 5d.

Other lines on a similar basis.

Yours faithfully,
CRAMSIÉ, BOWDEN & CO.,
per R.D.M.

Mr. Cotching, Rabbit Inspector.

Dear Sir,

Balranald, 11 November, 1885.

I beg herewith to send list of prices for groceries and general rations for the use of the Government rabbit camps.

Yours faithfully,
T. H. BOYNTON.

Enterprise flour, 20s. per bag
St. Grainy crystal sugar, 32s. per cwt. (in small mats).
New season's tea, 1s. 8d. per lb.
New currants, 6½d. per lb.
New raisins, 7½d. per lb.
Tobacco, 4s. 2d. per lb.
Matches (plaid vestas), 5d. per doz.
Jam (2-lb. tins), 1s. 2d. per tin.
Fine salt, 1½d. per lb.
Rice, 3½d. per lb.
Sago, tapioca, and pearl barley, 4d. per lb.
Household soap, 7d. bar.
Washing soda, 2d. per lb.
Shot, 5d. per lb.; powder, 5s. per lb.; caps, 5d. the box.
Fresh herrings, 9d. per tin.
Salmon, 10d. per tin.
Pickles, 10d. per bottle.
Potatoes, 2s. per cwt.
Onions, 2½d. per lb.
Chaff, 6s. per cwt.
(Subject to fluctuations).
Sauce (Worcester), 9d. per bottle.

Salad oil, 8d. per ½-pint bottle.
Mustard, 9d. per ½-lb. tin.
Split pease, 4d. per lb.
Caraway seed, 1s. per lb.
Golden syrup, 10d. 2-lb. tin.
Castor oil, 8d. per ½-lb. bottle.
White pepper, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Coffee (Southern Cross), 1s. 4d. per 1-lb. tin.
Cocoa (Taylor Brothers'), 1s. 6d. „
Sardines (large tins), 10d. per tin.
Curry powder, 9d. per bottle.
Axes (Sharps), 7s. each.
Axe handles (American), 1s. 0½d. each.
Dried apples, 9d. per lb.
Blacking, 8d. per doz. packets.
Condensed milk (Milkmaid), per doz.
Vinegar (draught), 8d. per bottle.
Axle grease, 1s. per tin.
Oats, 3s. 9d. per bushel.
Bran, 1s. 6d. „
Hops, 2s. per lb.
Baking powder, 6d. per tin.
Light of the Age kerosene, 21s. per case.
Dried herbs (bottles), 9d. each.

TENDER for supplies for Government rabbit camps, Balranald district, from John G. Menon, storekeeper and importer, Balranald :—

FORAGE.

Chaff (all hay), medium quality, £6 5s. per ton.
" best quality, £6 10s. per ton.
Oats, medium quality, 3s. 9d. per bushel.

Oats, best heavy feed, 4s. per bushel.
Bran, 1s. 4d. per bushel.
Pollard, 1s. 5d. per bushel.

SUNDRIES.

Tents, with ropes, complete—
D quality, 6 × 8, 19s. each.
" " 8 × 10, 22s. 6d. each.
E " 6 × 8, 21s. each.
" " 8 × 10, 25s. „
American axes, best brands, 7s. each.
Axe handles, first choice, 1s. 1d. „
Camp ovens, large size, for poison grain, 4½d. per lb.
" small sizes, 4½d. per lb.
Patent axle grease, 1s. 3d. per 2 lb. tin.
Soft soap, for harness „
Long-handle shovels (all steel), 6s. 6d. each.
D-handle spades (all steel), 6s. 6d. each.
Steel double-headed picks, 6s. each.
Pick handles, 1s. 2d. each.

American steel tomahawks, 4s. each.
Buckets, tin, 2s. 9d. each.
" galvanized iron, 3s. 3d. each.
Fry-pans, 2s. up, according to size.
Tin baking-dishes, 1s. 3d. each upwards.
Tin plates, 4s. 3d. dozen.
Tin pint pots, 4s. 3d. per dozen.
Tin camp kettles, 1s. 2d. each upwards.
Tin teapots, 2s. 6d. each upwards.
Knives and forks, white handles, riveted, 13s. dozen upwards.
Dog chains, black japanned, 13s. 6d. dozen.
" muzzles, 2s. each upwards.
Hurricane lamps, with guards, 5s. 6d. each.
Tinsley's best rabbit traps, 13s. per dozen.

RATIONS.

RATIONS.

Flour, medium brands, 19s. per bag, each 200 lbs.	Onions, 18s. per. cwt., } prices for all year
" Stratton's patent roller-ground, best flour	Potatoes, 8s. " } round.
made in the Colonies, 20s. per bag, each	Vinegar, 8d. per bottle.
200 lbs.	" draught, 8s. per gallon.
Sugar, light brown crystal, a good clean sugar,	Rice, 3½d. per lb.
3d. per lb.	Oatmeal, best Victorian, 3½d. per lb.
" light yellow crystal, 3½d. per lb.	Soap, best household, 7d. per bar.
" pure white crystal, 4d. per lb.	Candles, best sperm, 10½d. per lb.
Tea, good medium quality, by the package	Jam, 1 lb. tins, Victorian, 7s. 6d. dozen.
1s. 10d. per lb.; boxes, 10 lbs.; quarter-	" 2 lb. " Adelaide, 18s. 6d. "
chests, about 20 lbs.; half-chests, 38 lbs.	Sauce, best tomato, 10s. 6d. dozen.
Lower qualities tea, by package, 1s. 5d. per lb.	Pickles, best English, 11s. dozen.
Higher " " up to 2s. 3d.	Worcestershire sauce, 12s. 6d. dozen.
per lb.	Matches, round plaid boxes, 5½d. dozen.
Coffee, Southern Cross, good medium quality,	" tin square boxes, 250's, 1s. 10d. dozen.
1s. 3d. per lb.	Maizena, 9½d. per lb.
Cocoa, Taylor's Home, 1s. 8d. per lb.	Best American tobacco, 4s. 6d. and 5s. per lb.
Salt, fine, 1½d. per lb.	Baking powder, best quality, 7s. per dozen tins.
Currants, best, 6½d. per lb.	Mustard, Coleman's, ½-lb. tins, 10s. per dozen.
Raisins, best, 7½d. per lb.	Black pepper, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Dried apples, 9½d. per lb.	

JOHN G. MENON,

11/11/85.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRIVILEGE—SEAT OF MR. CRAMSIE, A MEMBER FOR BALRANALD.

(SUPPLY OF FORAGE TO GOVERNMENT RABBIT CAMPS, BY CRAMSIE, BOWDEN, & CO.—FURTHER PAPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 April, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 9th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All papers connected with the supply, by Cramsie, Bowden, & Co., of
“forage and plant to the Government Rabbit Camps in the Balranald
“District.”

(*Mr. Neild.*)

RETURN showing the Payments made to Messrs. Cramsie, Bowden, & Co., during the years 1885 and 1886, by the Department of Mines.

Date.	Payments made for Goods supplied by the Firm.	Amounts due to Overseers and Rabbiters for Wages and Rations, and made payable by them to Messrs. Cramsie, Bowden, & Co.
1885.		
January	£ 10 7 3	£ 29 13 6
February	87 13 1	3 16 11
March	40 14 0	41 3 5
April	2 17 3	1 2 1
May	715 0 2	41 1 8
June	40 0 2	13 18 2
July	44 13 0	4 18 6
August	70 15 10	33 19 8
September	32 15 5	20 13 6
October	13 17 7	Nil.
November	Nil.	Nil.
December	Nil.	8 2 9
	1,053 19 9	193 10 2
1886.		
January	1,689 13 3	73 7 3
February, 1 to 19	45 4 0	44 3 2
	1,734 17 3	117 10 5

Hay, Echuca,
& Melbourne.

Balranald, Murrumbidgee River, 31 December, 1885.
Stock Branch, No. 2 R.P. Government Stores Account.

Mr. Bodley, B. Overseer.

Dr. to Cramsie, Bowden, & Co.,

General Merchants, Stock and Station Agents.

773. Insurances effected and forwarding Contracts entered into to any Station.

Terms per

1885.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	10 bags @ 9d. = 7s. 6d., chaff 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs. — 10 lbs. = 6 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs.	6	10	0	2	11	0
	1 bag bran, 7½ bus.	0	1	6	0	11	3
	1 box caps, 100				0	0	7
	1 tin soft soap, 2 lbs.	0	1	3	0	1	3
	1 bag oats, 1 cwt. 2 qrs., 4½	0	4	0	0	16	10
		£					
					4	0	11

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY HANSARD.

(REPORT FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTER ON COST OF DAILY ISSUE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 June, 1886.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1886,
That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Report from the Government Printer, and also from the Chief Parliamentary Reporter, as to the cost of establishing and maintaining a daily issue of Parliamentary *Hansard*, similar, or otherwise, to that in use in Queensland.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

PARLIAMENTARY HANSARD.

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 23 June, 1886.

With reference to the Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Hammond, on the 9th instant, for a report on the subject of the Parliamentary *Hansard*, I do myself the honor to submit the following statement:—

With regard to the Queensland *Hansard* I have ascertained the following particulars—

1. That the total annual cost of producing it is £7,328.
2. That newspapers are supplied at the rate of 3s. 3d. per 100 copies; subscribers, 6s. per 100 copies; occasional purchasers, 1d. per copy; newspapers for single copies, double the sessional rates; book *Hansard*, three volumes, £3 2s. 6d.

In considering the question as to whether the Queensland plan could be adopted here, it must be borne in mind, that the number of members of the New South Wales Parliament is very much larger than that of Queensland; that the duration of their Sessions is as a rule not so long as ours, while the sittings are invariably shorter.

Furthermore, the number of newspapers, and the extent of their circulation, is, in the aggregate, much greater in this Colony than in Queensland.

Having regard to these circumstances, it seems to me that it would be almost practically impossible to adopt the Queensland system; for although it might be said that the whole of the newspapers would not accept copies of the *Hansard*, for issue as supplements, yet provision would have to be made on the basis of the possibility of their doing so.

To make such provision would necessitate the purchase of rapid printing machines, such as are used on newspapers, the cost of which cannot be accurately estimated; but it would be very large. Nor is it possible to arrive even at an approximation of the cost that would be involved in maintaining the additional staff that would be required to print the *Hansard* at the early hour at which the morning newspapers are issued.

The plan which I now submit, and on which I have framed the estimate hereunder, is,—that a proof issue, printed in foolscap folio size, (marked "Proof") should be distributed each morning with the proof Votes. It would, of course, be necessary that the Reporters' notes should be legibly transcribed, and the "copy" forwarded to this Office in small "takes" as the debates proceed; and it would much facilitate the work, if the reading of the proofs for the daily issue, could be entrusted wholly to the staff of this office. If this plan were adopted, the following would be the estimated cost, calculated on the basis of the present weekly *Hansard*, viz.:—

<i>Daily Cost</i> {	for first 1,000 copies	£17 7 0
	for every additional 1,000 copies	3 7 0

There would doubtless be a considerable sale of proof copies at 1d. per copy, and the introduction of the system, as above indicated, would not involve much, if any, preliminary outlay, as the appliances of the Office are already, for the present time, ample and suitable.

As there is a great variation in the amount of sessional business, the above estimate is necessarily only approximate; that it is however above, rather than below the mark, will be gathered from the fact that I have reckoned on each day's debates filling twenty pages of foolscap folio size.

As a matter of course the proof issue would be followed by bound volumes of the debates, duly revised and edited for permanent record. The cost of these would, of course, depend on the quantity of matter, and the amount of correction required by the Reporting Staff; but, on the whole, I am of opinion that the printing of the *Hansard*, dealt with in the way above indicated, would not be more costly than that of the present weekly *Hansard*.

The system in operation in the United States, namely—to lay on the Table of the Senate, at the commencement of each sitting, the printed report of the debate of previous sitting, appears to me to be in every way suited to the circumstances of this Colony; and unless the issue of *Hansard* in the morning is regarded as a *sine qua non*, that system would, I think, be much preferable to any other.

For the sake of convenience, I append extracts from the Report on the subject of *Hansard*, furnished by me on the 30th July, 1878. There are some points in this Report, which I consider worthy of consideration at the present time, especially the one relating to the training and employment of Cadets.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

[Extracts from Report on *Hansard*, dated 30 July, 1878.]

The Government Printer to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Government Printing Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1878.

With reference to my recent visit to Queensland for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the organization and working of the *Hansard* or Report of the Debates of Parliament in that Colony, I do myself the honor to inform you that, through the courtesy of Mr. Senior, the Principal Shorthand Writer, and of Mr. Beal, the Government Printer, I had ample opportunities afforded me of seeing in detail the operations of both branches of the service of reporting and printing.

The Queensland *Hansard* is divided into two parts, the one a weekly issue for the Legislative Council, the other a daily issue for the Legislative Assembly. The report is not verbatim, but it is a very substantial one, and all important speeches made in Committee are given at considerable length. Assuming

Assuming that if a *Hansard* be started here it will be a daily one, and will embrace the debates of both Houses of Parliament, I shall confine my remarks chiefly to what relates to a daily issue.

The annual cost of the Queensland *Hansard*, according to the figures supplied to me, is as follows:—

Reporting Legislative Council	£500
" " Assembly	2,918
Printing	1,700
Total	£5,118

Connected with the reporting staff there is a corps of cadets in training, who receive a small fee for each attendance in the gallery.

The printing is done in the Government Printing Office at night, by a staff told off for the purpose, and special machinery adapted for rapid work is employed.

The quantity of matter issued daily is not supposed to exceed eight pages demy folio, which is equal to twenty columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, set in brier type; and to ensure this limitation, there is a tacit understanding in the Assembly, which is generally adhered to, that the sittings are not to continue later than 10 o'clock on business nights. If such an understanding could be arrived at in our House of Assembly, the *Hansard* would be worth all it could cost on that ground alone.

In order to ensure a popular distribution of the *Hansard* an arrangement has been made with several newspaper proprietors to supply them with copies for issue as supplements to their papers. The charge for these copies is fixed at a low rate, so that, although there is a considerable return from the sale of the reports, it is doubtful whether any profit accrues on the transaction. It is more probable there is a slight pecuniary loss than a profit; but this is regarded with indifference, the primary object being to secure the widest possible circulation for the reports amongst the people. I gathered from conversations with Members of Parliament and other influential people in Queensland that the *Hansard* there is generally looked upon with great satisfaction, and that it has the reputation of being most admirably managed both by the reporting staff and the Government Printer's Department.

With regard to the establishment of a *Hansard* in this Colony, I do not think, in view of the foregoing facts, that any better principle could be adopted here than that which obtains in Queensland. Our different circumstances will, however, probably necessitate other arrangements in some of the details.

In the first place it would not, in my opinion, be desirable to make any distinction between the debates of the Legislative Council and those of the Legislative Assembly. The *Hansard*, in whatever shape it may be published, should be—as its name is understood to indicate—a complete report of the debates of Parliament.

Secondly, as it has not been necessary hitherto to employ for ordinary Government printing the costly rapid machines required for newspapers, it would not be possible at present to adopt the Queensland practice of furnishing newspaper proprietors with copies for distribution as supplements; nor, in my opinion, would it ever be desirable to follow such a course. But there is another means by which the same end might be attained, and that is, to furnish the newspapers every evening with slips of *Hansard* as fast as it is set up; for which accommodation—as it would enable them to dispense almost entirely with a Parliamentary reporting staff, and as a matter of principle—a moderate charge should, I think, be made.

The greater number of Members of Parliament that there are in this Colony, as compared with Queensland, and the more numerous and later sittings, as well as the greater length of the Sessions, will make the cost of a *Hansard* proportionately heavier in this Colony.

With regard to the cadets, I consider it very desirable that a number (six or more) should be employed and trained by the Government, with the object not only of using them to assist and recruit the *Hansard* staff, but also of importing them into other official positions. There can be no doubt that the services of a shorthand writer would be invaluable in most of the principal Government Offices. I would propose to article these cadets for three years, with salary (say): 1st year, £25; 2nd year, £30; 3rd year, £75; and with promise of employment ultimately on *Hansard* or in some other branch of the Public Service, on condition of their rendering themselves thoroughly efficient.

My estimate of the cost of *Hansard* is as follows:—

If published weekly	£4,850
If published daily (1,000 copies)	£6,350
and in subsequent book form 400 copies, and binding 200 copies of the latter.	

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* the reports of the debates of Parliament last Session (1877-8) average five and a half columns daily. My estimate for *Hansard* is based on an average of thirty columns of the *Herald* set in brier type daily (i.e., four days a week)—a quantity of matter which I think may be regarded as the maximum; and should the quantity be greater or less, the cost of printing would of course be increased or diminished proportionately.

I would propose to issue the *Hansard* to Members of Parliament, to the principal Government Departments, and to subscribers, every morning, concurrently with the Proof Votes, and to reserve the unissued balance for casual sale—and I anticipate there would be a fair demand for them. A good sale for a daily *Hansard* might, I think, be reckoned upon, but little or none for a weekly one.

It would not be desirable, with the present appliances of the Office, to undertake to print more than 1,000 copies per day; but if it should be found that there is an increasing demand, there would be little or no difficulty in meeting it. Under any circumstances, however, it would be necessary eventually to expend about £1,500 in the purchase of type and machinery on account of *Hansard*, in order to avoid interfering with the ordinary work of the Department, which is always on the increase.

The only obstacle that seems to stand in the way of starting a daily *Hansard* in the manner suggested, at the commencement of next Session, is that of obtaining an adequate and competent staff of reporters; but there would be no difficulty on that score probably in starting a weekly issue then—if it should be thought advisable to make a beginning in that way—as there seems to be a sufficient number of competent reporters available for the purpose at present.

But whether the *Hansard* be started next Session or not, I would strongly recommend to the attention of the Government the system of cadets before mentioned. Besides being a proper first step towards the initiation of a *Hansard*, its introduction would, I am sure, be a great benefit to the Service, and especially to Ministers, who, being hampered with excessively heavy and various duties, require frequently to commit their views to paper in the most expeditious manner possible. I found the system of drafting by shorthand at work in many large commercial houses in London, and feel confident, from what I observed, that before long it will entirely supersede the present cumbrous, expensive, and dilatory system of drafting by longhand. In the principal departments of Governments especially it must soon find a place; and the appointment of a first-class shorthand writer, in connection with some one of our public departments, would be the necessary prelude to the official adoption of the system in this Colony.

I have, &c.,
THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

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1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY HANSARD.

(REPORT FROM PRINCIPAL SHORTHAND WRITER ON COST OF DAILY ISSUE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 September, 1886, a.m.

RETURN (*final*) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 9th June, 1886,
That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Report from the Government Printer, and also from the Chief
“ Parliamentary Reporter, as to the cost of establishing and maintaining
“ a daily issue of Parliamentary *Hansard*, similar, or otherwise, to that
“ in use in Queensland.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

The Principal Shorthand Writer to The Clerk of the Parliaments.

Legislative Assembly Offices, Sydney, 11 June, 1886.

Sir,

Parliamentary Debates—Daily reports of.

In attention to your memorandum of date June 4th, requesting me to furnish a report on the question of the publication of a daily issue of the debates in Parliament, for the information of the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council and the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, I beg to request that you will be so good as to submit the following observations for their consideration:—

The Parliaments of the United Kingdom, the Dominion of Canada, and the British Dependencies of Australasia make provision for the publication of an official record of their debates; that of Queensland is published daily, that of New Zealand bi-weekly, others weekly.

The debates of the Queensland Parliament have been published by the Government of that Colony since the year 1869. The Queensland *Hansard* had its origin in the distrust of the Queensland Parliament of the Brisbane press. The earlier records are full of the complaints of the alleged partiality of the conductors of the leading newspaper, and of the inaccuracy and insufficiency of their Parliamentary reports. On the 22nd December, 1870, the Legislative Assembly resolved,—

“ That, having in view the partiality and unreliable reports of the Parliamentary debates appearing in the newspapers, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken to secure, for the information of the public, an authentic weekly publication of the reports of such debates.”

On the 19th July, 1872, the following resolutions were proposed in the same body:—

“ 1. That, in the opinion of this House, it is highly desirable that the public should be supplied with a full and fair account of the proceedings of Parliament.

“ 2. That, in the absence of a fairly conducted journal, it has become necessary to take steps to provide a correct report of Parliamentary debates.”

The first resolution was agreed to; the second, withdrawn.

896—

[905 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 ls. 6d.]

When

When the daily publication of the debates was determined upon in 1874, it was confined to the reports of the Assembly, leaving the reports of the Council to be published at the end of the week. A Select Committee of the Council, appointed to consider and report upon the "feasibility of issuing a more frequent or earlier publication of *Hansard* in connection with the proceedings of this House," reported on the 18th September, 1879, that—

"Your Committee are unanimously of opinion, more especially as affecting the current Session, that the proceedings of your honorable House, by medium of the daily press or otherwise, have not been nor are sufficiently made known to the public. Thus business of very grave import received your very earnest attention; bills more or less affecting all colonists—affecting our trade, industries, and institutions—have been largely discussed in their several stages, as well as amended in Committee, without the public outside receiving timely or hardly any information thereon, or being afforded a fair opportunity of legitimately, and it may be most usefully to your honorable House, expressing concurrence therewith or dissent therefrom."

I do not assume that ground for complaint by honorable members exists in regard to the newspapers of New South Wales on the score of partiality; but I think I am warranted in believing that a similar desire to promote the political education of the people, and to secure that full and accurate information concerning the business before Parliament should be quickly and widely promulgated, is the object proposed to be obtained by the earlier publication of the official record of the debates. Other uses of *Hansard* appear to be provided for by the weekly publication: thus, for example, the debates furnish material for the constitutional and political history of the Colony; the record which they contain of the rulings of Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and of the circumstances on which they are based, forms an authoritative exposition of the law and custom of Parliament; they facilitate the preparation of measures for submission to Parliament, and the consideration of them where (as is the case with most large questions of policy) subjects are pending from session to session and from Parliament to Parliament; and they afford to honorable members the means of vindicating their conduct in cases where it may have been misrepresented, or where their votes and speeches may have been omitted or misunderstood by the Press. Since Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, on the 17th December, 1885, arranged for the publication of the debates at noon on Saturdays, and for their distribution through the Post-office, the reports have been placed in the hands of honorable members four days earlier than under the former routine; and they are delivered at the Schools of Arts and newspaper offices of all important towns in the Colony on the Monday following publication. They have thus been rendered available to honorable members who desire to inform themselves of the progress made in current legislation (more particularly of the amendments made in Bills in Committee), and to prepare for the business of the ensuing week; they are much more than formerly available for the use of journalists, and to the heads of the public Departments, whose duty it may be to give effect to the promises of Ministers (sometimes numerous on motions of adjournment) in regard to public works, the administration of justice, &c. The practice which obtains, of allowing an honorable member to obtain an early proof of the report of his speech for publication in the Press, might perhaps be extended, so as to apply to the whole of the debate in which it occurs. I do not see how it is possible by means of present appliances to go beyond this. I have good reason to believe that the New South Wales Parliamentary debates are now produced with greater promptness and regularity than that which obtains with regard to any other similar publication (Queensland alone excepted); and, in my judgment, the arrangements made for securing the accuracy of the reports and for preserving the independence of the record are superior to those which exist elsewhere.

If my inference, stated at the beginning of the last paragraph, be justified by the facts with regard to the weekly issue of the debates, it becomes important to consider how a wider circulation of a daily report is to be obtained. In this connection, as it appears to me, the co-operation of the Press is essential to success; for without it the reports would obtain very little additional circulation. It would, in fact, correspond somewhat with the circulation of the Government Gazette which is hung out at public pounds, police offices, and police stations. When the Reform Bill of 1831 was being discussed in the House of Commons, or when Sir John Robertson's Land Bills were before the Legislature here, Parliamentary debates, as a separate publication, would no doubt have been in great demand, as perhaps they would be in Great Britain while the Government of Ireland Bill is being debated at the present time. But in the progress of society many great public questions have become settled; and the telegraph now lays all civilized communities under tribute for news. Reports of Parliamentary debates do not always form the most important incidents in the day's news, and would not of themselves hold public attention. Judging from the experience of other Colonies as well as this, the demand for the debates as a separate publication would be so small as to be inappreciable.

The agencies for daily distribution (unless where the Post-office was available) would involve additional expenditure upon the public funds. In Queensland, Parliament was able to force *Hansard* into circulation despite the opposition of the *Courier*; but the position here is not similar, for the wealthy and enterprising journals, which publish a daily report of the debates in Parliament, are, by means of railroads and steamships, in touch of a population twenty-four times more numerous than the population of Brisbane in 1874. Their arrangements for reporting the debates are doubtless dictated by their views of the wishes of their subscribers, the pecuniary interests of the proprietors, and their perceptions of what may be due to the public interests involved. In presenting to their readers the history of the day, they no doubt seek to give to each event its due proportion; but room must be found for advertisements, for social and legal intelligence, foreign news, accounts of startling fires, shipwrecks, colliery explosions, earthquakes, &c. These demands upon their space vary from hour to hour, and they cannot always be anticipated. I have seen it suggested that Government should supply to the morning newspapers proofs of the official reports from the Government Printing Office, leaving it to the conductors of the press to reproduce the report in their own type. It is not my duty to inquire whether the press would be content to receive reports in this way, but I feel very confident that if it suited their purposes to do so, there would not be more extended Parliamentary reports than there are at the present time. I do not believe that the managers of the press would be willing to mortgage their space for what they might regard as the prosaic matter of a Parliamentary debate, more particularly if they considered that the subject had been "thrashed out," however important to the country the issues involved might be. Unless the dearth of other intelligence left plenty of space on their hands, they would give the division and leave out the speeches.

speeches. If, therefore, Parliament were to determine to supply proof slips of the official reports of the debates, I do not believe that the newspapers would accept them as a gift, if coupled with the condition that they must print them. To accept them on that condition would be to abandon to a very large extent the control of their important enterprises. If they accepted the reports at all, they would exercise their discretion in "cutting them down" to such proportions as suited their space, and in presenting them in such a form as they might judge to be most attractive to their readers. This abridgement would have to be done under circumstances of the greatest hurry, because the proofs from the Government Printing Office could not be supplied to the newspaper printer until at least one or two hours later than he could obtain the exact kind of report he wanted by the employment of his own staff. Inasmuch as it would be the duty of the official staff to write out their report in the order of debate with the fulness demanded by the intrinsic importance of the subject, and as it would be impossible for them to accommodate their duty to the varying requirements of different newspapers, I should fear there would be a state of chronic contention between the Government Printer and the Government reporters on the one hand, and the newspaper printers and the literary staffs on the other. The latter would sometimes be clamouring for details of an occurrence at midnight out of which to make a sensational article, while the former would be employed upon a part of the record which related to events two hours earlier, the report of which would not be a marketable commodity. Considerations such as these lead me to conclude that this method of publication would altogether fail to accomplish what is desired, and would be speedily disappointing.

The plan adopted in Brisbane is open to less objection; and, inasmuch as it has answered there, there may be some reason to expect that it might be successful here, so long as the Government gave the press the reports for (say) the cost of the paper upon which they were printed. The principal difficulty which occurs to me in connection with this form of distribution is based chiefly upon mechanical considerations. Morning newspapers "go to press" very early, (say) 3 o'clock, and it would therefore be necessary that the debates should be completed, put into type, corrected, printed, folded, and delivered in the newspaper offices at an hour which would enable the publishers to incorporate them as supplements. This would involve the purchase of rapid printing and folding machines, and the employment of an adequate staff of compositors and machinists. It does not concern me, nor is it necessary to inquire what the circulation of the Sydney morning papers is; but, for the sake of illustrating my meaning, I will assume that that of the *Sydney Morning Herald* is 25,000 copies, and that of the *Daily Telegraph*, the same. It is obvious that the machining and folding appliances would have to be equal to the production of 50,000 copies at an hour when they could be received. If one paper only took the report, these appliances would be reduced by one half. If there were any demand for the reports from the afternoon city newspapers, or from the conductors of the country press, that could easily be satisfied by the same appliances after the requirements of the morning papers had been met. If the number of copies required to be printed and folded could be ascertained, there would be no difficulty in stating within a few pounds the cost of the machines required. The circulation to be provided for would vary with that of the papers which took the Debates Supplement. If a number of the Debates were co-incident in time of publication with the intelligence of a wreck upon the coast, such as that of the *Ly-ee-Moon*, the demand for the daily newspapers would probably be increased by from 20,000 to 30,000 copies, and the Debates Supplement might also obtain that additional publicity, unless the newspapers should choose to confine it to the regular subscribers, and not include it in the copies for casual sale. Inasmuch, however, as the newspapers treat with their agents pretty much upon the same principle as manufacturing firms treat with wholesale houses, I incline to the opinion that the machinery to be provided ought to be adequate to supply the maximum, and not simply the ordinary demand. As to the circulation of the Queensland *Hansard*, I cannot perhaps do better than present the information in the form in which I find it recorded in the evidence given by Mr. J. C. Beal before a Parliamentary Committee on the 30th July, 1879:—

"By the Chairman.] Mr. Beal, you attend here as Government Printer? I do.

"The object of this Committee is to obtain information from you especially, as to the possibility of issuing a daily *Hansard* in connection with the Legislative Council. I may ask you the following questions:—What is the number of the daily *Hansard* of the Assembly printed now? 4,320 copies.

"By Mr. Hart.] Daily? Daily.

"By the Chairman.] Does your Department get payment for the circulation of any quantity of this paper? It does; to the extent for the present Session of £200 1s. That is the amount of revenue that we have received up to to-day.

"How far does that go towards paying the cost of the issue of *Hansard*? A very small way.

"State as clearly as you can, please, so that we can understand? When the *Hansard* was introduced, which I think you will remember, I gave a sliding scale of prices for from four pages up to eight pages demy folio; but that scale has never been carried out, in consequence of newspaper proprietors waiting upon the Colonial Secretary, who agreed to let them have a maximum quantity for the minimum price.

"When was that? The Session before last. The Session of 1877-8.

"And consequently you issued the *Hansard* to those newspapers upon the terms agreed to by the Government? Exactly so.

"Do you gain or lose by it? Lose by it, of course, as they get it now.

"Explain, if you please? The minimum price was for four pages—that was the least quantity—at 3s. 3d per hundred copies. Now they get seven or eight, as much sometimes as ten pages, for the same price. In other words, it scarcely pays for the paper.

"What papers avail themselves of this subsidy? The *Courier*, the *Toowoomba Chronicle*, the *Darling Downs Gazette*, the *Rockhampton Morning Bulletin*, the *Rockhampton Morning Argus*, the *Cairns Advertiser*, and the *Port Douglas Gazette*. The two last go in for very small numbers.

"Do they take a stipulated number of each issue? Yes.

"State the number, each, please? It is scarcely fair, I think, to put that in evidence.

"Yes; you will have to give it too? I am prepared to give it if the Committee wish:—The *Courier*, 1,725; *Toowoomba Chronicle*, 675; *Darling Downs Gazette*, 450; *Rockhampton Bulletin*, 600; *Rockhampton Argus*, 300; *Cairns Advertiser*, 40; *Port Douglas Gazette*, 70."

The

The hour to which reports of the Debates could be published on the following morning depends chiefly on two considerations, namely, (1) the money which Parliament would appropriate for the service, and (2) the hour at which the newspapers would require the supplements. With the present staff of reporters (6), when only one House is sitting, I fix the length of first turns at five minutes, to bring all quickly into work; but with two Houses sitting, it becomes expedient to fix the time for note-taking at twenty minutes and 30 minutes. I have often had only two reporters to record the debates of one House, extending over from six to eight hours; and if they were occupied in relieving each other every five minutes, three or four hours of transcription-time would be lost, and the risk of errors greatly increased. The length of time required to transcribe varies from time to time according to the clearness of the speaker, the rate at which he speaks, and the extent to which he repeats himself. In many cases, it takes the most expert writers six hours to transcribe one hour's notes. With an adequate staff of reporters taking turns towards the close of the sitting of two minutes' duration, and a staff of compositors sufficient for the purpose, the daily report might be completed to within about an hour of the time fixed by the newspapers for the delivery of the supplements in their offices. It would, however, be a costly performance; and if the circulation of both the *Herald* and the *Telegraph* had to be provided for simultaneously, time would have to be allowed for stereotyping the forms before the machining could commence. A newspaper printer who expects a division at four o'clock in the morning can, if he thinks proper, keep his form open to receive it, and the report can be manipulated to suit his exact space; but not so the debates. The report which Parliament would expect from an official staff would have to be more than a mere skeleton of the proceedings, or a bare enumeration of the names of honorable members who might address the House. The importance of a speech does not depend upon the hour at which it is delivered, and I have frequently known speeches of great public importance delivered as late as five o'clock in the morning. To show what can be done, I may mention the system which obtains in the *Times* office. The reports are read, by means of a telephone, from the gallery at Parliament House into the ears of the compositors stationed at composing machines in Printing Office Square. The manager of the *Times* informs me that the machines set the type at a speed which frequently exceeds a column of the *Times* type, or 230 lines of "minion," per hour,—that is about half as fast again as a rapid penman could write. In a letter written on the 20th January, 1885, Mr. McDonald states:—

"I have been more than twelve years perfecting our system of machine composing, and having succeeded, I hope to retain it as a distinctive feature of this office for my time at least. What it has cost so much time and effort to build up here could not be done easily elsewhere, and especially at such a distance, even with our best assistance."

The question, however, has to be dealt with not on the ground of what is possible—and it is conceivable that, given the requisite subdivision of labour and the *Times* composing machines, a speech may be put in type ten minutes after it is delivered,—but of what is practicable under existing circumstances. Judging of the question as a matter of probability, I should say that midnight would be the latest hour at which an honorable member could expect to see a report of his speech printed on the following morning, although I have myself furnished reports as late as four o'clock in the morning, which have been published in less than an hour afterwards. The Government Printer has, I am aware, devoted considerable attention to the question of publishing a daily *Hansard*, and I may perhaps be permitted to cite his opinion on this point. In one of his reports, that written after his return from Queensland, to which Colony he went in 1878 for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the organization and working of the *Hansard*, Mr. Richards says:—

"The quantity of matter issued daily is not supposed to exceed eight pages demy folio, which is equal to twenty columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald* set in 'brevier'* type; and to insure this limitation there is a tacit understanding in the Assembly,† which is generally adhered to, that the sittings are not to continue later than 10 o'clock upon business nights. If such an understanding could be arrived at in our House of Assembly, the *Hansard* would be worth all it could cost on that ground alone."

The next point to which it occurs to me to invite attention is the additional staff required and the consequent cost. In this connection I may quote—not because I think the conditions of Parliamentary reporting in Brisbane and Sydney are strictly analogous, but because I think the information will be expected of me—from a letter which Mr. D. E. F. Jones, Shorthand Writer to the Queensland Parliament, wrote, in response to my inquiry, on the 7th December, 1885:—

- "(1.) Our staff consists at present of Chief Shorthand Writer, £600; Shorthand Writers—one at £150, one at £100, seven at £300, making an expenditure of £3,550. If pressure of business renders it necessary, one sessional reporter at £9 per week, (say) two months, £72; four cadets for dictation purposes—one at £2 a week, and three at £1 a week, (say) for a session of five months, £100; messengers—one for day, one for night, (say) for five months, at 10s. per week each, £28; the total expenditure would be £3,750.
- "(2.) A separate staff is not appointed to report the Council, but I generally detail two good men to that chamber until the close of the Session.
- "(3.) In your Colony, where the Parliament sits very late, the salaries ought to be higher than the scale I have given.
- "(4.) With regard to the £300-a-year men, four were formerly cadets who have worked their way to the permanent staff, and the other three are under annual engagement."

Circumstances in which the two Colonies differ are these:—

- (a.) The number of members is not so great at Brisbane as at Sydney.
- (b.) The Brisbane Friday sittings are chiefly occupied with formal business.
- (c.) The length of the Sessions is not so great.
- (d.) The length of the reports is not so great.

On all these points time does not permit me to state exact facts; but if I had opportunity to make the investigation, I should be very much surprised if the result did not show that the Parliament of New South Wales sat at least twice as long as that of Queensland, and that the length of the official report in this Colony was from two to three times as long. The

* The type in which the *Herald* prints its Parliamentary reports is I believe "minion," i.e., a size smaller.—C.R.

† In 1878 the Council reports were not published daily.—C.R.

The numerical strength of the Australasian Parliaments is shown by the following figures:—

New South Wales—Assembly, 122; Council, 57: total, 179.

New Zealand—Assembly, 95; Council, 47: total, 142.

Victoria—Assembly, 86; Council, 42: total, 128.

Queensland—Assembly, 58; Council, 33: total, 91.

South Australia—Assembly, 52; Council, 24: total, 76.

Tasmania—Assembly, 33; Council, 16: total, 49.

The length of debates is determined by many considerations, of which the number of available speakers is only one, and perhaps not a particularly important one, where gentlemen acknowledge the discipline of strict party obligation; but the quorum of members composing the New South Wales Parliament not having been increased with the increase of its members' roll, a "no House," which in some sessions often happened twice a week, is a thing of rare occurrence, and "counts out" have become much less frequent. In Melbourne, Parliament almost invariably rises at an hour which enables honorable members to go home by the suburban trains; but the greater facilities for getting home at any hour available to honorable gentlemen in Sydney enable them to protract their deliberations regardless of ordinary railway and tramway time-tables. My knowledge of the composition of other Australian Parliaments, derived from personal observation, is so limited as to be of no value; but five members of my staff have had experience in the galleries of the Victorian, New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australian Legislatures, and they inform me that the proportion of very rapid speakers is greater in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney than in any similar body in these Colonies. I can readily understand that it should be so as far as the comparison with Queensland is concerned. The members of that body are largely drawn from the pastoral and mercantile classes, whose homes and occupations are in the country, and who are unwilling to devote much more than three months to legislative business; while here they consist more largely of professional gentlemen resident in Sydney, whose more liberal education has probably inclined them to the study of political questions, and given them greater fluency in the expression of their views.

These considerations lead me to conclude that the Queensland *Hansard* is, so far as the number and cost of the staff are concerned, no criterion as to what would be required here. Perhaps *Hansard's* Debates would supply the means of arriving at a more accurate estimate. These are compiled chiefly from the reports of the *Times*; but Mr. Hansard has also a staff of his own to continue the reporting to a later hour than it may suit the *Times* to report. Chambers' Encyclopædia, vol. viii, article "Reporting," says:—

"The *Times* Parliamentary Corps are sixteen in number, who are equally divided between the two Houses. When one House rises, the entire corps is available for duty in the other so long as it sits. It thus happens that one of a series of reporters is constantly in the gallery of the Lords and another in the Commons. Like sentinels, they cannot leave their places until they are relieved by a colleague; but this relief takes place with unvarying regularity every quarter of an hour. When both Houses are sitting, each reporter has thus an hour and three quarters for the work of transcribing his shorthand notes for the printer—a sufficiently short interval when it is remembered that a moderate speaker will fill three-quarters of a column, and a rapid speaker not infrequently a column in a quarter of an hour."

Mr. James Grant, in his work on the "Newspaper Press," vol. ii, page 171, states:—

"In my notice of the *Times* I mentioned the number of gentlemen in the Gallery two sessions ago, but added that I was not at the moment of writing—which was at the beginning of last session—quite certain of the precise number then. I am now able to state that until the close of the session it was sixteen reporters in the strict sense of the word, with two summary writers and a superintendent of the corps; this would make nineteen in all. As, therefore, the *Times* has sixteen gentlemen attending to the debates in Parliament, exclusive of summary writers and a chief of the staff, and as at least three of this number have ten guineas each, its weekly expenditure for reporting the proceedings in the Legislature must be above rather than under 100 guineas."

Again, at page 172 Mr. Grant writes:—

"Next to the *Times* the *Standard* has the most numerous staff; that journal has thirteen reporters and a summary writer. The *Morning Advertiser* has nine reporters and a summary writer. The reporting staff of the *Daily News* consists of eight gentlemen and a summary writer; and the *Morning Post* has a reporting staff of seven with a summary writer. But it is due to the latter two journals to mention that on occasions of double debates—that is debates in both Houses on the same night, or of prolonged debates upon important questions in either House—they employ other competent shorthand writers, so that their reports may, as a rule, bear comparison so far as essentials are concerned with those of other morning papers which can boast of larger staffs."

If it should be urged that the international interest and importance of debates in the House of Commons transcends that which attaches to debates in the Parliament of New South Wales, it would, I respectfully submit, be my duty to believe that legislation having reference to the tariff, settlement upon the land, local government, etc., are as important to the public of this Colony as any of the topics discussed in the House of Commons are to the people of the United Kingdom; and to direct the reporting of the debates on that basis until I should be otherwise instructed.

I have thought it expedient to make the quotation made in the last preceding paragraph, because I am unwilling to assume that an opinion based upon my own individual experience would suffice to assist Mr. President and Mr. Speaker in the matter. As you are aware, my duties are confined to taking check-notes in the Assembly at night, revising the reports as they come from the printer during the day, exercising supervision as to the apportionment of duty, and giving directions where necessary as to how it shall be carried out. My labour, therefore, counts for nothing in the length of the reports. You are also aware that the Debates Staff is now charged with the duty of reporting Royal Commissions (one of which has been sitting for some time two afternoons during the week), Government Boards of Inquiry, and (in conjunction with the Shorthand Writer of the Legislative Council) Select Committees. I am able, from personal observation, to state that the Parliamentary Staff of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in actual attendance is rarely allowed to fall below eight reporters, irrespective of summary and leader writers.

writers. It will, I hope, be seen that my staff of six is not excessive, more particularly if it be borne in mind that the debates reports (making allowance for the difference in type) are three times longer than those of the most extended newspaper report. I do not mention this under any idea that it implies superiority on our part, for the explanation is simply this:—The telephone never brings us the welcome message from the printer to “cut it down;” we work continuously through the night until the adjournment of the House; and we more than make up for our numerical inferiority by working whatever number of hours may be necessary during the next day. It is sometimes necessary, for months together, that we should work fourteen and sixteen hours a day, and, on exceptional occasions, not of infrequent occurrence, as long as forty hours out of the forty-eight. More willing service could not be rendered whenever necessary; but, as far as the reporting of the debates is concerned, it is absolutely impossible that more can be done than is done at present. As far as Friday night is concerned, we produce a daily report now; and as far as Tuesday night is concerned, the copy is supplied to the printer in time to allow him to issue the reports with the revised Votes and Business Paper in the afternoon. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the proofs of Tuesday’s debates do not reach me before 6 o’clock on Wednesday night; but I have no doubt that if it were deemed expedient that the reports of Tuesday’s debates should be issued to honorable members before the proofs have been read by the staff (each correcting his own work) and by myself, the Government Printer, would, if desired, have pleasure in having it ready by 4 o’clock on Wednesday. That, however, is a change which I presume would involve expense and probably much inconvenience in the printing office, and I do not recommend it.

I assume in the absence of any intimation to the contrary, that the present official report is satisfactory *in regard to length*; that neither extension nor abridgement is desired, but simply that the same amount of work should be done in shorter time. If a daily publication were determined upon, the only alteration which I should suggest would be the recording of petitions presented and of questions asked upon notice, which have hitherto been omitted because it has not been thought desirable to duplicate the records, as contained in the “Votes” and “Minutes.”

The experiment tried and eventually given up in Queensland, of issuing the Council debates weekly, has no consideration other than that of economy to recommend it, and appears to me to be quite inadmissible as the basis of any estimate I could make on the subject. I suppose that one of the principal reasons which may be urged in favour of a daily publication is that the debates of the Council do not obtain that prominence in the press reports which would seem to be necessary in the public interest. Questions which have been frequently debated in the Assembly lose the freshness and charm of novelty—a characteristic which greatly enhances the value of intelligence to the conductor of a newspaper; and sufficient importance does not always appear to be attached to the fact that the voice of the Council is equally potential with that of the Assembly in shaping legislative enactments. As a matter of fact, however, debates of the greatest public importance have occurred in the Council upon subjects which have been almost entirely overlooked in the Assembly, as for instance those upon the Inscribed Stock Bill, while others (those upon the proposed amendment of the Divorce Law are the most recent example) precede discussion in the Lower House.

As the idea of a weekly publication of the Council debates is in conflict with every reason founded upon utility and the public interest, so also the assumption that because the Council sometimes adjourns at 7 o’clock no appreciable additional expense would be necessary is based upon misconception. The reporting staff should be equal to any demand which can reasonably be expected to be made upon it, or otherwise it will fail when it is most important that it should succeed. For the reasons I have tried to indicate, I estimate that in order to produce a report of the debates in both Houses of Parliament closing at not later than midnight, to be published upon the following morning in time to allow of its being distributed by the press, it would require an addition to the present staff of seven reporters.

In consideration of their services being confined solely to the reporting of the debates, and to their having absolute freedom to employ their time as they might think best during the recess, I suggest that the remuneration to be offered should be £350 per annum, or £2,450 for all. This, having regard to the amount of work to be done, and to the fact that they would have no opportunity of supplementing their income by the reporting of Royal Commissions, is proportionately less than is paid by Queensland and New Zealand, where the experiment has been tried upon lines of severe economy. In New Zealand, the salary of the ordinary members of the staff is £300 per annum, and the duration of the sessions is from fourteen to twenty weeks. The reporter has also a chance of sometimes doubling his income from Government shorthand-writing work in the recess, and a greater probability of employment upon the press in towns, owing to the more equal distribution of the population in those places as compared with its enormous concentration in one or two centres in New South Wales. The lowest salary paid to the *Hansard* reporters in Victoria (where the work is confined exclusively to Debates reporting) is £450. The salary of £450 here has been refused by five reporters on the Australian press, the ground alleged in some cases being that they could earn more with less labour.

It will be seen that in Queensland they make provision for one sessional reporter at £9 pounds a week; and in an estimate submitted to the Government for the publication of a daily report, I notice that it includes six reporters at £8 8s. per week. In Queensland, this kind of fugitive service has been almost given up, and I know that neither the late nor the present Principal Shorthand Writer thought it a good plan that they should have to search throughout the colonies at the beginning of each session for an almost new staff of reporters. If Mr. President and Mr. Speaker should be favourable to this plan, I ask leave to submit further information showing how it has worked elsewhere. Meanwhile, I will merely say that I am not aware of the existence of a class of vagrant reporters who would answer the purpose; and that newspaper proprietors who employ Parliamentary reporters do not discharge them at the end of the session. I know that some find great difficulty in getting the kind of service they require, even upon the system of annual engagements; and until the Legislatures of the different colonies agree to begin and end at different times there is little likelihood of there being called into existence a class of literary tramps, moving from colony to colony to reap the harvests of Parliamentary eloquence, coming to maturity at different, but, by preconcerted arrangement, specified seasons.

As to cadets, the system was introduced into Brisbane in 1875, and the regulations framed by the Premier of the Queensland Government and the Speaker of the Queensland Parliament provided that the class should not exceed twelve pupils (Reg. 1); that the fee for tuition should be ten guineas per annum (Reg. 2); that admission to the class should depend upon an examination in English composition, &c.,

(Reg. 4)

(Reg. 4); that whenever the Principal Shorthand Writer should report that pupils were competent to assist the staff in transcribing notes, the Speaker might select two or more as assistants, at a salary not to exceed for the first year £100 (Reg. 10). I may quote Mr. W. Senior, the late Principal Shorthand Writer, who was engaged by the Queensland Government to initiate and conduct their daily *Hansard*, and who in his letter to me of date 27th April, 1880, states:—

“After the class had been in existence for two years, a Board of Examiners were appointed by the Premier and Speaker, and the cadets were subjected to a test examination, both documents and impromptu addresses being taken down by them. Those who could write correctly at the rate of from eighty to ninety words per minute were adjudged to have met all the requirements of Regulation 10, and five of the best youths were then employed as assistants to the *Hansard* staff; one, whose proficiency in shorthand was considerably in advance of the rest, having a salary of £100 a year, in consideration of his assumption of the functions of—if I may so call it—monitor of the class; the remainder receiving £50 per annum. They were of considerable assistance to the staff last year in transcribing from dictation. I had hoped to have seen the cadets doing gallery work during the forthcoming Session, but I fancy I expected too much; and although I shall make the trial I have not much hope of success. But by next year the majority of the youths at any rate should be fit to take their turns in the gallery.”

It would thus appear that it takes from five to six years to train a youth for gallery work under conditions most favourable to success.

Mr. D. F. T. Jones, Mr. Senior's successor, in his letter to me of 7th December, 1885, writes:—

“The reporter may dictate off a portion of his notes to one of the cadets, who takes it down in shorthand and transcribes it. As these cadets are sometimes careless, many of the shorthand writers, unless very much pressed, prefer to transcribe their own notes. When the cadets are not engaged in dictation, they sit in one of the galleries to practice.”

The Government Printer, in the report from which I have already quoted, states:—

“With regard to the cadets, I consider it very desirable that a number, six or more, should be employed, and that they should be trained by the Government, with the object of using them not only to assist and recruit the *Hansard* staff, but also of importing them into other official positions. There can be no doubt that the services of a shorthand writer would be invaluable in most of the principal Government offices. I would propose to article these cadets for three years, with a salary (say) for the first year of £25; second year, £50; third year, £75; and with promise of employment ultimately on *Hansard* or in some other branch of the public service, on condition of their rendering themselves thoroughly efficient.

“But whether *Hansard* be started next session or not, I would strongly recommend to the Government the system of cadets before mentioned. Besides being the proper first step towards the initiation of a *Hansard*, its introduction would I am sure be of great benefit to the Service, and especially to Ministers, who, being hampered with excessively heavy and various duties, require frequently to commit their views to paper in the most expeditious manner possible.”

It will, I think, be apparent that the cadet system employed at Brisbane is not immediately available here, and would require three years for its development according to the Government Printer's estimate, and six years according to the experiment made upon the first batch at Brisbane. But it should be remembered that skill in shorthand writing is only part—the mechanical part—of the equipment of a good reporter. Shorthand writing is no doubt essential to debates work, but a man may be the best shorthand writer in the world and yet be incompetent. A good reporter must, as far as the subject under discussion is concerned, be pretty well on a level in intelligence with his speaker; he must be able to put himself at once in sympathy with him and be quick to perceive the drift of his thoughts, whether they are or are not clearly expressed; and he must be able to concentrate and sustain his attention upon his work. If the reporter have not this aptitude, the probability is that instead of the style of a speech being preserved, the argument being developed in just proportions, and in very nearly the exact words of the speaker, the reporter will, in the case of many speeches delivered without premeditation, become hopelessly bewildered by redundant verbiage and involved parentheses. The speeches of the late Mr. Wm. Forster were nearly always incomprehensible by a mechanical stenographer; and where his speeches were reported at length, it was no uncommon thing to find nearly a column of philosophic, ingenious, and original reasoning, in which every new phase of the subject which suggested itself to a highly critical mind was analyzed with an amount of candour which made it almost impossible to force the final deductions, and then this would be followed by a most lame and impotent conclusion—mere scraps of sentences, for which the most that could be said was that they had been “taken down.” If it could be assumed that all the cadets would become good reporters, it would still be necessary that they should be paid a salary which would enable them to present a respectable appearance in the precincts of Parliament, and as they grew into manhood to establish homes for themselves; and if the amount appropriated were not sufficient, they would take their labour to a market where the price was higher. As a matter of fact, however, there might be expected to be a large percentage of cadets who would fail, and who, having acquired a sort of lien upon Governmental employment, would feel aggrieved if they were not admitted into the Civil Service. They could not be quartered upon the “Debates” staff, for an inefficient reporter would be worse than useless. I recognize, however, that there is a good deal to be said in favour of the cadet system; but I have hesitated to incur the responsibility of recommending it.

The daily report would have to be sent to press pretty much as the reports furnished to the newspapers now are, for any revision which could be exercised before publication would be necessarily superficial and incomplete. The very brief reports of debates at a late hour published in the Press admit of almost perfect accuracy (excepting, of course, errors of the printer), but the length of the official report would, I presume, be governed solely by the importance of the subject, and regardless of the time of night or of the convenience of the reporter and the printer. The work would have to be done at high-pressure speed, and I fear that if casual reporters were engaged upon it, the result might be far from satisfactory. One inefficient reporter would destroy the prestige attaching to the work of all the rest; and to such service I attribute the fact that in Queensland and New Zealand the business of Parliament has been so frequently interrupted by honorable members rising in their places to correct errors in the

official report. With the best assistance—and I could not hope to obtain more skilful, intelligent, and conscientious service than that rendered by the present staff—errors will occur; for, although an honorable member says exactly what he means, it is not always easy to distinguish his voice from that of, it may be, twenty other gentlemen engaged in conversation at the same time. So much consideration, however, has been extended to the "Debates" staff, that I anticipate honorable members would be patient of errors and indulgent in criticism until such time as opportunity was afforded to bring the new staff up to the present standard of efficiency. In Brisbane, Mr. Jones informs me:—

"Members are allowed to revise the daily report. Each morning a cadet is told off to cut out the speeches from galley-slips provided for the purpose, and these are enclosed in a printed envelope to the members delivering them, with the understanding that the corrected proofs must be returned to me in the course of the evening. It is part of my duty to take care that the privilege is not abused, and I have never found any attempt to make more than a necessary correction."

Other points which occur to me relate to aspects of the question which it does not fall within my province to consider; and yet I am tempted to anticipate the indulgence of Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, to enable me to suggest for their consideration a method of accomplishing the object aimed at, not only without increasing, but, as it appears to me, really diminishing present expenditures. It is, if my memory does not deceive me, a method which I heard suggested by Sir John Robertson in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly many years ago, namely, that reports of the debates in Parliament and the Government Gazette should be published together. The matter in the Government Gazette printed on thick paper and in small pages appears rather bulky, but it could be divided among the four daily publications of the "Debates," so that to a very great extent the expenses of paper, machining, and publication incidental to one issue would suffice for two. The Government, it will be seen by reference to the Treasurer's estimates, spends £15,000 per annum upon advertising. All Government advertisements now probably appear in the Government Gazette; but if not, they could be inserted. Inasmuch as Parliament does not sit all the year round, it would, under the plan I am considering, be admissible that when the Parliament was not in session the Gazette should take its ordinary course; and it would perhaps be expedient to reserve a portion of the advertising vote, say £5,000, for expenditure during the intervals which occur between one session of Parliament and another. If it were not expedient to amalgamate the Gazette and the "Debates," it might still be admissible to include the advertisements with the "Debates." The State would, if this plan were admissible, do its own advertising as well as its own reporting.

— It seems to me, however, that the key of the position is held by the conductors of the daily press, who, as the result of large expenditure and great enterprise continued through many years, have enlisted the interests of all classes of the community in their undertakings. The services which they render to Parliamentary and Civil Government by the publication of intelligence is one of the grounds for the privilege or subsidy which they enjoy in the use of the railways and the post-office for the carriage of their newspapers free of charge. The disposition which they have shown to disseminate intelligence relating to the business of Parliament and of Government may, perhaps, warrant the expectation that it would suit their business interests to distribute, as a supplement to their own journals, the official publication contemplated; but, inasmuch as the newspapers command practically all the avenues of appeal to the public, I would suggest that it becomes a necessary and an antecedent part of the inquiry to ascertain if one or more of the newspapers published in Sydney would accept and circulate the report.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. ROBINSON,

Principal Shorthand Writer.

Memorandum from the Government Printer, Queensland, to the Principal Shorthand Writer, New South Wales.

Government Printing Department, Brisbane, 8 June, 1886.

In reply to your queries by wire re "Hausard":—

1. No. of copies, each issue, taken by Newspapers—		
Brisbane	...	4,250
Other towns	...	1,554
(Subject to considerable increase on occasion of special debates).		
2. No. of Subscribers		150
3. Total cost		£3,200
(Printing, binding, and publishing, including labour and material).		
4. Total income		£700

These figures are based on Session 1885.

JAMES CHAS. BEAL,
Government Printer.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.
(REPORT OF MESSRS. DALGARNO AND HAMMAND.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 June, 1886.

I DIRECTED Messrs. Dalgarno and Hammand, two scientific officers of this department, to test and report on the Electric Lighting at the Parliament Buildings, and it will be seen from the reports attached that there is not the slightest cause for uneasiness as regards the chances of fire from the leads, or apparatus in use.

The conductors, cables, and leads more than comply with the rules laid down in the Board of Trade Regulations, and are perfectly safe and reliable. The lights during last week have been running sometimes as much as fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, without the slightest hitch, and they have now been in use for nearly three years without any serious mishap, which should be quite sufficient to satisfy Hon. Members of the satisfactory nature of the work, and its perfect safety from danger of any kind.

Metcalf was suspended for his refusal to carry out certain instructions given him by the Superintendent of Telegraphs and not for his refusal to certify vouchers, as stated.
29/6/86.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

REPORT upon the Electric Light installation at the Houses of Parliament, Sydney.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Sydney,—

Sir,

We have the honor to report that, in accordance with your directions, we this day completed an examination of the Electric Light installation at the Houses of Parliament.

We first directed our attention to the manner in which the leads and branches had been laid down and found that there are three of these running, respectively, to the Council, the dining-room, and the Assembly. We traced all of these leads and branches from the dynamo at the engine-house to their terminations, and found them to be well and carefully laid down, the current and return wires being well separated, the safety plugs at the various junctions in good order, the joints, with one exception, properly covered, and the switches perfect.

Having assured ourselves upon each of these points, we proceeded to test the electrical condition of the wires, and found the resistance (by bridge) of the Council lead, including its sixty-six lamps, to be 5.7 ohms—that of the dining-room with sixty-five lamps 3.5, whilst the resistance of the Assembly lead, with 134 lamps, was shown to be 2.1, and the insulation upon each of the leads practically perfect. These results speak well for the quality of wire employed in this installation and show that all the joints are electrically good.

We found that the greatest current necessary on any of the leads is 19.6 Amperes; to carry this current with safety it is laid down on the scale handed to us for our guidance, and framed in compliance with the Board of Trade regulations on this subject, that no smaller diameter than a No. 11 wire, Birmingham wire gauge, should be used. The wire used in this case is No. 10; and as this is larger than No. 11 in the proportion of .134 to .120 of an inch, it may be regarded as fully capable of doing with safety all that is required of it. In view of the results of our examination, and bearing in mind the fact that the installation has worked most satisfactorily for many months, we are of opinion that it has been carried out, both as regards its mechanical and electrical conditions, in such a manner as to secure the greatest possible safety from fire or other serious accident.

JNO. V. DALGARNO.
THOS. HAMMAND.

• Chief Telegraph Office, Sydney, 28 June, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

(LETTER FROM MR. SPEAKER AND MEMORANDUM FROM MR. E. C. CRACKNELL.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 July, 1886.

The Speaker to The Postmaster-General.

Dear Mr. Suttor,

6 July, 1886.

I find that the fire which broke out in my room towards the end of last year was not caused by any negligence of the contractor for electric lighting, Mr. Kingsbury. The circuits in various parts of the building were being tested on the day before the commencement of a new session. The engine-driver inadvertently turned on the dynamo-machines on a circuit on which the contractor's men were engaged, and without any notice to them. At this time the wires were crossed, for it had not come to their turn to be properly fixed, and no immediate use of them was at the moment expected. The accident thus arising was not attributable to defective insulation of any wire intended to be left in use, or to any defective workmanship in any completed work. One of the men had of course made a mistake, but as the circuits in my room had then not yet been tested, no opportunity had occurred for the detection or rectification of any error. The Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs made, with members of his staff, a careful inspection on Thursday, and Mr. Cracknell informs me that the leads are now in perfect order, and that the occurrence which I have mentioned arose solely from the mistake made in the engine-house.

I write you this note because I am anxious that anything which has been said by me may not injuriously affect the contractor, who, on the facts which I have stated, does not appear to be to blame.

Yours faithfully,

EDMUND BARTON.

1 July, 1886.

I HAVE, to-day, personally examined the electric light arrangements at the Parliament Houses, and, as a result of that examination, I can only confirm my previously expressed opinion that the work, in all its details, has been carried out with a due regard to safety from fire or other accident.

In order to test the wires most crucially, I held two of the leads together whilst the full current was passing through them, and found that there was no heating whatever, and therefore no danger from fire.

The fire referred to by the Hon. the Speaker was caused by the current being accidentally turned on to the wire at a time when the workmen were fixing them, and before the safety plugs were inserted, which prevent a current of too great a strength entering the leads connecting the lamps in that part of the building.

I have not requested Metcalfe to pass vouchers for work imperfectly done, I simply handed him a voucher to compare, with a view to ascertain that no articles were charged for which had already been paid. These vouchers, after considerable delay, were returned to me without remark, except some pencil memo. which is not at all clear. Metcalfe was not asked to certify to the vouchers nor would his certificate be accepted by the Auditor-General.

The work at the Parliament Houses is not of inferior quality, and the insulation is all that is required.

E. C. CRACKNELL.

1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS.

(PETITION FROM HARRY HYDE KINGSBURY, ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 3 September, 1886.
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Harry Hyde Kingsbury, of Sydney, electrical engineer,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That a Select Committee has been appointed by your Honorable House, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the electric light in Parliamentary Buildings.

2nd. That your Petitioner is the contractor and agent for the Edison Company.

3rd. That as the interests of your Petitioner and his Company are involved in the matters referred to the said Committee, your Petitioner is advised that it would be highly desirable that he should be personally represented before such Committee.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to grant him permission to appear before the said Committee on behalf of himself and his Company in person or by Solicitor, or Counsel, and, if necessary, to produce papers and witnesses, and examine and cross-examine witnesses produced before the said Committee.

And your Petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

Dated this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

H. H. KINGSBURY.

STATEMENT showing the total Receipts and Expenditure—continued.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.									
Brought forward.....				15,171	13	4			Brought forward				4,674	4	2									
									By SERVICES (EXCLU- SIVE OF ESTABLISH- MENTS)—															
									Steamer "Governor Blackall"—															
								24	Refitting	£1,522	15	2												
								25	Charter money.....	3,910	5	4												
								26	Victualling Com- missioner, Staff, &c.	576	3	6												
								28	Engine stores	192	6	5												
								29	Coaling	794	12	8												
								30	Uniforms, &c.	195	5	4												
								20	Marine stores	173	16	6												
								21	Ship's library	27	4	3												
								22	Ammunition	29	6	6												
								31	Medical stores.....	92	11	0												
								27	Marine insurance..	120	0	0												
													7,434	6	8									
								23	Government Bungalow— Materials, freight, &c.				516	18	11									
									Contingent Expenditure—															
								18	Trade for natives..	245	0	9												
								19	Cablegrams, tele- grams, and postage	135	16	6												
								17	Clerical assistance..	40	17	0												
								14	Type-writer and photographic apparatus	90	0	0												
								14	Stationery	110	16	8												
								14	Flags and tents ...	73	4	3												
								14	Car-hire	54	10	8												
								14	Advertising and printing	26	13	6												
								14	Outfit for Naturalist	21	8	0												
								14	Meteorological in- struments	24	12	0												
								14	Incidental expenses	70	9	5												
													803	17	9									
															8,845	3	4							
									By ADVANCES—							13,519	7	6						
								12	Assistant Deputy Commissioner	1,525	0	0												
								8	Dr. D. Clanville	4	1	0						1,529	1	0				
																			15,048	8	6			
								37	By Balance				123	4	10					123	4	10		
																				£ 15,171	13	4		
																						£ 15,171	13	4

(a) Data of the late General Sir Peter Scratchley's Commission.

Brisbane, 1st February, 1886.

H. H. ROMILLY,
Acting Special Commissioner.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDIT.

I HEREBY certify that I have examined the accounts of the Protectorate of New Guinea, for the period between the 20th November, 1884, and the 31st January, 1886, amounting on the credit side to £15,048 8s. 6d., and on the debit side to £15,171 13s. 4d., as rendered by the Acting Special Commissioner; and find—

1. That all sums received have been duly brought to account; and that the several payments made have been correctly computed.
2. That, assuming the population of the several Australian Colonies, as ascertained at the census of 1881, to be the basis of assessment (*vide* Memorandum by the Honorable the Premier of Victoria, dated 4th June, 1885), Queensland has over-contributed for the year 1884-5 the sum of £336 16s. 3d., and Fiji £27, whilst Tasmania has paid £30 6s. 2d. short of the proper amount, and Western Australia owes £161 16s. 9d., having contributed nothing.
3. That the "Fixed Salaries" paid have been either settled or approved by the Secretary of State.
4. That the "Temporary or Provisional Salaries," and the personal allowance for "House rent" (at the rate of £500 per annum up to the date of embarkation on board the "Governor Blackall,") appear to have been determined by the late Special Commissioner.
5. That no cash-book or accounts were kept by the late Special Commissioner, the books now in use having been compiled with some difficulty in this office, at the request of Mr. Romilly, with the assistance of Mr. G. Seymour Fort, Private Secretary to the late Special Commissioner.
6. That vouchers in support of expenditure have not, as a rule, been prepared, or receipts obtained at the time of payment; but that, during the process of audit, they have, with few exceptions, been procured and certified by Mr. Fort, on behalf of the late Special Commissioner.

7. That, on the whole, I have every reason to believe that the several sums expended have reached the hands of the persons entitled to receive the same.
8. That advances—amounting in the aggregate to £1,525—have been made to the Assistant Deputy Commissioner, at Port Moresby, to enable him to make payments in New Guinea on Public Account. From the banking records it appears that one-half of this sum has been expended; the necessary vouchers in support of the expenditure, however, have not yet reached the Acting Special Commissioner.

In auditing the accounts of the late Special Commissioner I have not considered myself called upon to express any opinion as to the manner in which the funds subscribed for the purpose of the New Guinea Protectorate have been expended. I deem it my duty, however, in view of the undue responsibility which has been thrown upon me on the present occasion, to point out the necessity for the employment by the Special Commissioner of an officer conversant with the mode of public accounting, in order that the financial transactions of the Protectorate may be regularly and systematically recorded.

At the instance of the late Special Commissioner full directions for keeping and auditing the Public Cash and Store Accounts of the New Guinea Government were prepared by me, and supplied to General Scratchley for the use and guidance of his officers. These regulations, which have in the past been entirely ignored, will, I believe, if strictly adhered to, prevent any future complications in connection with the accounts.

Department of Audit, Queensland,
1st February, 1886.

W. L. G. DREW,
Auditor-General.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.
(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 May, 1886.

No. 1.

The Agent-General, London, to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 1 January, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th ultimo, by invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Agents-General met him to consult as to the future administration of New Guinea, and the steps to be taken consequent upon the death of Sir Peter Scratchley, the late Special Commissioner.

Colonel Stanley submitted a draft despatch which he proposed to send to the Governors of the several Australian Colonies and New Zealand, with regard to the future administration and financial arrangements of New Guinea; and he invited the Agents-General to express their opinions on the proposals contained therein, at the same time remarking that he was aware that they had no authority or power to commit their Governments in any way to the approval of his proposals. The Agents-General, in reply, stated, that in discussing the matter, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies had invited them to do, they could of course only express their individual opinions, which might or might not be approved by their several Governments. Colonel Stanley admitted that he quite understood this; but he desired to have the benefit of their experience and knowledge of the views of their Governments in regard to this and all other matters of Australian interest.

The proposal which Colonel Stanley desired the Agents-General to consider was as follows:—

Before the Imperial Government took measures to extend Her Majesty's sovereignty over what is now the Protectorate, it became desirable that an understanding should be arrived at respecting the funds necessary to provide for the maintenance of a proper and effective system of administration; for it could scarcely be anticipated that a Public Revenue would for some years be obtainable sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure; and having regard to the fact that the Colonies had urged that this country should bear a portion of such expenditure, Her Majesty's Government, under the altered circumstances consequent upon the German occupation of a portion of New Guinea, have recognized the justice of this country bearing a portion of the cost; and, taking all things into consideration, Her Majesty's Government had decided to offer an immediate contribution of some (£18,000) eighteen thousand pounds to purchase a steamer necessary for the service, leaving it to the Colonies to decide whether the administration should not be conducted on a scale for which their (£15,000) fifteen thousand pounds would suffice, in addition to any revenue which might be received. The late General Scratchley estimated the expenditure would not be less than (£20,000) twenty thousand pounds a year.

It was considered that the proposal of the Imperial Government to pay (£18,000) eighteen thousand pounds for the purchase of a steamer would represent a contribution of say (£3,600) three thousand six hundred pounds per annum from Imperial funds for five years, and would obviate the necessity of taking an annual vote in the House of Commons, and would also avoid the inconvenience of a double audit, which a payment of money from Imperial funds would render necessary.

It was further considered that the contributing Colonies should have some control over the expenditure, to effect which it might be possible, either by creating a Council of Advice, as has been before suggested, in which each Colony should be represented, or, what perhaps might be more effective, by the Colonies agreeing that one of their number should become responsible for the provision of the Colonial contribution, as well as for the supervision of the expenditure and audit of the accounts.

As soon as the Protectorate became part of the British Dominions, an Administrator of the Government would be appointed, with the powers usually conferred upon Governors of Crown Colonies, and the English Common Law and Statutes of general application would prevail, subject to such modifications as might be introduced by local legislation, for which the necessary authority would be delegated by Her Majesty to the Administrator and two or more persons, under the powers granted by the Acts 6 and 7 Victoria, cap. 13, and 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 121. Should any further measures be required in the future, the Imperial Parliament might, at any time, by virtue of its paramount authority, grant to the inhabitants such an extension of legislative powers as their social and political development might render necessary.

Under these conditions, you will notice the proposal is to annex and establish complete jurisdiction over New Guinea and the islands adjacent thereto included in the Protectorate.

After a lengthened conversation, in which it was submitted that the proposal made by the Secretary of State was not likely to be acceptable to the Colonial Governments, and that the providing of a steam-vessel at a cost of £18,000 would not be considered as an adequate contribution from Imperial funds, it was decided that we should adjourn and meet again. In the interim, the Agents-General met together, and after consultation it was agreed to suggest at our next meeting with Colonel Stanley, that if the Imperial Government would submit a proposal to the Colonial Governments by which the Colony of Queensland should undertake on behalf of all the Colonies, under such Imperial supervision as may be deemed constitutional and sufficient, the administration of British New Guinea; and that in consideration of an advance, without interest, of (£100,000) one hundred thousand pounds by the Imperial Government, and such contributions as the other Colonies may agree to pay to the Queensland Treasury, such proposal might possibly be entertained. Colonel Stanley appeared favourable impressed with the suggestion, and the result of our second conference with him led to the preparation by him of the following confidential memorandum, which he read to us, viz. :—

“The late and present Government have consented to contribute to the cost of administering New Guinea, and to proclaim the Queen's sovereignty.”

In the telegram of August 14th, Colonel Stanley required, as a condition of declaring sovereignty, that the Colonies should secure permanently £15,000 a year, and offered as the Imperial contribution a ship, value £18,000.

It appears that the Colonies cannot accept this £18,000, with no further payments secured, as an adequate contribution from Imperial funds. Nor would the Colonies be disposed to provide the £15,000 per annum, if merely for the establishment of a Crown Colony, in the control of which they would have no voice; and more particularly if they would not be enabled to promote the occupation and settlement of the country to such extent (consistent with that due protection of native interests which the Imperial Government must ensure) as they may think desirable.

There will, moreover, be much delay and difficulty in settling in each separate Parliament the details of the Colonial contribution, and securing it permanently by enactment. It has therefore been suggested that it would be reasonable and convenient to all parties concerned that the Colony of Queensland, being close to New Guinea, should undertake, on behalf of all the Colonies, and under such Imperial supervision as may be deemed constitutional and sufficient, the administration of British New Guinea; and that in consideration of an advance, without interest, of £100,000 by the Imperial Government, and such contributions as the other Colonies have declared themselves or may be willing to pay to the Queensland Treasury, the Government of Queensland to assume all future financial responsibility in connection with British New Guinea, and direct, through the Governor of Queensland and his responsible advisers, the settlement and administration of the territory. It might be found convenient to arrange that the Colonial Government should, from time to time, as funds were required, draw upon Her Majesty's Government for sums not exceeding, in the whole, £100,000, as a considerable time would elapse before the whole amount would be required.

The £100,000 thus advanced without interest might, as in the case of the grant of the same amount for the purpose of establishing an Administration in Fiji, be repayable when a revenue is raised in New Guinea, by such instalments as Her Majesty's Government might from time to time think it reasonable to request; the Imperial Government not interfering as to the mode of expending the £100,000, or as to the mode of collecting or expending any revenue raised locally, except to such extent as may be necessary for securing the fair treatment of the natives, for which Parliament holds Her Majesty's Government responsible. Colonel Stanley pointed out that there would be considerable difficulty in obtaining from the Imperial Parliament a vote for a loan, unless it contained at least the heads of expenditure for which such advances were contemplated; and it would be of advantage if, for some years at all events, an annual statement of expenditure under the loan could be rendered to the Colonial Office; possibly (though not necessarily) for the information of the House of Commons.

The Administration and Legislature of New Guinea, in accordance with the principle of joint Imperial and Colonial responsibility, to be constituted as follows :—

It is not proposed at present to annex New Guinea to Queensland as an integral part of the Colony; it must therefore be regarded as an independent Settlement, so far as its legal position is concerned. The Law Officers are of opinion that it must be held to have been acquired by settlement, not by cession or conquest. It follows that the power of legislation must be exercised under 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 13, that is to say, by the Queen, by Order in Council, or by three or more persons *within the Settlement* to whom the Queen shall have delegated this power by Commission under the Great Seal.

It is proposed that the power of legislation should be so delegated to the Special Commissioner, Government Resident, or whatever may be fixed as his title, and to two or more persons, including perhaps Queensland officials, in the event of their being present in New Guinea, for the legislative body cannot sit outside the settlement.

The Special Commissioner would be appointed by the Queen's Commission, in which he would be directed to exercise his powers of administration and legislation, subject to the instructions of the Governor of Queensland; and the Governor would be directed by despatch to consult his Executive Council upon all New Guinea matters, and not to act without their advice, unless in very exceptional cases.

It should be clearly understood that these proposals are quite tentative, and although Colonel Stanley has been good enough to confidentially consult with the Agents-General, the proposals, whenever matured, will be submitted to the Governors of the respective Colonies to be considered by their constitutional advisers.

At

3

At our last meeting, on the 21st December, Colonel Stanley intimated that he would not submit to the Queen any permanent appointment until the future arrangements for the administration of New Guinea had been decided upon, but that he proposed to appoint Mr. John Douglas to act as Special Commissioner *ad interim*; and he stated that the question generally of administration and finance would have to be submitted to the Cabinet, from whom, at the present time, it would be difficult to obtain a collective opinion.

I should mention that during the period when the Conferences were proceeding the Agent-General for South Australia received a telegram from his Government stating that they did not intend after June next to contribute towards the administration of New Guinea.

I should wish you to understand that any opinions I may have expressed regarding this important question I have taken care to inform the Secretary of State that they are my individual opinions only, and that I had neither instructions nor authority from you to advise in this matter.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

No. 2.

Cablegram from Agent-General, London, to Colonial Secretary.

2 February, 1886.

You will probably learn from Queensland that Federal Council will be asked make proposals for confiding to her administration New Guinea. Bell and myself have strongly urged that in such case nothing should be finally done by Imperial Government without previous consultation with Governments New South Wales and New Zealand. We believe this will be done. Please communicate New Zealand.

No. 3.

From the Premier, New South Wales, to The Chief Secretary, South Australia, and Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

[Enclosing copy of above cablegram.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 February, 1886.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a telegram that has been received from the Agent-General for this Colony in London, with reference to proposals being made to the so-called Federal Council of Australasia for confiding New Guinea to the administration of Queensland, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to favour me with the views of your Government on the subject.

I have, &c.,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 4.

Telegram from Premier, Queensland, to Premier, New South Wales.

16 March, 1886.

Mr. Douglas, Special Commissioner for New Guinea, is here, but does not propose to go further south at present unless specially desired. After conferring with him, I hope to be able to make a definite proposition with respect to future administration of New Guinea.

Submitted.—R.S., 17/3/86.

No. 5.

Telegram from Premier, New South Wales, to Premier, Queensland.

17 March, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram of 16th instant, think no necessity for Mr. Douglas to come here at present. Will be glad to receive, at your convenience, definite propositions as to future administration of New Guinea.

No. 6.

Telegram from Premier, Queensland, to Premier, New South Wales.

17 March, 1886.

I PRESUME that there is no difficulty about the current year's contribution from New South Wales to the New Guinea Protectorate.

Submitted.—R.S., 17/3/86.

No. 7.

Telegram from Premier, New South Wales, to Premier, Queensland.

19 March, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram of 17th instant, we propose to place the current year's contribution to the New Guinea Protectorate on the Estimates.

No. 8.

The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 19 March, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 25th ultimo, transmitting copy of a telegram received from your Agent-General in London with reference to proposals being made to the Federal Council of Australasia for confiding to Queensland the administration of New Guinea.

I have, &c.

J. C. BRAY.

No. 9.

Telegram from Premier, Queensland, to Premier, New South Wales.

30 March, 1886.

I HAVE to-day posted to you memorandum respecting future administration of New Guinea, to which I beg your early attention.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 30 March, 1886.

I have the honor to enclose for the consideration of your Government a memorandum, in which my colleagues concur, upon the question of the future administration of the affairs of British New Guinea.

In the event of the proposals now made commending themselves to the Governments of the other Colonies, with or without modification, it will be necessary to submit the scheme for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, when, if it meets with their approval also, the sanction of the Legislature of this Colony must be sought for the permanent Appropriation Act which forms an essential part of the proposal.

Having regard to the time that has already elapsed, and to the extreme desirability of bringing the question of the future administration of the territory to some definite issue without further delay, I venture to ask from you the favour of a reply at your earliest convenience, in order that the necessary preliminary negotiations may be completed in time to enable the Government of this Colony to deal with the matter during the ensuing session of Parliament.

In order to facilitate future negotiations and to enable them to be conducted, if necessary, by telegraph, I propose to send a copy of the memorandum to the Agent-General for Queensland in London.

I have addressed a similar communication to the Governments of each of the other Australasian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITHS.

[[Enclosure to No. 10.]

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 30 March, 1886.

MEMORANDUM.

THERE can be no doubt that the present position of affairs with reference to the British Protectorate in New Guinea is eminently unsatisfactory; and, having regard to the time that has elapsed since the proclamation of the Protectorate, and to the action already taken by the German Government with respect to the German territory in that island, some definite proposal seems to be called for on the part of the Australasian Colonies.

2. Lord Derby's despatch of the 9th May, 1884, after referring to the Resolutions adopted by the Sydney Convention of 1883, proceeded to state that Her Majesty's Government were disposed to think that there should be a High Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner, with large powers of independent action, stationed in or near the eastern coasts of New Guinea, and that he should be furnished with a steamship and with a staff sufficient to enable him to exercise protection in the name of the Queen over those shores; that the cost of this arrangement could not be accurately estimated; but that if one or more Colonies would secure to Her Majesty's Government the payment of the sum of £15,000 during the year ending June, 1885, they would be prepared to take immediate steps for establishing the High Commissioner's jurisdiction. Very shortly after the receipt of this despatch the required guarantee was given by all the Colonies, and the Legislature of Queensland passed an Act making permanent appropriation of the proportion to be borne by that Colony.

3. On the 15th of October, 1885, Lord Augustus Loftus was informed by telegram that Her Majesty's Government had decided to assume the Protectorate over a portion of the southern shores of New Guinea and some of the adjacent islands; and shortly afterwards Commodore Erskine was instructed to take, and did take, the necessary steps to give effect to this decision.

In a circular despatch of the same date, Lord Derby stated that he hoped very shortly to address to the Governors of the Colonies a further communication in regard to the measures which would have to be taken to render the Protectorate effective.

4. On the 31st of October, 1885, a further telegram was despatched to Lord Augustus Loftus, stating that Her Majesty had approved of the appointment of the late General Sir Peter Scratchley as Special Commissioner for the Protectorate; that Her Majesty's Government thought it desirable that the contributing Colonies should appoint members of a Council of Advice in Australia to assist him; that the Admiralty recommended the purchase of a steamer in England for the Commissioner, at an estimated cost of £16,000 or £18,000; and that the £15,000 guarantee would apparently have to be considerably increased; and the Colonies were asked to say whether they would agree to be represented in the proposed Council, and whether they would double their contribution for the purposes indicated.

5. The Colonies, however, deferred any definite expression of opinion upon these proposals until the receipt of further information as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government.

6. Up to this time it had, I believe, been understood by all the Colonies that the undertaking "to defray in proportion to population such share of the cost of giving effect to the Resolutions of the Convention as Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the relative importance of Imperial and Colonial interests, might deem fair and reasonable," had been accepted in the same sense in which it was offered, and that Her Majesty's Government would, upon the guarantee of the Colonies to make such payment as might be asked, undertake to do all that was necessary to give effect to the action determined upon.

It was therefore, I think, a source of some surprise when, upon receipt of the Circular Despatch of 19th November, 1885, announcing General Scratchley's appointment, and transmitting his instructions, it was discovered incidentally that the Colonies were expected to defray the whole cost of the Protectorate. No information, however, was given on the important subject of the future administration of its government.

7. The Colonies were subsequently informed of an extension of the boundaries of the Protectorate, and of Her Majesty's intention to annex the territory included in it to the British Empire; and on the 14th of August, 1885, Colonel Stanley telegraphed to the Governors of the Colonies as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government willing to proclaim Queen's sovereignty and to contribute to cost of New Guinea if Colonies agree to following arrangement: Colonies to contribute £15,000 per annum, and provide any further expenditure they may approve. Imperial contribution, will be the gift of suitable ship, costing, delivered at New Guinea, not less than £18,000. This offer made in full confidence that your Government will as soon as possible obtain from Legislature Act to secure permanently annual proportion. On proclamation of sovereignty Scratchley would have full legislative powers and control over all nationalities."

No further information has up to the present time been afforded as to the manner in which it is proposed that the Government of the territory should be administered.

8. With the exception of Queensland, which has already passed an Act for the permanent appropriation of its contribution, none of the Colonies have taken action upon the invitation to do so. The Colony of South Australia has formally withdrawn from the joint guarantee, and I infer that, under existing circumstances, and in the absence of any more definite and satisfactory proposals from Her Majesty's Government, the other Colonies are not likely to take the action suggested, especially as the telegram which I have just quoted appears to indicate that, with the exception of the first cost of a ship, the Colonies are expected to bear the whole expense of government, but are to have no voice in its administration. In the absence, however, of a formal and binding guarantee, Her Majesty's Government do not appear disposed to advise Her Majesty to assume sovereignty over the Protectorate.

It is clear, nevertheless, that until the territory is annexed to the British Dominions no provision can be made for the maintenance of law and order, or indeed for any real government.

9. If the existing state of things in Australasia admitted of the establishment of a Joint Council of Advice such as that suggested in Lord Derby's telegram of the 31st of October, 1884, I should be much disposed to advise the constitution of such a Council, and the appointment of an Administrator of British New Guinea, with instructions to be guided by the advice of the Council. I apprehend, however, that this scheme is, for the present at least, not practicable, and may be left out of consideration. The annexation of British New Guinea to Queensland is also, I apprehend, out of the question. Nor, for many reasons, do I think it desirable.

10. Her Majesty's Law Advisers in Great Britain have, I understand, formally advised that the territory when annexed must be taken to have been acquired by settlement, and not by conquest or cession, and that the provisions of the Imperial Acts 6 and 7 Vic., c. 13, and 23 and 24 Vic., c. 121, by which it is provided that in Colonies acquired by settlement powers of legislation may be exercised by the Queen by Order in Council, or by three or more persons within the Colony to whom the Queen has delegated such powers, are consequently applicable.

11. The essential elements of the position appear then to be these: It is necessary that the territory should be annexed to the British Empire, but Her Majesty will not be advised to assume sovereignty until the Colonies, or some of them, undertake to bear the whole cost of administration, except perhaps some small initial contribution. On the other hand, the Colonies are unwilling to give such an undertaking without a clear understanding as to the future government of the territory, or unless they have a substantial control over the expenditure of the money contributed by them. And such control cannot at present be exercised by them collectively.

12. These considerations seem to point to the conclusion that under existing circumstances one of the Colonies should, on behalf of all, undertake to provide the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of administration, and should be entrusted with the necessary authority to supervise the expenditure and see that the administration is conducted on principles which meet with their general approval.

13. With respect to the probable cost of government, I have reason to believe that a considerable revenue might even now be raised in British New Guinea from import duties, licenses to cut timber, and other similar sources, and that, at any rate, after the first year or two, a sum much less than £15,000 would have to be annually contributed by the guaranteeing Colonies. The expenses of administration need not, I think, be heavy. The untimely and lamented death of Sir Peter Scratchley has deprived us of the advantage of his experience, and of the information gained by him on his visit to the various parts of the Protectorate: but further consideration has led me to the conclusion that the maintenance of a costly steamer, upon which, under his proposals of 1st April, 1885, a very large proportion of the annual contribution of £15,000 would have been expended, is not necessary: and that a good sailing schooner, with a small steamer stationed at or near Torres Straits (which might be also used for the purposes of the Queensland Government at Thursday Island, that Government bearing part of the expense), would be sufficient for immediate requirements. I doubt, also, whether the salary of £2,500 for the Administrator is not excessive. Reductions in these items would leave, with the anticipated revenue, which should be chiefly collected through the Custom House, a considerable margin for the payment of a judicial officer and one or two resident magistrates and other officials. The burden that the Colonies would be called upon to undertake would therefore be light; and would, probably, continually diminish, until in a few years the settlement became self-supporting. It is not improbable, however, that Her Majesty's Government might be willing to make some substantial contribution towards the initial expenses.

14. I apprehend that if one of the Colonies is to be entrusted with the primary responsibility of providing the necessary funds and the function of supervising their expenditure, the choice would naturally fall upon Queensland, which, from its geographical position, is most conveniently situated for the purpose.

15. The question would then arise how far should the administration of British New Guinea be subject to the direction of the Government of Queensland? The same objections which would be held to render it inexpedient to annex the territory to Queensland would probably also be deemed to extend to exclude a complete dependence upon the Government of this Colony. And it is likely that Her Majesty's Government would stipulate for the establishment and maintenance of proper safeguards for the protection of the interests of the native races. In my judgment such a stipulation would be both satisfactory and desirable. Some general rules might also be laid down as to the prohibition of the purchase of land except from the Government, and of trade with the natives in arms, ammunition, explosives, and intoxicants. I have reason to believe that the German Government have agreed to enforce the latter prohibition in their territory in New Guinea.

16. I therefore suggest the following conditions as a basis for the administration of British New Guinea in the immediate future :—

- (1.) That the Colony of Queensland should undertake by a permanent Appropriation Act to defray the cost of the administration of the Government to an extent not exceeding £15,000 per annum for a term of (say) five years, subject to the following conditions.
- (2.) That the other Colonies should undertake (by similar permanent Appropriation Acts, if practicable, or by resolutions of their respective Parliaments) to repay to Queensland, for the same or such shorter period as may be agreed upon, a proportionate part of the amount which Queensland is called upon to pay under her undertaking; each Colony contributing either a fixed proportion of the total of £15,000 or an amount proportionate to its population as estimated on the 31st December preceding the year of contribution (except in the case of Fiji, whose contributions should be on the basis previously agreed upon) and Queensland herself bearing a proportionate share. (If desired, however, I do not think that Queensland would object to bear a somewhat larger share of the cost than would be payable on the basis of her population. But it should be remembered that the general supervision proposed would entail, indirectly, considerable expense).
- (3.) That the Imperial Government should make a reasonable contribution (by way of loan or otherwise) to cost of the necessary Government buildings, &c.
- (4.) That for any expenditure of money by Queensland beyond its agreed proportion, Queensland should have a first charge on the Surplus Revenue of the new Colony.
- (5.) That upon the proposed guarantee being given by Queensland, Her Majesty should assume Sovereignty over the Protectorate.
- (6.) That an Administrator of the Government should be appointed, with that title, at a salary to be determined by agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of Queensland, to whom with two or more other persons should be delegated legislative powers under the Acts above cited.
- (7.) That no purchase of land should be allowed to be made by private persons, except from the Government or purchasers from it.
- (8.) That no deportation of natives should be allowed either from one part of the Colony to another, or to places beyond the Colony, except under Ordinances sanctioned by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.
- (9.) That trading with the natives in arms, ammunition, explosives, and intoxicants should be prohibited, except under Ordinances passed with the like sanction.
- (10.) That the foregoing three Articles should be made part of the Constitution of the Colony, preferably by Orders in Council made contemporaneously with the assumption of Sovereignty, or else by Ordinances to be passed immediately afterwards, under instructions from Her Majesty's Imperial Government; and that standing instructions should be given to the Governor of Queensland and to the Administrator of British New Guinea to observe the conditions of these Articles.
- (11.) That an estimate of probable revenue and proposed expenditure for each year should be submitted by the Administrator to the Governor of Queensland for approval, before being submitted to the Legislative Council of British New Guinea.
- (12.) That all accounts of receipts and expenditure should be audited by officers of the Queensland Government.
- (13.) That the Administrator, in the exercise of his legislative and administrative functions, should (subject, of course, to Her Majesty's power of disallowance of proposed laws) be subject to the instructions of the Governor of Queensland.
- (14.) That the Governor of Queensland should be directed to consult his Executive Council upon all matters relating to British New Guinea, within the limits of his instructions.
- (15.) That the Government of Queensland should consult the Governments of the other contributing Colonies in all matters other than those of ordinary administration, and report to them all action taken.

17. I infer from the address delivered to the Agents-General by Colonel Stanley, on his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I have otherwise reason to believe, that a scheme substantially to the foregoing effect would have met with his approval; and I shall be glad if it should, with such modifications as may suggest themselves upon further consideration, commend itself to the Colonies generally, and should prove a practical solution of the present difficulty.

S. W. GRIFFITH.

No. 11.

The Colonial Secretary of New Zealand to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Wellington, 10 April, 1886.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th February last, asking to be favoured with the views of the New Zealand Government upon the subject of confiding New Guinea to the administration of Queensland.

In reply, I have to inform you that this Government is of opinion that the administration of New Guinea should be confided to Queensland.

I have, &c.,

P. A. BUCKLEY.

No. 12.

The Special Commissioner for British New Guinea to The Premier of New South Wales.

My dear Sir Patrick, Brisbane, 23 April, 1886.
I send you a copy of my letter to the Queensland Government on the subject of New Guinea, which I hope will be disposed of when you have talked over the matter with Griffith and Gillies.

I am quite sure that you ought to unite with them in some proposition to be made to the Imperial Government.

I am, &c.,

JOHN DOUGLAS.

[Enclosure to No. 12.]

New Guinea.

Sir,

Queensland Club, Brisbane, 21 April, 1886.
Admiral Tryon has invited Mr. Griffith to meet Mr. Gillies and Sir Patrick Jennings at Sydney, on the 26th inst., in order to discuss a project of Naval Defence for the United Colonies of Australasia. This meeting will also afford an opportunity for the further discussion of the New Guinea question; and it appears to be most desirable that some decision on it should be arrived at which will admit of the whole case being submitted to Her Majesty's Government.

2. I had the honor of addressing Sir Anthony Musgrave in a memorandum on this subject, bearing date the 24th of March. Since then, Mr. Griffith, on the part of the Government of Queensland, has submitted a memorandum to the Australasian Governments which has summarized the whole position in a manner so explicit that it may be readily grasped in all its bearings.

3. I am anxious, however, to direct the attention of your Excellency to one or two points in connection with Mr. Griffith's memorandum and my own, which ought I think to be further discussed before a final decision is arrived at.

4. With that suggestion which is contained in the 12th paragraph of Mr. Griffith's memorandum I cordially agree.

It seems to be most expedient that one of the Australian Colonies should, on behalf of all of them, become responsible for the whole amount required to meet the expenses of Administration in British New Guinea, and it appears to be most fitting that Queensland should be the Colony so responsible. I cannot, however, come to the conclusion that Mr. Griffith has arrived at when he assumes that much less than £15,000 will suffice for the annual contributions to be supplied by the Australasian Governments, if a real attempt is to be made to apply an efficient Administration. I have been enabled, it is true, by the considerate assistance of your Government, to make provisional arrangements for the service of the Protectorate, by the chartering of the schooner "Clara"; and the small steamer which is likely to be stationed in Torres Straits on the Thursday Island establishment will do something to secure supervision in the western portion of the Protectorate; but the coast line of British New Guinea cannot be estimated at less than 1,000 miles, without including the outlying islands of the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups. It seems to me to be essential, for the purposes of any efficient supervision over this area, that a steam-vessel should be at the disposal of the Special Commissioner or the future Administrator. Her Majesty's ships of war, no doubt, patrol the coast at certain times, and it is possible that this service will be ultimately undertaken by these ships of war, which may be maintained at the cost of the Australian States; but I cannot come to the conclusion that the services of a steam-vessel at the disposal of the Commissioner can be dispensed with, and I cannot therefore regard the expenditure as unnecessary.

5. Nor do I think that the salary of the future Administrator, which has been named at £2,500 per annum, is excessive, if he is to be placed on a par in position with the other Australian Governors. His responsibilities will be great. He ought to be a man of experience, versed in affairs. The demands made upon his judgment will certainly not be less than any made upon Her Majesty's Representatives in Australia, and he will have to perform his duties with the certainty of having to incur considerable risks. If it were intended to station a Police Magistrate, or a Resident, on some point on the coast at Bampton Island, Port Moresby, or East Cape, then I think that a salary of £1,000 a year might suffice, but I do not understand that this is what is contemplated.

6. So far, then, from the amount of the £15,000 a year which has been spoken of being more than sufficient for the contemplated purposes, I cannot myself regard it as sufficient, if Sovereignty is to be proclaimed.

In the Estimates framed by the late Special Commissioner, no provision was made for the Administration of Justice, for the cost of the survey of land—a most essential and primary condition for settlement; nor has any suitable provision been made for the payment of a Health Officer or a Medical Superintendent.

7. At the lowest estimate of probable expenditure on the lines contemplated, I cannot name a sum less than £20,000 per annum as required for the essentials of a well-ordered Government in British New Guinea for the first five years. Nor can I venture to anticipate that the revenue, either from dues collected or from land sold, would in the first few years meet the expenditure.

8. It is, nevertheless, most essential that, when sovereignty is proclaimed, some stability and continuity should be attached to the Administration. For this reason, I regard it as most desirable that the Governments of Australasia, acting in combination with Her Majesty's Government, should advance a specific sum, to be expended over a series of years (say five), on an estimate of annual expenditure not exceeding £20,000, the capital sum thus advanced to be secured on the revenues of New Guinea when collected. I regard such an advance as one made on ample security, and in dealing with this matter in the Australian Parliaments it should be treated strictly as an advance covering a liability. I take the liberty of pressing upon Your Excellency's attention the utter futility of causing the future administration of New Guinea to be made dependent on sums of money to be annually voted by half a dozen Parliaments.

9. It seems certainly to be most necessary that the conditions on which the Constitution of the new Province is to be founded should be specified in the organic instrument under which Her Majesty may be advised to confer jurisdiction; and in this respect I have nothing to add to Mr. Griffith's remarks. These principles, however, having been agreed on, and stamped on the Constitution, I cannot think that there would be much advantage in a detailed control in administration exercised by the Government of Queensland, unless, indeed, it should be proposed to effect a territorial incorporation. This, I apprehend, is not contemplated, and Mr. Griffith has said that, in his opinion, it would not be desirable.

10. It is essential, as Sir Peter Scratchley has remarked in one of his later memoranda, that British New Guinea should become part of the Anglo-Australian political system. For this reason the principles of its Constitution should be in accord with those laid down by the associated Colonies or States of Australasia. Its future legislation, subject as it must be to Her Majesty's assent, might also be submitted for the sanction of the Federal Council, when fully constituted. But I cannot bring myself to think that the Estimates of Expenditure should be subject to the annual adjustment of the Queensland Executive, or indeed of any combination of Australasian Executives. Such subjection might, and probably would, paralyse the action of the New Guinea Executive. At the same time, it must be admitted that the Queensland Executive might be of the greatest use as the exponent of the Federal Council. It might also materially assist in the Administration of Justice, and in the auditing of accounts, so as to secure an expenditure in accordance with the Scheduled Estimates. For the first few years this would be necessary, and I am confident that the Government of Queensland may be depended on to give the aid which in these respects the infant states of New Guinea will so much require. I wish, however, earnestly to draw the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the fact that financial stability and continuity are of the utmost importance. A Scheduled Estimate should be agreed on. The money thus advanced should be applicable, in that form, for a period of not less than five years, and the whole amount thus advanced should be secured on the future revenues of British New Guinea.

Sir Peter Scratchley, I observe, expressed an opinion that it seemed to be doubtful if the country could be made self-supporting. I owe every respect to General Scratchley's conclusions. I am bound to say, however, that I entertain a different opinion. I assume that European settlement will go on hand in hand with the gradual attraction of the native races to industrial pursuits. Land will be acquired by the Government from the natives, and will be sold. I have seen at Thursday Island how a revenue grows up, under conditions not very different from those which prevail in New Guinea. I have some confidence, therefore, in concluding that, under judicious management, a revenue may be obtained for all the essential purposes of government. But I readily admit that, for the first few years, there must be some expenditure in advance, and I have already stated what I think the minimum of that expenditure should be.

11. Allow me, in conclusion, to draw Your Excellency's attention once more to the meeting of the Prime Ministers of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, which, it is expected, will shortly take place in Sydney.

It is, of course, exceedingly desirable that there should be concerted action on the part of the Australian Governments on this question. They are in honor bound to maintain Her Majesty's Government in the future Government of New Guinea, and I regret extremely to observe that the province of South Australia has, for the present, notified a discontinuance of payments on account. From communications, however, which I have had with Lord Carrington's Government in New South Wales, and with Sir Henry Loch's Government in Victoria, I feel confident that no defection need be feared from them, and I anticipate their hearty co-operation with Your Excellency's Government.

12. I assume, for the moment, that the three Colonies I have named would be willing, each of them on behalf of the whole Australian Group, to guarantee an advance of £25,000, being at the rate of £5,000 a year each for five years. This would amount to a capital sum of £75,000. On such a sum of money being guaranteed, I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's Government would accept its share of responsibility, and would probably be willing to guarantee a similar amount, by way of advance, to be secured in like manner on the accruing revenue. This would provide the Government of New Guinea with the means, and not more than the sufficient means, for an efficient start in life. I assume that a steam vessel must be obtained, and that a small sailing vessel, with several whaleboats, will be required for the use of the New Guinea Government. Houses also will have to be built for the agents—natives and European—which it will be necessary to domicile on the coast. It may be desirable also to erect some small jetties. Having regard, therefore, to such outlay as this on capital account, as well as to the annual expenditure, I do not regard an amount of £150,000, expended over five years, as by any means excessive for the purposes of establishing a rudimentary form of government having effect over the wide area which has been added to Her Majesty's Dominions.

13. I will presume to add that it becomes a duty incumbent on Her Majesty's subjects in Australia to devise the means for giving effect to a project of government which is of most momentous importance to hundreds of thousands of human beings, of whom as yet we know so little.

14. I confidently anticipate, therefore, that the hearty interest which has hitherto been shown by Your Excellency's Government in this matter will be shortly followed up by some definite propositions, to be submitted to Her Majesty's Government; and I shall deem it a favour if your Excellency will inform me of the nature of the propositions when an understanding has been arrived at.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN DOUGLAS,

Her Majesty's Special Commissioner for British New Guinea.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Palmer, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Telegram from the Premier, Queensland, to The Premier, New South Wales.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 30 April, 1886.

I HAVE drawn up the following memorandum, as embodying the conclusions at which we arrived on Wednesday. I believe it is accurate. I shall be very glad if you can convey your assent to it before Monday, that I may finally transmit it, through the Governor, to the Secretary of State, before leaving for the Gulf. Draft proposal for the future administration of British New Guinea, agreed to by the Governments of the Colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, at Sydney, on the twenty-fifth of April, 1886:—

- One.—The Colony of Queensland to undertake, by a permanent Appropriation Act, to defray the cost of the administration of the Government of British New Guinea, to an extent not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds per annum, for the term of five years, subject to the following conditions.
- Two.—The Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria to undertake, by similar permanent Appropriation Acts, to bear equally with Queensland any amount which the latter Colony may be called upon to pay under article one, so that each Colony shall be liable for one-third of the whole expenditure, to an extent not exceeding five thousand pounds.
- Three.—Any contribution made by the Governments of any of the other Australasian Colonies to be applied in reduction of the amount which the Colonies may be called upon to pay under articles one and two.
- Four.—Any revenue raised by the Government of New Guinea to be similarly applied in reduction of the amount which the Colonies may be called upon to pay, under articles one and two, unless in the event of a larger annual expenditure than fifteen thousand pounds being agreed to, as provided in article six, in which case the excess is to be provided from the revenue.
- Five.—The Imperial Government to make a reasonable contribution by way of loan, or otherwise, towards the cost of the necessary Government buildings, &c.
- Six.—Upon the proposed guarantee being given by Queensland, Her Majesty to assume Sovereignty over the Protectorate.
- Seven.—An Administrator of the Government to be appointed, with that title, to whom, with two or more other persons, legislative powers are to be delegated under the Imperial Acts six and seven Victoria c. 13, and 23 and 24 Victoria c. 121.
- Eight.—The Colonies recognizing the necessity for a small Civil List, propose the following as probably sufficient for the first initiation of the Government:—Administrator, fifteen hundred pounds; Private Secretary, three hundred pounds; Judicial Officer, ten hundred pounds; Secretary to Government, five hundred pounds.
- Nine.—No purchase of land to be allowed to be made by private persons, except from the Government, or purchasers from it.
- Ten.—No deportation of natives to be allowed either from one part of the Colony to another, or to places beyond the Colony, except under Ordinances reserved for Her Majesty's assent, and assented to by Her Majesty.
- Eleven.—Trading with the natives in arms, ammunition, explosives, and intoxicants, to be prohibited, except under ordinances reserved and assented to in like manner.
- Twelve.—No differential duties to be imposed in favour of any of the guaranteeing Colonies, or any other colony or country.
- Thirteen.—The foregoing four articles to be made part of the constitution of the Colony, preferably by Orders in Council, made contemporaneously with the assumption of Sovereignty, or else by Ordinances to be passed. Immediately afterwards, under instructions to the Administrator from Her Majesty's Imperial Government, standing instructions to be given to the Governor of Queensland, and to the Administrator of British New Guinea, to observe the conditions of the Articles.
- Fourteen.—An appeal to lie to the Supreme Court of Queensland, at Brisbane, in all civil cases involving an amount of over one hundred pounds, and in all criminal cases involving a punishment greater than three months' imprisonment.
- Fifteen.—An estimate of revenue and expenditure to be submitted by the Administrator to the Governor of Queensland, and approved by him before the passing of any Appropriation Ordinances.
- Sixteen.—Any appropriation beyond the amount of fifteen thousand pounds for any one year to be agreed to by each of the three guaranteeing Colonies.
- Seventeen.—All accounts of receipts and expenditure to be audited by officers of the Queensland Government.
- Eighteen.—The Administrator, in the exercise of his legislative and administrative functions, to be subject to the instructions of the Governor of Queensland, subject, of course, to Her Majesty's power of disallowance of proposed laws.
- Nineteen.—The Governor of Queensland to be directed to consult his Executive Council upon all matters relating to British New Guinea.
- Twenty.—The Government of Queensland to consult the Governments of the other contributing Colonies in all matters other than those of ordinary administration, and to report to them all action taken.

Submitted.—R S, 30/4/86. Cabinet.—P.A.J., 3/5/86.

No. 14.

Telegram from Premier, New South Wales, to Premier, Queensland.

3 May, 1886.

Re New Guinea—special Cabinet this afternoon for consideration of your telegram of Friday. Impossible to get my colleagues together earlier. Hope to wire you on matter to-night.

No. 15.

Telegram from Premier, New South Wales, to Premier, Queensland.

3 May, 1886.

REFERRING to your telegram of 30th instant, communicating draft memorandum proposal to be submitted through your Governor to Secretary of State for Colonies, respecting future administration of British New Guinea, this Government approves of memorandum, as embodied in telegram, and undertakes to submit the necessary measures to Parliament without delay.

No. 16.

Telegram from Premier, New South Wales, to Premier, Victoria.

3 May, 1886.

HAVE wired Griffith to following effect:—Referring to your telegram of thirtieth instant, communicating draft memorandum proposed to be forwarded through your Governor to Secretary of State for Colonies, respecting future administration of British New Guinea, this Government approves of memorandum as embodied in telegram, and undertakes to submit the necessary measure to Parliament without delay.

No. 17.

Telegram from Premier, Victoria, to Premier, New South Wales.

4 May, 1886.

HAVE received your telegram of third, expressing concurrence in Griffiths' draft memorandum respecting administration of New Guinea. I had, however, already addressed telegrams to Griffith, suggesting following alteration, namely:—In paragraph four—the article referred to as number six should be number sixteen, paragraph five. Instead of towards the cost of the necessary Government buildings, &c., insert, to cover the cost of efficiently starting the new Government, and of the necessary Government buildings, &c. Explicit reference should be made at end of paragraph five to suggest advance of one hundred thousand pounds by Imperial Government. Paragraph fourteen—this should be made part of the Constitution. Paragraph fifteen—add at end the following:—The Governor having power to strike out any item of proposed expenditure. Paragraph eighteen—instead of subject to the instructions of the Governor, insert, subject to general instructions by the Governor. After paragraph twenty add new paragraph twenty-one, as follows:—An annual report to be furnished by the Administrator to the Governor of Queensland of the proceedings of his Government, Legislative and Administrative; and copies of such report, together with any memoranda which the Governor of Queensland may think fit to attach, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to each of the contributing Colonies.

Submitted.—R.S., 4/5/86.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HEBRIDES.
(TELEGRAM TO AGENT-GENERAL, RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1886.

Telegram from Premier of New South Wales to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 29th March, 1886.

FOLLOWING circular telegram sent to other Australasian Colonies :—New South Wales not disposed to take any steps interfering with negotiations now taking place Her Majesty's Government French Government New Hebrides. Our course taken distinct upon the assurance deportation French convicts any part Pacific Ocean will be terminated, and Island Rapa will be ceded to England. Inquiries being made, through our Agent for the Colony, within what period occupation of Pacific Ocean Islands by the French will be terminated. Inform Secretary of State for the Colonies, ascertain course, result negotiation. Advise without delay.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(PETITION FROM JOHN YOUNG, MAYOR, ON BEHALF OF THE CITIZENS OF SYDNEY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 April, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the Citizens of Sydney, in Public Meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the people of Great Britain and of these Colonies have for many years been connected with the Islands of the New Hebrides, both by successful missionary labours, and by important trading and commercial interests.

2. That the inhabitants of the New Hebrides have repeatedly taken steps to make their wishes known in favour of British connection, and are ready to gratefully accept the protection of the British flag.

3. That the thirty fertile islands which mainly form the New Hebrides group are everywhere capable of sustaining an industrious population, and of producing articles of commerce, which are largely taken in exchange for British and Colonial products.

4. That the native populations of the New Hebrides are in many parts professing Christians, and are peaceably disposed towards British settlement.

5. That, in the progress of Australia, the connection of the New Hebrides, by commercial and political ties, would materially add to the prosperity of these Colonies.

6. That the acquisition of the New Hebrides by any foreign Power would not prove otherwise than injurious to the highest interests of the Empire in the Pacific, and would in a special manner be fraught with trouble and disaster to Australia.

7. That the possibility of the New Hebrides becoming, in the vicissitudes and exigencies of European nations, a receptacle for foreign convicts, against which no provisions of present compromise can afford inviolable security, is viewed by this Meeting, in common with their fellow-colonists throughout Australasia, with the utmost uneasiness and alarm.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to take the foregoing premises into your most favourable consideration, and to cause such representations to be made to Her Majesty's Imperial Government as may tend to avert the disastrous occurrence which they contemplate, from a national point of view, with so much concern, apprehension, and alarm.

That, in view of the fact that negotiations are now proceeding in London and Paris, which in the next three or four days may result in the cession of the islands to France, and a crisis having now arrived, your Petitioners respectfully desire to impress upon your Honorable House the great necessity of taking immediate steps to make the views of the Colonists known to the English Government.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN YOUNG, Mayor of Sydney,
Chairman of Public Meeting.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(PETITION—J. G. PUNCH, CHAIRMAN OF MEETING, BALMAIN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 13 April, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Balmain,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a very large and influential meeting held in the Town Hall, Balmain, on Monday, the 12th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously carried, viz.:—1. "That in view of the long connection of the British people with the New Hebrides, and the growing interests of civilization and commerce in those islands, this meeting regards their surrender to a foreign flag, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, as an act of injustice to them, and one fraught with serious troubles to Australia." 2nd. "That this meeting believes that every effort should be made by the Government of this Colony, in conjunction with the other Australian Governments, to secure the New Hebrides, either as a British Colony or under a British Protectorate." 3rd. "That a Petition embodying the Resolutions passed at this meeting, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the inhabitants of Balmain, be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that you will take the premises into your favourable consideration, and cause every effort to be made to secure the New Hebrides Islands either as a British Colony or under a British Protectorate.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. G. PUNCH,
Chairman, and Mayor of Balmain.

Similar Petition received 14th April, 1886, from John See, Chairman of meeting of inhabitants of Randwick—one signature.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(PETITION FROM D. CASSIN, MAYOR OF MUDGEE, ON BEHALF OF THE RESIDENTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 April, 1886.

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

Your Petitioners, the residents of Mudgee and surrounding district, humbly sheweth, that at a public meeting, convened by the Mayor (Mr. D. Cassin,) and held at the local Town Hall on the evening of the 13th instant, an opinion was unanimously expressed denunciatory of the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides Islands by the Government of France, for reasons set forth in the following resolution, which was unanimously carried at the meeting:—"That in view of the long standing connection of the British people with the New Hebrides in commercial and other affairs, and of the expressed desire of the inhabitants thereof to be under a British Protectorate, this meeting regards the cession of those islands to France as unjust, and further regards it in view of the uses to which neighbouring islands have been put by the French, as likely to be fraught with serious trouble and injury to Australians."

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that Parliament will consider the above resolution in connection with any action it may take in the matter.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

D. CASSIN,
Mayor.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW HEBRIDES.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM WILEY, CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, WOLLONGONG.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 May, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The humble Petition of the residents in the Borough of Wollongong,—

HUMBLY PRAYETH :—

That your Honorable House may be pleased to receive the following resolutions, the same having been duly carried at a Public Meeting of the residents of the Borough of Wollongong, on Friday, the seventh day of May, 1886 :—

“That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the annexation of the New Hebrides by France is not calculated to promote the best interests of the Australian Colonies.”

“That the foregoing resolution be transmitted by Petition to both Houses of Parliament.”

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WM. WILEY,
Chairman.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(DESPATCH RESPECTING THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor.

(N.S.W.—No. 108.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 13 November, 1885.

I have received Lord A. Loftus' despatches, No. 7 and No. 8, of 29th July last, with their enclosures, respecting the present system of administration at Norfolk Island.

I have read those papers with much interest, and fear that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that under the present system the condition of the islanders is likely to deteriorate. Moreover, the difficulty of governing them will no doubt increase, unless some means can be devised of introducing new settlers into the island, and of inducing and enabling some of the natives to emigrate.

The success of any such reforms would be greatly assisted if the Government of New South Wales should be willing to take an active part in arranging and furthering a practical scheme, and if the Colonial Government should be willing to test the productive capabilities of Norfolk Island; and I request that you will ascertain whether the Government of New South Wales would be disposed to entertain the suggestion that the Colony might undertake the control and administration of the island.

I may add, with reference to the last paragraph of the first of the despatches under acknowledgment, that the acceptance of Mr. Wilkinson's offer of his further gratuitous services for six months, if the offer should be made, would appear desirable.

I have, &c.,

FRED. STANLEY.

Colonial Secretary. For the opinion of the Government.—CARRINGTON, 30/12/85. For Cabinet. Cabinet approves, subject to confirmation of Parliament.—JOHN ROBERTSON. His Excellency.

1885-6.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MARSHALL, BROWN, AND PROVIDENCE ISLANDS, IN
 THE PACIFIC.**

(DESPATCH NOTIFYING GERMAN ANNEXATION OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 April, 1886.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

German annexation of Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 26 February, 1886.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch I have received from the Colonial Office, covering a letter from the Foreign Office, forwarding a translation of a note from the German Ambassador at this Court, officially informing Her Majesty's Government that the Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, have been placed under the protection of the German Flag.

I have, &c.,
 SAUL SAMUEL.

Colonial Office to Agent-General.

Sir, Downing Street, 20 February, 1886.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a translation of a note from the German Ambassador at this Court, notifying officially to Her Majesty's Government that the Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, have been placed under the protection of the German Flag.

I am, &c.,
 JOHN BRAMSTON.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, Foreign Office, 8 February, 1886.

I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, herewith, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a translation of a note from the German Ambassador at this Court, notifying officially to Her Majesty's Government that the Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, have been placed under the protection of the German Flag.

I have, &c.,
 J. PAUNCEFOTE.

V. Hatzfeldt, Esq., to The Marquis of Salisbury.

4 February, 1886.

THE undersigned has been instructed to notify officially to H. M. Government that the groups of the Marshall, Brown, and Providence Islands have been placed under the protection of His Majesty the Emperor, by virtue of Treaties concluded with the Native Chiefs, due regard being had to justly acquired rights of third parties, and that, as a sign of possession, the German Flag has been hoisted there.

In now carrying out these instructions, the undersigned avails himself, &c.

V. HATZFELDT.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ROLLS.

(YEARS 1880, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, AND 1885-86.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 November, 1885.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 24th September, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of Electors on each Electoral Roll for the Colony, for each year since passing the present Electoral Act.”

(Mr. Sutherland.)

Electoral Districts.	Rolls for 1880.	Rolls for 1881-82.	Rolls for 1882-83.	Rolls for 1883-84.	Rolls for 1884-85.	Rolls for 1885-86.
	No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.					
Albury	1,965	1,234	1,136	1,322	1,288	1,322
Argyle	2,770	2,819	2,759	2,897	2,912	2,692
Balmain	3,221	3,859	4,354	5,119	5,757	6,759
Balranald	2,940	3,404	3,387	3,615	3,765	3,777
Bathurst	1,426	1,445	1,463	1,637	1,720	1,773
The Bogan	3,280	3,250	3,577	4,628	4,722	4,386
Boorowa	1,387	1,353	1,291	1,202	1,104	1,107
Bourke	3,743	3,494	3,072	5,768	5,714	3,889
Braidwood	1,564	1,619	1,601	1,609	1,408	1,427
Camden	3,438	3,637	3,931	4,271	4,448	4,448*
Canterbury	5,421	5,761	6,787	8,059	9,470	10,520
Carcoar	2,667	2,689	2,353	3,006	3,105	3,095
The Clarence	1,956	1,721	1,638	1,728	1,772	1,832
Central Cumberland	3,523	3,597	3,860	4,761	5,841	6,011
Durham	1,472	1,481	1,489	1,438	1,429	1,433
Eden	2,582	2,605	2,740	2,908	3,008	3,140
Forbes	2,704	2,617	2,674	3,054	2,548	2,461
The Globe	1,967	2,147	2,359	2,755	3,129	3,256
Glen Innes	1,575	1,577	1,860	2,257	2,213	2,426
Gloucester	1,527	1,678	1,426	1,696	1,548	1,655
Goulburn	1,546	1,596	1,657	1,822	1,949	2,079
Grafton	1,897	1,918	1,965	1,981	2,008	2,124
Grenfell	1,614	1,646	1,550	1,692	1,524	1,456
Gundagai	1,749	1,806	1,744	1,817	1,896	2,375

* The Roll for 1885-86 not having been perfected, the Roll for 1884-85 was partially used in substitution for it.

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[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 12s. 6d.]

Electoral Districts.	Rolls for 1880.	Rolls for 1881-82.	Rolls for 1882-83.	Rolls for 1883-84.	Rolls for 1884-85.	Rolls for 1885-86.
	No. of Names on Roll for each Electorate.					
Gunnedah	1,916	1,956	2,085	1,876	1,872	1,953
The Gwydir	1,949	1,791	1,684	1,817	1,799	1,961
Hartley	1,677	1,719	2,012	1,965	2,047	2,003
The Hastings and Manning... ..	2,328	2,356	2,379	2,515	2,556	2,590
The Hawkesbury	1,971	2,021	2,025	2,075	2,031	2,103
The Hume	2,949	3,016	2,777	2,654	2,665	2,713
The Hunter	1,366	1,356	1,274	1,253	1,288	1,364
The Upper Hunter	2,790	2,773	2,668	2,715	2,743	2,822
Ilwacra	1,831	1,743	1,711	1,692	1,792	2,365
Inverell	1,783	1,882	1,779	1,908	1,883	1,839
Kiama... ..	1,288	1,335	1,379	1,484	1,491	1,565
The Macleay	1,738	1,808	1,894	2,089	2,216	2,577
East Macquarie	2,055	2,070	2,062	2,008	2,077	2,239
West Macquarie	1,112	1,122	1,080	1,037	1,050	1,083
East Maitland	966	966	984	982	1,018	1,075
West Maitland	1,223	1,233	1,214	1,349	1,468	1,647
Molong	1,855	1,937	1,859	1,754	1,722	1,866
Monaro	2,590	2,653	2,736	2,843	2,773	2,846
Morpeth	1,169	1,178	1,162	1,191	1,187	1,189
Mudgee	4,443	4,491	4,982	5,120	4,638	4,026
The Murray	3,191	3,316	2,942	3,010	2,768	2,721
The Murrumbidgee	5,258	5,143	4,876	5,079	6,805	6,961
The Namoi	1,744	1,758	1,987	2,173	2,148	2,163
The Nepean	1,338	1,336	1,474	1,563	1,676	1,717
Newcastle	3,883	3,338	3,312	3,532	3,875	4,362
New England... ..	3,430	3,582	3,923	4,061	3,625	3,635
Newtown	3,376	3,524	3,812	4,358	4,929	5,406
Northumberland	3,765	3,567	3,563	3,754	4,066	4,910
Orange	2,463	2,626	2,702	2,426	2,444	2,639
Paddington	4,044	4,273	4,546	5,358	6,034	6,728
Parvamatta	1,429	1,473	1,538	1,707	1,829	1,875
Patrick's Plains	1,522	1,533	1,561	1,475	1,524	1,573
Queanbeyan	1,712	1,681	1,679	1,601	1,597	1,936
Redfern	5,409	5,368	5,947	6,030	7,385	7,675
The Richmond	2,632	2,673	2,924	3,686	3,999	4,668
Shoalhaven	1,938	1,941	1,942	1,959	1,990	2,022
St. Leonards	2,717	2,810	3,082	3,523	3,831	4,264
East Sydney	8,992	8,504	8,045	8,923	8,799	10,240
South Sydney	8,127	7,997	7,905	8,562	8,978	8,724
West Sydney... ..	8,882	9,451	9,330	10,061	10,036	10,439
Tamworth	3,638	3,442	3,015	2,884	2,882	2,871
Tenterfield	1,411	1,353	1,386	1,412	1,910	2,312
Tumut	1,931	1,898	1,854	1,907	1,840	1,844
Wellington	1,639	1,527	1,263	1,341	1,269	1,316
Wentworth	1,991	1,900	2,997	3,823	3,835	4,882
Wollombi	1,288	1,299	1,347	1,409	1,435	1,672
Yass Plains	1,858	1,891	2,002	1,990	1,923	1,838
Young	3,049	4,056	3,518	3,629	3,457	3,502
GRAND TOTAL... ..	188,414	192,214	196,250	214,016	221,483	232,244

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1885.
(NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, AND ACTUAL VOTERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 December, 1885.

RETURN showing the Number of Electors on the Rolls of the several Electoral Districts of the Colony, as also the Number of Persons who recorded their Votes at the General Election in 1885.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members elected.	Number of Electors on the Roll.	Number of Persons who voted. (Not including informal votes.)	Number of Persons who recorded informal votes.	Total number of Persons who voted.
Albury...	1	1,322	819	26	845
Argyle...	2	2,692	1,443	6	1,449
Balmain...	3	6,758	3,986	126	4,112
Bairnsdale...	2	3,777	†.....	.....	.....
Bathurst...	1	1,773	1,329	21	1,350
The Bogan...	2	4,586	2,278	40	2,318
Boorowa...	1	1,107	595	17	612
Bourke...	2	3,889	1,676	27	1,703
Braidwood...	1	1,427	838	24	862
Camden...	2	4,448	2,625	24	2,649
Canterbury...	4	10,520	5,917	125	6,042
Carcoar...	2	3,095	1,708	17	1,725
The Clarence...	1	1,832	1,140	20	1,160
Central Cumberland...	3	6,011	3,848	128	3,976
Durham...	1	1,433	1,015	22	1,037
Eden...	2	3,140	2,127	29	2,156
Forbes...	2	2,461	1,287	13	1,300
The Globe...	2	3,256	1,911	45	1,956
Glen Innes...	1	2,426	1,036	25	1,061
Gloucester...	1	1,665	*.....	.....	.....
Goulburn...	1	2,079	*.....	.....	.....
Grafton...	1	2,124	*.....	.....	.....
Grenfell...	1	1,456	710	4	714
Gundagai...	1	2,375	1,502	20	1,522
Gunnedah...	1	1,953	1,182	41	1,223
The Gwydir...	1	1,961	693	27	720
Hartley...	1	2,003	1,126	22	1,148
The Hastings and Manning...	2	2,590	1,704	16	1,720
The Hawkesbury...	1	2,103	1,572	32	1,604
The Hume...	2	2,713	1,359	20	1,379
The Hunter...	1	1,364	*.....	.....	.....
The Upper Hunter...	2	2,822	1,579	12	1,591
Illawarra...	1	2,305	1,623	32	1,655
Inverell...	1	1,839	1,150	37	1,187
Kiama...	1	1,565	941	22	963
The Macleay...	1	2,577	1,607	41	1,648
East Macquarie...	2	2,239	1,453	21	1,474
West Macquarie...	1	1,683	631	13	644
East Maitland...	1	1,018	*.....	.....	.....
West Maitland...	1	1,647	1,159	36	1,195
McLung...	1	1,866	1,268	22	1,290
Monaro...	2	2,846	1,659	22	1,681

* Not contested. † Not stated in return received from Returning Officer. ‡ Approximately.

Electorates.	Number of Members elected.	Number of Electors on the Roll.	Number of Persons who voted. (Not including informal votes.)	Number of Persons who recorded informal votes.	Total number of Persons who voted.
Morpeth	1	1,189	945	2	947
Mudgee	3	4,022	2,043	22	2,065
The Murray	2	2,721	1,501	16	1,517
The Murrumbidgee	3	6,961	3,460	58	3,518
The Namoi	1	2,163	1,031	8	1,039
The Nepean	1	1,717	1,053	21	1,074
Newcastle	2	4,360	†.....	.....	.....
New England... ..	2	3,035	1,983	41	2,024
Newtown	3	5,406	3,444	71	3,515
Northumberland	2	4,940	†.....	73	†.....
Orange	2	2,689	1,136	37	1,173
Paddington	3	6,728	4,180	176	4,356
Parramatta	1	1,875	1,321	41	1,362
Patrick's Plains	1	1,573	1,224	12	1,236
Queanbeyan	1	1,936	936	19	955
Redfern	3	7,675	5,200	125	5,325
The Richmond	2	4,668	2,756	40	2,796
Shoalhaven	1	2,022	1,556	22	1,578
St. Leonards	2	4,264	2,948	60	3,008
East Sydney	4	10,240	6,820	97	6,917
South Sydney... ..	4	8,724	6,016	252	6,268
West Sydney	4	10,439	7,000	140	7,140
Tamworth	2	2,871	1,644	32	1,676
Tenterfield	1	2,312	*.....	.....	.....
Tumut... ..	1	1,844	1,218	15	1,233
Wellington	1	1,316	776	11	787
Wentworth	2	4,882	*.....	.....	.....
Wollombi	1	1,672	943	10	953
Yass Plains	1	1,838	1,084	44	1,128
Young... ..	2	3,502	†1,100	23	1,123
General Total... ..	122	232,190	.....	.....	.....

* Not contested. † Not stated in return received from Returning Officer. ‡ Approximately.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar-General.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

(EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH LAST THREE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th March, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The cost to the country of the last three General Elections, giving separately the amount spent in each Electorate.
“ (2.) The cost of the last five Ministerial Elections, showing separately the amount spent in each Electorate.”

(*Mr. Abigail*)

ABSTRACT of Returns showing the cost to the country of the last five Ministerial Elections and the amount spent in each Electorate, so far as can be ascertained from the Records in this Department.

Ministerial Elections—			£	s.	d.
Farnell Ministry	...	December, 1877	214	15	11
Parkes	...	“ 1878	504	7	11
Stuart	...	January, 1883	446	8	6
Robertson	...	December, 1885	347	10	10
Jennings	...	March, 1886	472	18	7

Department of Audit, 16 June, 1886.

E. A. RENNIE,
A.-G.

MINISTERIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER, 1877.

Farnell Ministry.

Electorate.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
St. Leonards	30 16 0
Yass Plains	58 3 2
West Maitland	8 8 6
Paddington	87 9 3
East Macquarie	18 12 0
The Hunter	16 7 0
Total	£214 15 11

G36—

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 15s. 3d.]

MINISTERIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER, 1878.

Parkes Ministry.

Electorate.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Canterbury	253	19	2
The Lachlan	190	1	7
Bathurst	17	6	0
Tumut	8	10	0
Central Cumberland	23	1	8
Gold-fields south	11	0	6
Total	£504	7	11

MINISTERIAL ELECTION, JANUARY, 1883.

Stuart Ministry.

Electorate.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Illawarra	9	5	6
St. Leonards	25	4	0
East Sydney	310	15	6
West Maitland	4	15	0
New England	12	6	6
Newtown	76	17	0
Redfern	6	0	0
Gunnedah	1	5	0
Total	£446	8	6

MINISTERIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER, 1885.

Robertson Ministry.

Electorate.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Balmain	41	0	6
Grenfell	5	5	0
Hastings and Manning	23	19	0
Hunter	10	1	4
Mudgee	26	6	0
West Sydney	228	16	6
Yass Plains	4	15	6
Young	7	7	0
Total	£347	10	10

MINISTERIAL ELECTION, MARCH, 1886.

Jennings Ministry.

Electorate.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Bathurst	87	14	7
Bogan	10	15	6
Eden	7	5	0
Gundagai... ..	8	1	0
Hume	28	13	0
Murrumbidgee	*		
Newcastle	27	5	0
Redfern... ..	91	0	0
Sydney East	212	4	6
Total	£472	18	7

* Claims not yet sent in.

ABSTRACT of Returns, showing the cost to the country of the last three General Elections, and the amount spent in each Electorate, so far as can be ascertained from the accounts in this department:—

General Election—			£	s.	d.
Tenth Parliament...	...	November and December, 1880	9,401	0	4
Eleventh " .....	...	" " " " 1882	9,582	18	10
Twelfth " .....	...	October and November, 1885	11,901	10	4

Department of Audit, 16th June, 1886.

E. A. RENNIE, A.-G.

GENERAL Election, Tenth Parliament, November and December, 1880.

Electorate.		Amount.	Electorate.		Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argyle	...	181 9 6	Macquarie, West	...	156 3 3
Albury	...	3 13 6	Maitland	...	32 10 1
Balmain	...	51 8 8	Molong	...	86 5 9
Balranald	...	250 0 0	Monaro	...	131 11 6
Bathurst	...	63 3 11	Morpeth	...	15 13 8
Bogan	...	956 6 2	Mudgee	...	330 0 0
Bourke	...	285 7 10	Murray, The	...	223 11 7
Braidwood	...	51 1 6	Murrumbidgee	...	236 6 6
Burrows	...	68 2 3	Namoi	...	8 11 3
Camden	...	158 10 4	Nepean	...	18 5 0
Canterbury	...	212 14 11	New England	...	137 11 6
Carcoar	...	174 15 9	Newcastle	...	103 15 0
Central Cumberland	...	154 18 3	Newtown	...	74 14 0
Durham	...	78 15 3	Northumberland	...	126 11 3
Eden	...	130 0 0	Orange	...	116 5 3
Forbes	...	373 5 0	Paddington	...	97 12 10
Glebe	...	39 11 6	Parramatta	...	59 6 0
Glen Innes	...	118 7 10	Patrick's Plains	...	71 14 0
Gloucester	...	143 0 6	Queanbeyan...	...	77 4 0
Grafton	...	44 8 7	Redfern	...	150 0 0
Grenfell	...	0 3 6	Shoalhaven	...	95 10 0
Gundagai	...	107 3 1	St. Leonards	...	71 11 3
Gunnedah	...	73 0 6	Sydney, East	...	309 6 0
Gwydir	...	71 18 9	" South	...	319 17 6
Hartley	...	36 11 11	" West	...	386 18 0
Hastings and Manning	...	87 5 9	Tamworth	...	100 3 3
Hawkesbury	...	233 16 3	Tenterfield	...	93 13 8
Hume	...	147 18 9	Tumut	...	58 10 0
Hunter, The...	...	457 6 0	Wellington	...	10 10 0
" Upper	...	71 17 10	Wentworth	...	18 15 10
Illawarra	...	234 18 2	Wollombi	...	111 14 3
Inverell	...	14 14 6	Yass	...	88 18 2
Kiama	...	148 2 0	Young	...	128 13 6
Macleay, The	...	12 19 0			
Macquarie, East	...	3 12 6			
		217 16 9	Total	...	£ 9,401 0 4

GENERAL Election, Eleventh Parliament, November and December, 1882.

Electorate.		Amount.	Electorate.		Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Albury	...	58 1 3	Eden	...	7 16 2
Argyle	...	114 18 9	Forbes	...	383 16 6
Balmain	...	57 2 6	Glebe	...	96 11 8
Balranald	...	38 10 6	Glen Innes	...	58 10 3
Bathurst	...	58 14 11	Gloucester	...	118 1 1
Bogan	...	789 12 10	Grafton	...	5 2 10
Bourke	...	311 3 2	Grenfell	...	120 7 2
Braidwood	...	3 15 6	Gundagai	...	156 7 0
Burrows	...	10 4 0	Gunnedah	...	86 9 4
Camden	...	179 1 8	Gwydir	...	163 11 4
Canterbury	...	219 13 0	Hartley	...	106 5 4
Carcoar	...	158 13 0	Hastings and Manning	...	232 9 9
Cassilis	...	0 3 0	Hawkesbury	...	146 3 10
Central Cumberland	...	176 18 8	Hume	...	51 5 0
Clarence	...	46 18 0	Hunter	...	72 5 6
Durham	...	18 11 3	" Upper	...	543 12 6

GENERAL Election, Eleventh Parliament, November and December, 1882—continued.

Electorate.	Amount.	Electorate.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Illawarra	65 4 6	Parramatta	61 15 3
Inverell	146 10 0	Patrick's Plains	85 16 2
Kiama	60 13 0	Queanbeyan	80 12 6
Macleay	126 15 6	Redfern	85 0 0
Macquarie, East	42 13 3	Richmond, The	84 11 4
" West	41 16 0	Shoalhaven	98 16 0
Maitland	22 14 7	St. Leonards	77 1 6
Molong	119 19 4	Sydney, East	324 16 8
Monaro	166 9 2	" South	320 6 8
Morpeth	62 5 11	" West	345 9 0
Mudgee	290 12 10	Tamworth	164 2 6
Murray	212 6 10	Tenterfield	17 4 6
Murrumbidgee	260 7 0	Tumut	64 19 6
Newtown	73 2 8	Wellington	122 5 6
New England	184 18 9	Wentworth	135 2 0
Newcastle	98 17 0	Wollombi	114 10 0
Nepean	80 0 0	Yass Plains	92 6 8
Narrabri	162 14 7	Young	100 18 3
Northumberland	140 19 0		
Orange	91 8 6	Total	£ 9,582 18 10
Paddington	156 19 1		

GENERAL Election, Twelfth Parliament, October and November, 1885.

Electorate.	Amount.	Electorate.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Argyle	261 6 5	Macquarie, East	247 19 6
Albury	89 15 0	" West	185 14 3
Balranald	255 1 6	Maitland, West	18 16 0
Balmain	91 18 2	Molong	136 13 10
Bathurst	83 14 10	Monaro	162 11 3
Bogan	680 9 5	Morpeth	65 13 6
Bourke	399 5 10	Mudgee	274 9 10
Braidwood	51 14 6	Murray	286 10 6
Burrowa	85 9 6	Murrumbidgee	301 2 6
Camden	174 16 0	Namoi	181 8 10
Canterbury	254 17 2	Nepean	80 10 6
Carcoar	157 16 11	Newcastle	98 12 6
Central Cumberland	341 12 5	New England	239 8 4
Clarence	48 4 0	Newtown	112 16 3
Durham	91 6 6	Northumberland	121 6 8
Edeu	144 4 4	Orange	129 11 8
Forbes	577 1 6	Paddington	207 6 0
Glebe	63 10 11	Patrick's Plains	88 0 0
Gwydir	175 0 0	Parramatta	52 3 5
Glen Innes	163 15 5	Queanbeyan	84 3 6
Gloucester	29 14 0	Redfern	100 0 0
Goulburn	3 10 0	Richmond River	111 15 4
Grafton	4 19 0	Shoalhaven	94 1 6
Greenfell	142 17 0	St. Leonards... ..	109 6 6
Gundagai	101 0 0	Sydney, East	334 15 6
Gunnedah	86 17 8	" South	318 10 0
Hartley	112 9 3	" West	345 12 6
Hastings and Manning	241 1 10	Tamworth	104 2 11
Hawkesbury... ..	161 16 6	Tenterfield	44 1 0
Hume	740 11 8	Tumut	67 12 7
Hunter	29 17 7	Wellington	135 10 0
" Upper	324 6 5	Wollombi	96 13 6
Illawarra	73 5 0	Yass Plains	90 13 1
Inverell	166 4 0	Young	143 2 10
Kiama	63 2 1		
Macleay	193 6 11	Total	£ 11,001 10 4

1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LEICHHARDT.)

—
Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 December, 1885.
 —

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Municipal District of Leichhardt is at this date divided between the two Parliamentary Electorates of Balmain and the Glebe respectively, the portion to the west of White's Creek being in the Electoral District of Balmain, and the portion to the east of the said creek being in the Electoral District of the Glebe.

2. That the Municipal District of Leichhardt comprises an area of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres, and contains two thousand and sixty-seven houses, and about five thousand persons entitled to vote at the elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly.

By order of the Council we respectfully pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Electoral Act, 44 Victoria No. 13, and more especially Schedules 3 and 18, as to create the Municipal District of Leichhardt a separate electorate—empowered to elect a representative or representatives as Members of the Legislature.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

[Here follow 10 Signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL ACT.

(PETITION FOR AMENDMENT OF—RATEPAYERS AND INHABITANTS OF LEICHHARDT.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 October, 1886.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the ratepayers and inhabitants of the Municipal District of Leichhardt, in the Colony of New South Wales, in public meeting assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the Municipal District of Leichhardt comprises an area of one thousand five hundred acres (or thereabouts), and contains two thousand two hundred and fifty-seven houses, and about six thousand persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly.

2. That the said Municipal District of Leichhardt is at present time appended in part to the Parliamentary Electorates of Balmain and the Glebe respectively, White's Creek being the boundary of division.

3. That your Petitioners, in public meeting assembled, have unanimously passed resolutions in favor of having the Municipal District of Leichhardt proclaimed a separate and distinct Electoral District.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable House will so amend the Electoral Act 44 Victoria No. 13, and more particularly Schedules 3 and 18 respectively, as to create this Municipal District a separate Electorate, entitled and empowered to return a representative or representatives to the Legislature of the Colony of New South Wales.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Dated this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

SAML. G. DAVISON,
Chairman.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROMOTION OF LIEUTENANT HENRY PARK AIREY TO RANK OF CAPTAIN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1886.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, 20 January, 1886.

1. A Court of Inquiry was ordered by His Excellency Lord Augustus Loftus, G.C.B., 19/10/85, to examine certain charges brought against Lieutenant H. P. Airey, N.S.W.A., by Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding, N.S.W.A.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding, 28/7/85, states:—"Lieutenant Airey, I regret to say, is not a good Field Battery Officer; when on active service he displayed a want of zeal and energy in carrying out the duties of his position."

The promotion of Lieutenant Airey in consequence of this report was delayed, though he had passed his examination, qualifying for the rank Captain, in July, 1877.

3. I have carefully considered the evidence laid before the Court, by which it appears that when Lieutenant Airey recovered from sea-sickness

He exercised the horses;

He attended to the shoeing;

He seemed willing cheerfully to undertake the duty of other officers in addition to his own.

All N.C. Officers and men called as witnesses, testified to his zeal and energy.

He served under fire as galloper, and was favourably spoken of by General Freemantle, and he volunteered for active service in Afghanistan.

5. I am of opinion,—

(1.) That the charges of want of zeal and energy brought against Lieutenant Airey by Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding have not been made out.

(2.) According to military law, any charges brought against Lieutenant Airey which have been previously disposed of cannot again be preferred against him, nor should they in any way be brought into this inquiry.

(3.) In my opinion Lieutenant Airey is entitled to the rank of Captain, *vice* Mackenzie transferred, and his Commission should bear the date of 29th March, 1885.

CARRINGTON.

The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 February, 1886.

Memo. for His Excellency Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G. (as Commander-in-Chief.)

Your Excellency,

I have read your views on the Spalding-Airey case, and concur with you that Lieutenant Airey ought to be promoted to the position of Captain, to take effect from the 29th March, 1885.

With regard to paragraph 5 of your Lordship's Minute of 29th ultimo, while agreeing that "according to military law any charges brought against Lieutenant Airey by Colonel Spalding which have been previously disposed of cannot again be preferred against him," I would say that it is surely only fair it should be recorded of Colonel Spalding that he cannot be held responsible for the institution of this Court of Inquiry, he having in the first place preferred no complaint as to Lieutenant Airey's conduct whilst under his command, except under the direct compulsion of his superior officer, Colonel Roberts.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

I have shown the above to His Excellency.

Prepare minute for Governor and Executive Council. The promotion from the 29th March last.
Minute herewith, 9 February. JOHN ROBERTSON.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 February, 1886.

Promotion in the New South Wales Artillery.
I RECOMMEND the appointment of Lieutenant Henry Park Airey of the New South Wales Artillery as a Captain in that Force, to bear date from the 29th of March, 1885.

Approved.—CARRINGTON, 9/2/86.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Minute of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council approves of the promotion herein recommended.

Min. 86-6, 9/2/86. Confirmed, 16/2/86.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Major-General commanding the Military Forces.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1886.

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 Lieutenant Henry Park Airey of the New South Wales Artillery to be a Captain in that Force; and to transmit to you herewith the Commission that has been prepared in his favour accordingly.

2. I am desired to add that the appointment, which is to take effect from the 29th March last, has been duly notified in the Government Gazette of the present date.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To Lieutenant Henry Park Airey, of the New South Wales Artillery.

Know you, that I, Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief aforesaid, do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-first year of Her present Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to regulate the Volunteer Force," and with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, hereby appoint you the said Lieutenant Henry Park Airey to be a Captain in the New South Wales Artillery, to bear date from the 29th March, 1885.

Given under my hand and seal, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this ninth day of February, in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

CARRINGTON. (L.S.)

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 12, page 344, this eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 17 February, 1886.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Henry Park Airey, of the New South Wales Artillery, to be Captain in that Force, to take effect from the 29th March last.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DANIEL BEHAN.
(PETITION OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 December, 1885.

The Petition of Daniel Behan, late a Sergeant in the New South Wales Artillery, to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioner was discharged from the New South Wales Artillery on the 25th day of April last, he having then served 7 years and 272 days.

That his certificate of discharge stated that he was discharged in consequence of his misconduct, whereas during his whole service no charge of misconduct had ever been made against him, much less proved.

That in consequence of his said discharge your Petitioner has been deprived of certain allowances, and has been injured in his reputation, and he therefore prays that your Honorable House will cause inquiry to be made regarding this his complaint, and that you will advise his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief accordingly.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

DANIEL BEHAN.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDUCT OF SERGEANT CULLEN, PERMANENT ARTILLERY.
(PAPERS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd July, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all the papers in connection with a Military investigation into
“the conduct of Sergeant Cullen which took place in Newcastle before
“Lieutenant-Colonel Airey on the 3rd July.”

(Mr. G. A. Lloyd.)

PAGE.

SCHEDULE of Papers re conduct of Sergeant Cullen, Permanent Artillery, at Newcastle.

Letter from Officer Commanding Artillery to Major-General Commanding. 1/7/86	1
With Letter from Sergeant Cullen. 28/6/86	2
Minute Lieutenant-Colonel Airey. 29/6/86	2
Minute Colonel Roberts to Assistant Adjutant-General. 30/6/86	2
Letter from Sergeant Cullen. 30/6/86	2
Telegram do. 30/6/86	2
Letter from Officer Commanding Artillery to Colonial Architect. 1/7/86	3
Telegram from Officer Commanding Artillery to Sergeant Cullen. 2/7/86	3
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Report of Lieutenant-Colonel Airey. 5/7/86	3
Letter from Editor of <i>Newcastle Daily News</i> . 5/7/86	4
Minute re reply. 10/7/86	4
Statement Mr. Frogloy. 5/7/86	4
Do Sergeant Walker. No date	5
Do Bombardier Hare. No date	5
Letter from Lieutenant Kyngdon. 9/7/86	5
Minute Lieutenant-Colonel Airey on same. 23/7/86	5
Memorandum to Captain Murray. 7/7/86	5
Captain Murray's reply. 7/7/86	5
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Letter from Lieutenant Savage to Editor <i>Newcastle Daily News</i> . 10/7/86	5
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Do do. 1/7/86	7
Do do. 3/7/86	7
Do <i>Newcastle Daily News</i> . 20/7/86	7

The Officer Commanding Artillery to The Major-General Commanding.

Sir, Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes Barracks, Sydney, 1 July, 1886.

I have the honor to report for information of proper authorities that from telegrams, and a letter received during the last three or four days, complaints have been made by the sergeant-in-charge at Newcastle of the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Bushby, of the Colonial Architect's Department.

843—

In

In the letter referred to, dated 28th ultimo, and forwarded yesterday, it appears that Mr. Bushby introduced a party of visitors into the fort, and that they were not, as is the rule, accompanied by any responsible person; that they, against all rules, smoked and dropped matches in the fort. Considering the large amount of ammunition stored there this is a most dangerous practice. A telegram next day stated:—“Mr. Bushby proceeded to the fort, and threatened to turn the military out of barracks, and endeavoured to remove the keys, eventually using improper language to the sergeant-in-charge.”

Again, yesterday, a report was made that Mr. Bushby removed the keys of the barracks, as well as those of the torpedo station, which are in charge of the New South Wales Artillery, quartered there, without any authority.

This conduct on the part of an officer belonging to another department is so extraordinary, and without any warrant, that I consider it my duty to report the same.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES F. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces.

Sergeant Cullen to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

Sir,

Newcastle, 28 June, 1886.

I beg most respectfully to report for your information that a gentleman named Mr. Bushby, who holds the position of foreman of works in the Colonial Architect's Department, gave permission to several ladies and gentlemen to view the fort this afternoon. The said ladies and gentlemen had no authority from any officer, and were not accompanied by Mr. Bushby. As I did not know the party, and I had strict orders to allow nobody into the forts without an order, I asked for their pass. They replied that Mr. Bushby had given them permission. I told them they could not pass without a proper order, and that Mr. Bushby had no authority to give them permission. One of the gentlemen then abused me, and made an insulting remark *re* soldiers, and said I was exceeding my duty, &c. I then requested them to leave. Mr. Bushby then returned with these ladies and gentlemen, and showed them round the fort without any permission.

I wish to state that it will be impossible for me to carry out my orders, or be responsible for the fort, &c., unless permission is given me to detain persons overruling my orders, and placing them in custody.

I also wish to state that it is dangerous to smoke and throw matches about the grass.

I have, &c.,

W. CULLEN,
Sergeant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to The Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces.

30 June, /86.

Report from non commissioned officer in charge of Newcastle herewith. Mr. Bushby's conduct, as reported in this letter, seems extraordinary, and should, I think, be enquired into. I have issued an order in the meantime to be placed on the gate, that all persons visiting the fort must be accompanied by an artilleryman, who will be detailed by the sergeant in charge.—G.A., Lt.-Col. Comdg. N. & B.I. Dist.

The Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces to The Assistant Adjutant-General.

I saw the Colonial Architect on a similar matter yesterday afternoon, having received a telegram forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Airey. I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, after the interview with the Colonial Architect, to direct Sergeant Cullen, in charge of fort at Newcastle, to report the case to police authorities, as the telegram complained that Mr. Bushby had used abusive and profane language towards Cullen, and had threatened to turn the military out of barracks. The barracks have been handed over to New South Wales Artillery since early this month.

30/6/86.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces. /

Sergeant Cullen to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

Sir,

Newcastle, 30 June, 1886.

I again most respectfully wish to report for your information, that during my absence from my room this afternoon Mr. Bushby entered it, took every key away with him, and locked the door. I had to break a pane of glass to get through the window and undo the lock; he also locked the pantry where the men's rations are kept. There is a quantity of beds, &c., in some of those rooms he has locked; also turned off the gas. I had to purchase candles to-night. He gave me all the keys last week, and I gave him a receipt for them. I caught him coming in the gate, trying to put the keys of the torpedo station, &c., back unknown to me. I had him arrested, and handed him over to the police for stealing the keys, but the police Inspector refused to take him in charge yesterday when I handed him (Mr. Bushby) over to him. I can never carry out your orders, or do my duty if Mr. Bushby is allowed to do what he likes about the place. I also wish to state that this Mr. Bushby was very troublesome to others, even sentries on the gate, before I came to Newcastle.

I have, &c.,

W. CULLEN, Sergeant.

The Col. Com. Arty. Forces.—G. A., Lt.-Col. Com. N. & B. I. District, 1/7/86.

Telegram from Sergeant Cullen to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

Newcastle, 30 June, 1886.

Mr. Bushby has taken all the keys this afternoon. Torpedo keys as well. Have given him in charge for theft. Inspector Thorpe won't detain him. Please wire instructions.

The

The Colonel Commanding Artillery to The Colonial Architect.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes Barracks, Sydney, 1 July, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that, from telegrams and a letter received during the last three or four days, complaints have been made by the sergeant in charge at Newcastle of the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Bushby, of your Department. In the letter referred to, dated 28th ultimo, it appears that Mr. Bushby introduced a party of visitors into the fort, and that they were not, as is the rule, accompanied by any responsible person; that they, against all rules, smoked and dropped matches in the fort. Considering the large amount of ammunition stored there this is a most dangerous practice. A telegram next day stated:—"Mr. Bushby proceeded to the fort and threatened to turn the military out of barracks, and endeavoured to remove the keys, eventually using improper language to the sergeant in charge."

Again, yesterday a report was made that Mr. Bushby removed the keys of the barracks, as well as those of the torpedo station, which are in charge of the New South Wales Artillery quartered there, without any authority.

This conduct on the part of an officer belonging to another Department is so extraordinary and without any warrant, that I consider it my duty to bring the same to your notice.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces.

Telegram from Colonel Commanding Artillery to Sergeant Cullen.

2 July, 1886.

Do not interfere with Mr. Bushby so long as he confines himself to his own departmental work. As he has handed over the keys of the barracks he can have no business in there unless some alterations or additions are being carried out.

Telegram from Colonel Commanding Artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

2 July, 1886.

I MAY require you to proceed to Newcastle to-night.

Telegram from Colonel Commanding Artillery to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

2 July, 1886.

You will proceed to Newcastle to-night.

Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to The Colonel Commanding Artillery.

Report re disturbance at Fort Newcastle.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 5 July, 1886.

I beg to report that having taken the evidence of Sergeant Cullen and men stationed at the Fort, Newcastle, and, from what I can gather, it would appear that about 4 p.m. on 29th June, 1886, two gentlemen and three ladies came into the fort, and were asked if they had any permission to go over the works. One of the gentlemen answered that they had Mr. Bushby's authority, and on being informed that they must get authority from the non-commissioned officer in charge, they told the sergeant he was exceeding his duty, and had no right to interfere with them as Mr. Bushby had given them permission.

They were then told to remain outside the fort. One of the gentlemen then stated he was the editor of a local paper, and that he would make it hot for them all. This gentleman admitted before Superintendent Thorpe that he did not give his name or say who he was till then, and, from his subsequent conduct, would appear to have ignored the sergeant's authority or right to interfere with him in any way.

I understand Sergeant Cullen is accused of using improper language at this time. This he emphatically denies, and it is corroborated by Acting-Bombardier Smith, the Master Gunner, Corporal Cornwell, Gunners Willis, Phillips, and Prior.

On the 30th June, 1886, Mr. Bushby came into the fort to Sergeant Cullen, who was at work in the general store, and asked him why he insulted his friends, and told him he was a cur and a bloody thing, and that he would take all the keys and turn them out of the barracks; he also caught Sergeant Cullen by the throat, who ordered the men to detain Mr. Bushby till he could procure a constable. Mr. Bushby then called upon the men working near the fort to come to his assistance with their picks and shovels. Mr. Bushby was then detained in the guard-room and handed over on arrival to the police. Sergeant Cullen, fearing that Mr. Bushby would interfere with the keys, had them all collected and placed in the office. While he was away Mr. Bushby came in, took all the keys, including those belonging to torpedo works, away, locking the office-door after him. Sergeant Cullen gave him in charge for stealing the keys, but the police did not see their way to detain Mr. Bushby.

A portion of these keys were taken over by me on my last visit and the remainder were to be handed to Sergeant Cullen as soon as labelled. Mr. Bushby handed over all the keys of the barracks to Sergeant Cullen on the 18th June, as per accompanying voucher, taking the sergeant's receipt for them, which he admits having received, but has since for some reason torn up. Serious inconvenience was occasioned by Mr. Bushby's action, as the gas throughout the barrack rooms was cut off till my visit on 3rd instant.

With a view of preventing any misconception of divided authority, on suggestion of Mr. Colley the whole of the keys were again officially handed over to me, and I have given a receipt for them. I have issued instructions that Mr. Bushby is to be allowed access to the fort (which seems never to have been denied him under certain restrictions) for purpose of completing his work.

I

I have also had a notice put up that visitors, on application to the non-commissioned officer in charge, will be taken round the fort by an artilleryman; this I consider necessary for safety of magazines (which are full of powder), also ordnance and stores.

I have, &c.,
GEO. J. AIREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Newcastle District N.S.W. Artillery.

Military Barracks, Newcastle.

No.	Rooms.	Labels.	No.	Rooms.	Labels.
1	Men's Barracks, outer door.....	M. Bks.	23	Officers' servant's closet.....	Servt. W-c.
2	Do do.....	Outer. Outer.	24	Do kitchen.....	O. Kitchen.
3	Do (A).....	M. Bks.	25	Do do.....	do O.
4	Do (B).....	A. M. Bks.	26	.....	Wash-house. O.
5	Recreation-room.....	B. Rec.	27	Officers' pantry.....	Pantry. O.
6	Do.....	Rm. do	28	Do servant's bed-room.....	S. Bed-rm.
7	Canteen.....	do	29	Do bed-room.....	O. Bed-rm.
8	Do N.C.O.....	Canteen. Can.	30	Do do.....	do do
9	Do Gunners.....	N.C.O. Can.	31	Do do.....	do do
10	Store.....	Gr. Store.	32	Do sitting-room.....	O. Sitting-room.
11	Men's kitchen.....	M. Kitchen.	33	Officers' quarters passage.....	O. qrs
12	Do.....	do	34	Do do.....	Passage. do
13	Men's pantry.....	M. Pantry.	35	Do bath-room.....	O. Bath-rm.
14	Do wash-house.....	M. Wash-house.	36	Men's lavatory.....	M. Lavatory.
15	Do do.....	do	37	Do bath-room.....	M. Bath-rm.
16	Store.....	Store. M.	38	Do do.....	do N.C.O.
17	Men's Barracks C.....	Bks. C.	39	Bath-room, N.C.O.....	Bath-rm. M.
18	Married quarters.....	Mrd. qrs.	40	Men's latrines.....	Latrines. M.
19	Do.....	do O.	41	W.c., N.C.O.....	W-c. N.C.O.
20	Officers' quarters, divisions, wall.....	qrs. O.	42	Do.....	do Gas.
21	Officers' w.c.....	W.C. O.	43	Gas-meter at gate.....	do do
22	Do quarters.....	O. qrs.	44	Do do.....	do do

June 18th, 1886.

R. BUSHBY, F.W.

The Editor *Newcastle Daily News* to Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Newcastle, 5 July, 1886.

It has come to my knowledge that Sergeant Cullen and five men have been instructed to proceed to Sydney for the purpose of giving evidence in the matter of insulting conduct on the part of Sergeant Cullen to visitors on last Monday, and it is said that had insulted the sergeant, which I most positively deny, and that the men alluded to are to support the sergeant's assertion. I can assure you there were no persons within hearing when I spoke, or rather remonstrated with Cullen on his insulting conduct, and this could be fully borne out by four ladies who were at the gate. It appears to me that this investigation is to be one of *ex parte* statements, which I need not point out to you would be most unfair. I may here point out to you that I have written to a Member of the Legislative Assembly requesting him to ask that all papers in connection with this affair may be laid on the table of the House, so that the public may be made conversant with the whole affair.

I have, &c.,

A. LOVE,

Editor *Newcastle Daily News*.

Replied to by letter, 10/7/86, to effect that as writer had taken the course indicated in his letter, of placing matter in hands of a Member of L.A., nothing further remains to be done. By order.—A.H.P.S., Brg. Adj., 10/7/86.

Statement of Mr. Frogley.

Mr. Frogley, contractor, states: A little over a fortnight ago I put all the keys in Dawes' barracks, officers' quarters, &c.; I heard Mr. Bushby say to Sergeant Cullen, "As I expect to be leaving here in a few days give me a receipt for the keys"; I saw Sergeant Cullen give Mr. Bushby a receipt for the keys on Wednesday, 30th June; I saw Mr. Bushby coming in the gate of the forts with a lot of keys in his hand; he handed the said keys to Sergeant Cullen, and he said, "They are all the keys I have written authority to give you"; I saw him (Mr. Bushby) tear Sergeant Cullen's receipt up; I also heard Mr. Bushby say, when he had torn up the receipt, "That the receipt was no good, as he (Mr. Bushby) had no authority to hand over the keys."

Newcastle, July 5, 1886.

J. FROGLEY.

Col. Roberts, C.M.G. The enclosed has been forwarded by Sergeant Cullen.—G.A., Lt.-Col., Commanding N.D., 7/7/86.

Statement

Statement of Sergeant Walker.

Re Cullen—Bushby.

ABOUT June, 1885, Captain Murray N.S.W.A., made arrangements whereby our men were permitted to use the water-closets in connection with the barracks at the forts, Newcastle; this was done with Mr. Bushby's knowledge, who informed Captain Murray and myself that the closets were fit for use. Shortly after this Mr. Bushby rose an altercation about the closets and threatened to lock them up, giving as his reasons to do so that they were not kept clean. This was altogether uncalled for, as I myself paid special attention to the cleanliness of the water-closets, &c. On another occasion Mr. Bushby had some concrete in the guard-room, which, by some means or other, became damaged, and Mr. Bushby was very cross over it, and seemed to blame our men for causing the damage. Why he wished to do so I could not understand as at this time he was permitted to use the guard-room "that is," when not actually in use by the Artillery and his own men, together with those of the contractor were allowed to keep their dinners, tools, &c., in the guard-room; and they had as many "if not more" opportunities of damaging the concrete than our men, who, I believe to have, and are actually innocent. Again, in December Mr. Bushby lodged a complaint against some of our men, whom he accused of throwing stones on his house. This was duly inquired into by Captain Murray, and as Mr. Bushby failed to produce evidence to establish his cause the men of course received the benefit of it.

On all three occasions I noticed Mr. Bushby to show a hasty temper, otherwise I have found his conduct straightforward.

THOS. WALKER,
Sergeant, N.S.W.A.

Statement of Bombardier Hoare.

I WAS stationed at Newcastle during the erection of the new Barracks, about the middle of October last year; I was acting as gate-orderly. Mr. Bushby came up to me and accused me of committing a nuisance in the new w.-c's, which were not then completed; I denied having ever used them. Mr. Bushby then said he would sooner have anyone strike him than tell him a lie; he then reported the matter to Sergeant Walker, who ordered Gunner Joyce and myself to clean the w.-c's out; whilst we were doing so I exchanged a few words with Mr. Bushby, after which he told me to come down on the beach and that he would take it out of me.

J. HOARE.

Lieutenant Kyngdon to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

Sir,

In reply to your memo. *re* Mr. Bushby, of Newcastle, I have the honor to inform you, that during the time I was stationed in Newcastle I only had some conversations with him concerning the finishing of the Barracks.

Middle Head, 9 July, 1886.

I have, &c.,
L. H. KYNGDON, Lt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to Officer Commanding Artillery.

HAVING, in accordance with your instructions, called upon Lieutenant Kyngdon for statement relative to any dealings he may have had with Mr. Bushby, his reply is herewith forwarded.

23 July, 1886.

G.A., Lt.-Col.,
Commanding N. Dist.

Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to Captain Murray.

I AM directed by the Colonel Commanding, Colonel Roberts, C.M.G., to call upon you to report as to any trouble that may have arisen with Mr. Bushby, Clerk of Works, during your command at Newcastle.

7 July, 1886.

G.A., Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding N. Dist.

Captain Murray to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey.

I HAD several disagreements with Mr. Bushby; but as I made no memoranda I cannot now recall the exact circumstances. Attached statement of Sergeant Walker who was more in contact with Mr. Bushby than myself and which I believe to be substantially correct.

7 July, 1886.

P.M., Capt.

Lieutenant-Colonel Airey to Colonel Commanding.

I ENCLOSE correspondence from Captain Murray *re* Mr. Bushby, in accordance with your instructions.

8 July, 1886.

G.A., Lt.-Col.,
Commanding N. Dist.

Lt. Kyngdon's not yet to hand.

Lieutenant Savage to The Editor *Newcastle Daily News*.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant I am directed by Colonel Roberts, Commanding Permanent Artillery, to inform you that as you have taken the course of putting the matter you write of in the hands of a Member of the Legislative Assembly nothing further remains to be done.

Dawes Battery, 10 July, 1886.

I am, &c.,
A. H. P. SAVAGE,
Lt. and Actg. Adjt.

Inspector

Mr. Police-Inspector Thorpe to Colonel-Commanding Artillery.

Sir,

Police Station, Newcastle, 15 July, 1886.

Sergeant Cullen.
Mr. Bushby.

With reference to dispute between the persons named in the margin, I do myself the honor to report that recently—I did not note the date—I had an application from Sergeant Cullen for a police officer to remove a person from the fort who was behaving in a disorderly manner. I accordingly sent one of my men who shortly returned accompanied by Sergeant Cullen and Mr. Bushby. I questioned both and from the statements made I had no hesitation in informing Mr. Bushby that from his own showing Sergeant Cullen acted as I should have done under the circumstances, assuming that I had received the same instructions which he alleged he had received from his Commanding Officer. Mr. Bushby's subsequent actions with regard to the keys I can offer no opinion; he asserted a right to them which I cannot contradict.

I have, &c.,

C. THORPE,

Insp.

Extract from the *Newcastle Daily News*.

30 June, 1886.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

We have met in our time with military and naval officers who have always proved that they are possessed of the attributes attaching to the qualification of a gentleman. Non-commissioned officers also we have occasionally had business with, and although they may have been less refined than their superiors, intercourse with them has always been pleasurable from the fact that they possess in a remarkable degree the virtue of civility, which costs them no money. Whatever the practice may be in Australia, the garrisons and dockyards of England are always open to inspection, and why not indeed? Any person presenting himself at a dockyard gate is not challenged when he is in the company of the captain superintendent, still more, in the absence of that official or the admiral superintendent, a visitor has only to produce a ticket from either of these officials to pass him on to a free and independent inspection of the yard, its factory machinery, its ships in dock, and indeed every detail in which he feels interested. He is even allowed to measure the bore of a gun, and if so inclined indulge in more searching details without interference from any scowling official. And properly so, for no person of unknown character would receive a free pass of inspection from any admiral or captain superintendent. But alas! we are drifting into other ways on this side of the hemisphere, and it remains to be seen whether those in authority are prepared to resent an outrage committed yesterday on a highly respectable professional gentleman connected with Government. From what we can gather, it appears that on Monday two gentlemen, accompanied by three ladies, repaired to the Newcastle fort, by appointment, in order to meet Mr. Bushby, the Government Civil Engineer, with a view to inspecting the works. Perhaps a more innocent quintette it would be impossible to conceive, and upon venturing beyond "official" lines of demarcation, awaiting the arrival of the resident engineer for fortifications, a shocking-looking personage emerged from his quarters, and, upon inquiring the nature of their business and receiving a reply, commanded them to "keep outside there until Bushby arrived." The tone of his command, addressed as it was to the ladies, somewhat alarmed them, and upon being remonstrated with by one of the gentlemen present, who stated that he might hear more about his conduct, the sergeant, who is supported from the public rates, in no way reciprocated the polite language addressed to him. Here, one would imagine, sufficient grounds are furnished for a severe reprimand, if not the loss of a stripe from the arm of such an ill-mannered man. Mr. Bushby arrived, and the visitors were conducted around the fort, but subsequently they communicated to him the conduct of this man dressed in a little brief authority, so yesterday the Government engineer repaired to the fort to get some explanation for such outrageous conduct. We know not exactly what transpired between the military man and the Government engineer, but this we do know that Mr. Bushby is a gentleman of good manners and refinement, who would not approach even a sergeant in other than becoming language. Still Mr. Bushby had not been long in altercation with the man in authority before the irate sergeant gave him in charge of a guard, and requested his removal to the lock-up. Mr. Bushby was not only subjected to this indignity, but marched down under guard to Inspector Thorpe who, of course, declined to interfere. We declare such a proceeding to be unprovoked and outrageous, and trust no time may be lost in bringing the matter under the attention of Sir P. Jennings, who holds the position of Minister for War, so that he may be enabled to order an impartial inquiry here and deal with this ill-demeanoured man in any way he may deem fit. This should be done in justice to so excellent an official as Mr. Bushby, who leaves here shortly to superintend the erection of the forts at Lady Macquarie's Chair in Sydney.

The Officer Commanding Art. Forces, for report. By order,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Major, A.A.G.,
2/7/86.

Extract from the *Newcastle Evening Call*.

Wednesday, June 30.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—HOW SOME PEOPLE TRY TO RIDE THE HIGH HORSE.

Our junior morning contemporary of this morning has a long whine about some "outrageous conduct" to which it is alleged certain residents were subjected to at the fortifications this week. It is alleged that a certain party of ladies and gentlemen who were anxious to visit our local defence work, had been promised the privilege by a Government official; that while waiting for the official in question they were refused admittance and spoken to roughly; and that when subsequently the said official offered remonstrance, he also was treated discourteously and even arrested and marched down in charge of a guard to the police station, but that the police declined to take him into arrest, and the article seemed upon the face of it to be wanting, and the sergeant whose conduct was so severely dealt with, being known to us as ever courteous and gentlemanly, disposed us to make inquiries upon the subject, with the result that matters were found to wear an altogether different complexion to that placed before the readers of our contemporary. On Monday it seems three ladies and two gentlemen wandered past the gate into the enclosure. There they were

were asked the usual question, if they had an order for admittance, and they said "No." The sergeant was communicated with. He quietly asked who gave them permission to come in, and were loftily informed that the official referred to had. "Well," said the sergeant, "you had better wait till he comes." The party went outside, and some unpleasant talk ensued. Then as one of the gentlemen said he was the editor of a certain paper, this information came rather late. Had it been mentioned before, the sergeant, ever courteous to Pressmen (and we have always found his superiors equally so) the party would have been taken round on the non-commissioned officer's own responsibility. Then up came the official alluded to, pompously defying the sergeant's authority and asserting his right, by reason of his connection with a certain department, to go where he liked. This was naturally resented. Yesterday, however, the official once more made his appearance, demanded to know why his friends had been turned out the day before, and furthermore coolly insisted he had even a right to the keys of the barracks, and could turn the men out if he liked. Of course he got the keys! Nothing more likely! Some unpleasant words ensued, and the official even wanted to call up some men to turn the common soldier out, and altogether behaved in anything but a cool manner, even making some nasty assertions about the conduct of the barracks, affecting the morality of the men. The sergeant sent for a policeman. The latter could not see his way to interfere, but at his suggestion the sergeant and the official walked down to the police-station together, and saw Inspector Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe bears out the statement that the man was not marched down in charge of a guard as stated. These are the plain facts of the case, and anyone who knows the least about military duties must hold with the sergeant's action. The fort is not to be looked upon in the light of a pleasure garden. The authorities have to see that disreputable or suspicious characters do not loiter about, and any citizen of known respectability may at any time, through the proper channel and in the proper way, and simply too, receive permission to inspect the premises. There is a standing order to this effect:—

"Any person visiting the fort must be accompanied by one of the artillerymen, who have instructions to show people round on application to the senior non-commissioned officer."

Can anything, with a due regard to public interests, be fairer than that? Hundreds yearly visit the place, and have not had occasion heretofore to complain of discourtesy, and had the usual and proper course been taken by the visitors concerned in this case, no unpleasantness would have resulted. The Artilleryman who first accosted the party is spoken of as "a shocking looking person," and the sergeant as an "ill-demeanoured man." There is contemptible advice to the military authorities to take a stripe off the sergeant—cripple his prospects in life, and interfere with his very bread and butter. Better for the *News* to have left the subject alone—it cannot come out of this with clean hands.

Extract from the *Newcastle Evening Call*.

Thursday, July 1, 1886.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the *Evening Call*.

Sir,

As one of the visitors insulted by the sergeant of the forts (who was informed, at my request, by one of his men I asked at the gate to tell the sergeant who I was, and of our wish to view the forts), I must request you will, in justice to the grossly insulted ladies of the party, contradict your very coloured statement in yesterday's issue; and feel sorry your information gained, after trouble taken by you, was of so untruthful a character as to cause your contradiction of fact as published by *Daily News* of the morning.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN RIGG.

[We insert this letter as sent, but it would have been more satisfactory had our correspondent stated in what respects the report published in these columns was untruthful. The truth, on whichever side it may be, will soon be known. Meanwhile we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied to us.—ED. *E.C.*]

Extract from the *Newcastle Evening Call*.

Saturday, July 3, 1886.

WHO HOLDS THE FORT?—OFFICIAL INQUIRY—THE SERGEANT'S ACTION APPROVED.

THIS morning Colonel Airey arrived from Sydney for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the seizure of the keys of the fortification at Newcastle, as reported in the *Call*. Colonel Airey made careful inquiry into the circumstances under which a party of visitors had been delayed at the gate, they not having the usual order or pass for admission into the military enclosure. He also had an interview with Mr. Bushby, Government engineer of the fortifications, as to his reasons for taking away the keys of the fort, by way of asserting his authority to control the place. The result of these inquiries is that Mr. Bushby has given up the keys, which have been returned to the sergeant in charge of the fort. Colonel Airey has also ordered that no visitors shall be allowed, in future, to enter the fort without permission from the sergeant in charge. Whether official censure has been dealt out on either side we are unable to state definitely.

Extract from the *Newcastle Daily News*.

Tuesday, July 20, 1886.

MILITARY COURTESY.

A FEW days ago we directed attention to gross misbehaviour on the part of a certain petty officer of artillery, who was addressed by respectable citizens, in the most polite terms, upon passing the official line. It will be remembered that he turned them aside; in fact ordered them "outside the gates" in the most abrupt and insulting manner. The ladies and gentlemen who formed this party were about as harmless a lot as it would be possible to find; still they were forbidden from entering the citadel by a man in military uniform,

uniform, who conducted himself more after the spirit of a bulldog, with a little less manners than that rough and savage quadruped. We had no desire to pursue the petty officer in his want of bad manners, but it appears that his conduct was brought under the notice of military officials in Sydney, and, as a matter of course, an investigation ensued. Those who are now interested in eliciting the fact as to who was right or which side was wrong, have vainly endeavoured to know the outcome of a recent inquiry held in Sydney, and, strange to say, although the Honorable G. A. Lloyd has sought the production of papers bearing upon this inquiry in the Assembly, he can get no satisfaction. No papers produced,—all is silent; and official responses to communications emanating from persons interested in a ventilation of the truth, one side or the other, are couched in contemptuous language, not warranted, in our opinion, even on the part of a full-blown Colonel. Nevertheless, having made a charge, we abide events, feeling assured that official silence on the other side can only be construed as guilt. Mr. Lloyd may fail in eliciting testimony bearing upon the late inquiry; still he is entitled at least to have the papers placed on the table. But in the belief that there is an attempt to evade publicity as to the outcome of the behaviour of some of these artillerymen, no evasion at publicity shall be adopted on our part.

We have already committed ourselves to charging them with misbehaviour at the garrison, and challenge the authorities to a denial. They may consider their men most exemplary in their way, and above suspicion; but it is our duty to show that the conduct of affairs at the garrison for some time past has been of a nature certainly disgraceful, but perhaps excusable in the life of a soldier. Still, so far as we can gather, matters have been conducted in a manner which could scarcely be tolerated in the most uncivilised country. It has been stated repeatedly that the *Newcastle Daily News* is far too outspoken, but it has never yet been shown that there are reasonable grounds for taking exception to its sentiments. Is it true, as alleged by residents in the neighbourhood, that black gins have been admitted to the Newcastle fortification, and also white women of tender years for a purpose which may be conjectured? If not, then residents in that locality are speaking falsely. Why Mr. Lloyd's influence fails to elicit a production of the papers bearing upon the recent grievance is not easily understood. Surely the commands of Government should overrule either military or naval authorities when papers are demanded, which are public property in every sense of the word. Our only object in desiring the production of these papers is to convince the public that the attitude assumed by us at the outset of this unpleasantness was more than justified. When that is done with, and the authorities desire further information bearing upon the moral conduct of their troops, we shall be forthcoming with abundant evidence to support us.

The supineness of the Government in this matter appears to be very suspicious, and it is hoped that, for the welfare of the community, Mr. Lloyd will persevere in demanding the production of "these papers." Otherwise there is something to hide, and the sooner the investigation is made public the better.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

(CONDUCT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 August, 1886.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 20th July, 1886.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Minute Paper.

Subject—Conduct of Military Correspondence.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 June, 1886.

THE application of Captain Baynes, of the New South Wales Permanent Artillery, for six months' leave of absence, which has been sent to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by the Major-General commanding the Military Forces without coming through this Department, I think calls for some comment at my hands, and has certainly raised a question as to who is properly responsible to Parliament for the performance of this officer's duties during his absence. The mode of conducting the correspondence regarding the Military and Volunteer Forces of the Colony has for some time appeared to me unsatisfactory, and I deem it advisable, with a view to a more correct and official way of dealing with it in future, that some regular plan should be laid down for the conduct of the military business by which the responsibility of each authority would be properly defined, and the official relations between this Department and Government House finally determined upon.

2. It has been the practice for some years for the Brigade Office to transmit all correspondence relating to the Volunteers direct to this Department (which has always been charged with and responsible for the expenditure of the Military Vote), but all matters relating to the Permanent Artillery, discipline, courts-martial, &c., have been sent direct to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who has dealt with them hitherto as he thought fit. This, I think it will be admitted, is a divided authority, and one which has already led to great difficulties, and caused considerable confusion and friction.

3. It has been pointed out by my predecessors that the Military Department should be dealt with and treated in a precisely similar manner in its relation to the Crown and the Minister as any other department under the State, in which I fully concur, and I take this opportunity of recommending that in order to prevent confusion and irregularity hereafter arising that the whole Military Department be placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary as Minister for Defence, and that instructions be given to the Major-General commanding the Forces to address all correspondence direct to the Minister who is responsible for its proper conduct, except such matters as relate purely to discipline, which should be transmitted under sealed cover, addressed to His Excellency through this Department. I shall be glad to have the views of my honorable colleague the Premier upon the subject, and would like this Minute to be submitted for the full consideration of the Cabinet.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

For Cabinet. Cabinet approves.—P.A.J., 1/7/86. His Excellency.—G.R.D., 1/7/86.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

Will the Colonial Secretary kindly request the Attorney-General to be good enough to say whether this is in accordance with the rules of Parliament?

CARRINGTON, 8/7/86.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

If the Attorney-General will mark upon this minute "That he concurs in the recommendations of the Colonial Secretary" His Excellency will be satisfied.

G.R.D., 8/7/86.

Opinion of Attorney-General on Minute by Colonial Secretary in reference to future mode of conducting
Military Correspondence.

THERE are no rules of Parliament governing or controlling this matter, but so far as the Act 34 Vic. No. 19 is concerned it seems to me that the opinions expressed by Lord Augustus Loftus and the then Colonial Secretary (Sir Henry Parkes) on the 17th March, 1881, in connection with the papers "Subaltern Officers of Permanent Artillery Force" are not in any way opposed to the procedure suggested to be adopted. I see therefore no objection to the Minute of Mr. Secretary Dibbs being carried into effect.

J. H. WANT.

His Excellency.—G.R.D., 14/7/86. Approved.—CARRINGTON, 15/7/86.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 July, 1886.

Conduct of Military Correspondence.

As some inconvenience has arisen through the mode in which the correspondence relating to Military matters has hitherto been conducted, I recommend in accordance with the enclosed minute that with a view to a more effectual and regular manner of conducting the Military business, and in order to prevent the possibility of friction hereafter arising, that the whole Military Department be placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary as Minister of Defence, and that all correspondence be addressed to that Minister, who is alone responsible to Parliament for the expenditure of the Military Vote.

I further recommend that all matters relating purely to discipline should be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, but should be sent under sealed cover through this Department.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Minute No. 32, 20 July, 1886.

His Excellency the Governor lays before the Council a minute paper by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the conduct of "Military Correspondence," with a view to a more effectual and regular manner of conducting the Military business, and in order to prevent the possibility of friction hereafter arising.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary therefore recommends that the whole Military Department be placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary, as Minister of Defence, and that all correspondence be addressed to that Minister, who is alone responsible to Parliament for the expenditure of the Military Vote.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary also recommends that all matters purely relating to discipline should be addressed to His Excellency the Governor, but should be sent under sealed cover through the Colonial Secretary's Department.

The Council having maturely deliberated are of opinion that the course recommended by the Colonial Secretary for the future conduct of military correspondence should be approved, and accordingly advise that effect be given thereto.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 July, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in accordance with a promise made by the Colonial Secretary on 14th July, 1886,—being in answer to question No. 1, Votes No. 92, of 14th July, 1886.]

1. The number of rifles in the Ordnance Department, and the make of the same? Rifles, B.L. Snider, 1,07; Rifles, M.L. Enfield, 1,378.
2. The number of machine guns, and the makers? None.
3. The number of cartridges, and dates of purchase?

Cartridges.	Number.	Dates of purchase.
<i>For general Military purposes and Cadets—</i>		
Martini-Henry B.L. rifle, service ...	1,363,839	28 Aug., 19 Sept., 1882; 4 May and June, 1885.
Do do solid cast ...	1,104,000	22 July, 28 Sept., and 28 July, 1885; and 26 March, 1886.
Do do carbine ...	1,500	Brought from the Soudan by the Contingent.
Winchester repeating rifle ...	2,600	Do do
Enfield rifle M.L., 2½ drams ...	129,200	15 January, 1884.
Enfield artillery carbine, 2 drams ...	46,154	26 February, 1884.
Old pattern S.B. artillery carbine ...	83,143	Received into store more than 15 years ago.
Old pattern Henry B.L. rifle ...	929,075	1875, 1876, 1877.
Nordenfeldt machine gun, rifle calibre ...	200,000	12 February, 1886.
Do do 1" shot ...	5,000	4 May, 1885.
<i>For Prison Department—</i>		
Martini-Henry B.L. carbines ...	7,000	4 May, 1885, and 22 January, 1886.
Terry's B.L. carbine ...	13,000	6 May, 1884.
Colt's B.L. revolver pistol ...	22,500	4 February, 1885, and 6 May, 1884.
Adams' B.L. do ...	6,000	Do do
Enfield B.L. do ...	5,400	4 May, 1885.
<i>For Police Department—</i>		
Old pattern Henry B.L. rifle ...	50,000	26 November, 1885.
Adams' B.L. pistol revolver ...	27,880	1880.
Colts' rifle ...	45,803	} Purchased or transferred by the Imperial Government more than 15 years ago, viz., in 1871.
Deano's pistol revolver ...	1,233	
Trauter's do ...	29,904	
Sharp's pistol revolver ...	12,400	
M.L. S.B. pistol ...	79,350	
Of sorts ...	25	
<i>For Naval service—</i>		
Martini-Henry B.L. rifle ...	19,260	} Transferred by Imperial Government with H.M.C.S. "Wolverene."
Gatling machine gun ...	8,760	

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
(APPLICATION OF MR. A. S. BOARD FOR COMMISSION IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 April, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, adopted on 30th March, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ All letters, papers, and other documents relating to the application of
“ Mr. A. S. Board for a Commission in the Volunteer Infantry.”

(*Mr. Neild.*)

SCHEDULE.

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VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Major-General Richardson to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

16 February, 1886.

I have the honor to forward herewith an appeal from Sergeant Board, of the 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, against the action of his Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Goodlet, in refusing to recommend him for a commission as Lieutenant in that corps, and complaining of Lieut.-Colonel Goodlet's declining to give sufficient reason for his doing so.

It will be noted that on the 27th of July, 1883, the matter was practically dealt with by me in memo. of that date, to the effect that the Officer commanding was not bound to furnish reasons to those under his command for any action he might see fit to take in the interests of the Service, and that the responsibility of filling up the establishment of his corps rested with him, and at his own discretion.

Subsequent correspondence is merely a continuance of the complaint, with a request that the whole matter may be referred, as required by paragraph 74 of the Volunteer Regulations, for the decision of higher authority.

I beg to submit that the action of Lieut.-Colonel Goodlet is in strict accordance with the proper administration of command; and it will moreover be seen that the tone of Sergeant Board's letters, and persistence in a line of conduct which I have already had occasion to adversely remark upon, point to the correctness of the view entertained by Lieut.-Colonel Goodlet, and consequently the justice of his action in declining to recommend him for a commission.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Major-General Commanding.

Submitted, 2/3/86. Approved.—G.R.D., 8/3/86. The Major-General Commanding, B.C.,
8 March, /86. The Officer commanding 2nd Regiment. Sergeant Board may be informed.—J.S.R.,
M.-G., 9/3/86. Sergeant Board has been informed.—By order, C. G. NORRIS, Major.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 4 August, 1882.

It having come to my knowledge that Mr. Gough has written officially to the Brigade Office, notifying his intention of resigning the commission he at present holds in the 2nd Regiment, V.I., I have the honor to apply to be promoted to the appointment such resignation will render vacant.

I have fulfilled the conditions required by the 24th and 25th clauses of the Volunteer Regulations, and been an efficient member of the new organization since its formation, my aim and object being from the beginning the obtaining a commission.

I beg to request that you will be pleased to forward this my application for appointment through the proper channel to the officer commanding the 2nd Regiment, and remain

Yours, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1882.

Mr. Gough having sent in his resignation I beg to draw attention to my letter of the 4th August last, wherein I make application for the vacancy caused thereby.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

(For transmission.)

[Enclosure No. 3.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1883.

In the Government Gazette of yesterday the 6th inst. appears the appointment of Mr. Mason to the Lieutenancy in the 2nd Regiment that I had hoped and that I considered I had just reason to expect to fill myself; and in order that I may judge of the advisability of further remaining a member of the 2nd Regiment I have the honor hereby to respectfully request to be informed the reasons why the appointment was given to one who had not passed the military examination and who was not a member of the Volunteer Force, in preference to myself, who have been a member of the 2nd Regiment since its formation under the new organization (being a non-commissioned officer for the last four years), and having passed the qualifying examination for commission?

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

(For transmission to higher authorities.)

Forwarded to the Adjutant, 2nd Regt., V.I.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Capt., 9/7/83.

It has been pointed out by me to Sergeant Board that the above letter is not a proper letter to be forwarded to the Officer commanding the Regiment, being couched in insubordinate terms, but he persists in his desire to have it forwarded to higher authority.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Capt., 12/7/83.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure No. 4.]

Memo. for Sergt. Board.

I SHOULD like to see you respecting your letter of 7th inst., before forwarding same to the Officer commanding the Regiment. Please call and see me to-morrow.

W. F. LONGFIELD,
Capt., 11/7/83.

[Enclosure No. 5.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 12 July, 1883.

I have been informed to-day that my letter of the 7th instant is liable to be read as wanting in respect, and that the terms used are dictatorial, or rather question the right of the Officer commanding the Regiment to recommend for appointment whomsoever he pleased.

I write this in the endeavour to correct any such erroneous impression that might occur, and to state in explanation that what I wrote about the advisability of longer remaining a member of the regiment was not meant as a threat, as I am informed it may be taken, but that naturally enough my pride would not allow me to remain for ever amongst the rank and file when I am qualified to hold a commission, and see in other corps gentlemen appointed, whose intelligence and social positions are not superior to mine. My letter was simply meant as a request that I might be informed the reasons why I was passed over, and on what grounds the Officer commanding the Regiment based his preference for Mr. Mason.

My letter was intended in all respect, and I should be sorry were it read as otherwise.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,
Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

(To accompany my letter of the 7th instant.)

Forwarded to the Adjutant 2nd Regt., V.I.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Capt., 13/7/83.

The Acting Adjutant will inform Captain Longfield that I do not feel called upon to state the reasons that led me to recommend Mr. Mason in preference to Sergeant Board, further than it was for the general good of the regiment.—J.H.G., Lt.-Col., 2nd Regt., V.I., 17/7/83. Forwarded for Captain Longfield's information.—H. F. CHILCOTT, Lieut., Acting-Adjt., 2nd Regt., V.I., 18/7/83. Sergeant Board has been duly informed.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Capt., 23/7/83.

[Enclosure No. 6.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

APPEAL in accordance with clause 74 of the Regulations against the decision of the Officer Commanding the 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, to decline to furnish reasons *re* the late appointment.

Sir,

Monday, 23 July, 1883.

I am not able to forward the original letters in this case, they no doubt being retained as official documents, but herewith are copies of all the correspondence in which I have taken part.

That marked No. 1, dated 4/8/82, is a copy of my original application for appointment on becoming aware of its being Lieutenant Gough's intention to resign. No. 2, dated 1/11/82, is a copy of the letter I wrote on that gentleman actually resigning, drawing attention to my first. No. 3, dated the 7th instant, is a copy of the request made by me to be informed of the reasons why I was passed over, on the notice of the appointment of Mr. Mason appearing in the Government Gazette. No. 4, dated the 11th instant, is a memo. from the officer commanding the company to which I belong, directing me to call on him the next day, his reasons for wishing to see me being that my letter of the 7th might be regarded as insolent, and lead to my suspension from military duty, and to allow me the option of withdrawing it, which latter I preferred not to do, as I failed to see that by it I had compromised myself by overstepping the bounds of subordination, but to write instead the original of No. 5, dated the 12th instant, in explanation, which letter was to accompany that of the 7th to the Officer commanding 2nd Regiment, that there might be no possible doubt as to my intentions being respectful.

It will be seen on reference to No. 5 that the reason assigned by the Officer commanding the 2nd Regiment for his preferring to recommend Mr. Mason to myself is that it was "for the general good of the regiment." *I respectfully submit that such a reply to my application is an insufficient one.* I accepted it for granted when Mr. Mason's appointment was gazetted that the officer commanding the regiment thought it would be for the good of the regiment or he would not have recommended that gentleman; but surely I might be made aware of why it was for the good of the regiment, and on what grounds the officer commanding the regiment based his preference.

If it be that Mr. Mason held a commission elsewhere, that would mean practically a bar to the advancement of natives of the Colony; myself, for instance. The supply of gentlemen who may have held commissions elsewhere might be unlimited, while it is not at all likely that Colonials should have been commissioned officers in any service than that of their own Government. And it will be seen at once that if the preference be given to those who may have already held commissions, there would be no encouragement to any who might be endeavouring to make themselves efficient with a view to promotion in the Service. And so far as the good of the regiment is concerned I can say that I have done my utmost on all occasions to be a credit to my corps. When I first joined in 1878 I attended recruit drill with the utmost regularity, so that I should learn my drill as speedily and as well as possible, and with such success that I was soon promoted to be a corporal and shortly after that to be a serjeant.

My ambition not allowing me to stop at that, I offered myself a candidate for examination for commission in 1880, which examination I passed.

Nothing remaining to be done as far as making myself proficient in drill was concerned, I turned my attention more particularly to rifle-shooting, and with such marked results that I won the Battalion badge for two years in succession; and for the past four years I believe I have made a higher average at musketry than any other member of the Force for the same four years.

I have never committed any military offence deemed worthy the infliction of a penalty; and if once or twice it has been thought necessary that attention should be drawn to shortcomings on my part the occasions have been few and the causes trifling.

I beg respectfully to point out that I do not follow military duty as a profession, but simply from a desire to serve my country; and so can hardly be expected to be as faultless in every detail as one whose sole profession and occupation it is, and whose time might be exclusively taken up by it. I devote as much time to the Service as I am required to do, as evidence the fact that I have missed but two or three drills during the whole time I have been a Volunteer, and have attended with regularity any course of special instruction that may have been ordered.

If the appointment of Mr. Mason is asserted to be for the good of the regiment, on the ground that that gentleman will prove a better officer than I, I most respectfully beg leave to state that in my opinion such an assertion cannot be borne out by evidence, neither he nor I having held a commission in the Colony.

As a private I was a private, as a non-commissioned officer I am a non-commissioned officer, the very system of military discipline, quite rightly, precluding familiarity between the officers and the men. I for one should be as careful as possible not to thrust myself forward into such a position as to render myself liable to be ordered to mind my place. I am young, energetic, and intelligent, and fail to see that I would not make a good officer, and command respect as such. At any rate I would guarantee that at no time would it be necessary to bring into effect clauses 20 and 21 of the Regulations on my account.

I occupy a respectable position in society, my profession, that of a draftsman in the Surveyor-General's Office, being an honourable one.

My father, the late William George Board, was a gentleman, and served as a Volunteer. His father, Mr. Gregory Board, is well known and highly respected in Sydney. My mother's father, the late Mr. John Ducker, J.P., of Richmond, was also a well known and highly respected gentleman. My wife's father, Mr. James Vickery, J.P., and his brother, Mr. Ebenezer Vickery, J.P., both of Waverley, are also well known gentlemen. Two uncles of mine are in the Ministry, one being President of the New South Wales Wesleyan Conference. The late Major Fahey, of the Volunteer Artillery, was an uncle of mine, while two other uncles of the same name as myself, as also a brother and two cousins of mine, are in different departments of the Civil Service in Sydney. The objections, then, can hardly be on the score of respectability.

My character is to a certain extent at stake unless I can clear up the stigma that will naturally attach to me through my rejection. Many of my friends know that I qualified for a commission, and wonder that I did not get it.

I believe that it is an understood rule that should a vacancy for a subaltern occur, and a member of the corps be eligible, he should be promoted to the position; but if no member of the corps happened to be eligible, then some one should be chosen from outside the corps. How hard then must it be for one who has made himself as efficient as possible, and given the country five years of his services, should quietly be passed over without even being told the reason. Whatever the causes were that militated against my application for appointment being favourably entertained, I should be made acquainted with them in order that I might guard against their prejudicing me in the future, otherwise I have no guarantee that some one else will not be preferred to me should another vacancy occur. The being a member of a Volunteer Corps is not at all incompatible with being a gentleman, and as such I claim a little more consideration than has been extended to me on this occasion.

Apologising for the length at which I have written,

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

(For transmission through the Officer Commanding 2nd Regt., V.I., to higher authority, in accordance with clauses 74 and 76 of Regulations.)

Forwarded to the Adjutant 2nd Regt., V.I.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain, 23/7/83.

Forwarded.—

J.H.G., Lt. Col., 2nd Regt., V.I., 24/7/83.

[Enclosure No. 6a.]

Memorandum from Lieutenant-Colonel Christie to The Officer Commanding 2nd Regt., N.S.W. V.I.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 July, 1883.

THE Commandant has had under consideration the appeal addressed to him by Sergeant Board, of the 2nd Regiment, N.S.W. V.I., involving a protest against the action of his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet, in refusing to furnish him with the reasons why he (Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet) has declined or failed to recommend Sergeant Board for a commission.

It appears to the Commandant that in such a case a Commanding Officer is not bound to furnish his reasons to those under his command; and indeed in the interests of the service it would as a rule be better that they should not be given. The responsibility of filling up the establishment of his corps resting with Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet, that officer—while acting within the same—must be left to carry out his duty in such a case as this at his own discretion, more especially seeing the responsible and delicate nature of a task such as that of the selection of officers.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Forwarded to Capt. Longfield, who will please inform Sergt. Board.—By order, H. F. CHILCOTT, Lieut., Acting Adjt. 2nd Regt., V.I., 30/7/83. Sergt. Board has been informed as directed.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I., 31/7/83.

[Enclosure No. 7.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Company, 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Harbour View, Botany-street, Waverley, 24 March, 1884.

I respectfully beg permission to place in writing an explanation of the case for which I was censured by memo. of the Adjutant last Saturday.

Some time before the issue of the valise equipment, the non-commissioned officers of the regiment were warned to attend on certain nights at the Victoria Barracks, to be instructed in fitting them up. For
four

four or five nights I attended the instruction, and then on demonstrating to the Instructor that I thoroughly understood adjusting the valise he said there would be no occasion for me to attend again.

A few nights after that I was assisting to pay the Company at the Regimental Office, and the Officer commanding the Company reminded me of an order that had appeared, making it imperative for the non-commissioned officers to attend on two nights for instruction in the adjustment of the valise equipment, and I said that I had received a certificate of competency, and that the second order to attend must apply to those who had failed to attend the first course of instruction, the attendance of some of the others not being remarkable for frequency. He then said, "Oh! that's all right; I suppose there really is no need for you to attend again."

I can name some who never attended at all; and there were some who attended once or twice, and yet, because they put in an appearance on one or other or both of the nights mentioned in the second order, were not censured at all.

And I also beg to state that I am sorry that I should have read the order as not applying to me, and that if I had known it did I should as usual have been the first there, as no non-commissioned officer of the regiment is or has been more regular and punctual in attendance at any course of special instruction that may have been ordered during the past five or six years than I have. I don't think I have missed three times during the whole period, nor have I missed a greater number of drills than that.

And I hope I may be pardoned for taking this opportunity of explaining the only other occasion that I am aware of having my name mentioned in the defaulter's book, which occasion was for not doing a part of my duty that no doubt I should have done, but that I never had done nor had been desired to do during the whole time I was a non-commissioned officer (about four years), and that consequently I did not know was required to be done by me, viz., the taking of the company order book to the Regimental Office after parade. Previous to the occasion referred to, I had always left the book at the barracks, and the staff sergeants had taken it to the office, but for some reason or other on that particular occasion it was not taken.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

Forwarded to the Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, V.I.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Capt., 26/3/84.

[Enclosure No. 8.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Department, Sydney, 17 April, 1884.

Carelessness in the execution of my duty as a non-commissioned officer being, as far as I can possibly find out, the principal cause of a former application of mine for promotion not being favourably entertained, I trust that since that date my increased efforts to give every satisfaction have met with the approval of the Officer commanding the regiment, and that he will be pleased on this application to recommend me for appointment to the Lieutenancy that will be rendered vacant by the death of Major Phillips.

I have passed the necessary qualifying examination for commission, and have held the position of Sergeant for four or five years past.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

Forwarded to the Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain, 22/4/84.
Officer commanding No. 4 Co.—There is no vacancy for a Lieutenant at present existing in this regiment, nor is there likely to be one for some time.—By order, C. BARTLETT, Captain, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, 24/4/84.

Forwarded to Sergeant Board.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain, 25/4/84.

Resubmitted at request of Sergeant Board.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Captain, 28/10/84.

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 28 October, 1884.

It having been notified by Brigade Order that Lieutenant Burnett has passed the examination for Captain, he will no doubt shortly be promoted to the Captaincy made vacant by the decease of Major Phillips.

I have the honor, therefore, to again submit this application for the favourable consideration of the Officer commanding 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

[Enclosure No. 9.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir,

Survey Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1885.

I have the honor hereby to apply to be promoted to one of the Lieutenancies rendered vacant by the promotions of Captains Chisholm and Longfield.

I have passed the necessary qualifying military examination.

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Sergt., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

Forwarded to the Adjutant 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.—W. F. LONGFIELD, Major, 25/11/85.

[Enclosure No. 10.]

Sergeant Board to The Officer Commanding No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., Vol. Infantry.

Sir, Harbour View, Botany-street, Waverley, 29 January, 1886.

I beg hereby to protest against the hardship I have for some time laboured under.

I have been a non-commissioned officer of the 2nd Regiment for about eight years, and some time ago passed the military examination qualifying for a commission, and although several vacancies have occurred since, and each time I have made application for the position, I have not been appointed.

I have asked the Officer commanding the regiment to favour me with the reasons why it is not thought expedient to recommend me for promotion, and have been told that it would not be for the good of the regiment, that officer declining to give any further information whatever.

I also wrote respectfully requesting that the Officer commanding the regiment would let me know the reasons for my non-recommendation, and was informed that he did not feel called upon to furnish reasons; and, on that letter being forwarded to higher authority, the Brigade Officer endorsed the decision. So that now I stand in the unfortunate position of having been found guilty and sentenced on a charge that I have never even been charged with.

I do not know now whether the objection is on the score of military inability or from a social point of view. If the former, I believe I could at a moment's notice pass the examination again, either practically or theoretically; if the latter, my private life will bear the closest scrutiny. It might possibly be that I am rather short, or that I am not a member of the Order of Masons. If for none of the reasons quoted, then am I at a loss to know why I have not been recommended. Even in the Permanent Artillery, when it was proposed to pass over a certain officer, the reasons for such a course were stated. Surely they might be in my case.

I am aware that I might have the papers asked to be laid on the Table of the House, but that course I believe should be the last resorted to. I therefore have the honor to request that this be forwarded through the proper channel to the Honorable the Minister for War, as the next higher step to the authorities I have already submitted my case to (*vide* my letter of 23rd July, /83).

I have, &c.,

A. S. BOARD,

Serg., No. 4 Co., 2nd Regt., V.I.

(For transmission through the proper course to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Minister for War.)

Forwarded to the Adjutant—A. W. FRAZER, Capt., No. 4 Co., 1/2/86. Forwarded with former papers attached.—J.H.G., Lt.-Col., 2nd Regt., V.I., 9/2/86.

1885-6.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(APPLICATION OF MR. A. S. BOARD FOR COMMISSION IN.)

—
Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed 30 June, 1886.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, adopted on 30th March, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“All letters, papers, and other documents relating to the application of
 “Mr. A. S. Board for a Commission in the Volunteer Infantry.”

(Mr. Neild.)

—
 EXTRACT from Brigade Order No. 72.

(No. 72, B.O.)

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 May, 1886.

2. Sergeant Board, No. 4 Company, 2nd Regiment, New South Wales Volunteer Infantry, has also passed the qualifying examination for appointment as 2nd Lieutenant.

By Command.

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,
 Major of Brigade.

—
 True Extract.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Major, A.A.G.

EXTRACT from Result of the examination of the candidates for appointment and promotion in the Engineer, Torpedo and Signalling, and Infantry Volunteer Corps, new organization, commenced on the 29th April, 1880.

Name and Corps.	Subjects in which Examined.	Possible.	Half.	Actual.
Sergt. Board, 2nd Regt. V.I.....	(a) Squad and Company drill	71	35½	51½
	(b) Duties of Guards and Outposts—Rifle Exercises	90	45	64½
	(c) Volunteer Act and Regulations	85	42½	48
		246	123	164

True Extract.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Major, A.A.G.

QUESTION EXAMINATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS FOR FIRST COMMISSIONS OR QUALIFYING.

Squad.

1. Describe method of standing at ease, by numbers. (5)
2. Describe right-hand salute, by numbers. (3)
3. Give the different lengths of paces. (4)
4. What is the number of paces per minute in slow, quick, and double time? (2)
5. What should be the position of the soldier in marching? (6)
6. How is the movement of changing feet performed? (2)
7. In the diagonal march to the right, what is required to enable men to keep their relative positions on the march? (2)
8. In wheeling in file, single rank, and the word right wheel is given, how does the leading man move? (2)
9. Describe method of forming fours at the halt, right, left, and deep. (5)
10. A squad in two ranks is marching to the front, it is desired to break off three files. Give words of command, and describe movement. (3) Total, 34.

Company.

1. What is the method adopted when a company is first sized. (5)
2. How are the officers and non-com. officers posted when the company is in line in close order. (2)
3. Describe how a company in line takes open order. (4)
4. When a company in column, say by the left, halted, is required to wheel into line to the left, what caution is given, and how will the guides and markers move? (3)
5. Give words of command for, and describe method of the counter-march at the halt. (4)
6. From which flank or file of a company is an extension made for attack and skirmishing respectively, and what will be the interval between files in each case? (3)
7. How does a company extend from the halt? (4)
8. What is done by an extended line at the halt when the "Fire" is sounded? (2)
9. What is done by men in an extended line on the caution "Prepare for cavalry"? (5)
10. How is a company instructed? (5) Total, 37.

Rifle Exercises.

1. When soldiers marching with sloped arms, with fixed and unfixed swords, are halted, to what position will they bring the rifles? (3)
2. Describe the method of piling arms. (6)
3. Describe the method of dismissing a company with arms. (2)
4. Describe the method of a square, four deep, "Preparing for cavalry." (5)
5. Repeat the words of command for manual and firing exercises at reviews. (5)
6. Detail the manner and give words of command for inspection of arms on parade. (5)
7. Describe coming to the "Present" from the "Shoulder" by numbers and returning to the "Shoulder" by numbers. (3)
8. What is the position of the rifle, right arm, hand, &c., at the "Order"? (3)
9. Describe method in which individual soldiers, when addressing or passing an Officer, pay compliments with arms. (2)
10. Is water to be used in cleaning the rifle, and what description of oils should be used and avoided. (3) Total, 38.

Guard and Outposts.

1. State the method of relieving a guard, giving words of command, &c., for old and new guards. (10)
2. How are reliefs marched? (4)
3. When the first relief of a new guard is sent out, what is the position of the corporal of old and new guards taking the men out and bringing them in? (3)
4. How are men permitted to carry their arms when on sentry? (3)
5. How do sentries challenge after dark? (5)
6. What is the intention of a rear guard? (5)
7. What is the rule as to picquet sentries being double or single? (2)
8. What consideration should govern the posting of picquet sentries? (6)
9. What is the difference between the system laid down for covering the front by day and by night, as regards the posting of picquet sentries, and why is the difference made? (4)
10. How would you tell off a picquet, and how ensure its safety when marching it into position and first posting it? (10) Total, 52.

Volunteer Act and Regulations.

1. What condition must be complied with before a volunteer can quit his corps? (4)
2. What definition of the word "Volunteer" is given in the preamble of the "Volunteer Act." (2)
3. What disciplinary powers vest in Officers commanding corps as given by the "Volunteer Act and Regulations"? This to be answered with reference to the organization of the corps you belong to. (7)
4. What provision is made by the "Volunteer Act" for the recovery of arms issued to volunteers who may be discharged; and what course is it laid down in the regulations should be adopted when a volunteer fails to produce arms, &c., required for inspection? (6)
5. What is the "arrest," mentioned in the "Volunteer Act," defined in the Regulations to mean? (3)
6. What is laid down in the Volunteer Regulations as to the holding of meetings in corps? (4)
7. What is the method by which fines are recovered, paid in, and who gets the money? (3)
8. What are the relations between the Officer Commanding and the Captains of companies in a consolidated corps, as defined in the Regulations, or between the Officer Commanding and the Captains of corps in an administrative regiment, if you belong to one, as also defined by the Regulation? (5-7)

9. What provision has been made in the new Volunteer Regulations for getting rid of men who are wanting in zeal, or whose civil avocations render it impossible for them to attend with something like regularity to their volunteer duties, or who have become physically unfit for service? (4)
10. What power of granting ordinary leave to Officers and men are given to Officers commanding corps by the Volunteer Regulations? (3)
11. What power is given by the Volunteer Act to the Governor to call out for actual military service; and, when so called out, what mode of maintaining discipline, &c., is laid down by the Act? (5)
12. What penalty is affixed by the Volunteer Act to the purchase or taking in pledge of articles issued to a Volunteer? (5)
13. What provision is made in the Regulations for ensuring that none but able-bodied men shall enter the Volunteer Force? (5)
14. State what is required to enable a recruit enrolling on 1st March of a year to be efficient on the 1st January of the following year, as also to enable a volunteer efficient on the 1st January of one year to be efficient on the 1st January of the following year, according to the arms you belong to? (6)
15. What is the definition of "duty with a corps," as given in the Volunteer Regulations? (3)
16. When the local Volunteer Act and the local Regulations made thereunder do not specifically deal with some subject relating to the military administration of the Volunteer Force, what authorities do the Regulations lay down should be had recourse to for guidance? (2)
17. Who grants leave to Officers and men from continuous training and inspection? (4)
18. What necessities is a volunteer required to provide himself with when coming up for continuous training? (6)
19. What power is given by the Regulations to enable awkward or imperfectly instructed men to be rendered more efficient? (5)
20. When a volunteer is discharged for misconduct, in what mode do the Regulations require that publicity shall be given to the fact; and can such a man be enrolled in another corps? (3) Total, 85-87.

Squad Drill.

1. The caution, stand at ease, by numbers, will be given. On the word one, raise the right fore-arm, fingers closed, hand open, palm to the left front, at the same time bring the left fore-arm across the body at right angles to the elbow with the hand open, palm uppermost, fingers touching, thumb extended, both elbows close to the side, the top of the thumb of the right hand to be in line with the mouth and separate from the fingers; on the word two, drop the palm of the right hand on that of the left, without noise, slip the right fingers over the back of the left hand with the thumbs interlocked; at the same time drop the arms to their full extent, draw back the hollow of the right foot to the heel of the left, and slightly bend the left knee, resting the weight of the body principally on the right leg. (3½)
2. The caution, right hand salute, by numbers, will be given. The men, if being drilled with intervals, will be turned to the right; on the word one they will raise the right arm in line with the shoulder, the hand open, fingers touching, thumb an inch above the right eye, palm to the front, at the same time glancing the eyes slightly to the left. (2)
3. In slow and quick time the pace is 30 inches, except in stepping out, when it is 33 inches, and in stepping short, when it is 21 inches. In double time the length of pace is 33 inches; the side or closing step is 12 inches; in stepping back the pace is 30 inches. When in forming fours the rear rank step back, they will take a pace to the rear of 18 inches; when a man takes a pace to the rear and one to the right or left, as in covering a man, the pace will be 24 inches. (4)
4. The number of paces per minute in slow time is 75, in quick time 116, and in double time 165. (2)
5. The position of a soldier in marching should as nearly as possible be as described below: The body and shoulders should be exactly square to the front, the toes turned out at an angle of 45 degrees, the arms hanging easily from the shoulders, the thumb to the front and close to the fore finger, the hand lightly touching the thigh just behind the seam of the trousers, the hips rather drawn in, and the breast advanced but without constraint, the body slightly inclining forward, the head erect but not thrown back, the chin drawn in, and the eyes looking straight to the front. (3)
6. Changing feet is performed by bringing the ball of the rear foot up to the heel of the advanced foot, and immediately taking another pace forward with that foot; in fact two paces are taken in succession with one foot. (1½)
7. In marching diagonally to the right, men to keep their relative distances must keep the right shoulder immediately behind the left shoulder of the man in front; their right feet passing by the left feet of the men in front. (2)
8. In wheeling to the right, as in single file, when the word right wheel, quick march, is given, the leading man wheels round to the quarter of a circle, having a radius of 4 feet. (2).
9. In forming fours at the halt, on the word fours the rear rank will step back a pace of 18 inches. On the word deep, the left files will take a pace of 24 inches to the rear with the left feet, and a pace of 24 inches to the right with the right feet. On the word front, they will take a side pace to the left with the left feet, and one pace to the front with the right feet, the rear rank then closing to their original distance. To form fours right: On the word fours, the rear rank will step back as before; on the word right, the whole will turn to the right, and the left files take a pace to the right with the right feet and one to the left with the left. On the word front, the whole will turn to the front and proceed as in fronting from the deep. To form fours left: On the words fours, the rear rank step back as before, and on the word left the whole turn to the left, the left files taking a pace to the left with the left feet, and one to the rear with the right; on the front being given the whole will front, and then proceed as before. (5)
10. If it is desired to break off three files from the left of a squad marching to the front in two ranks, the words of command will be: "Three files on the left, right turn, left wheel." The files thus broken off will follow in rear of the left of the squad. (2) Total, 27.

A. S. BOARD,
29/4/80.

Company

Company Drill.

1. A company is first sized in single rank, the tallest men being on the flanks; or a company is sized in single rank, the tallest men on the right, the shortest on the left. The right-hand man will then be ordered to take three paces to the front, the next man will place himself three paces in front of the left, the next in rear of the right, the next in rear of the left, the next on the left of the front rank man on the right, the next on the right of the front rank man on the left and so on, the whole will then close on the centre. (3)
2. The right guide will be on the right of the front rank, and his marker will cover him. The Captain will be three paces in rear of the centre, the left guide two paces in the rear of the left flank file, the left marker two paces in rear of the second file from the left guide, and the sergeants two paces in rear of the right and left half companies. (1½)
3. On the word open order, Officers recover swords and place themselves one pace from the front rank, the Captain in front of the second file from the right, the right guide in front of the centre file, and the left in front of the second file from the left; at the same time the supernumerary rank and rear rank flank men take two paces to the rear, the latter turning to the right, and the right marker takes a side pace of 24 inches to his left into the place vacated by the right-hand man of the rear rank. On the word march, the Officers take two paces to their front, look to the right, and dress; the right marker steps up into the place vacated by his guide; the rear rank take two paces to the rear, the flank men fronting and raising the disengaged arm from the elbow. The sergeant on the right dresses the rear rank and gives the word eyes front; the supernumerary rank take up their dressing by the right; and on the word steady, the Officers carry swords and look to their front. (4)
4. As a company in column by the left, left wheel into line: The left guide and marker fall to the rear, the right guide moves up, markers move out and give points at arm's length in front of the alignment, holding their rifles at the recover. By the Captain, left-wheel, quick march: The left guide moves up ready to dress the company, each marker raising the inner arm as the men approach, with the hand closed. Halt, dress, from the Captain: Each marker drops his arm as the man opposite his left hand dresses up to it; left guide dresses the men, gives the word eyes front, and takes post in rear. On the word steady, the markers shoulder arms and take post. (2)
5. At the word counter-march, the guide on the directing flank turns about, takes one pace to his front; the guide on the reverse flank takes one pace from that flank and turns inwards. On the word ranks right and left turn, the front rank will turn to the right, the rear rank to the left, and the supernumerary rank to the reserve flank. On the word quick march the whole, with the exception of the guides, will step off and mark time when they get into their new places, until they are ordered to front, when the men will come to the order from the shoulder and halt, taking up their dressing themselves; the guides will then double round to their proper flanks. All the above orders being given by the Captain. (4)
6. A company will invariably extend for attack from the right, to four paces interval. In extending for skirmishing the extension may either be from the right, left, centre, or any named file to six paces interval. (1)
7. On the words from the right, four paces extend, the right file will stand at ease, the remainder will shoulder arms, turn to the left, and step off in quick time unless ordered to double, the front rank maintaining the direction and the rear rank regulating the intervals. Each file as it reaches its proper distance will halt, front, order, and stand at ease. The guides will be four paces in rear of their sections. (2)
8. The rear rank move up in line with their front rank men, and the whole lie or kneel down. (1)
9. The right and left files of fours close inwards, and the whole fix swords. (2)
10. Fix swords, open order, march: The inspecting Officer then passes down the ranks to see the clothing appointments, &c., clean and in good order. Unfix swords, for inspection, port arms: He then passes down the ranks again to see the breech of the rifle is clean and the block moves easily. Close order, march, examine arms: The rear rank then take a pace of 10 inches to the right front, the whole making a slight turn to the right and bringing their rifles down to the position of the charge. He again passes along the ranks to see the barrel of the rifle clean and free from dust, &c.; each file as the Officer reaches the second file from them, easing springs, ordering arms, and standing at ease; the rear rank resuming their proper distance. (4) Total, 24½.

A. S. BOARD, 29/4/80.

Guards and Outposts.

1. In relieving guard, the new guard is marched up in front of the old guard (who are ordered to turn out on their approach, falling in at the shoulder in open order. If commanded by a non-commissioned officer, he will be on the right of the front rank). They will shoulder arms at ten paces from the old guard, and halt at six paces. They will then be ordered to shoulder arms and take open order. As soon as the word eyes front has been given they will pay compliments, thus:—"Old guard—present arms"; "new guard—present arms"; "old guard—shoulder arms"; "new guard—shoulder arms"; "old guard—order arms—stand at ease"; "new guard—order arms—stand at ease." The commander of the old guard will then hand over his report to the commander of the new guard. The new guard will be numbered off from the left to right, if the old guard has numbered from right to left, and *vice versa*. The relief will then be marched off, a corporal of the old guard accompanying it. When the relieved sentries have been brought in the words of command will be given as follows:—"Old guard—attention"; "new guard—attention"; "old guard—shoulder arms"; "new guard—shoulder arms"; "old guard—fours, right, left wheel, quick march"; they will come to the trail when at ten paces from the new guard. The new guard will present arms as the old guard march off, and then be ordered to shoulder, take close order, form fours to the right, left wheel, and, when arriving at the place where the left flank of the old guard originally rested, to wheel again to the left, and take up the position occupied by the old guard, halting and fronting by order. The orders will then be read to the men, who will then be turned to the right, and dismissed. The orders will also be read to the sentries who are already posted when they are brought in. (9)

2. Reliefs of four men or less will be marched in line; reliefs of more than four men, in fours or files. If in line, the corporal will be on the right, and if in fours or files on the proper front of the front rank man of the left flank, file, or section of fours. They will march at the slope, if in dull, thick weather or on a dark night with swords fixed, and if on a clear night or in fine clear weather without. (2)
3. The corporal of the old guard will take command of the relief marching out, and will be on the right of the relief, the corporal of the new guard being on the left. In returning the corporal of the new guard will take command, and be on the right.
- N.B.—Supposing a sergeant of the old guard accompanied the corporal of the new, the latter would still take command coming back, thus forming the only case in which a non-commissioned officer has authority over his senior.
4. Either at the shoulder, slope, sling, or trail, and they are permitted to support arms or stand at ease when at the halt. In marching at the slope, sentries do not necessarily bring their rifles to a perpendicular position when turning about at the end of their walk. (3)
5. After dark, on the approach of any person, the sentry, if not already fixed, will fix swords, come to the port (or, if in a place where a sudden rush might be made on him, to the charge), and in a loud, clear voice will challenge thus:—"Halt! Who comes there?" If the answer be satisfactory he will remain at the port or charge until the person has passed. If posted near the guard-room door or tent, he will, on the approach of a body of troops, or when he has received for an answer to his challenge, "grand" or "visiting rounds," order the guard to turn out. (2)
6. The intention of a rear guard is to cover the main body from any sudden attack in the rear, or to prevent the enemy from stealing round the flanks. The prevention of straggling is also an important part of the duties of a rear guard. (5)
7. Picquet sentries are generally required to be double. (1)
8. The nature of the country, the strength of the body to be covered, the distance they are from the main body, &c.; and it is important that the men on such duty be as fresh as circumstances will allow; to effect this a larger force will not generally be employed on outpost duty than is absolutely necessary. Every height from which a good view of the surrounding country might be obtained should be occupied by sentries, unless at too great a distance from the front, when they might be visited by patrols during the day, consisting of a subaltern's party, a sergeant and twelve, or a corporal and six, as the case may be. These patrols should be preceded by scouts. Sentries should have a clear view of the surrounding country, and be able to see the sentry on the right and left if necessary; they should also know the direct road to the picquet in their rear. If it is impossible, from the nature of the country, for the sentry to see the sentry on his right and left, the ground between should be frequently traversed by patrols. Although any person approaching might be better seen against the clear background from a low position, it must not be lost sight of by sentries that sound ascends, they must not, therefore, give up the advantage which would be gained by occupying a height, and thus being able to hear much better the approach of troops. (3)
9. By night, the sentries must either be increased in numbers or closed in towards the picquets, as, if they were far apart, the enemy would have greater chances of stealing in between them, or of surprising them without the sentries on their right or left being aware of the fact. In the day-time, with mixed forces, cavalry is generally employed to guard the front, supported by infantry, but at night the cavalry should be withdrawn in rear of the infantry. (1)
10. Picquets are numbered off from the right by the Officer in charge, and in marching to the position they are to occupy will be preceded by scouts to guard against surprise. On reaching the ground the picquet is to occupy, it will be halted, and sentries placed in front and on either flank. The officer in command of the picquet will then proceed to place his sentries. (5) Total, 31.

A. S. BOARD, 30/4/80.

Rifle Exercises.

1. Soldiers marching at the slope, with unfixed swords, will come to the order on being halted; if they are marching with fixed swords, they will remain at the slope, unless ordered to shoulder or order. (3)
2. On the word *pile* being given, the rear rank will step back a pace of 9 inches, and the front rank draw back the right foot ready to turn about on the word *arms* being given, the front rank will turn about and the whole will place the butt of the rifle in front of the right foot, with the guard to the right. The rear rank men of the right files will then incline the barrels of their rifles towards each other, and cross rods; the front rank man, right file, will then seize hold of the barrels of both rifles with the left hand and incline them from him, placing the rod of his rifle to the right of the rods and the left of the barrels; the rear rank man of the left file will then place the rod of his rifle between that of his front rank man, and the whole will stand at attention. If required to stand clear, on the word *stand-clear* they will all take a short pace to the rear and turn to the directing flank; and on the word *break off* being given, they will take a side pace outwards by ranks. If required to unpile, the word *stand-to* will be given, when they will fall in as they were before breaking off, &c. (5½)
3. On the word *dismiss*, the men will take a side place outwards by ranks at the same time bringing their rifles to the port. Previous to this, however, the men, if in line, will be ordered to turn to the right, they will then move off the parade ground in a quiet and orderly manner, carrying their rifles at the shoulder. (2)
4. The order will be, "Prepare for cavalry." The second and fourth ranks will then take a pace of 10 inches to the right front. (It is presumed the men have their swords fixed) the flank fours will turn outwards; the two front ranks will then kneel down as in the firing exercise, except that the weight of the body will not be rested on the right heel. The butt of the rifle will then be placed on the ground, inside the right knee, with the guard to the left, the right hand firmly grasping it at the small of the butt, the left hand firmly grasping it between the bands, the muzzle of the rifle elevated to about the height of a horse's chest, the left fore-arm resting about 6 inches behind the left knee. The third and fourth ranks will turn on both heels to the position of the ready in firing exercise, the right foot turned to the right and the left to the front. They will press the right hand, holding the small of the butt, firmly against the hollow of the thigh, just above the right hip. The whole will then fire as ordered. The Officers and sergeants will be formed in rear of the square, the latter with their swords fixed. (5)

5. The manual exercise at reviews is performed in line, at open order, the Officers will be in rear of the line, the right markers taking the right guides places. The senior Major will give the words of command as follows: Present arms (they have shouldered before taking open order), shoulder arms, support arms, shoulder arms, order arms, fix swords, shoulder arms, port arms, charge swords, shoulder arms, order arms, unfix swords; they will then be ordered to take close order. For firing exercise, the order will be: Fire a volley at, say 500 yards, ready (front rank sinking on the right knee, unless the order be given both ranks standing or both ranks kneeling), present; or (say) three volleys independent firing, ready, present. If firing a *feu-de-joie* with artillery, seven rounds will be fired between each volley, the men taking the time from the right to come to the ready. If firing a *feu-de-joie* without artillery, they will come to the ready as soon as the band begins to play. The *feu-de-joie* is fired with the ranks in line at open order. During the manual exercise sergeants will stand at the shoulder, and during the firing at the order. (4)
6. The Captain (or examining Officer) will give the word fix swords, open order, march, and then pass along the ranks to see the swords, &c., are clean and bright; the men will then be directed to unfix swords. The order will then be: For inspection, port arms, the men coming to the port and turning the barrel of the rifle outwards, at the same time working the lever backwards and forwards so that the examining Officer may see the block is clean and works easily, and the breech free from dirt, the men grasping the small of the butt with the right hand after he has passed the second file from them. The next order will be: Close order, march, the men, remaining at the port, will then take close order. Examine arms, the men will then turn on both heels, the right foot pointing to the right, and the left foot to the front (the rear rank having taken a pace of 10 inches to their right front), the men will then bring the rifle to the ready position, muzzle pointing upwards so that the Officer may easily look down the barrel to see that it is clean and free from rust, the men dropping the right arms to the full extent along the right side, and supporting the weight of the rifle with the left. Each man of the front rank will ease springs when the Officer has passed the second file from him, his rear rank man taking the time from him and performing the motions at the same time, both coming to the order at the same time and standing at ease, the rear rank resuming their proper distance. (4)
7. On the word present arms, raise the rifle slightly by bending the right elbow, at the same time place the left arm across the body in line with the right elbow, and grasp the rifle with the left hand between the bands, at the same time slipping the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand round the trigger guard, and the remaining fingers behind the hammer, pointing downwards. On the word two, raise the rifle perpendicularly with the left hand in front of the body, barrel to the right, right hand firmly grasping the small of the butt, at the same time resting the wrist of the left hand on the trigger guard, fingers pointing upwards, thumb between stock and barrel, left arm close to the butt, right arm and butt close to the body, the thumb of the left hand being in line with the mouth. On the word three, drop the rifle to the full extent of the arms in front of the body, sling to the front, at the same time lightly grasping the rifle in front of the projection in front of the breech with the left hand, fingers pointing downwards, and drawback the right foot about 6 inches, but without bending either knee. In coming to the shoulder, by numbers, on the word shoulder arms, bring the rifle smartly to the right shoulder, at the same time placing the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand round the trigger guard, and the remaining fingers behind the hammer, as already described, and bringing up the right foot in line with the left. On the word two, drop the left hand smartly to the side. (2½)
8. In standing at the order, the soldier will place the butt of the rifle on the ground, its toe in line with his right toe, the right elbow slightly bent, the right hand lightly grasping the rifle between the bands, the thumb to be pressed to the side, the left arm to remain steady, both knees straight, eyes looking straight to the front. (2½)
9. An individual soldier, when passing or addressing an Officer, will do so at the shoulder, the left arm being brought across the body in line with the right elbow, the fingers resting on the sling. (2)
10. Water is not to be used in any case in cleaning any part of the rifle, neither should any but animal oils be used on the rifle; ragoon and neatsfoot being considered the best. When the fouling in a rifle is very obstinate, either of the above oils may be mixed with equal parts of spirits of turpentine. Salad and kerosene oils are especially forbidden to be used. (3) Total, 33½.

A. S. BOARD.—30/4/80.

Volunteer Act and Regulations.

1. A volunteer, if not on actual military service, may quit his corps on giving fourteen days' notice of his intention to do so; delivering up such clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., as may have been issued to him, in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted; and paying all moneys due by him to such corps for whatsoever reason. (4)
2. The word "Volunteer" is held to mean any non-commissioned officer or private in the Volunteer Force, other than the Permanent Staff. (2)
3. Officers Commanding Corps shall have power at any time, when they shall deem such course necessary, to order a course of recruit drill for such volunteers as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency whether in drill instruction or the particular duties of their positions, and under the same conditions as for recruits. (0)
4. Any volunteer who may be discharged from the Volunteer Force, shall be required to deliver up to the Officer commanding his corps, within a reasonable time, such arms, &c., as may have been issued to him, in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted. And if any volunteer fails to do so, steps may be taken under the Volunteer Act for the recovery of the same. Any volunteer failing to produce for inspection such arms, &c., as may be required, within three months from that date, shall in addition to the value of such arms, &c., be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month. (1)
5. The arrest mentioned in the Volunteer Act is held to mean a suspension from all duties while such arrest is in force, and also from participation in rifle shooting, &c., or any duties under arms. (2)
6. Meetings are not to be held by corps for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of an Officer, or any other purpose in uniform, unless by the authority of the Commanding Officer, who will be personally responsible for such meeting. (3)

7. Fines are recovered summarily by the Commanding Officers of corps, who have the exclusive rights to *suo.* (1)
8. Captains of companies are subordinate to the Officer Commanding. (0)
9. It is part of the duty of a Captain to bring to the notice of the Commanding Officer any men who require to be discharged under the Regulations (*Vide* Standing Orders). Any volunteer who absents himself for a period of three months from preliminary training, or detached days of training, or so absents himself from continuous training, or for any day or days during such continuous training, shall be discharged. Exception, however, being allowed when, in the opinion of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, such exceptional circumstances may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty. Any volunteer who fails to give a proper attention to his duties, or fails to come up to the requirements of the Regulations shall be discharged. (3)
10. Officers Commanding Corps shall have power to grant leave of absence to Officers up to one month, and volunteers up to three months. Applications for leave for longer periods are to be made to Officer Commanding Volunteer Force. (3)
11. The Governor shall have power to call out for actual military service, when required, all volunteers enrolled in the Volunteer Force, who, when so called out, shall be subject to the Imperial Act and Regulations of Her Majesty's Service and to the Mutiny Act, for the punishment for desertions and the better payment of troops, &c., &c. (4)
12. Any person purchasing or taking in pledge from any volunteer any article of clothing, arms, &c., &c., issued by the Government to such volunteer shall be liable to a fine of £20, and to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour. (1½)
13. Examining surgeons shall use their judgment and experience in determining whether recruits desiring enrolment in the Volunteer Force possess the physical capacity necessary to enable them to undergo the fatigues and hardships attendant on volunteer service; the principal points to be attended to are—
- 1st. That the recruit is of healthy aspect, and does not present the appearance of feeble or impaired constitution from existing or previous diseases.
 - 2nd. That he is intelligent.
 - 3rd. That his eyesight is good, or at least sufficiently good to enable him with the right eye to clearly distinguish objects at not less than 300 yards.
 - 4th. That his chest capacity is in fair proportion to his stature, and that the heart and lungs are healthy.
 - 5th. That he is not ruptured.
 - 6th. That the limbs are properly formed and developed, and the motions of the joints satisfactory. (2½)
14. No volunteer ceases to be a recruit, nor can he be deemed to be efficient until he has done a course of musketry instruction. A volunteer shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, provided during the previous year subsequent to being passed into the ranks he has attended the proportion of at least one drill per month (including annual inspection) for the remaining part of such year, and has attended with his corps such continuous training as may have been ordered for the remaining part of such year. An Officer or volunteer can, under no circumstance whatever, as noted in par. 110 of Regulations, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirement hereunder specified:—
- (a). Six days attendance at continuous training at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.
 - (b). Sixteen attendances (including annual inspection) out of twenty ordered on detached days for drill, training, exercise, or instruction, in any part of the district to which his corps belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
 - (c). And, in addition to that enumerated in (b), a course of musketry will be required annually, and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency. (6)
15. Duty with a corps shall be held to mean any duty connected with military matters or the administration of duties connected with his corps in or out of uniform. (3)
16. Any subject not specifically dealt with in the Volunteer Act or Regulations shall be decided by the rules in force in Her Majesty's Service, viz., the Queen's Regulations and Imperial Military Act. (1)
17. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force. (0)
- No Officer is to absent himself from inspection without previously obtaining the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.
- Any Officer or volunteer desiring leave of absence from continuous training for special reasons must apply to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, through the Officer commanding his corps, stating reasons for such application. If such reasons are not satisfactory, leave will be refused. In the case of sickness, a medical certificate must be transmitted within one week. Absence under the above circumstances will not prejudice the efficiency of individuals, provided they have otherwise attended the total amount of drill, training, &c., required for the efficiency.*
- Officers requiring leave from continuous training must not content themselves with stating urgent private affairs as the ground for such application, but must give satisfactory reason why such absence is absolutely necessary.
18. Volunteers are required to bring with them into camp, when assembling for continuous training:— 2 pairs trousers, 3 pairs socks, 2 pairs boots, 2 towels, 3 shirts, 1 housewife, 1 comb and brush, 1 pair blacking brushes and blacking, 1 clothes brush, &c. (5)
19. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to order a course of recruit drill for such volunteers as may not exhibit a proper degree of efficiency, whether in drill instruction or a proper knowledge of their special duties, and under the same conditions for recruits. (3)
20. When a person is discharged from a corps for misconduct, a notification of such discharge with the cause shall be inserted in Brigade Regimental and Company orders; and such persons shall not be re-enrolled in any corps without the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force. (3)
- Total, 48.

A. S. BOARD,—29/4/80.

* This is a mistake on my part, and refers to annual inspection, and not to continuous training.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WIMBLEDON RIFLE MATCHES.

(SELECTION OF TEAM FOR—CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1886.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the N.S.W. Rifle Association.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 April, 1886.

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish me at your earliest convenience, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, with the names of the proposed Rifle Team for the Wimbledon Rifle Matches, also the terms upon which the selection was made. I am at the same time desired to point out that it has been represented to the Government that the best shots have not been selected, and that the assistance granted for sending the Team to England was given upon the understanding that the best men were to be sent.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Secretary to the N.S.W. Rifle Association to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

New South Wales Rifle Association, Sydney, 1 May, 1886.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, regarding the proposed Team to Wimbledon, I have the honor to state that the names of the chosen representatives are as follows:—

1. Captain Blackshaw, Goulburn.
2. Lieutenant Stack, 2nd Regiment, Volunteer Infantry.
3. Lieutenant Honey, Kiama.
4. Lieutenant Cork, Ulladulla.
5. Lieutenant Keating, Naval Artillery Volunteers.

The above-named gentlemen were selected by my Council at a special meeting held on the 21st ultimo, being the day following that on which I received your intimation that the sum of £1,000 would be granted for the purpose of sending five men to England.

My Council was unanimous in deciding to select the men without any competition, for the following reasons, viz:—

- 1st. Because the time was so limited, as the Easter Encampment commenced the next day but one after the meeting, and it would be impossible to have the selection practices until after the close thereof, which would only leave about a week from the selection of the Team to the date of the departure of the Team for England.
- 2nd. It was evident to all members of the Council that a large proportion of the names sent in as desirous of competing for selection had no claim to be considered first-class shots, and allowing them to compete for selection would have entailed a large and useless expenditure of ammunition.
- 3rd. The Council was of opinion that selecting men who had so often and so recently proved themselves first-class shots, was preferable to having hurried practices which would not be likely to produce the best results.

The five gentlemen selected have proved themselves during many years to be amongst the very best shots in the Colony, as the following statement will prove:—

Captain Blackshaw has represented New South Wales in six out of the last ten Intercolonial Matches, and was third scorer in order of merit in the Intercolonial Match fired in Melbourne in 1885, which was won by this Colony, with the largest aggregate score made in any of these matches; further, I may say he has been for a very long period (twelve to fifteen years) the best and most reliable shot in the Goulburn District, and has repeatedly been

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Stack has also represented the Colony in six out of the last ten Intercolonial Matches, and was top scorer, with the magnificent score of 194 points out of a possible 225 in the last of these contests. *Lieutenant Stack* is perhaps the oldest Volunteer in the Team, and has always been above the average, and has during the last two or three years developed a knowledge and skill in rifle-shooting, especially in team matches, which in a case of this kind will be of infinite value.

Lieutenant Honey represented this Colony in three out of the last ten Intercolonial contests (being top scorer in 1878), and would doubtless have been in many more of these contests but that the Kiama Corps, to which he belongs, was virtually non-existent for about four years; he was fourth scorer in order of merit in the last Intercolonial Match; he is, without exception, the best shot in Kiama, which district has been famous for rifle-shooting since the formation of the Company, over fifteen years ago.

Lieutenant Cork has represented the Colony in seven out of the last ten Intercolonial Matches, and was second scorer in order of merit in the last of these contests; he has been for years the best shot in his district, and may be called the father of rifle-shooting in Ulladulla, a place which is famous for the sport.

Lieutenant Keating has represented the Colony in four out of the last ten Intercolonial Matches, and was sixth scorer in order of merit in the last of these contests; he has for years past been considered one of the very best shots in Sydney, and is the only Volunteer in New South Wales who has twice won the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England (competed for annually at the matches of this Association), and entitling the holder to compete for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon.

The two last-named have year after year been selected to represent Australia in the International Match fired annually at the Prize Meetings of this Association. Captain Blackshaw and Lieutenant Honey have frequently been in the English Team, and Lieutenant Stack in the Irish.

It will be seen that my Council, in selecting the gentlemen named, has been guided by their public shooting, especially the more recent, as they all shot in the last International Match (the selection test for same having been of a more severe character), in which they were 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th in order of merit. Moreover, they were all winners of prizes in those matches of the Victorian Rifle Association fired at the same Meeting as the Intercolonial Match before referred to, which were open to them; the five competitors chosen having won £49 out of £70 won by the representatives of this Colony then in Victoria.

My Council, in making the selection of the five members to represent this Colony, were actuated solely by the desire to obtain the services of men who had proved themselves to be qualified in all respects to take part in an important contest such as that will be for the "Kolapore Cup," in which the United Australian Team will take part. It would be most undesirable in a contest of this nature to have young or inexperienced shots, who would be likely to lose their heads and break down during the excitement incident to such a contest; whilst experience has proved that the veteran shots selected by my Council are not likely to be more excited than if practising on their own Range. I may add that, in a letter received this day from the Secretary of the Victorian Rifle Association, the following passage occurs:—"My Council are delighted at the success of your efforts in procuring funds; and if you are able to send Captain Blackshaw, Lieutenants Honey, Cork, Keating, and Stack, you will be represented by a splendid quintette." It will thus be seen that the Council of the V.R.A., which body is equally interested with us in this Team, thoroughly approves of our selection; and I am informed by Commander Lewington, of the Naval Brigade, one of my Council, who has just returned from a visit to Melbourne, and who was present at a meeting of the Council of the V.R.A. on Wednesday evening last, that almost every member of that body expressed a regret that they had not adopted the same plan as my Council in selecting their representatives. They have decided to have a series of selection practices; "but the members reserve to themselves the right of making the final selection upon their estimate of the capabilities of the various riflemen available. Relying upon the promise contained in your letter of the 17th ultimo, I, under instructions from my Council, asked the Secretary of the Victorian Rifle Association to secure passages for our representatives by the "Chimborazo," and this has been done, and the passage-money paid by the V.R.A. This Association is therefore responsible, and under any circumstances must refund the amount so paid.

I trust this explanation will satisfy the Honorable the Colonial Secretary that the riflemen selected by my Council are those who will do credit to the Colony, and that my Council is solely desirous of having New South Wales well and worthily represented at the great gathering of riflemen in the Old Country, and that the selection has been made without fear or favour, and entirely apart from any unfair or unworthy motives.

I have, &c.,

W. FOSKETT,

Secretary.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary.

AFTER perusal of this explanation, I am satisfied with the selection made by the Rifle Association.

G.R.D., 3/5/86.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary to the N.S.W. Rifle Association.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 May, 1886.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the present date, I am directed to inform you that, under the explanation therein afforded, the Colonial Secretary is satisfied with the selection made by the Rifle Association of riflemen to represent this Colony in the Team to be sent to Wimbledon.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under-Secretary.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SERVICES OF MAJOR PARROTT, C.E., IN THE SOUDAN.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, adopted on 4th May, 1886, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copy of a letter written by Captain (now Major) Parrott, C.E., applying for permission to serve in the Soudan.

“(2.) Copies of despatches and letters from the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Agent-General, His Excellency Lord Carrington, and all memoranda on such despatches having reference to the hydrological and geological reports furnished to the British Government by Major Parrott, C.E., late Engineer Officer to the Soudan Contingent.”

(Mr. Neild.)

Captain Parrott to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 February, 1885.

I had intended, on the return of Major Rowe from his leave, to apply for leave of absence for myself to visit England.

I see by the telegrams from Egypt that Khartoum has been taken by the Mahdi, and that General Gordon has been made a prisoner. Under those circumstances, affairs in the Soudan have been so complicated as possibly to render it necessary to send additional forces to the assistance of Sir Garnet Wolseley. It is possible a Contingent will be sent from India to operate from the shores of the Red Sea, by Suakim and Berber.

In the event of your being favourable to the granting of twelve months leave of absence, I should be glad to devote a portion of the time in active service in Egypt, with the Indian or any other Contingent operating from the Red Sea.

With this object in view, I would respectfully ask that (if the proposal meets with your approval), you would secure for me a recommendation from our Government to be temporarily attached to any of the forces likely to be employed in the recovery of Khartoum and the pacification of the Soudan. My object in making this request is that I may have an opportunity of gaining knowledge and experience in active service, that may be of use in enhancing the value of the instruction which it is my duty to impart to the corps to which I have the honor to belong.

I have, &c.,
T. S. PARROTT.

Captain Parrott to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

58, Sydney Arcade, Sydney, 20 July, 1885.

During my absence from the Colony on service with the late Contingent, my services were lent to the Royal Engineers, to carry out certain geological investigations in the mountains lying to the west of Suakim, on the Berber Caravan Route. I was engaged on this work up to the day of our embarkation, when I saw Colonel Edwards, Commanding Royal Engineers, who requested me to complete my plans, sections, and reports, on arrival in Sydney, and forward them to him as early as possible. This work will occupy me about a month, and will necessitate the employment of a skilful geological draftsman.

If you can assist me by lending me the services of such a draftsman I shall be much obliged.

I have, &c.,

T. S. PARROTT.

I shall be glad if the Hon. the Colonial Secretary will deal with this matter. Perhaps Colonel Richardson could give him some information.—J. P. ABBOTT, 20/7/85. The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 20/7/85.—H.W., U.S.

This work of Captain Parrott's should be completed for the benefit of the Imperial Government. The Surveyor-General may be asked if he can provide a draftsman. I understand that it will take four or five weeks. If one cannot be spared, Mr. Parrott may be authorized to employ some one outside the Department. I would rather it were done by some one in the Service.—A.S., 27/7/85. The Under Secretary for Lands, B.C., 28 July /85.—J.B. for P.U.S. Surveyor-General.—C.O., 3/8/85. Very urgent.

Mr. Ellis,—Who are skilful geological draftsmen in this office, and what are they employed in?—M.A., 3 August. Very urgent.

The Surveyor-General,—Geological maps are prepared by draftsmen in the Department of Mines. Mr. Temporary Draftsman Vale is the only compiling draftsman in this office efficient for this class of work, but I cannot recommend that he be taken off the present important work of construction of maps for the London Exhibition, and which, I think, will take him to the end of the year.

Mr. Morris, Lithographic Draftsman, is next for the required work; but the Surveyor-General being aware of the importance of pushing on maps for the public, I cannot recommend him; and I have no other officers' names to give, owing to the office staff being so reduced on account of distribution of officers to Local Land Offices, and others for work of subdivision of runs, &c. I submit that, if the Department of Mines cannot supply a draftsman, that Mr. Parrott, as per minute of the Colonial Secretary, procure a draftsman from outside for the work, unless that an ordinary compiling draftsman will do.—J. W. ELLIS, 3 August /85.

Another draftsman may be named and sent to Captain Parrott, who will perhaps be good enough to let me know how far his services will be available; after which I must try and arrange for the compilation of the work. Possibly the Department of Mines could spare assistance, the work being special to it.—M.A., 5 Aug. /85. Urgent.

Mr. Ellis,—Captain Parrott has shown me his sketches and notes. Only a portion can be done by Mr. Nyberg, who will proceed with the plans, the drafting of which I think then will take three weeks' work. The bulk of the work is composed of highly artistic sketches of landscape, which it appears to me likely to occupy more time than contemplated. I have seen work by some of the lithographers which leads me to believe that the sketches could be reproduced in this office, and perhaps nowhere else in Sydney; the names of Messrs. Minchen and Kennedy have been suggested. I should like Mr. Willis to see the sketches, and report probable time required, &c., and if he considers outside assistance could be obtained.—M.A., 6 August. Mr. Willis.—W.B., 6 August, /85.

The Surveyor-General,—I have seen Mr. Parrott, who brought some of the sketches to show me; and after the whole matter was explained by him, I find that it would take about four or five weeks for one draftsman to compile and draw the plans and sections, and about four weeks for another to enlarge and colour the landscapes required. Under these circumstances I could not recommend that the drawings be done in this branch, as we have so much pressing work on hand. But, however, Mr. Parrott has since taken the matter into his own hands, and is having the plans and sections drawn by Mr. Alexander, of the firm of James & Co., lithographers, &c., Macquarie-place, and is arranging, I believe, with Mr. Fletcher Watson, artist, of Bond-street, as to the landscapes. There will therefore be no need for any draftsman in this office to be employed on this work.—JAMES A. WILLIS, 26 Aug., 1885.

The work is of such an artistic character that it is better in the hands of Mr. Fletcher Watson, under the supervision of Major Parrott. Any assistance required which comes within the scope of this office will however be rendered cheerfully.—M. ADAMS, 28 Aug. Under Secretary for Lands.

The Principal Under Secretary.—C.O., B.C., 7/9/85. Returned.—C.S.O., 9 Sept., '85. Major Parrott might be informed accordingly, 17/9/85. Major Parrott, 21 Sept., 1885.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 21 August, 1885.

I have the honor to forward herein copy of a communication addressed to me by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its enclosure from the War Office, asking for a copy of the geological report prepared by Captain Parrott, of the New South Wales Contingent, on the country round Suakim.

I shall be much obliged if a copy of this report can be obtained from Captain Parrott, and transmitted to me, for presentation to the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Major-General commanding Military Forces.—A.S. The Agent-General may be written to, saying that this will be done as soon as Captain Parrott's notes shall have been printed.—A.S. Major Parrott's report and drawings are now complete, and may be forwarded to Agent-General.—C.W., 3/11/85. Agent-General.—3 Nov. 85. Account of Major Parrott of £87 18s. 10d., for services, forwarded to Treasury for payment from Australian Military Contingent Act Vote, on 6 Nov., 1885. Treasury, 21 Nov., 1885.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Mr. J. Bramston to The Agent-General.

Sir, Colonial Office, Downing-street, 15 August, 1885.
I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the War Office, requesting to be supplied with a copy of a geological report, by Captain Parrott, on the country round Suakim.
Colonel Stanley would be glad to learn whether you are able to furnish him with such a copy, and, if not, he would be obliged if you would endeavour to procure one from the Colonial Government of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, War Office, 6 August, 1885.
I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that it has been ascertained that Captain Parrott, of the New South Wales Engineers, who was lately serving in the Eastern Soudan, has prepared a geological report of Suakim and the surrounding country.
This report would be of considerable value to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, and Mr. Secretary Smith would therefore request that, if possible, a copy may be obtained from Captain Parrott.

I have, &c.,
RALPH THOMPSON.

The Principal Under Secretary to Major Parrott.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1885.
Referring to your letter of the 20th July last, addressed to the Secretary for Mines, I am desired by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that any assistance that you may require in completing the work upon which you are engaged for the Imperial Government will be rendered by the Surveyor-General's Department.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Major Parrott to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, St. Leonard's, 29 September, 1885.
May I request that the enclosed geological report to Colonel Edwards, R.E., C.B., may be printed and forwarded with the sections and drawings hereafter to be supplied by me to the Agent-General, in accordance to the Colonial Secretary's wish.

I beg to ask that after two copies have been printed—one to be given to myself, and the other to be sent home—the type may be at once distributed.

I have, &c.,
T. S. PARROTT.

Approved.—For C.S., C.W., 30/9/85.

The Officer Commanding Military Forces to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord, Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 November, 1885.
I have the honor to forward, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for War, a report, with plans and sketches of a geological survey of the country around Suakim, which has been carried out by Major T. S. Parrott, Engineer Officer attached to the New South Wales Contingent lately serving in Egypt.

This survey was made by direction of Colonel B. Edwards, O.B., Royal Engineers, to whom the report is addressed.

I have, &c.,
CHAS. F. ROBERTS.

The Colonial Secretary,—These might be sent through the Agent-General.—A.L., 3/11/85.

The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales to The Agent-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 November, 1885.
In reply to your letter of the 21st August last, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, for presentation to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, a copy of the report prepared by Captain Parrott, Engineer Officer on the Staff of the New South Wales Contingent, of the flying geological and hydrological survey of the country west of Suakim, together with plans and sections illustrative of the survey, and also some drawings illustrating the topographical aspect of the country from various points.

I have, &c.,
P. A. JENNINGS.

The Agent-General to The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 4 February, 1886.
With reference to your letter, No. 85-10,602, dated 3 November, 1885, forwarding, for presentation to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, a copy of the report prepared by Captain Parrott, of the flying geological and hydrological survey of the country west of Suakim, together with various plans and drawings, I have the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, copy of a letter I have received from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding copies of despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for War, expressing the appreciation with which Captain Parrott's report is regarded by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The

The Major-General Commanding, B.C., 18/3/86.—C.W. The O.C.E.—I have much pleasure in forwarding this correspondence for Major Parrott's information, and I am sure it must be gratifying to his Commanding Officer, Major Rowe.—J.S.R., M.G., 22/3/86. To be returned.

Major Commanding E.C. to Major Parrott, E.C.

I AM exceedingly pleased to forward you those valuable papers expressing the thanks and approval of the War Office for your valuable service in the late campaign at Suakim. Having had the pleasure of examining the work before it was forwarded to England, I also beg to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon the Engineer Corps by your valuable and scientific contribution to the War Office.

THOMAS ROWE, Major,
Commanding E.C.

Major Rowe, Commanding Engineer Corps,—Read and returned herewith, 6 April, 1886.—T. S. PARROTT, Major. Major-General Commanding,—Correspondence returned.—T.R., Commanding E.C., 8/4/86.

[Enclosures.]

Edward Wingfield, Esq., to The Agent-General.

Sir, With reference to the letter from this Department of the 15th August last and to your reply of the 17th of that month, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter which has been received from the War Office respecting Captain Parrott's report of the flying geological and hydrological survey of the country west of Suakim; together with a copy of the despatch which Colonel Stanley has addressed to the Governor of New South Wales on the subject.

Downing-street, 30 January, 1886.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Colonel Stanley to Lord Carrington.

My Lord, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from the War Office conveying the thanks of the Secretary of State for War for the excellent service performed by Captain Parrott, late Engineer Officer on the Staff of the New South Wales Contingent, in preparing his report of the geological and hydrological survey of the country west of Suakim. I request that you will cause a copy of this letter to be forwarded to Captain Parrott, with an intimation that I am happy to be the medium of conveying to him this expression of the appreciation with which his report is regarded by Her Majesty's Government.

Downing-street, 29 January, 1886.

I have, &c.,

F. STANLEY.

War Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has brought before the Secretary of State for War a copy of the report by Captain Parrott, late Engineer Officer on the Staff of the New South Wales Contingent, of the flying geological and hydrological survey of the country west of Suakim, together with plans, sections, and drawings in illustration of the topographical aspect of the country from various points.

War Office, 20 January, 1886.

Mr. Secretary Smith desires to express his sense of the great value of this report, and his high appreciation of the admirable work performed by Captain Parrott in making this technical survey during the limited time of the short but laborious campaign of 1885 in the Eastern Soudan. The report and drawings have been most carefully and elaborately prepared; and I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Captain Parrott the thanks of the Secretary of State for War for the excellent service he has performed.

I have, &c.,

RALPH THOMPSON.

{3d.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF AUSTRALASIA.

(CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 February, 1886.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., to The Honorable the Premier.

THE Governor begs to inform the Honorable the Premier that he has received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing a desire that some common course of action should be arrived at between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, for the Naval Defence of Australasia and Australasian Waters, and with the view of securing that union and harmony of purpose upon which the permanent maintenance of a reliable national force so greatly depends. His Excellency Admiral Tryon, Commander-in-Chief on this station, has been authorized to discuss a scheme for the attainment of this important end with the respective Governments of those Colonies.

To enable a full consideration of questions connected with the Naval Forces in Australasian Waters, the Secretary of State suggests that the Governors should endeavour to arrange a meeting of the Premiers, and should, likewise acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, collectively meet and confer with the Premiers of the several Colonies, for the purpose of considering the matter. Admiral Tryon would be present at the Conference as the authorized representative of Her Majesty's Naval Departments, and it is to be hoped that the meeting would result in the ventilation of the general question of Naval Defence and in an advantageous interchange of ideas on the subject, as between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The Governor will be glad if effect can be given to the desire of Her Majesty's Government, that a Conference should take place on this subject, and it would of course remain with each Government, when in possession of all the facts, whether they would be prepared to make any recommendations to their respective Parliaments, with whom the final decision must necessarily rest.

CARRINGTON.

Memo. from The Hon. the Premier to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c.

My Lord,

Having reference to the paper without date which some considerable time since you did me the honor to forward to me, and in which I was informed that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies had authorized Admiral Tryon, the Naval Commander-in-Chief on this Station, to discuss a scheme with the respective Governments of these Colonies for the Naval Defence of Australasian Waters, I had hoped that the two communications which I had made to your Excellency about the time of the receipt of that now under reply, had been considered by your Lordship, sufficient from me on the subject until the arrival of the Admiral in Port Jackson. However it seems that I was mistaken. I feel that I need only say now, however, that in my opinion a consultation of Ministers of each Colony with the Admiral would be likely to bring about beneficial results.

The suggestion of the Secretary of State, that the Governors should arrange a meeting of Premiers, and should likewise, acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, collectively meet and confer with the Premiers of the several Colonies for the purpose of considering the matter of Naval Defence with Admiral Tryon, I am sure would result in a terrible waste of time and energy, and be a complete failure. To say nothing of the unconstitutionality of the Premiers as such assuming any such position on behalf of their respective Colonies.

As a rule nothing of value has come from Intercolonial Conferences, and the difficulty of inducing anything of the kind in the future is more hopeless than ever, from the fact that a minority of Australasian Colonists is now irritating the rest by posing before the world as the "Federal Council of Australasia."

It appears to me that good would result if the Secretary of State would invite each Colony to pay its proportion according to population of the cost of half of the Naval Services of Her Majesty in Australasian Waters, on some such basis as is roughly stated hereunder :—

1. That England should provide and control a thoroughly good and efficient Sea Service for the protection of the outer waters and coasts of Australasia, the Colonies for the most part protecting their own inner waters.
2. That inasmuch as the floating commerce in these seas belongs to the old and the new lands in about equal proportions, the burden of cost should be divided equally between the Mother Country and the Colonies.
3. That each Colony should be invited to appropriate its quota under legislation, fixing the appropriation for ten years certain.
4. That the subsidy should be an annual one for efficient protection, and that at the end of the ten years (or other period fixed) the ships, &c., &c., should be the property of the Empire.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAVAL DEFENCES OF AUSTRALASIA.
(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 April, 1886.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., to the
Hon. the Premier.

THE Governor begs to inform the Hon. the Premier that he has received a communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing a desire that some common course of action should be arrived at between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the naval defence of Australasia and Australasian waters, and with a view of securing that union and harmony of purpose upon which the permanent maintenance of a reliable national force so greatly depends, Admiral Tryon, Commander-in-Chief on this Station, has been authorized to discuss a scheme for the attainment of this important end with the respective Governments of those Colonies.

To enable a full consideration of questions connected with the naval forces in Australasian waters, the Secretary of State suggests that the Governors should endeavour to arrange a meeting of the Premiers, and should likewise, acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, collectively meet and confer with the Premiers of the several Colonies for the purpose of considering the matter. Admiral Tryon would be present at the conference as the authorized representative of Her Majesty's Naval Department, and it is to be hoped that the meeting would result in the ventilation of the general question of naval defence and in an advantageous interchange of ideas on the subject, as between the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

The Governor will be glad if effect can be given to the desire of Her Majesty's Government that a conference should take place on this subject, and it would, of course, remain with each Government when in possession of all the facts, whether they would be prepared to make any recommendations to their respective Parliaments, with whom the final decision must necessarily rest.

CARRINGTON.

No. 2.

Memo. for His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., in reply to the paper of last month on Floating Defence, &c.

My Lord,

Having reference to the paper without date which some considerable time since you did me the honor to forward to me, and in which I was informed that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies had authorized Admiral Tryon, the naval Commander-in-Chief on this Station, to discuss a scheme with the respective Governments of these Colonies for the naval defence of Australian waters, I had hoped that the two communications which I had made to your Excellency about the time of the receipt of that now under reply, had been considered by your Lordship sufficient from me on the subject until the arrival of the Admiral in Port Jackson. However, it seems that I was mistaken. I feel that I need only say now, however, that in my opinion a consultation of Ministers of each Colony with the Admiral would be likely to bring about beneficial results.

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As a rule nothing of value has come from intercolonial conferences, and the difficulty of inducing anything of the kind in the future is more hopeless than ever, from the fact that a minority of Australasian Colonists is now irritating the rest by posing before the world as the "Federal Council of Australasia."

It appears to me that good would result if the Secretary of State would invite each Colony to pay its proportion according to population of the cost of half of the naval services of Her Majesty in Australasian waters, on some such basis as is roughly stated hereunder:—

1. That England should provide and control a thoroughly good and efficient sea service for the protection of the outer waters and coasts of Australasia, the Colonies for the most part protecting their own inner waters.
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3. That each Colony should be invited to appropriate its quota under legislation, fixing the appropriation for ten years certain.
4. That the subsidy should be an annual one for efficient protection, and that at the end of ten years (or other period fixed) the ships, &c., &c., should be the property of the Empire.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 3.

Cablegram from Premier of New Zealand to Premier of New South Wales,

11 March, 1886.

Re MELBOURNE Conference.—We think longer time should be given for consideration of question, and suggest postponement of meeting say till September. What do you propose?

Submitted, 12/3/86. Answered, 15/3/86.

No. 4.

Cablegram from Premier of New South Wales to Premier of New Zealand.

Sydney, 15 March, 1886.

[*Re* Melbourne Conference.]

WE are of opinion that no good can be accomplished by the proposed conference of Governors and Premiers, and think that the proper course to pursue would be for each Colony, on the invitation of the Imperial Government, to express its preparedness for the payment of its proportionate share of the cost of the naval defence of Australasia, leaving to the Imperial Government the responsibility of advising the most effectual scheme of naval defence. Our objections to conference is based upon the fact that it would be held without parliamentary sanction or authority, and that, therefore, the representatives of the Colonies could not commit themselves to any final course of action, and that the determinations of the conference would have to be submitted to the various Legislatures for approval or condemnation that nothing would be gained by holding the conference but, on the contrary, time would be lost. In a few days I shall send you confidentially a copy of a memorandum embodying our views on the question, as also a copy of a memorandum addressed to the Governor by my predecessor. These documents will put you in full possession of the way in which we regard the situation.

No. 5.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., as to the Joint Naval Defence of Australasia.

REFERRING to the various interviews with His Excellency on the subject of the communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, expressing a desire that a common course of action should be arrived at between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the naval defence of Australasia, and suggesting the arrangement of a meeting of the Governors and Premiers of the several Colonies, for the purpose of considering the matter with His Excellency Admiral Tryon, I beg to state for the information of His Excellency, that I have to-day submitted the whole question for the consideration of the Cabinet, with the following result—the Cabinet is unable to perceive in what way the Government would be authorized in sending the Premier as the representative of the Colony to the conference proposed in the absence of any legislative authority which, as His Excellency knows, does not exist for this purpose. It seems to the Cabinet that the presence of the Premier at such conference would be an unconstitutional proceeding and would expose his Government to censure. And even if, for the purpose of discussion, such a representation of the country were made, the Premier would be quite unable in the absence of any parliamentary sanction to commit the Colony to any course whatever. Under these circumstances nothing would be gained by a proceeding which is certainly irregular, and which, in provoking severe criticism, would rather injure than promote the object which the conference desires to effect. The Cabinet is also of opinion that this attempted united action of the Colonies might be fairly regarded so far as those Colonies which have passed adopting Acts for the formation of a Federal Council are concerned as an interference with the functions of that body. Substantially, the Cabinet agrees with the views expressed to His Excellency by Sir John Robertson in a memorandum, which he transmitted in answer to the notification of the receipt by His Excellency of the communication from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. While submitting this view, the Cabinet desires to assure His Excellency of its readiness to invite the Legislature to make immediate provision for defraying a proportionate part of the cost of the naval defence of these Australasian waters. On receiving, as Sir John Robertson points out, an invitation from the Secretary of State for the payment of its fair proportion, the Government would lose no time in submitting the matter to Parliament, and obtaining the necessary authority for this purpose. And at the same time it feels that the adoption of this irregular unparliamentary course would have the effect of delay instead of facilitating the settlement of this important question.

15 March, 1886.

P. A. JENNINGS.

Premier.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCES.
(PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 May, 1886.

PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE laid before a meeting, which was held on board Her Majesty's ship "Nelson," at Sydney, on the 26th and 27th April, 1886, when the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief, were present.

SCHEDULE.

Date.	From	To	Subject.	No.
1886.				
14 April	South Australia	Admiral	Replies to invitation for Premiers to attend a meeting on naval matters	1
19 April	Tasmania			
14-22 April	New Zealand			
1885.				
21-27 March	Governor of Victoria	Admiral	Correspondence—Colonial Naval Defence	2
4 May	Admiral	Mr. Dalley, Admiral, and circular letter	Proposed agreement about losses, with replies received by Mr. Dalley from the Colonies	3
16 August	Mr. Dalley			
10 March	Mr. Dalley, Act. Col. Sec., N.S. Wales.	A minute	On Military and Naval Defences of the Colony	4
25 May	Mr. Stout, Premier, New Zealand.	Memorandum	Naval Defence of Colony	5
6 May	Admiralty	Extract from letter	Proposed contribution towards cruisers of "Esmeralda" type	6
14 August	Mr. Stout, Premier, New Zealand.	Extract from memorandum		
4 June	Mr. Stout, Premier, New Zealand.	Memorandum	Naval Defence of New Zealand	7
1 June	Mr. Griffith, Premier, Queensland.	Memorandum	Colonial Naval Defence	8
3 June	Sir A. Stuart, Premier, N.S. Wales.	A minute	Naval Defence of the Colonies	9
24 December 1886.	Admiral	All Governors	Circular letter—Colonial Naval Defence	10
1 March	Mr. Douglas, Premier, Tasmania.	Memorandum	Views on Naval Defences in Australasian seas	11
24 February	Governor, Western Australia.	Admiral	Views on Colonial Naval Defence	12
19 April	Governor, New Zealand	Admiral	Forwarding Memorandum by Ministers on Naval Defence (and note as to the reply sent by Admiral, 27/4/86)	13
20 January			A <i>Précis</i> of the discussion at Wellington on Colonial Naval Defences	14
24 April	Admiral	Memorandum	On Colonial Naval Defence	15

COLONIAL NAVAL DEFENCES.

No. 1.

Replies sent by Premiers who were unable to accept Admiral's invitation to visit him on board H.M.S. "Nelson" to discuss informally naval questions.

From the Honorable J. W. Downer, Premier of South Australia, on 14 April, 1886:—

"Thanks for your invitation, but I am much occupied preparing for ensuing session that it is quite impossible for me to accept it."

From the Governor of Tasmania, Hobart, on 19 April, 1886:—

"I have been requested by the Premier to send you the following telegram:—Ministers consider Premier's attendance at Conference unnecessary, as you are already acquainted with and can state their views *re* defence."

From the Governor of New Zealand, Auckland, on the 14th April, 1886:—

"Mr. Stout much regrets nearness of parliamentary session prevents his accepting your kind invitation."

And further, on the 22nd April, 1886:—

"I shall despatch to you by steamer leaving Auckland for Sydney, 22nd April, memorandum from my Ministers respecting increased naval defences."

No. 2.

Correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, his Ministers concurring, and the Admiral assenting.

(A copy of this correspondence was sent to the Governor of each Colony).

The Governor to Rear Admiral Tryon, C.B.

Sir,

Government House, Melbourne, 21 March, 1885.

At the Conference which was held at Government House on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at which your Excellency was good enough to be present, the questions relating to the defences of the Port Phillip Heads and other approaches to Melbourne, were discussed and considered; but there was an important question connected with the defence of this and the other Australian Colonies, upon which I purposely did not touch, leaving it for separate consideration and discussion by itself. I refer to the assistance which this Colony, and the trade of this Colony, may expect to receive from the Imperial Navy in the event of war occurring between England and one of the Great European Powers.

The area included within your Excellency's command is very extensive, and the numerical strength of your squadron is not large for the duties which, under such an eventuality as war, they would be called upon to perform, while the requirements of the more distant parts of your command might further reduce the strength of the squadron in the immediate vicinity of Australia, and, moreover, the first line of defence may lead to the concentration of your squadron at some distance from the shores of these Colonies. Under these circumstances, I should be extremely obliged for your Excellency's views upon the general question, that I may submit the same to my Ministers for consideration. The principal points to which I would venture to draw your Excellency's attention are:—

1. The importance of having a certain number of vessels which could not be withdrawn from Australian waters.
2. That these vessels should be the best of their several classes.
3. That the officers and men should be acquainted with and well drilled in the knowledge of the most modern gunnery and torpedo practice.
4. That during war, while placed under the command of the Senior Naval Officer on the station, their first duty should be the protection of the Australian Colonies.

Your Excellency will also, perhaps, favour me with your views with respect to the number of vessels that, in your opinion, would suffice for this special service.

In seeking for your Excellency's advice on this important subject, I trust it may not be understood as intended to lessen in any way the Imperial responsibility for the external defence of these Colonies, or for the protection of the commercial trade of the Empire in Australasian waters, in connection with which Imperial and Colonial interests are both so closely and largely concerned; but that anything done in the direction I have indicated should be in addition to, and not in exchange for, any protection now provided for these purposes by Her Majesty's squadron in these seas.

I have, &c.,

HENRY B. LOCH

Rear-Admiral Tryon, C.B., to The Governor.

Sir,

H.M.S. "Nelson," at Melbourne, 27 March, 1885.

In reply to your Excellency's letter received on the 24th instant, a copy of which I attach, I beg to forward a reply in the form of a memorandum.

I have, &c.,

G. TRYON,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure in Rear Admiral Tryon's letter to the Governor of Victoria, dated 7th March, 1885.]

MEMORANDUM.

CONSIDERATIONS of defence naturally involve an estimate of what they are to be prepared against.

History is apt to repeat itself; squadrons and fleets have escaped the most vigilant Admirals, and the most skilful strategists failed in days of old so to order our fleets as to prevent this. Since those days, the composition of the navies of the world has greatly altered, and at this time it is far easier for an Admiral to avoid notice and conceal destination.

It is possible that an attack may be delivered by a small squadron of ironclads of a type that does not entitle them to a place in the first rank—they would be very formidable if employed to attack our Colonies; and still more possibly a hostile squadron might contain vessels of the fast partially-armoured class that are now much in fashion, and the construction of them is on the increase. It is well to consider what such a squadron could do, supposing it had arrived off our coast, having avoided detection, the Admiral in command, deceived by false reports, gone to New Zealand, with the telegraphs cut.

If there is a determination to resist such a squadron, even should it force a channel or the line of defence, unless it is accompanied by a considerable land force, cannot do much against a large population, if there is a resolute determination to resist at all costs.

It could effect a certain amount of harm by bombardment, but to such towns as Melbourne and Sydney the injury would not be very great, even if the fleet expended all its ammunition. The more lasting effect would be the destruction of trade, and with it the recuperative power of the country, for years. If in lieu of resistance there was hesitation, followed by a decision to yield—a condition I hardly can contemplate—trade and commerce will be equally destroyed, and if there is one thing more certain than another it is, that demands, if yielded to, would have a more disastrous effect on the welfare of the country than ever could be produced by the heaviest bombardment.

History is replete with instances of the successful resistances that can be improvised by large towns against even a very considerable force.

The destruction of trade and commerce, and, with it, the infliction of long and lasting injury, could be also effected by an enemy who sent fast cruisers off our ports to capture our vessels.

To render an attack from the first named futile, and, if possible, to render the task so improbable of success that no one would contemplate the undertaking, a local defence is called into existence; but while it is not very costly to protect our homes with the aid of local forces, they do not, and they could not help to drive off cruisers such as could prey upon us. We must therefore provide the means whereby they may be captured, if possible; if not, at all events, driven off our own coasts.

It seems to me that if our local defences are in a satisfactory condition a heavy squadron would have no mission in these waters. The cost would be great, the maintenance difficult, and in time it would be overtaken.

From the above it appears that two forces are required, each with its special mission, but each aiding the other. The duty of the first is to defy attack, and to welcome the coming friend, and to afford him a safe harbour; the latter to chase and capture the enemy on the wide sea, or, if driven home by superior force, to join in the defence. It appears to me that the local defence forces—I include in this term the naval and military force, the forts, mines, and torpedoes, in fact everything—at Melbourne are designed to comply with one condition viz., to furnish local defence.

Each harbour has special conditions attached to it. Some may be defended by forts and mines only; in some cases torpedo boats must be added, and in other cases, such as occur at Port Phillip, where there is a wide entrance to an inland sea, a defence is created by covering the entrance with gun fire, the channels by mines; the forts and mines aided by a flotilla and by torpedo boats, so that if a vessel should perchance burst through all, and, though shattered, still be able to punish an undefended town, she would be tackled by a naval force.

Although it probably will not be questioned that a regularly trained force is a more perfect force in itself than any militia or volunteer force, still there is a reasoning to which weight must be attached in favour of leaving by far the greater portion of local defence in the hands of local corps.

Local corps can be formed on a system which withdraws those who join them but little from those occupations which increase the wealth of the country. Local corps are subject to the keenest local criticism—to a criticism that is perfectly well understood by them, but which would probably ruin a more regular force. The system of local corps tends to identify the population with the defence. It is less likely to languish. It gives experience to many in the supply and in the use of warlike stores. It does not continuously separate the men from their wives and families. It habituates the people to feel that possibly some day they may be required to make personal sacrifices. It gives a sense of security. It tends to allay panic. It accustoms the Government of the country to study the questions involved, and the responsibility that belongs to it on this subject is kept perpetually before their eyes.

Under such a system more men are trained to arms than under a system based on a permanent long-service force.

The essential to do justice to local corps is a nucleus of trained men and experts.

But if we are to have efficient vessels to capture cruisers they must have thoroughly efficient crews, trained and inured to the sea, and well practised in their vessels. This is a totally different thing to the other.

To keep the crews of such ships efficient, they must be changed from time to time. There are no means of drafting them from ship to ship out here at this time, or of sending them to undergo a course of training in the new methods, or new implements of war, or to keep them acquainted with what they have to meet.

I see no way, in 1885, of securing efficiency save by making such vessels *bona fide* men-of-war, on the same footing in every respect as all Her Majesty's ships in commission.

I do not understand that your Excellency desires me to draw up a scheme for consideration that does not also pay some regard to the financial aspect of the case, but rather to formulate a scheme which, if adopted, would in my opinion give a substantial addition to our Naval Forces in these waters, and be specially suited for the service required of them.

If

If the reasoning contained in what I have already written is accepted as right, and assuming that the local defence is satisfactory, it follows that what are wanted in the first place are cruiser catchers.

In Parliament, in London, lately, it was announced that ten additional vessels of what are termed "Scout" class should be added to the navy; these vessels admirably adapted for the service for which they are designed, would, in my opinion, not have sufficient gun power, but a design might be got out giving them 6-inch breech-loading guns, in lieu of 5-inch; these guns at moderate ranges penetrate ordinary iron-clads.

The legend of the ship should run thus:—

16½ knots; 1,600 miles full speed; 7,000 miles half speed, 10 knots; six 6-in. B. L. Guns on sponsons as in "Scout" class.

This enables two guns to be fired ahead, two astern, or three on either broadside, with shields to protect the crews against machine guns.

A light hog-back fore-castle and poop. This seems to be advantageous, as the seas that run at the entrances of these harbours are often heavy and the "Rip" inconvenient, besides they would give cover for machine guns, of which there should be an ample supply; also two electric lights, four fixed torpedo tubes each side. Quite a light rig, with four and aft sails—in fact, as a whole, a "Scout" enlarged to carry the guns named.

Six such vessels would be a substantial and material additional protection to our trade and commerce; and, besides being cruiser catchers, are well adapted to join in the defence of any port; moreover, even if far more powerful vessels appeared in these waters, they would have their mission, which would not be confined to defensive operations. They would be a most welcome addition to Her Majesty's squadron that is usually employed on this station.

I may here point out that, if all the Colonies concurred in any arrangement for their protection, economy and efficiency would be greatly increased. For instance, if, instead of each Colony ordering its own vessels, or each Colony ordering guns or rifles, without concert, an agreement could be come to on such subjects, stores would be interchangeable, and in time of need one would be able to aid the other. If there is no agreement on such points, after action, on refitting, we should have to send to each Colony for stores belonging to her ships.

It must be remembered that these Colonies cannot be attacked simultaneously, though they might be consecutively if the enemy was successful in his first efforts.

Should it be decided by the Colonies to move on the following lines, viz.—to create a force suited to these waters and to the special requirements of their case, with the view to increase the Australian squadron—to bring the matter within range for decision, I put forward a series of propositions on my own responsibility, but with an earnest feeling that some such force is much required; and while I personally recommend for consideration each proposition, I quite recognize that it is necessary to convince those responsible for recommending expenditure, as well as the colonists at large, and it is not possible within the limits of such a paper as this to enter fully into all the details involved. It may be recalled that in the reign of Henry IV. the country was much perplexed about the navy, then in its infancy. Matters had not gone well with it either as to expenditure or as to the force produced. It was decided to entrust it to merchants, viz., to provide a navy by contract. The system did not last long, for reasons I need not enter into, but the precedent conveys an idea.

Should it be decided that the highest interests would be best served if the Colonies defrayed the expense while the Admiralty supplied men and maintained the vessels, it being clearly understood that the vessels so provided were to be a force, both as to *personnel* and *matériel*, additional to the fleet of the Empire as voted by the Parliament in London, then the following are some of the points that would present themselves for decision:—

- (i.) The arrangement to last, say, for ten years, but to terminate only after three years' notice.
- (ii.) The Admiralty to furnish the ships, which would be built either by contract or in the dock-yards. The ships to be equipped, manned, and despatched as are all other of Her Majesty's ships, the sole reserve being a limitation as to their employment.
- (iii.) The class of ship, the design, and estimate to be approved by the Colonial Government and by the Admiralty.
- (iv.) The armaments to be approved by the Colonial Government.
- (v.) Repairs to be effected, as far as they can be, within the Colony.
- (vi.) Repairs to be effected in the same manner and with the same authority as is the practice with Her Majesty's ships.
- (vii.) The Admiralty to re-commission the ships from time to time, precisely as Her Majesty's ships on the station. Officers and crews are not to be kept too long on the station.
- (viii.) The officers and men to be on the same footing in every respect as the officers and men in Her Majesty's ships. In fact, the ships to be in every sense Her Majesty's ships in commission, and placed under the Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station.
- (ix.) At no time will these vessels be removed without the waters of Australasia without the sanction of the Governments of the Colonies.
- (x.) During a time of peace, the officers and others of such ships as are not in active commission could be well employed to instruct the Reserve Forces and Volunteers. A special arrangement on this subject would be necessary.
- (xi.) Nothing in the above regulations prevents any Colony possessing itself of other vessels for other purposes. Such vessels will fly, as now, the Colonial Flag, and this applies to all vessels the property of Colonial Governments when they are not placed under the Naval Commander-in-Chief. When under the Commander-in-Chief they would fly the White Ensign, and be like other ships of the squadron.
- (xii.) The entire cost of *matériel*, of maintenance, and of *personnel*, including the ultimate liability of Her Majesty's Government on account of deferred pay for officers and men for the periods they serve in such ships to be borne by the Colony.

That there is a distinct call for every endeavour that can tend to protect our commerce cannot be questioned. More sea-going tonnage enters one port within these Colonies annually than entered the Thames at the time when Her Majesty came to the throne within the same period. There

There is no Colony that does not possess statistics that clearly demonstrate how small a percentage would be called for out of the profits of that trade to afford a reasonable amount of protection ; and a first step in this direction would be taken if we provided ourselves with cruiser catchers, and to the cruisers I should desire to add torpedo boats capable of going from port to port. They would be especially valuable to cover a long stretch of one coast. The possession of such boats, kept always at the end of a telegraph wire, would effectually prevent an enemy anchoring near our shores.

I recommend the adoption of a dropping arrangement, which could be fitted in a few hours to local small steam-boats, such as we have on board H.M.S. "Nelson" for Whitehead torpedoes. It is inexpensive in construction and maintenance, and enables us to largely supplement more regular torpedo boats for harbour defence, in a ready and effectual way. There should be torpedo stations on shore, a small pier where the boats could rest in safety, and two air-compressing engines in different positions within the Heads, and two skilled hands at each station.

I have dwelt specially on the defence of our principal ports (I have previously written on the defence of Newcastle and Sydney), because I feel that, if the principal temptations to attack are removed, and the largest prizes are shielded, it would not be worth while for an enemy to detach important squadrons for the purpose of destroying less important places ; and thus the whole of the Colonies and every place would receive benefit, inasmuch as they would not be liable to be devastated by an overwhelming force.

Cruisers and unarmoured ships can do little against a comparatively very small defence ; and it will be noticed that, while I have recommended the adoption of cruiser catchers, I have not been unmindful of the long stretches of these shores where the efforts of the enemy would be best defeated by another class of boat.

It may not be out of place here to mention, seeing that success engenders success, that, if all united to pay the losses suffered at any spot on our shores owing to the resistance the inhabitants made, either to the demands of any enemy or to an actual attack, it could not do otherwise than provoke that unity of action and of feeling that goes so far as to assure success.

I am aware that this report may be held not to go so far as is contemplated in Your Excellency's letter to which it is a reply ; but I need hardly do more than mention to Your Excellency that a navy cannot be created in a day, and that is hardly the time to consider what force would be sufficient to give security against this or that force ; that a great deal can be done if all pull together to meet present emergency ; and the foundation of a force might well be laid that would grow with the growth of our Colonies.

Proposed—

SEA-GOING COLONIAL FLEET,

- if all joined, including New Zealand,
- Six Cruiser Catchers.
- Eight torpedo boats, sea-going, say of 150 tons.
- The above to be furnished, manned, and maintained by the Admiralty at the cost of the Colonies.
- (A portion of this force only to remain in commission during a time of peace.)

LOCAL DEFENCES,

- to be officered and manned by Local Forces :
 - viz., Harbour Defence Vessels, and Whitehead Torpedo Boats, small class generally speaking.
 - Batteries and Mines to be entrusted to Local Corps.
- That Local Corps should have a good nucleus of highly-trained men is an essential condition.
- The Whitehead system to enter largely into the system of defence, and dropping gear to be provided in readiness to be fitted to local boats to supplement the regular torpedo boats.

No. 3.

Correspondence between the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Acting-Colonial Secretary of New Wales, and the Admiral, on proposed agreement as to losses. Circular letter from Mr. Dalley to the Colonies, and replies received by him.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 6 May, 1885.

I have the honor to submit for your consideration a matter which seems to be one upon which a prompt and unanimous determination on the part of all the Australian Colonies is extremely desirable. The attention of this Government has been directed to the necessity of endeavouring, in the presence of impending war and possible injury to some portion or portions of Australasia, to provide for united effort—in the first place in averting or diminishing disaster, and in the second in dividing as far as possible the losses which it may entail. In a seaboard of such a length as that which, in order to give complete and universal security would have to be guarded by a much larger force in numbers and power than any which either the Imperial or Colonial Governments can furnish, it is impossible to guarantee by any expenditure of means or by any exercise of vigilance, absolute freedom from injury. But the power to inflict serious disaster may be most effectually weakened by an united determination to resist under any circumstances any concessions which may be demanded by an enemy ; and by an absolute denial of all coal and supplies. It has been pointed out by the Admiral Commander-in-Chief of this Station, in an admirable paper, which in the form of a letter addressed to me, is appended to this circular communication, that these demands are likely to be made in places that have no defensive works, and the inhabitants of which might be consequently exposed to the severest injury. As heroic resistance under such circumstances would be the most effectual service that could be rendered to the entire group of Colonies, it is submitted that it ought to be undertaken, under the amplest united guarantee of all the Colonies, that the places so resisting should be reimbursed to the full extent of all sacrifices made and all injuries sustained under such circumstances. The general defence would be most effectively served by such an arrangement, and all considerations of justice and a right appreciation of our common liabilities and perils, and our duty in sharing them and mutually helping and supporting each other, tend to establish the necessity of such an undertaking. With the view of bringing about an immediate arrangement, this Government undertakes, if the Governments of the other Australian Colonies concur in the course proposed, to pay its full proportionate share of

of all injuries inflicted upon any portion of any one or more of the Australian Colonies which may be occasioned by the resistance of such places to the requisitions of an enemy, by refusal to furnish supplies, by the destruction of coals and vessels carrying them so as to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy, and by participating in the expense which may be involved in providing for the widows and orphans of those defenders of the Colonies whose lives may be lost in sustaining such resistance. The Government of this country has diminished as far as is in its power the possibility of the cruisers of an enemy obtaining coal at any of the mines upon this coast; but no kind of provision can control the situation effectually unless on the basis of a common guaranteed indemnification against loss by those prepared for an immediate sacrifice in the interests of the entire Colonies. It has been pointed out that an enemy could easily seize vessels coal-laden between ports, and bring them into safe and unprotected harbours, of which there are several on this coast both north and south of Sydney, and there coal with impunity. No more certain and effectual prevention of this could be adopted than a general order on the part of all owners and agents of vessels coal-laden to destroy them rather than permit an enemy to seize their coal, with the conviction that the entire cost of the sacrifice would be borne by the Colonies. And nothing would more thoroughly operate as a deterrent to the invasion of these shores than the knowledge of the existence of such a universal agreement to resist all organizations and to share all perils. The whole question is so broadly and fully treated in the letter attached to this paper that it is unnecessary to state the case submitted at greater length. I now anxiously invite your early consideration of this proposal for united action, and, on the part of this Government, shall be prepared to co-operate with you to the fullest extent, accepting any modifications which may be suggested, provided that the object which it is proposed to attain shall be substantially effected. A copy of this letter has been addressed to all the Australian Governments.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

My dear Mr. Dalley,

H.M.S. "Nelson," Sydney, 4 May, 1885.

The great centres of wealth, of trade and commerce—Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide—are 1,400 miles apart. They all are more or less protected by defensive forces and works. Nor must we forget Hobart and Tasmania with its attachments to us.

It can be shown—

1. That while possibly one of these great centres might be attacked, all cannot be attacked at the same time.
2. That the maintenance of a foreign fleet far from its own shores and depôts is a most costly and difficult task.
3. That it is the habit of some foreign nations to make war support war, by relying largely on requisitions made on the inhabitants of the country with which they are at war.
4. That a squadron consisting of a few cruisers might expect to sustain themselves by their captures, and by requisitions made on places not provided with regular defensive works, unless measures are taken beforehand to defeat them in their object.
5. That there are many such places on our long seaboard of 7,500 miles.
6. That the defence of such places is in the hands of local corps and riflemen.
7. That such corps can offer a certain and effectual defence and possibly will capture the boats sent from any ordinary naval force or squadron.
8. That history is replete with instances when a few resolute men have resisted successfully very considerable bodies of men landed from ships, particularly when rifle-pits and trenches have been made and the position studied beforehand.
9. That an enemy has before now attempted to obtain supplies and a compliance with his demands by a threatened attack.
10. That resistance may cause a destruction of property, and a stern refusal to yield may cause an enemy to endeavour to frighten the inhabitants into yielding, and into supplying his needs.
11. That even if he does fire his guns, only temporary inconvenience to the inhabitants should befall them.
12. That the slightest concession to demands will sure to be followed by increased demands and a lot far worse than paragraph 11.
13. Remembering that if all supplies are refused, either by force or by the destruction of coal and other stores necessary for the maintenance of ships, his power to molest other places and other Colonies is limited.
14. That if he expends his ammunition on one place, he has all the less for the next place.
15. That if the system of absolutely securing the denial of all coal and supplies to an enemy is attained, he cannot fail to be greatly hindered.
16. That demands are likely to be made on places that have no defensive works—it is at such places we may rely on the brave hearts of our men and on the courage of our women, which has never failed in the hour of need. They would in their defence suffer (to their honor) in their property and persons for the public weal as much as for their own good.
17. That it is most advisable to bring this home to all.

Therefore, with the view to give force to that great existing national unity which goes so far to command success, I venture to suggest to you whether it would not only be proper, but wise and reasonable, for every Colony to agree that in every case, whether a house, a village, or town suffers from an enemy because his demands are bravely refused, that the loss incurred will be made good out of the general revenue of these Colonies.

With the view only to propose a system, the sum required might be contributed by each Colony according to its population.

The squadron under my command, I trust, may be able to do much, but the sea is wide, the coming nights long and dark, and the ships cannot be everywhere; but the proposal, if assented to, would very greatly assist the Navy in the performance of the task allotted to it, and I shall be proud for one to be permitted to share in the cost of the proposal, whether the contribution is based on income or as otherwise decided.

I am, &c.,

G. TRYON.

My

My dear Admiral,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 May, 1885.

I thank you, on behalf of the Government and people of this Colony, for this latest proof of your sympathy with our efforts to organize an effective defence of this Country, and for the valuable advice which on this, as on all matters in connection therewith, you have so generously furnished to the Government. I shall take the earliest opportunity of inviting the attention of the Governments of all the Australian Colonies to this important subject, with the view of securing that unanimity of heroic action which you have so ably counselled. This I shall endeavour to accomplish by a circular communication to the Heads of the Governments of all the Colonies, to which I propose to attach the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me. By a careful perusal of your letter, I feel sure that the course of action proposed will commend itself to the patriotism and sagacity of the Australian Governments, and that the object which you desire to attain will be effectually accomplished.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

Telegram from Premier, Victoria, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Melbourne, 6 May, 1885.

I THOROUGHLY agree with the suggestions made by the Admiral which you refer to in your telegram of to-day, and which he mentioned to me in conversation. I have no doubt that this Colony would join heartily in joint responsibility in such a matter,—indeed the whole matter of defence seems to demand federal action, but Lord Derby himself says, in speaking of a system of coastal defence for the Australian Colonies, that federation pre-supposes some federal authority.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Brisbane, 6 May, 1885.

CONFIDENTIAL. I am disposed to concur in the proposal. I have already arranged, with respect to coal stored at Thursday Island in this Colony, for its destruction rather than allow it to fall into an enemy's hands, and we have guards posted there for the purpose. We have also undertaken to indemnify owners, but I agree that the Colonies should unite in undertaking the burden.

The Colonial Secretary, Queensland, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 18 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 6th May, forwarding a letter from Admiral Tryon on the subject of proposed common action on the part of the Australasian Governments for the indemnification of persons who, in case of war or invasion, may make a sacrifice of their property for the purpose of preventing aid to an invading force by sea or land.

I entirely concur in the proposal, that in the event of any such loss being sustained by any town or individual, in consequence of refusing such aid, the loss should be borne by the Colonies collectively, in proportion to population.

It would, I think, be very desirable that an arrangement to this effect should be embodied in a formal agreement, which should be submitted for ratification to the several Legislatures. On this matter, however, as in the cognate and equally important one of General Naval Defences, I anticipate some difficulty in arriving at unanimity until some form of federal action is initiated.

I shall be glad to be informed of the opinions of the other Governments on this subject, and beg to suggest that copies of the replies from each of them should be transmitted for the information of the others.

I have, &c.,

S. W. GRIFFITH.

The Chief Secretary, South Australia, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, 20 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular letter, bearing date the 6th instant, suggesting the desirability of united action being taken by the Australian Colonies in the event of war, for averting or diminishing disaster, and dividing, as far as possible, any losses which might be entailed through an attack upon all or any of the Colonies.

In reply, I have to inform you that this Government approve of the suggestion, and would be prepared, if necessary, to act in concert with the other Colonies in contributing towards these and the other matters accruing out of war adverted to, the contributions of the several Colonies being based upon their respective populations.

I have, &c.,

JOHN COLTON.

The Premier, Tasmania, to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 22 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, bringing under consideration the advantages which would accrue to the Colonies of Australasia as a whole, if, in the event of war, they were united in the determination to resist, under any circumstances, any concessions which may be demanded by an enemy, under the joint guarantee of all the Colonies that the places so resisting should be reimbursed to the full extent of all sacrifices made and all injuries sustained. You also forward copy of a letter from Admiral Tryon on the same subject, advocating the desirability of the adoption of such a system.

In reply, I desire to express my general concurrence in the proposed unification of the Colonies for the objects in view. The details of the scheme, however, would require very careful consideration, and such consideration would, in my opinion, fitly devolve upon a Federal Council.

I have, &c.,

ADYE DOUGLAS.

Telegram

Referred to in your telegram of 6th and mine of 7th May, 1885.

Telegram from Premier, New Zealand, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Wellington, 23 May, 1885.

I HAVE to apologize for the delay in answering Mr. Dalley's telegram of the 6th instant. We are favourably disposed to your proposal, but we think the condition of resistance should not be included. We may be sure that whenever resistance is feasible or expedient it will be displayed in all the Colonies, and in every part, to the full extent courage and patriotism would justify. We think it would be better the Colonies should agree to joint liability for all damages caused by the enemy on the basis of a population contribution. Will you consider this modification, and state also how you would propose the assent of the several Parliaments should be given.

The Colonial Secretary, Western Australia, to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 11 June, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, and, in reply, am directed by His Excellency, Administrator Onslow, to inform you that it will be laid before the Legislative Council of this Colony at its approaching Session.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM FRASER

The Colonial Secretary, Western Australia, to The Colonial Secretary,
New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth 15 August, 1885.

In further continuation of my letter, No. 71-6, of the 11th June last, I have now the honor, by direction of His Excellency Governor Sir Frederick Broome, to inform you that this Government is prepared to agree to the proposals contained in your circular of the 6th May last, respecting an indemnification arrangement for war losses, on the understanding that the arrangement shall be adhered to by all the Australian Colonies, and that any contribution under it shall be reckoned on the basis of population.

Will you be good enough to inform this Government so soon as possible what decision has been, or is likely to be, come to by the other Colonies in this matter.

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM FRASER.

No. 4.

Minute by the Acting Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, on the subject of
the Military and Naval Defences of the Colony.

At the earliest period after the departure of our Contingent to assist the Imperial Forces in Egypt, I desire to bring under the notice of my colleagues the necessity of making additional and permanent provision for our defences. I have had several interviews with Colonel Roberts, who, during the absence of Colonel Richardson, discharges the duties of Commandant, and I have instructed him to keep up the strength of the Permanent Artillery to at least two hundred men. I have also called for returns of the strength of our defence from the various regiments of Volunteers, which number about 2,800 men. I propose at once to supply the place, by the appointment of some highly qualified Imperial officer (if such a person can be found), of Adjutant Norris, who has left as Major in the Soudan Contingent. I have also had interviews with Captain Hixson, in command of the Naval Brigade, and I propose making immediate arrangements by means of which the members of that Force will be enabled to have unlimited facilities for drilling with the big guns. I have also seen the Officer in Charge of the Naval Artillery Force, and have made arrangements with him by means of which the efficiency of that Force will be materially increased, and it will be available at any time as a powerful arm of defence. The particulars of these arrangements I shall communicate to my colleagues verbally, but my immediate object is to draw attention to what is absolutely essential, as it seems to me, in the way of providing for our Naval Defences. As my colleagues are aware, I have more than once expressed the idea, which I believe is generally shared by them all, that the more we identify ourselves with the Imperial Government for the purpose of securing perfect Naval Defences, the more efficient will be the Service and the more perfect will be its administration. We have in the Colonies no department which can exercise an efficient supervision and control over military and naval expenditures and service, and it does not seem to me that any object will be attained by the creation of such a Department. I think, consequently, that when we have the opportunity of availing ourselves of Imperial assistance in matters for the regulation of which our own means are insufficient, we should adopt a course which will give us the least inconvenience and secure for us the highest advantage. With this object I would submit to the Cabinet the following proposal for its consideration; and I may remark that I have prepared myself for this submission by interviews with the Admiral in Command of this Station, and have availed myself of much valuable information which he has communicated to me. I have also endeavoured to ascertain whether the proposal which I now make to my colleagues is a practicable one, in the sense of its being deemed acceptable by the Imperial Government; and I think I am justified in saying that in its main features it will probably not be deemed unacceptable to the Imperial Naval Authorities. My proposal is to this effect:—That instead of building or procuring vessels ourselves, to be manned and governed by local authorities, we should endeavour to make an arrangement with the Imperial Government of the following kind. That we should endeavour to procure two ships of war, to be built and equipped by the Admiralty; the type and design of such vessels to be determined by the Admiralty and the Government of the Colony. The armament to be approved by the Government, and the expense of building, equipping, and arming to be borne by the Colony. The arrangement with the Admiralty should not be for a less period than ten years, and, in my judgment, it would be more desirable to extend it to a period of fifteen years. The ships to be equipped, officered, and manned by the Admiralty, and the Officers to be secured precisely the same advantages as to rank, time of service, and promotion, as if they were serving in Her Majesty's

Majesty's ships in Commission. The entire cost of *personnel* to be borne by the Colony, including actual and deferred pay; the repairs of the vessels to be effected, as far as possible, within the Colony itself, with the distinct understanding that such repairs would be effected in the same way as if done in England. The ships to be under the orders of the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Station, and, in the event of his absence, of the Senior Naval Officer who might occupy his place. Whether the vessels should be taken out of the waters of the Colony in time of peace, without the assent of the Governor and that of the Naval Commander-in-Chief, is a point about which I have not made up my mind, and which, I think, is one for discussion in the Cabinet; but in time of war the vessels should be placed in command of the Chief Naval Officer of the Station, to be employed within Australian waters, and not to be moved outside the waters of the Colony without the sanction of the Governor. The immediate advantages of this proposal would be the procurement of the most highly qualified officers and men under the best system of discipline and management, and without involving the Country in the creation and maintenance of what would be an ineffective Department for the regulation of the Service. During times of peace the first duties of the officers and crews of these ships would be to instruct the Reserves, so that these vessels would become "Naval Schools" of the highest character for the education of that portion of our youth which aspires to serve the Country as its defenders. There would be nothing to prevent the Colony possessing other vessels if it were deemed essential, flying the flag of the Colony, which vessels might be put, by the authority of the Governor, at any time, under the control of the Naval Commanding Officer. But it should be distinctly understood by the Admiralty that the Force which I venture to suggest we should obtain would be in addition to that provided by the Imperial Government for our defence in the annual vote for Her Majesty's Navy. I now come to the class of vessels which, after careful consideration, and, as I have already said, after long interviews with those most capable of advising, I would recommend to the Cabinet. I would suggest the procurement of two of the kinds of vessels known as, I am informed, "Improved Scouts," which vessels should carry four 6-inch breech-loading guns, two ahead and two astern, with six torpedo tubes, and having at least the minimum speed of 16 knots. These vessels can be got at about £80,000 each. It would be necessary that one of them should be in commission; the other one would have a crew of one-third, and could be used as a "training ship," and could be fully manned at any time from the Reserves. These vessels fully manned would require about 160 men each; but as one only would be in commission, the number of men required would be a little over 200. In addition to these vessels, four first-class torpedo boats, to supplement local defence and to be employed wherever necessary, would be required. These torpedo boats could be obtained for a little less than £20,000 each. In the opinion of those whose advice, under these circumstances, is the most valuable, we should have as effectually provided for our defence by the adoption of this arrangement as we are capable of doing. We should have secured the best class of vessels, more closely identified ourselves with the Imperial Navy, and, I feel sure, should attain the object we have in view, at very much less cost to the Country than if we acted independently of the Naval Authorities, and procured vessels to be manned in the Colonies and directed by the Government. If the Cabinet is disposed to take this view, I think immediate steps ought to be taken to ascertain whether the Admiralty would be disposed to give their assent to such proposals as I have indicated; and, in the event of a satisfactory answer being obtained, I think immediate steps ought to be taken to carry out this policy. There is another point on which I would like to take the opinion of the Cabinet, and that is, whether, in such a matter as this, we should not intimate to neighbouring Colonies what we propose to do; for there can be no question that if a similar course to that which I suggest were adopted by the other Australian Colonies, we should have made provision for so formidable a Force which, under critical circumstances, could be collected and directed under one head, and thus diminish alarm concerning foreign aggression.

10th March, 1885.

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY.

No. 5.

Memorandum by The Premier, New Zealand, on Naval Defence.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

MINISTERS have the honor to represent to His Excellency that, as an immediate prospect of war seems at an end, now is a convenient time for considering dispassionately the subject of the future naval defence of the Colony.

His Excellency is aware that, during the time that war seemed imminent, they felt it their duty to strongly recommend to the Admiral commanding on the Station the claim of the Colony to the presence of at least one ship of war on the coast. The Admiral, however, although he assured His Excellency that the defence of New Zealand was regarded by him as of the utmost importance, stated that he was unable to comply with their request. Bearing in mind the infrequency of visits of Her Majesty's ships to New Zealand during the last few years, Ministers cannot regard this state of things as satisfactory; and consider that the present affords a favourable opportunity for arriving at an understanding on the subject.

It has been publicly stated that the Admiral has made official proposals to the Government of some of the Australian Colonies concerning the organization of a Colonial Navy. His not informing this Colony of the nature of his proposal may possibly have arisen from a belief that New Zealand requires distinct treatment. Ministers are inclined to concur in this view. Years ago the Colony was given to understand that, when the fleet in this part of the world became an Admiral's Command, a section of it, under the charge of a senior naval officer, would be assigned to New Zealand.

Ministers are strongly of opinion that such a course would at once be more satisfactory and economical, for the eastern islands of the Pacific could be dealt with advantageously and cheaply by the same section of the Command, and they desire to move His Excellency to consult with the Admiral and the Admiralty on the subject. Ministers would be willing to recommend Parliament to favourably consider arrangements by which the Colony would contribute equitably to the cost of its naval defence. They have already, as your Excellency is aware, proposed to arrange for one vessel; but they feel that if the Colony provided for the maintenance of a vessel of war it should be in connection with a section of the fleet on the Station told off to specially attend to New Zealand and the islands.

Ministers rely that His Excellency will exonerate them from any desire to evade the responsibilities properly belonging to the Colony as a part of the Empire. They do not consider that, unless in very grave emergency, they should act without the approbation of Parliament. His Excellency is aware that it was their intention, when Parliament met, to recommend to its approval their offering a force of one thousand well-trained men to the Imperial Government in the event of war with Russia for service in any part of the world. They are of opinion that such a proposal would have been considered by the Parliament of this Colony with enthusiastic loyalty. Ministers refer to this intention as showing that during the late period of anxiety they did not take a narrow view of the responsibilities of the Colony to the Empire, whilst attending to the immediate and urgent requirements of the Colony's own defence.

ROBERT STOUT.

Wellington, 25th May, 1885.

No. 6.

(Proposed contribution by New Zealand towards providing cruisers.)

Extracts from letters and memoranda from New Zealand.

- (a.) On the 6th May, 1885, a proposal was made through Sir F. Dillon Bell, the Agent-General in London, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and by him transmitted to the Admiralty on the 13th May, 1885, for New Zealand to pay interest on the cost of an armoured cruiser of the "Esmeralda" type, to be stationed in New Zealand, and to pay two-thirds of the cost of her maintenance.

Extract from a memorandum from Ministers, New Zealand to His Excellency the Governor.

August 14, 1885.

- (b.) "Ministers consider that they are doing their duty in the matter of local defences, by offering to pay a certain amount for one or two cruisers of the "Esmeralda" type, and by providing shore batteries at the chief ports. They do not, however, mean to imply by doing so that these should form the only defences of New Zealand, but regard them as aids to the Australian Squadron; and consider that by these measures (which must, to a great extent, ensure to the benefit of all the Australian Colonies), and by contributing towards the expenses of New Guinea, they have given proof of the readiness of New Zealand to co-operate with the other Colonies in matters that are for the benefit of all."

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 7.

Memorandum by the Hon. Robert Stout, Premier, New Zealand, on Naval Defence.

[Confidential.]

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

MINISTERS had the honor, on the 25th May, to forward to His Excellency a memorandum relating to the naval defence of New Zealand.

Ministers have read the correspondence between His Excellency the Governor of Victoria and His Excellency Rear-Admiral Tryon, C.B., referring to the naval defence of the Australian Colonies, which, at the request of the Admiral, was shown to them by your Excellency. It would appear that this correspondence was begun by His Excellency the Governor of Victoria drawing the attention of the Admiral to certain points relating to the naval defence of the Colony of Victoria. The points to which His Excellency especially drew attention were—

1. The importance of having a certain number of vessels which could not be withdrawn from Australian waters;
2. That these vessels should be the best of their several classes;
3. That the officers and men should be acquainted with and well drilled in the knowledge of modern gunnery and torpedo practice;
4. That during war, while placed under the command of the senior naval officer on the station, their first duty should be for the protection of the Australian Colonies.

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria also requested the Admiral's opinion on the "extent and character of the naval defence which it may be advisable to provide for the external security" of the Colony of Victoria and the other Australasian Colonies. He also asked the Admiral's views on certain questions of defences of parts of Victoria.

In the memorandum which the Admiral has furnished as a reply to the questions put to him, the question of defence may be classed under four heads:—

1. A land defence, including trained men and batteries;
2. A local sea defence, including harbour-defence vessels, Whitehead torpedo boats, batteries, mines, &c.;
3. A sea-going colonial fleet, consisting of six "cruiser-catchers" or "Scouts" and eight torpedo boats, sea-going, say of 150 tons; and
4. The aid from the Imperial navy.

So far as appears from the memorandum, the position that New Zealand is to occupy in the scheme of defence is only incidentally alluded to.

While there are many observations in the memorandum that are of service to New Zealand in dealing with the question of local defence, Ministers are of opinion that the exact position that New Zealand should take in providing for local naval defence is not defined, and they feel that it would be impossible, from the memorandum, to submit any proposals to Parliament to deal with the subject.

Ministers at once admit that, from an Imperial point of view, the defences of New Zealand and Australia may be considered as bound up together. They are of opinion, however, that New Zealand is so exceptionally

exceptionally situated, being so distant from Australia that no system of naval defence would be complete which did not make New Zealand the head-quarters of a section of the Australasian fleet. This was pointed out in the previous memorandum of the Ministers, and they do not require to urge it further.

As to the sea-going colonial fleet, to consist of six cruiser-catchers and eight torpedo-boats, Ministers have no information as to how these are to be located, nor how worked. A torpedo-boat of 150 tons, stationed in any of the Australian ports, could be of no service to New Zealand, save, perhaps, in attacking vessels that might, if not attacked, proceed to this Colony. As to the "cruiser-catchers," these, no doubt, would be of some service to New Zealand, wherever located, as they would be cruising in the Pacific on the look-out for enemy's ships.

His Excellency is aware that Ministers submitted a proposition to the Admiralty, bearing date the 28th March last, for the location of a cruiser of the "Esmeralda" type on the shores of New Zealand, but as yet they have not had the Admiralty's decision on their proposal.

That proposal fits in with the views expressed by the Admiral. Ministers foresaw the advantages, so ably described by the Admiral, of having the ship manned and under the control of the Admiralty. The ship being at the disposition, as far as concerns movements from one part of the coast to another and to the Eastern Pacific Islands, of the Governor-in-Council during times of peace, does not affect the general question; nor is there any divergence of principle, in the proposal of how payment is to be made, between Ministers' proposals and those of the Admiral. Ministers thought it better that the Colony should not purchase the vessel, but merely pay interest on the cost, as the type of suitable vessels changes so often, and the Colony could not always be buying new vessels, whilst the Admiralty can find employment for vessels that are not quite up to the most modern requirements. Ministers also proposed that some portion of the annual cost of the vessel should be borne by the Imperial Government; but, again, that is a matter of detail; and substantially it may be taken that, so far as concerns New Zealand being willing to maintain a vessel under the condition of Imperial management, Ministers have already shown themselves favourable to the proposal.

But the Admiral himself designs that each colonial vessel should be an adjunct to Her Majesty's vessels on the station; their use, in fact, he specially shows, is as an adjunct. Ministers therefore hope that the Admiral will see that the distance from Australia makes the request previously referred to reasonable—that a portion of the fleet, under a senior naval officer, should have its head-quarters at New Zealand, to serve that Colony and the Eastern Islands. The Admiral's representations to that effect would greatly promote the scheme described in his correspondence with Sir Henry Loch.

Ministers venture to point out that it has been authoritatively stated that cruisers being able to steam at full speed only up to 16½ knots would be of little service in attacking some of the vessels that are now constructed and afloat. This, however, is a matter on which the Admiralty are better able to express an opinion than Ministers.

What Ministers would desire would be a full statement of (1) what is requisite for the naval defence of the Colony; (2) to what extent we may look for Imperial aid; (3) how and what arrangement could be made between the Imperial Government, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand; (4) if cruisers are granted, in what manner they are generally to be located and controlled both in times of peace and war. They would feel much obliged if they could obtain further information concerning these points.

There is one point in the correspondence which has already received the attention of Ministers, namely, that referring to all the Colonies uniting to pay losses sustained at any spot owing to the resistance of the inhabitants. Ministers received a communication from the Hon. W. B. Dalley, Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, on that subject, as follows:—

"I have received a letter from the Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of this station, in which he points out that one of the most effectual means of defence would be an united determination on the part of all the Australian Colonies to resist all concessions to an enemy, and refuse under any circumstances all supplies of coal. As demands might and probably would be made in places comparatively unprotected, he suggests that there should be an united indemnification of such places from loss by injuries inflicted upon them in consequence of their refusal to obey requisitions; that owners and agents of coal-laden vessels should agree to order their destruction rather than permit their falling into the hands of an enemy. All losses to be made good by the united Governments. His letter, my reply, and a minute which I have based upon it, expressing our entire agreement in his suggestion, and our preparedness to bear our proportionate share of any such expenditure, are too long to forward you by telegram. I shall send them by mail. Meanwhile I should like to know how you view the proposal. The very fact of our agreement to stand by each other against any concessions would, it is conceived, be a heavy discouragement to an enemy operating so far from his base under such hopeless circumstances."

And to this a reply was sent as follows by the Premier:—

"I have to apologize for the delay in answering Mr. Dalley's telegram of the 6th instant. We are favourably disposed to your proposal, but we think the condition of resistance should not be included. We may be sure that whenever resistance is feasible or expedient it will be displayed in all the Colonies, and in every part, to the full extent courage and patriotism would justify. We think it would be better the Colonies should agree to joint liability for all damages caused by the enemy on the basis of a population contribution. Will you consider this modification, and state also how you would propose the assent of the several Parliaments should be given?"

Ministers have not had as yet any reply to this communication, but they are willing, on the lines mentioned by them in their telegram, to recommend Parliament to enter into an arrangement with the other Colonies of Australasia.

In conclusion, Ministers would add that they feel obliged to the Admiral for forwarding his very able memorandum on the subject of defences for their perusal and consideration, and they hope that without delay the further information they require may be communicated to them so that they may be able to submit some definite proposals to Parliament.

Wellington, 4th June, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

(Memorandum by the Hon. S. W. Griffith, Premier of Queensland, on Naval Defence of the Colonies.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 1st June, 1885.

MEMORANDUM.

Recent events have impressed upon the Governments of all the Australasian Colonies the importance of making adequate provision for naval as well as land defence, and have, I think, indicated with tolerable clearness the defects inherent in the systems at present adopted. Each of the Colonies has made such preparations as it could for defending its coasts—some have provided gun-boats, torpedo-boats, and other floating defences, and all have done their best with regard to their land defences. But so far as regards dealing with a hostile squadron in Australian waters, we have at present to rely entirely upon such ships as the Imperial Government are able to detach for this station. And it is manifest that the ships at present on the station are insufficient both in number and quality to afford such offensive and defensive force as a community of over 3,000,000 persons, with wealth far beyond that possessed by a similar number in most other parts of the world, ought to have at its command.

I use the word "community" because although for many purposes the several Colonies are and are likely to remain separate, yet from many points of view we are one, and certainly to this extent—that the effect of a hostile attack, or of the presence of an enemy's fleet in our waters, would indisputably be felt by all alike.

Whatever views may be entertained in the abstract as to the duty of the Mother Country to maintain a Naval Force on the Australian Station sufficiently strong to destroy any hostile squadron that could reasonably be expected to attack us, and to protect the merchant shipping in Australian waters, there is, I think, every reason to suppose that until the Colonies take the matter to some extent in their own hands, that degree of security will not be attained which we should like to feel, and which with our geographical position and wealth, we are alike entitled to expect and bound to insist upon. No nation of a population and importance equal to that of Australasia has secured or can hope to be able to secure immunity from attack without some substantial sacrifice of money for defence purposes, which may be regarded as expended by way of insurance. And while I maintain that it is in accordance both with the duty of the Imperial Government and with the interests of the Empire, of which Australasia is an integral part, that the Admiralty should maintain a powerful detachment of the Imperial Navy in the Australian Seas, I submit that it is our duty, and should be our pride as self-governing countries, to establish and maintain side by side with an auxiliary squadron specially adapted for the peculiar duties required on this Station. The question of expense I do not propose to deal with; but assume that if the desirableness of the end in view be admitted, the same spirit which has lately been displayed in the several Colonies, and most notably in New South Wales, would willingly inspire the Legislatures to make all reasonable provision necessary for the purpose.

How, then, can the work be done? It cannot be done satisfactorily by the Colonies individually. Supposing, for example, that each of the larger Colonies maintained at its own expense, and as its own property, a fast and powerful cruiser under the orders of the Admiral commanding the Station, the sense of individual proprietorship would be so strong that, in the event of war, a feeling would arise not altogether rational, I admit, but I think too strong to be neglected, that that ship should be specially available for the defence of the Colony which owned it. Yet it is manifest that the best course to be adopted for the defence of any one Colony might be to concentrate all available force at a distance from it. The decision of such questions must be left to some independent, competent, and trusted authority, who would naturally be the Admiral commanding the Station.

Another grave objection to separate action would be the greater difficulty of securing a constant succession of officers and men. This is, I suppose, admitted by everyone to be an object of the greatest practical importance, from many points of view, upon which it is unnecessary to enlarge. In the case of united action this difficulty would be diminished, and might be entirely overcome by satisfactory arrangements which could not be so readily made in the case of separate action.

If, then, individual action would not satisfactorily secure the desired result, the other alternative is combined action on the part of all the Colonies. I can see no difficulty in the conclusion of an agreement for this purpose amongst the Australasian Colonies if the several Governments apply themselves to the matter with a desire to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and I think that the suggestions contained in Admiral Tryon's Confidential Memorandum of 27th March, addressed to Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Victoria, form an admirable basis for such an agreement.

I therefore submit the following proposals for consideration:—

1. That a fleet of six fast cruisers be raised and maintained at the joint expense of the Australasian Colonies in proportion to their population. If New Zealand declines to join, the number to be reduced to four.
2. The ships to be built at the joint expense of the Colonies in the same proportions—the type and armament being agreed to by the Admiralty and the Colonial Governments.
3. The ships to be employed solely for the defence of the Australasian coasts and protection of British interests in Australasian waters, unless with the joint consent of all the Australasian Governments.
4. The ships to be commissioned and re-commissioned in all respects as other ships in Her Majesty's Navy, of which they would form an integral part, to fly the White Ensign (with a distinguishing badge or flag to be devised for the purpose), and to be under the command of the Admiral commanding the Australian Station.
5. A sufficient number of sea-going torpedo boats to be provided on the same conditions.
6. A due regard to be paid to the admission of Australian boys as cadets on the ships of the Australian Fleet. This should be the subject of express stipulation with the Imperial Government.
7. An Australian Arsenal and Dockyard to be established and maintained at the like joint expense. Having regard to the natural advantages of the Harbour of Port Jackson and its nearness to the best supplies of coal, I suggest that the Arsenal should be established in that harbour.

8. A Permanent Appropriation Act to be passed in each Colony providing the necessary funds to give effect to these proposals—the Act to be in force for ten years, except by the mutual consent of all the Governments, or of all but two, and, in that case, until after one year's notice to the dissenting Governments.
9. A Commission consisting of *three* members, each being a member of a Government of one of the Colonies, to be appointed to represent the several Colonies, and supervise the expenditure in conjunction with the Admiral.
10. In time of profound and assured peace one or more of the ships to be put out of commission or employed on other services to be agreed to.

In these proposals I have, as will be observed, followed to a large extent Admiral Tryon's suggestions, and I have taken this opportunity and adopted this mode of bringing the matter under notice, because it seems evident that no satisfactory action can be taken until some concrete proposal, open to assent or dissent, and to discussion, is put forward, and because it appears to me of urgent importance that the opinions of the several Colonies should be known on the subject as soon as possible, so that if by any unhappy mischance common action should be found impracticable the Colonies may, nevertheless, individually adopt the best measures that are open to them for the protection as well of the general interests of Australasia as of their own.

It may perhaps be expedient to hold a Conference of representatives of the several Governments to discuss the subject before a scheme is definitely adopted.

S. W. GRIFFITH.

No. 9.

(A Minute by Hon. Sir A. Stuart, Premier, New South Wales.)

Naval Defences of the Colonies.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 June, 1885.

If there is one lesson more than another which recent events have taught us, it is that we should be in a better state of preparation with regard to the defence of the whole of the Australasian Colonies, and have some recognized principles as to how far they are to be dependent upon themselves, and how far the work is to be left in the hands of the Imperial Government.

When I was lately in New Zealand I had some communication with the Premier of that Colony upon this subject, copy of which is appended hereto; and, since my return, I have had the advantage of perusing the able minute by Admiral Tryon, and of conferring with that distinguished officer upon the subject.

I entirely concur in the views set forth by him, that each Colony should undertake its own harbour defence, obtaining from England such officers as may be deemed necessary either to superintend the works, or to give practical instruction to Volunteers or others to whom the work may be entrusted. This local defence would include torpedo boats, and, where necessary, one or more gunboats or floating batteries for their protection.

With regard to the sea-going defence, the more I think of it the more I feel convinced that the wisest and most efficient policy would be to leave it entirely in the hands and under the sole control of the Imperial Government.

The objections arising from the risk of a dual control are so great as to impair the efficiency of any squadron. The Admiral on whose shoulders the direct responsibility would rest might deem it absolutely essential that at a particular juncture the whole Force should be at his disposal; and although the local authorities would probably be much influenced by the Admiral's expressed desire, yet if they were in any way to run counter to it by declining to permit certain vessels to go out of their own jurisdiction, disastrous consequences might ensue which it would be difficult to remedy.

It appears to me, therefore, that the wisest course for these Colonies to pursue is to come to some definite understanding with the Imperial Government, as to the extent of the Imperial Naval Force which ought to be maintained in these waters, even in time of peace, or to what extent it should be increased in time of war, and offer that, in whatever degree such force shall, in its annual expenditure, exceed the force heretofore maintained, such additional expense shall be defrayed by the Colonies in proportion to their population; such payment being of course made directly to the Imperial Exchequer, thus maintaining the force under the direct payment of the Imperial authorities.

If this course be adopted, it would be a matter for consideration whether the sum stated by Lord Derby be taken as the basis of the expenditure, or whether some deduction should be made therefrom, by reason of the inclusion therein of the cost of the small fleet service chiefly maintained for the purpose of regulating and controlling the Island traffic connected with the labour question. I merely mention this as an item to be considered, but I believe that the principle involved in the main question will be held to be of much more importance than the mere saving which may be effected by the exclusion of the cost of those vessels. When, in my telegram to the Premier of New Zealand, I spoke of doubling or trebling the present squadron, I did not mean that there should be an addition made to these small vessels, nor that the number of each class of other ships was necessarily to be doubled or trebled, but rather that the additional expenditure to be borne by the Colonies should be expended in sending to the Australian Station additional vessels of the most approved class and construction.

The only point which I would urge in addition is, that the Colonies thus contributing should be allowed a certain number of nominations for cadetships in the Imperial Navy,—not with the view of their being necessarily employed in the vessels of the Australian Squadron, but rather with the view of letting the Colonies feel that the Navy is essentially an Imperial Navy, by a gradual infiltration into its ranks of Officers of colonial extraction, who had complied with the requisite tests imposed upon applicants from the Mother-country.

Personally I would hope that such an arrangement might be carried on for all time; but as the relations between the Mother-country and the Colonies, especially in the question of federation, may undergo gradual changes in the course of years, it would be prudent to place a limit upon any arrangement now made, with the view of bringing it under periodical review. This limit, however, should not be less than ten years, which I am glad to see is the shortest period suggested in Rear Admiral Tryon's memorandum of 27th March.

In

In estimating the additional cost which is to be borne by the Colonies, I feel confident that the Colonies would wish that there should be taken into consideration the present values of deferred payments, pensions, or retiring allowances which the Imperial Government may be liable for to the officers and crews of such vessels at any deferred period, even although they may not have to pay them during the time of service of such vessels on the Australian Station.

I notice that the New Zealand Premier considers that some provision should be made for more frequent visits of ships of Her Majesty's Navy than has hitherto been the case. Although it may be difficult to lay down any precise times for such visits or their duration, yet the suggestion is one that is well worthy of consideration by the Imperial authorities,—not only with regard to New Zealand, but other places, for it would be an unwise policy to allow a feeling to grow up in any of the Colonies that they were less worthy of receiving visits from ships of Her Majesty's Navy than from those of other nations.

I would urge specially for the consideration of the Colonies, that the advantage of having an increase to the Imperial Squadron, in its fullest sense, instead of having in any degree a Colonial Navy, would be that we would have the benefit of officers and men specially trained for the work, with an experience gathered in all parts of the world, and of every improvement which naval science and skill can command both in ships and in other armament.

Whatever decision is arrived at as to the amount of contribution to be paid by the various Colonies should be embodied in Statutes, and not left subject to annual votes.

ALEX. STUART.

Telegram from Premier of New Zealand to Premier of New South Wales.

Kihikihi, 15 April, 1885.

WE have offered to pay interest on construction of one or two ironclads, "Emeralda's" class, and two-thirds maintenance, but Imperial Government has not yet replied. I will be glad to learn your views.

Telegram from Premier of New South Wales to Premier, New Zealand.

Waiwera, 16 April, 1885.

My views are, that separate Colonial Navies or even a combined Colonial Navy, which seems to be Victoria's idea, or fragmentary Imperial Navies designed for defence of individual Colonies, which seems to be indicated by your offer, never can be very efficient; for in event of war the enemy has to be looked for on the high seas, where she will be trying to cripple our commerce, rather than be waited for in ports, which she will only attack if she finds her path over the seas unmolested. It seems essential, therefore, that the entire seagoing naval force be placed under one control, and thus, while vulnerable points be carefully watched, the main fleet be directed towards the enemy's rendezvous or cruising-ground. The best way of attaining this would be by the Colonies unitedly inviting Imperial Government to double, or even, if necessary, treble Australian squadron as promptly as possible, the Colonies defraying the annual additional expenditure involved. Lord Derby stated, in one of his despatches, that the squadron at present cost, I think (but I am without any papers to refer to), one hundred and seventy thousand annually. Duplication of squadron would mean about sixty pounds per thousand population, being less than cost of establishing anything like an efficient local Navy. We would also have the advantage of periodical changes of officers, skilled in every new development of warlike inventions and practices. Each Colony would have its own harbour defences, torpedo launches, and gun-boats, to protect the same; but unity of action by the fleet would, I think, be best secured by the plan suggested.

Telegram from Premier of New Zealand to Premier of New South Wales.

Cambridge, 16 April, 1885.

THANKS for telegram. I shall submit same to Cabinet, and afterwards reply. I think there is a good deal to be said for your suggestions.

Telegram from Premier of New Zealand to Premier of New South Wales.

Wellington, 3 May, 1885.

CABINET considered your suggestion. We cannot without consulting Parliament come to any decision that would bind the Colony. Would you put your suggestion into formal shape, so that we can submit to Parliament. At present we do not know Imperial views. We may add that we believe no proposal would be satisfactory to our Parliament which did not provide for the presence of one or more of the men-of-war constantly or frequently on our coast. During the past five years we have only had fourteen visits from English men-of-war, whilst we have had a larger number from foreign war vessels.

No. 10.

Circular letter from the Admiral to all Governors as to Colonial Naval Defence.

My Lord,

H.M.S. "Nelson," Auckland, 24 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to enter into direct communication with your Excellency, with the view of obtaining a consideration of questions connected with the naval forces on this important station.

2. Your Excellency is aware that many communications have passed on this subject of late years between the several Colonies and Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Admiralty; and now my Lords inform me that they consider it to be a preferable course to instruct me, being on the spot, with the duty of representing them in this matter, with the view to assist in obtaining a practical solution of this much discussed question.

3. The instructions seem to me to virtually place my services much at the disposal of these great Colonies for the above-named purpose.

4. I feel I need hardly tell your Excellency, for I trust I have already assured you, that I shall be very proud if I find I am able to assist in obtaining a solution to such an important subject, which has for an object the giving to these great Colonies a more perfect defence, and with it that sense of security which is the handmaid of increasing prosperity.

5.

5. I gather from previous letters and minutes, written by high authorities within these Colonies, the desire, so far as it has been expressed, tends in the direction—

- (a) That the purely local naval defence force, which has already been created with so much spirit in several Colonies at their own instance, shall remain much on the footing that has been already established.
- (b) That any sea-going vessels that may be provided, equipped and maintained at the cost of the Colonies, should be manned by the Admiralty, and be placed in every respect on the same status as are Her Majesty's vessels at present belonging to this station, including the condition that the officers and men should be changed from time to time, so as to secure, both as to officers and men, that the instruction given in naval establishments at home, and also that the experience gained in the world at large, as now obtained from H.M. fleet, may be enjoyed by all.
- (c) That the vessels provided at the cost of the Colonies should be retained within the limits of the Australasian seas.
- (d) That no reduction of the forces now on the station shall take place consequent on the addition of any force made at the cost of the Colonies.
- (e) That the entire cost of these vessels will be borne by the Colonies.
- (f) That an increased number of cadetships shall be given to the Colonies.
- (g) That during a time of peace, these vessels should be employed in the same way as are other vessels of war on this station.
- (h) That any arrangement made shall be for a period of years—ten has been suggested.

6. I am authorized by my Lords to say that they are prepared to enter cordially into any such scheme.

7. After some such scheme as that indicated has been arranged, the question that will next arise for consideration will be:—The nature and number of vessels which should be provided, and the cost of construction, of manning, and of maintenance.

In the opinion of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the most suitable vessels for the proposed service are vessels of the "Archer" class, and also fast sea-going torpedo vessels.

The "Archer" is a vessel of 1,630 tons displacement, will steam 17 knots, and be armed with six 6-inch B.L.R. guns, and would also carry torpedoes.

Ten of these vessels have been already ordered for the Navy.

The recently designed fast torpedo boats have a displacement of 430 tons, steam 19 knots, and will be armed with three tubes for Whitehead torpedoes, with one 3-inch B.L.R. gun, four quick-firing and three Por., and two machine guns.

As to the number to be provided, this is naturally a matter that is dependent in a great measure on the funds that are disposable for the purpose; but, in their Lordships' opinion, five "Archers" and two sea-going torpedo vessels in a time of war would, with the squadron on the station, give a very fair offensive and defensive protection.

As to cost:—

The cost of an "Archer" complete is approximately £105,230; of a torpedo vessel, £53,300. In each case the cost of armament, ammunition, and torpedoes is included. * See foot-note for revised estimate.

Cost of maintenance, provisions, wages, &c.—This will depend on the classes of vessels decided on, and on the numbers that will be kept completely manned. The cost may be gauged through that of H.M.S. "Miranda", a vessel at present serving on this station.

The cost of the "Miranda", with a crew of 139 officers and men, on account of provisions, wages, and ultimate liability for pension or deferred pay to men is, I estimate, £12,180 per annum. To this must be added cost of coal and stores, say £1,400. There will also be a further charge on account of docking and incidental expenses, which would not be considerable.

The cost of an "Archer" under the above heading of expenses would exceed that of a "Miranda"; that of a torpedo vessel would be very much less.

The exchange of crews every three years of five "Archers" and two torpedo vessels would incur an annual charge of £3,300. But as probably only some of the "Archer" class vessels need be kept in commission, and the torpedo vessels would probably be kept with reduced crews and be held in reserve, in such case the cost of maintenance would be greatly decreased.

8. Their Lordships contemplate that the several Colonies will continue to arrange for local defence, and that after joint consideration and decision as to any sea-going vessels of war they may desire to add to the squadron on the station, that such vessels should not be subject to any divided responsibility as to their movements within the Australasian waters; but that they, in common with the squadron on the station—of which, indeed, they would form a part—should be solely and entirely under one responsible head; and I am not aware that this view differs from those which I have been led to believe prevail within the Colonies with those who have previously considered and written on the subject. Should it not be the desire of the Colonies to renew any arrangement now made, at the end of the named period (ten years) it would come to an end, and the vessels would become the property of the Colonies.

9. I shall be glad to place my services at the disposal of your Excellency and of your Government, in the hope of being able to assist in arriving at a practical result to a question of so much importance to the Colonies and to the Nation; and I shall be glad to enter into any arrangement to meet your Excellency, or any members of your Government, at some central place, at such a time as may be most convenient and your Excellency may be able to arrange, and to give any information in my power.

10. I have had the honor to address similar communications to their Excellencies the Governors of New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. TRYON,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Copy of telegram received the 25th April, 1886.—From Admiralty, London, to Admiral Tryon, Sydney.

REVISED ESTIMATE:—Original Cost: Archer, £106,486; Torpedo-catcher, £46,729. Annual Maintenance: Archer, £25,456; Torpedo-catcher, £11,029. Details by mail thirtieth.

No. 11.

Memorandum by Honorable Adye Douglas, Premier, Tasmania.—Views on Naval Defences.

Premier's Office, Hobart, 1st March, 1886.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Governor.

THE Premier has the honor to return herewith the communication which Rear-Admiral Tryon addressed to your Excellency on the 24th December last, in common with the Governors of the other Australasian Colonies, on the subject of the Naval Defences of these seas.

Your Excellency's advisers have given this important matter their careful consideration. Those portions of the despatch referred to which appear to call for special mention are the sub-sections A., B., C., D., E., F., G., and H. of paragraph 5.

Sub-section A.—Ministers concur in Admiral Tryon's suggestion that the Local Naval Defence Force shall remain on the same footing as at present.

B.—Ministers are of the opinion that any sea-going vessels that may be provided, equipped, or maintained at the cost of the Colonies should be officered and manned by the Admiralty, this being apparently the only satisfactory way of dealing with a Colonial Naval Force.

C.—Ministers consider that any vessels provided at the cost of the Colonies should be retained within the limits of the Australasian seas.

D.—Ministers concur in the terms of this sub-section, that no reduction of Her Majesty's Naval Forces now on this station shall take place consequent on the addition of any Force made at the cost of the Colonies.

E.—With reference to the entire cost of the vessels of which the Australasian Fleet would be composed being borne by the Colonies, Ministers cannot concur. It is their opinion that the Colonies generally would prefer that the original cost of ships and their equipment should be defrayed by the Imperial Government; that each Colony should pay its fair share, in proportion to population, of the interest on this outlay, together with an amount sufficient to cover a sinking fund, which would pay for replacing such vessels and for other necessary expenditure.

This method would enable the Imperial Government to give to the Colonies the most modern and effective description of vessels and armament, while, at the same time, the Colonies would furnish the ways and means for so doing.

F., G., and H.—Ministers fully concur in the terms of these sub-sections, as to an increased number of cadetships for the Colonies, the employment of vessels during times of peace, and the term of years for which an arrangement of this nature should be made.

As the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are prepared to enter into such a scheme, it appears to Ministers that the difference of opinion which they express with regard to sub-section E need not prevent a satisfactory arrangement being arrived at, beneficial alike to the Mother Country and the Colonies.

As to the nature of the Defences, and the class of vessels to be employed for the Colonial service, your Ministers are of opinion that these are matters which, like the question of command, must be left to the Imperial Naval authorities to determine.

Having expressed our views on the points suggested, the question arises as to the expense of the maintenance of this Defence Force, and in considering this it is necessary to take into consideration the cost of Defences for Thursday Island and King George's Sound.

Assuming that the Colonies have to pay according to population, the proportion to be borne by this Colony will be about £7,000 a year.

Already the Local Defences cost about £20,000 a year, and this sum must be annually increased, although probably not to any considerable amount, in completing the fortifications, &c., &c. Your Excellency's advisers doubt very much if Parliament would sanction so large an outlay; but if the other Australasian Colonies concur in the proposals, Ministers will be prepared to consider the question of bringing the subject practically before Parliament.

ADYE DOUGLAS.

No. 12.

Letter from His Excellency the Governor of Western Australia to The Admiral.—Views on Colonial Naval Defence.

Sir. Government Cottage, Rottneet Island, 24th February, 1886.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 24th of December last, respecting the arrangements to be made for the more complete naval defence of the Australasian Colonies.

2. I exceedingly regret that my duties in Western Australia will not permit me to absent myself from my post for the purpose of attending the conference on this important subject, arranged, as I understand, to be held shortly in Melbourne.

3. I am therefore under the necessity of offering in writing the remarks which this Government has to make on the scheme of naval defence indicated in your Excellency's letter.

4. I cannot think that any more suitable arrangements could be decided on than those which are suggested. It is only on one point that I would venture to offer some observations.

5. It is proposed that the sea-going vessels (five "Archers" and two Torpedo vessels) shall be built and equipped at the cost of the several Colonies, and shall be jointly owned by the Colonies.

6. It has suggested itself to me that it might be a better and simpler arrangement for the Imperial Government to provide the special addition to the station squadron, considered from time to time to be necessary, the Colonies merely paying to the Imperial Government an annual subsidy to cover the extra charge involved.

7. An analogous course to this has been followed when military forces have been stationed in a colony for Colonial purposes. Why should it not be adopted in respect of a naval force similarly stationed?

8. The annual sum charged by the Imperial Government should, of course, cover interest on the capital outlay, as well as depreciation, in addition to the charges mentioned in your Excellency's letter.

9. There appears to me to be a certain disadvantage and difficulty in half-a-dozen Colonies becoming the joint owners of a number of war vessels, under an arrangement with the Imperial Government, for a limited term of years, as to the manning and administration of the vessels.

10. It might be desirable to alter the type of one or more of the ships, and in this, and other contingencies which can be easily imagined, the fact that the Colonial vessels could not be removed from these waters without the consent of six or seven Governments, might hamper the arrangements.

11. If the five "Archers" mentioned in your Excellency's letter would not require to be kept in commission in time of peace, and if peace should be of long duration, some of the vessels might be laid up until they deteriorated or became obsolete, without ever having been used.

12. Since their foundation a century ago, these Colonies have not been disturbed by an enemy. It is quite possible that the proposed Colonial sea-going vessels may see no active service until, owing to the progress of science or other causes, they are of no use for active service.

13. Bearing these, and other contingencies in mind, would it not be better for the Mother Country to strengthen the Australian Squadron now and from time to time as might be agreed upon for the security of this part of the Empire, the Colonies making such money-payment to the Imperial Government as would cover the cost of the additional vessels.

14. In other words, as before stated, why should not the system heretofore pursued when military protection was required by the Colonies be adopted now that naval protection is required?

15. From the figures given by your Excellency, I roughly gather that the scheme indicated in your letter would entail on the Colonies a first cost of about £635,000. The annual charge would appear to be, on the war footing, somewhere about £115,000; on the peace footing, somewhere about £75,000.

16. Supposing that, under the arrangement I suggest, an annual subsidy of £180,000 in war time, and £90,000 in peace time, were paid by the Colonies to the Imperial Government. Would not the Imperial Government, for such consideration, be justified in raising the Australian Squadron to the extra strength indicated by your Excellency, and would not the arrangement be more elastic and leave greater freedom of action on both sides?

17. It is presumed that any payment required to be made by the different Colonies would be apportioned on the basis of population.

18. Each contributing Colony would, of course, desire to see Her Majesty's ships in its waters as frequently as possible. To avoid future difficulties, perhaps some understanding or arrangement on this head would be expedient.

19. I could not finally pledge this Government to any payment without the previous approval of the Legislature.

20. It is possible that a doubt may arise whether the limited means and lesser wealth of Western Australia render it necessary that this Colony should pay for naval protection extra to that afforded by the present Imperial Squadron. I myself, however, would always be in favour of Western Australia entering into partnership with the greater Colonies of the Continent in any scheme of the kind now proposed, so far as our means will allow.

21. Requesting your Excellency to lay this letter before the Conference on Naval Defence.

I have &c.,

F. NAPIER BROOME.

No. 13.

From His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand to Admiral Tryon, enclosing a memorandum by Ministers on Naval Defence; also a note as to the nature of the reply sent.

(Received on the second day of the meeting, 27th April, 1886.)

Sir,

Government House, Auckland, 19 April, 1886.

With reference to your letter of the 24th of December last, relating to Naval Defences, and to the meeting that took place at Government House during your recent visit to New Zealand, when you discussed the question with myself and some of my Ministers, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of a memorandum which I have just received from my Ministers on the subject.

I shall feel obliged if you will communicate to me any observations which you may desire to offer on the proposals contained therein.

I have &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

Memorandum for His Excellency.

MINISTERS have the honor to lay before His Excellency the conclusions at which they have arrived upon the subject of naval defences, after considering the various papers placed before them, including the *précis* of what took place at the interview which they had with the Governor and the Admiral.

2. During the time when war with Russia seemed imminent, they suggested that a first-class cruiser of the "Esmeralda" type should be specially stationed in New Zealand waters, to form part of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Tryon, but her disposition in New Zealand waters to be controlled by the Governor with the advice of his Ministers, as it would be especially desirable for her to be available for coast surveys, and for the training of Colonial forces on shore. With regard to the cost, the Government proposed to pay annually 3½ per cent. on the original cost, and also for all repairs while stationed in the Colony; further, that the Colony would also pay two-thirds of the total expense of the crew and maintenance of the ship.

3. The Admiralty has, through the Admiral, in that officer's letter of the 24th December, 1885, made what may be termed counter-proposals; and they may be shortly stated as follows:—

(a) That the purely local naval defence force which has already been created with so much spirit in several Colonies at their own instance, shall remain much on the footing that has been already established.

(b) That any sea-going vessels that may be provided, equipped, and maintained at the cost of the Colonies should be manned by the Admiralty, and be placed in every respect on the same footing as are Her Majesty's vessels at present belonging to the station, &c.

- (c) That the vessels provided at the cost of the Colonies should be retained within the limits of the Australasian seas.
- (d) That no reduction of the forces now on the Station shall take place consequent on the addition of any force made at the cost of the Colonies.
- (e) That the entire cost of these vessels will be borne by the Colonies.
- (f) That an increased number of cadetships shall be given to the Colonies.
- (g) That during a time of peace these vessels should be employed in the same way as are other vessels of war on the Station.
- (h) That any arrangement made shall be for a period of years—ten has been suggested.

That it is contemplated the several Colonies will still continue to arrange for local defence, and that any sea-going vessels of war it might be desired to add to the squadron on the station should not be subject to any divided responsibility as to their movements within Australasian waters, but they should form part of the squadron, and be solely and entirely under one responsible head.

4. The main points of difference between the suggestions formerly made by Ministers and those submitted by the Admiral are—

- (1) Whether New Zealand is to join the other Colonies in providing what may be termed an Australasian fleet, or whether New Zealand is herself to make arrangements with the Admiralty independently of the other Australian Colonies.
- (2) Whether the ships are to be deemed to belong to the Colonies, or whether the Colonies are merely to pay a certain amount for interest and sinking fund, the Admiralty, if need be, changing the vessels.

5. Ministers think that these proposals, though apparently divergent, may easily be reconciled. They are of opinion that the circumstances of New Zealand, and its distance from Australia, make the question of its naval defence distinct from that of the defence of the Australian Continent; and they believe that it is, therefore, expedient that the arrangement to be made should be a direct one between the Colony and the Mother-country.

6. Ministers consider that the Colony would be willing to contribute an annual payment to the Imperial Exchequer, say, of £20,000, to be expended in strengthening the naval defence of New Zealand.

7. In time of war the extra ships would, of course, be at the absolute discretion of the Admiral, to be placed in such a position as the authorities consider most suitable for the defence of the shipping and ports. Ministers recognize the force of the observation of Admiral Tryon that the best defence of New Zealand might, in time of war, be far distant from her shores.

8. In time of peace, however, Ministers consider that some port in this Colony should be the established head-quarters of at least two vessels of the fleet. The fine harbours in New Zealand, and its proximity to the Fijian and other groups of Pacific Islands, make it specially suitable for the purpose. They also feel that hitherto less attention has been paid to New Zealand by Imperial war-vessels than by those of foreign nations; and they may refer to a previous memorandum (No. 29), of the 8th May, 1885, to bear them out in this assertion.

9. If the Imperial Government agree to the conditions Ministers have indicated, they will be willing to recommend Parliament to make the provision they have named, for say, ten years. In fixing the sum they have been guided by the belief that, with a small contribution from Fiji, it will be sufficient to maintain two vessels of the class the Admiral recommends. And they have limited the time to ten years, as by that time the circumstances may have so changed as to make a review of the arrangement necessary.

10. Ministers would, in conclusion, point out that the Colony has been put to considerable expense in defending its harbours. It will still maintain its own defence works, harbour torpedoes, and artillery corps, and various volunteer companies, in a state of efficiency. It, however, looks to the Imperial Government for the aid proposed for naval defence.

Wellington, 27th March, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

NOTE.—I have written to New Zealand to point out the erroneous impression entertained in paragraph 9.

I have sent the telegram of 25th April, which shows the prime cost, and also the cost of maintaining an "Archer" and a torpedo-catcher, a matter on which they previously were not fully acquainted.

I have also pointed out, while the sum named is not nearly sufficient to provide the vessels they suppose it would, it would go a long way towards paying the share that would fall to New Zealand, if all the Colonies in Australasian waters joined and agreed to create a naval force, out of funds provided by each Colony according to its population.

I have also pointed out that united action on the part of all the Colonies is not probable, if it is stipulated that during peace two vessels should always remain in any particular waters, but that the spirit of the wishes of the Ministers would be fully met by an assurance that the ports of New Zealand would be frequently visited either by single ships, or at intervals by several ships cruising together as a squadron, an arrangement which is in accord with my existing orders, but which is rarely done owing to the numerous calls made for vessels to visit distant islands.

G. TRYON,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief

H.M.S. "Nelson," at Sydney,
27th April, 1886.

No. 14.

A *Précis* of the discussion on Colonial Naval Defences (at Government House, Wellington), by His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, the Ministers, and the Admiral.

WITH reference to the Meeting held at Government House, called by His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, and attended by the Premier, Mr. Ballance, Mr. Tole, and Mr. Buckley—the Admiral also being present.

The object of the meeting was to discuss the subject of the Admiral's letter on the subject of the war vessels to be provided at the cost of the Colonies.

That

That letter (24 December, 1885) was read. The opinion expressed by the Ministers was generally favourable to the proposal, but the whole question involved was reserved till the Cabinet could meet as a whole in February, when it would be formally discussed and a formal reply made.

The opinion was also expressed that, in lieu of having to pay a share in the prime cost of the vessels, and in the event of the agreement terminating in ten years, that she could become possessed of her share in the vessels, New Zealand would much prefer to pay an interest on the sum sufficient to recoup the Home Treasury the interest that (1) would have to be paid if the Government at Home raised the money, as well as (2) to form a sinking fund. In such case, should the agreement not be continued over a specified time, the ships would be the absolute property of the Admiralty without restriction.

The Admiral explained this question was one beyond his instructions, and necessarily would have to be referred Home. His instructions contemplated that the Colonies would pay for the cost of construction, and eventually, at the termination of the agreement, become possessed of the vessels.

It being remarked that the ships, when they became old-fashioned, or when new designs were proved to be so superior that ships now built had to be replaced, that the Colonies would have no need or use for obsolete vessels, and that they should be allowed to return the old, and new vessels should be substituted. The Admiral remarked that was precisely one of the great difficulties that presented themselves to the Admiralty at Home,—what to do with old-fashioned yet by no means worn-out vessels, and the Admiralty were not at all likely to increase their difficulty in this respect by agreeing to withdraw old ships and to substitute new designs. In fact it would be like a man who, having bought a new pair of shoes and contracted for their repairs, considered that the shoemaker should give him a new pair when those first ordered got worn out of shape or out of fashion.

He also showed that, though finality as to designs was not attainable, still very fast vessels of limited size were not likely to be unmarketable or without value for many years to come; and that as to torpedo boats, there might be great improvements, still the total destruction by a vessel by a single blow was a termination of an existence and of a danger, the power to effect which might be increased, but hardly could the consummation be exceeded, and there was no reason to suppose these vessels would not lend themselves to improvements.

It was explained, chiefly by the Premier, this was by no means the intention—what ran in his mind was that an estimate of cost should be obtained as to the provision of the force suggested—that the cost of maintenance and an annual interest on the prime cost of material, viz., of the ship complete, which interest should also be sufficient to form a sinking fund, and that the property in the ships should always be with the Admiralty.

In this case the restriction as to the employ of the ships in these seas would remain so long as the agreement lasted, and when it terminated the Admiralty would be under no restriction whatever, and the sinking fund would virtually be for the purpose of covering deterioration in the value of the property.

It will be gathered from the above that a conversation of a general character took place with the view to elucidate the questions involved.

Among other points, it was shown that if New Zealand contributed to an augmentation of the fleet, she would, at all events in a time of peace, expect to be frequently visited by the squadron, or that vessels should be stationed in New Zealand waters—that those who paid for them might see the result.

Wellington, 20th January, 1886

No. 15.

Memorandum on Colonial Naval Defence, by Admiral Tryon.

H.M.S. "Nelson," Sydney, 24 April, 1886.

Memorandum presented at Meeting.

WHEN questions that affect the Navy, and especially when how to increase its effective action in seas remote from the mother country, are under consideration, it is necessary to pass in review the existing strategic conditions, which cannot be disregarded, for they force our hands.

It will be found, however, that some Colonies and some places of special importance will require special treatment, and that they call into existence a naval force that does not primarily enter into or belong to the system on which for strategic reasons the main fleet of the country moves.

Europe, the great mother of wars, the chief market of the world, the chief arbiter for peace, with its overflowing population seeking where to go, and for new outlets, is a nest of armed naval and military forces.

The very propinquity of huge armies to each other, the existence of the telegraph and its effect in hastening and, perhaps, too often, in precipitating decision, render sudden wars more probable than even heretofore. While all preach and express a hope for peace, yet all prepare lest war should come; it is not possible to adopt a greatly different course, or to pose contented, unarmed, in our ever-increasing, envy-provoking, condition.

We must take the world as we find it, and show, while we wish for peace, we are determined to hold our own.

The action taken by the Colonies in the erection of batteries, and in the creation of considerable forces of all kinds, shows that they accept the condition that war is possible.

They recognise that when war once breaks out no one can foresee the consequences. There is no escape from it. There is no land so distant as to be free from its direful influences or from its effects. If this was true, as history tells us it was, in days gone by, how much more is it the case now, when distances are bridged and prevailing winds and other obstacles are overcome by modern war appliances.

Still, as a general strategic principle, the chief focus of war (Europe) having been pointed out, it is clear, however much we as a nation may be scattered over the wide world, our main fleet—the main naval strength of the nation—must remain near the focus, and, if possible, prevent the immediate effects of war being felt beyond the seas adjacent to that focus, wherever it may be. In fact the more extended and the more scattered the interests to be defended, the more desirable is it to circumscribe the field and the immediate consequences of war.

Supposing an opposite course was adopted, and we scattered our naval forces so as to try to be everywhere we should be weak at all points, and an enemy whose total force was much inferior to our own would

be

be able to take the initiative, and to appear in superior strength and numbers at any point he might select. We may be pretty confident he would not select a point for attack that was strong and far distant from his own base.

As a general principle we come to this in each case of war. Wherever your enemy is you must get as near him as possible if you would frustrate his designs, and the further you are from him the less likely you are to meet him, and the less able you are to hinder him.

If the above is accepted it will follow that any force that is localised, viz., one whose action is limited designedly for special purposes and to special seas, while it may be of the greatest value and its existence, but a sequence to the general principles above sketched, it does not fall into place side by side with the main force, but is rather an adjunct to it and a very important and necessary adjunct, as I shall now endeavour to show, for on my so doing depends whether, from a wide and national point of view, we are right in localising a naval sea-going force at all.

However superior our force may be, however skilled may be the strategic arrangement, however vigilant our Admirals, history may repeat itself. An enemy may escape touch, he may escape notice, and it may be some time before his destination is known and his designs penetrated.

We may feel confident he will be quickly followed, but his power for mischief, for a time at all events, would be great, and the difficulties attending a pursuing squadron are great compared to those experienced by one that is carrying into effect a well-devised pre-arranged scheme. This condition must not be overlooked.

The power to avoid notice is much greater in 1886 than it was at the early part of this century. Winds, currents, and tides, no longer restrict the movements of a fleet. Vessels 1000 miles away on a Monday, are with you on a Friday. Blockades in the present day are not reliable, and the days of convoys, pure and simple, are gone.

While, therefore, we must admit that it is possible for a force to avoid those who try to prevent its attaining the open ocean, and that it may seek distant seas and places, and for a time, if not otherwise prevented, create much havoc, and, while we must also admit that the further from the focus a position is, the less advantageous it is as a station for a naval force on general national strategic grounds, for it depends on its ever even seeing an enemy, to his coming to it of his own accord, and to his having escaped the notice of others; and, besides, should the enemy go elsewhere in strength, the further off the position occupied is, the less likely is a force occupying it to be able to act in combination and in concert with its friends. Still we also must admit that places of great wealth and importance, if not protected, provoke such enterprise on the part of an enemy as we are now particularly considering how best to frustrate.

I think it will be admitted, however far from the focus of war the positions may be, that when they are of the importance and value, and when they possess the population of these Colonies, there is good reason for removing a temptation to direct an attack on them from the Council Chamber of those who may be plotting against us, and to do so, by providing a force that would be able to play an important part, whether the enemy came in strength or whether he sought to molest us by the action of swift cruisers.

With the development of great Colonies the necessity for their defence year by year has become more and more apparent. New and important interests spring into existence in rapid series. Places that were of little importance, or that were even quite unknown to the world a few years ago, have now a very special value and importance attached to them.

It is impossible to expect the taxpayer at home to bear the whole cost of the defence of such great interests as exist in the Colonies, scattered as they are in distant seas, and multiplying as they are with each cycle.

Batteries and local defences alone extend their influence but a short distance. They cannot be indefinitely increased, even if it was wise to try to do so. The action of vessels of war at sea would tend to deny these waters as a cruising ground to our foes, and would do much to practically cover places that are not defended by forts or local forces.

Without vessels of war we should be liable to be shut up in our own homes—the Colonies would be isolated from the rest of the world.

The taxpayer at home pays approximately thirteen millions for the navy. He pays about thirty millions for the army and navy together. He pays it as an insurance for our existence as a nation.

Should the Colonies decide to increase the Squadron on the Station, when it is effected our position would be:—We should know that while the main forces of the country were striving to defeat the machinations of an enemy, if their efforts were not successful in limiting the area of mischief we should be well able, at all events for a time, to take care of ourselves, and when our own pursuing fleet arrived we should be able to unite hand in hand with it for one common object.

To facilitate the advent of our Squadron, armed depôts are maintained on the great lines of trade and commerce we have Squadrons of greater or less strength in every sea, which, with the armed places above referred to, impede the movements of an enemy, while they greatly assist our friends.

How best to create a Naval sea-going force localised to the Australasian seas is now approaching consideration.

If vessels of war are to be added, at the cost of the Colonies, to the existing Squadron, it is necessary to secure harmonious action, and working with the main fleet of the country, if full effect is to be obtained from such an additional force.

This can only be secured when the discipline, instruction and practice is similar; without harmony in these respects there is a serious source of weakness. There should be no question as to responsibility, or as to the relative position of officers. There should be a flow of promotion. Neither Officers or Men should be kept too long on any station. An acquaintance with modern appliances and implements of war must be maintained, and they should have a knowledge of the condition of those against whom they may have to act in war.

The use of mechanical appliances for so many purposes on board modern ships of war, and the increasing delicacy of those appliances and weapons call for highly trained crews.

To secure the strength that is due to training when it exists throughout a whole force, those portions of it to which special duties are relegated, and which, in point of numbers, are relatively small, must adopt themselves to the system that prevails with the majority. The total strength of the personnel of Her Majesty's fleet is, including reserves, approximately 102,000.

Practically

Practically all seamen in H.M. fleet are entered as boys, and are trained, before going to sea, in special vessels. They enter for twelve years, and subsequently can renew their engagements for ten more, and then become entitled to a pension. It is not practical to propose that men of the same rank and position, performing the same duty, and serving in the same ship, should receive widely different rates of pay, or be entered on widely different conditions.

There are ports that require a considerable amount of Naval Force for their defences—Melbourne for instance—Port Phillip cannot be denied to an enemy by batteries and mine fields alone. There a local Naval Force of very considerable strength is already called into existence.

Some ports only require a few torpedo boats. Queensland possesses gun vessels well suited for service off her coral girt shores. South Australia has a vessel of another type altogether that is specially well adapted for the service she was designed to render; and of the efficiency and reliability of these forces I am glad to hear personal testimony.

It is not proposed to make any change in what has been so far well done with reference to such local forces.

The immediate subject for consideration refers to sea-going vessels of war. Are these Colonies desirous to provide them for the defence of these seas? And in such case how best to give effect to their desire? And I venture to say it is difficult to conceive a more important subject.

These Colonies have no frontiers save those imposed by nature. Should an enemy ever appear he must come from over the sea.

It will be noted that the types of ships recommended are essentially sea-going vessels, that are formidable whatever may be the nature of the opposing force. They are also well adapted to play a prominent part, if needs be, in a local defence; yet they are not of a class that could be readily sent out to distant seas from home at an hour of need; a task that would be well performed by the new fast armoured ships, or by the protected vessels that form a part of Her Majesty's Navy, and which are designed for protracted distant service at sea, and with which these proposed vessels are admirably adapted to co-operate.

I may mention that the subject of the defence given by the Navy to Colonies and commerce, and of the maintenance of armed depots throughout the world has recently been prominently before the Parliament in London, and as a result to a special debate £3,100,000 was voted in December, 1884, for an increase to the Navy, and a large additional vote was granted for defensive works abroad.

The direction of the view taken is sufficiently shown by observing the type of vessel ordered, which is given under the estimate upon which the calculation of £3,100,000 was made:—One armour-plated ship, five belted cruisers, ten "scouts," two rams, and thirty torpedo boats.

A reference to the summary of Naval Estimates for the years from 1881 to 1885 will show the growth of naval expenditure:—1881-82, £10,945,919; 1882-83, £12,110,426; 1883-84, £10,899,500; 1884-85, £11,507,970; 1885-86, £15,186,500.

In 1882-83 there was a vote of credit of £1,276,525, and in 1885-86 an estimated vote of credit of £2,800,000, which sums are included in the above. Equally interesting are the tables of figures which show the total actual and estimated expenditure on ship-building and ordnance between 1875 and 1886, which show that the sums varied from £3,772,601 in 1875-76 to an estimate of £6,102,652 for 1885-86.

There is no desire whatever, I am assured, to avoid any of the responsibilities due to the maintenance of the Empire, growing as they do grow with its ever increasing population and wealth, particularly in these great Colonies. I am authorized to say there is a full determination to continue to bear the task.

While we as a nation grow with amazing strides, an ever increasing naval protection is required. Other nations also grow, but in no instance has another nation such a wide-world task; in no instance is the task that falls to their navy appreciably increased with the growing wealth and population of their country, when compared to the case of the British Empire.

This memorandum is written on my own responsibility. It is but a *sequiter* to the memoranda and papers which have been written by the Premiers and by others on the same subject within these Colonies. It is what it professes to be, a simple statement of the views of a sailor occupying the position I do, from a national aspect, with Australasia in the foreground.

I now will briefly review matters as they are.

Ports, Arsenals, and Coaling Stations are held on the lines of trade and commerce, on the maintenance of which, it is unquestionable, the whole Empire is deeply interested.

Sufficient ships to perform the duty of police of the seas, and to maintain British interests, are suitably stationed all over the world. In the heart of Europe the Mediterranean Fleet is maintained; at Home, ships are kept ready for service, to be sent any where at very short notice. The Channel Fleet, while available for any service, is an invaluable fleet for training officers and men.

The above sketch gives an outline of the policy which is considered to be the very best yet devised for securing that the naval force of the nation will be at the right place at the right time.

The fleets of other nations are watched; and any augmentation of force that is observed is readily met, when necessary, by counterbalancing measures. Should any hostile fleet leave Europe, we may rest assured it will be followed; and lest such a case should occur, protected Coaling Stations, Naval Establishments abroad and Colonial Defences, Militia and Volunteer Forces, have their cause for existence.

We must recall that when the fleets of England were far greater than those of France and Spain combined, yet in the great actions fought in the early part of this century, our force was inferior to those opposed to us. At this time the power to concentrate is far greater than it was in those days. It is clear the strength of the fleet must not be frittered away, as it would if the component parts were scattered.

At home it has often and often been proposed to build ships specially suited for the defence of the Mersey, the Clyde, the Thames, and other ports. The answer has always been on the same line.

If Parliament will place more money at the disposal of the Admiralty they will be able show it will be best and wisest to spend it on vessels suited for the general service of the country.

An increase to Her Majesty's fleet voted in London would take that direction. It would be spent in construction, in armaments, and excepting as regards the very important instance of torpedo boats for the purpose of adding to the strength of the fleet that could be employed anywhere in the interests of the nation.

There is no difference of opinion as to the necessity for protecting the most distant parts of the empire. The question is, how is this best effected? It cannot be better done than by destroying an enemy

before he has time or opportunity to act to our disadvantage, but it is certainly wise to take every precaution lest, as in days gone by, a squadron should escape notice and suddenly appear off a distant shore.

What the Admiralty could do besides what it does now would be to give the advantage attached to a force that is organised on one system; also it could arrange to supply officers and men trained to modern ships and modern appliances. It can give homogeneity to the whole force of the nation, and it could do this at a cost far less than would be entailed by any other plan that has yet been devised. But the Admiralty could only be expected to advise expenditure of the sums voted annually in London for naval purposes in the direction it was convinced was for the best, from a general point of view.

The force out here at this time, is much greater than it was but a very few years back. This testifies to the appreciation of the ever growing importance of the position; but the rapid progress that is being made in all directions, is creating demands that require very serious consideration.

That the Colonies have done much themselves, all will admit. We must also bear in mind that the progress made in ship-building and in marine engineering, is rapidly bringing Australia closer to Europe in point of time, and the safety due to distance is not what it was ten years ago, yet the strategic conditions referred to in this paper are not greatly altered.

The importance of the question was so recognised in 1884, that Parliament in London did not wait, but decided to make a very appreciable addition to our naval forces, and the large proportion of that expenditure as I have shown, is devoted to vessels specially suited for the protection of Colonies and commerce. The country did not wait to talk—it gave a vote, an increase over the estimate for the purpose.

G. TRYON

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

JOINT NAVAL DEFENCE OF AUSTRALASIA.

(MEMORANDUM BY THE HONORABLE THE PREMIER FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD CARRINGTON, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 May, 1886.

Memorandum for His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., as to the Joint Naval Defence of Australasia.

REFERRING to the recent personal communications to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of the meeting between His Excellency, Admiral Tryon, the Hon. S. W. Griffith, the Hon. Duncan Gillies, and myself, which took place on the 26th and 27th April, on board H.M.S. "Nelson," with the view of securing a common course of action between the Imperial and Colonial Governments for the naval defence of the Australasian Colonies, it is now my duty to submit to His Excellency a statement of the results of that meeting.

2. As the Prime Ministers of Victoria and Queensland accepted the invitation of the Admiral to visit him at this place, it seemed to me my duty, at as early a period as possible, to put before the meeting the views entertained by His Excellency's Advisers on the important question which the meeting was called upon to discuss. I did this in the following memorandum, which I have prepared for the purpose (as it affirms) of defining our own opinions on the subject, and preventing misunderstanding.

"Memorandum read by Sir Patrick Jennings, at Meeting of His Excellency, Admiral Tryon, and the Premiers of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, on board H.M.S. 'Nelson,' on the 26th and 27th April, 1886.

"I HAVE thought it desirable to commit to writing the views of the Government of this country on the very important question which is the subject of our present interview. I do this, first of all, for the purpose of more clearly defining our opinions on the subject, and preventing as far as possible any possibility of misunderstanding; and secondly, with the object of furnishing a basis for the discussion which will take place. We have for some time here inclined to the view that, in proportion to our identifying ourselves, for the purpose of securing perfect naval defence, with the Imperial Government, we shall secure a more efficient service and a more perfect administration than we ourselves could establish by any independent course of action in the Colony. More than twelve months ago it was determined by the Government then in existence to ascertain whether proposals for availing ourselves of Imperial assistance, by procuring and maintaining two or more ships of war, to be equipped and manned by the Imperial Government at our own cost, would be favourably entertained. It was ascertained that any practicable proposals of this kind would be received and examined with favourable consideration by the Imperial Government. The result of much consideration on the question by that Government was a recommendation to the following effect:—That two vessels of war, the type and design of which were to be determined conjointly by the Admiralty and the Government of the Colony, were to be built and equipped by the Admiralty, that the armament was to be approved by the Government, and that the entire expense of building, equipping, arming, and maintaining was to be borne by the Colony. It was further considered that the arrangement with the Admiralty in connection with this service should extend over a period of from ten (10) to fifteen (15) years, the ships being equipped, officered, and manned by the Admiralty. The crews were to be secured in the same advantages as to rank, periods of service and promotion, as if those crews were serving in Her Majesty's ships in Commission. The entire cost of *personnel* was to be borne by the Colony, including actual and

deferred pay. The control of the ships was to be in the hands of the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Station. There was a further proposal that in time of war the vessels were to be employed within Australian waters, and not to be moved outside the waters of the Colony without the sanction of the Government of the Colony. And it was to be distinctly understood that the force provided for in this way should be in addition to that provided by the Imperial Government for our defence in the annual vote for Her Majesty's Navy. There was then a recommendation of the class of vessels which it was deemed most desirable to procure for this service. I have thought it well to refer to this matter with the view of considering the acceptableness of such proposals in this country. While regarding with approval many of the matters to which I have adverted, and while impressed with the conviction that they would be generally found agreeable to our Legislature, I am personally more disposed towards the adoption of a different scheme. It will be perceived that the scheme to which I have referred was an individual one for this country, as no interchange of opinions had then taken place between the various Colonial Governments on the subject. I am much more disposed myself towards a general arrangement between the leading Australasian Colonies and the Imperial Government; and I may say, on behalf of the Government of this country, that we are quite prepared to do all in our power to bring about a co-operation, not only between ourselves and the Imperial Government, but between ourselves and the other Australasian Colonies. I shall very briefly put before this meeting my proposal. It is based, first of all, on the very valuable paper which the Admiral has furnished to the various Australasian Governments, dated at Auckland, the 24th December of last year; and secondly, on a very grave consideration of the question in Cabinet. I shall be prepared to submit for the approval of Parliament the following scheme:—

"1. That a sufficient naval defence force be raised and equipped and manned by the Imperial Government for the defence of Australasia.

"2. That the cost of the equipment and maintenance of this force shall be borne by the Australasian Colonies in proportion to their population.

"3. That this force shall generally be retained within Australasian waters.

"4. That the arrangement for this force shall be for a period of ten (10) years, and that, if it is contemplated to abandon or alter the arrangement at the expiration of that period, notice of such abandonment or alteration shall be given at the termination of the seventh year of such arrangement, so that three (3) years' notice may be afforded to the Admiralty of such intention.

"5. That the liability of each Colony towards this expenditure shall be estimated on the basis of population.

"6. That the Imperial Government shall build and furnish the vessels, the Colonies providing a fund to recoup the expenditure of construction and allowance for depreciation, (say) 5 per cent. on capital account, and paying the total annual cost of maintenance, salaries, and deferred pay.

"7. That the ships are to be equipped, officered, and manned by the Admiralty, and the officers and crews to be secured the same advantages as to rank, time of service, and promotion as if they were serving in Her Majesty's ships in commission.

"8. That this force shall be absolutely in addition to that provided by the Imperial Government as to Australasian defence in the annual vote for Her Majesty's Navy.

"9. That the recommendations of the Admiral, contained in his circular dated 24th December, 1885, as to the number of vessels, their tonnage, displacement, rate of speed and armament, be adopted. According to that memo. the Colonies would have to provide for the construction of the class of ships known as 'Archers' a sum of £526,150; for the torpedo vessels, £106,600; making a total in all £632,750; and they would have to pay for the maintenance, provisions, wages, &c., cost of coal and stores, £142,653 per annum. This, irrespective of charges on account of docking and incidental expenses, which it is understood would not be considerable, is, as far as the means at our disposal will permit, a carefully prepared estimate of expenditure.

"10. I shall not go into a consideration of the class of vessels suggested by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and which have been quite recently, as a valuable means of defence, adopted on the part of the Imperial Government. This adoption has taken place, partly from the necessity of protecting the Imperial Government herself, and, secondly, from the obligation of the Empire to protect her Colonies. It seems to me that any distribution of any of her forces is a sign of weakness, and she will best preserve her supremacy by being enabled, as far as possible, to concentrate for purposes of defence her whole powers upon a single point, which might be far outside the waters of Australasia.

"11. Under all these circumstances, I venture to suggest to the meeting the proposal that we should endeavour to confine our consideration of these questions within the limits which I have endeavoured to lay down.

"12. I wish it to be distinctly understood that, if it is found impossible or undesirable to agree in the main with the proposals of the Imperial Government and this country, we shall be happy, as far as is possible, to communicate and to co-operate with those who are as deeply interested in the settlement of this question as we ourselves.

"13. I have thought it necessary to make these observations with the view of showing as generally as possible what I think might be received with favour on the part of the people of this country, and with the further object of eliciting that discussion which I trust will eventuate in a general agreement on the part of the leading Australasian Colonies as to the means of Imperial Naval Defence."

3. I shall now very briefly submit to His Excellency the proposal which, after much discussion and previous consultation with my colleagues, I feel myself justified in transmitting through His Excellency to the Imperial Government as to the course of action which I shall be prepared to submit for the approval of Parliament in connection with this matter. Of course the submission of the proposal to Parliament will depend upon how that proposal is received by the Imperial Government; for until its determination is conveyed to His Excellency it will be impossible to ask the assent of Parliament to a scheme which might or might not be sanctioned by the Imperial authorities.

4. On all grounds it was conceived that the equipment and manning of the defence force should be undertaken by the Imperial Government, and the entire cost of the equipment and annual maintenance of the force should be borne by the Australasian Colonies in proportion to their population.

5. It was also determined that it would be inexpedient for the Colonies themselves to purchase and pay for the vessels to be employed in the defence, and that the more desirable course to pursue would be that the Imperial Government should provide the necessary vessels, and that the Colonies should undertake to pay an annual contribution which would cover interest on the cost of the vessels provided, and a sufficient allowance for depreciation—not to exceed altogether (say) 5 per cent. on capital account. This, I may point out, was a suggestion made by the Government of this country, and was the subject of much discussion.

6. I am not in a position to inform His Excellency that the view of this Government, as far as this particular portion of the matter is concerned, will be definitely adopted by the other Colonies; but I think that on this subject there will be no difficulty in substantial agreement, though the form of the contribution may be different from that suggested.

7. It will be seen, therefore, that this arrangement would cast upon the Colonies the responsibility of providing for the entire annual cost of maintenance, salaries, and deferred pay.

8. It was deemed necessary, in order to secure the same state of efficiency as exists in every other part of Her Majesty's Navy, that the ships should be officered and manned by the Admiralty, in order to secure to the officers and crews the same advantages of promotion, rank, and service as they would enjoy if serving in any other part of the world.

9. In the statement which I made at the meeting, and which I have copied into this minute for His Excellency's information, I have stated the sum which the Colonies would have to provide, according to the recommendations of the Admiral contained in his circular of 24th December, 1885.

10. By a revised estimate, submitted by the Admiral, the original cost of the annual maintenance would be altered. The details of this were not in possession of the meeting, and will not be received here for some time, but substantially there will be a difference in the class of ships known as "Archers," on the five ships, in all £6,280 in excess of that estimate, and on the torpedo vessels of £13,142 less than that estimate.

11. As it is desirable that in a memorandum of this kind, which practically embodies the terms of the contract upon which the Government is prepared to enter with the Imperial Government on this subject, to state with as much accuracy as is obtainable, the estimated cost to be incurred by the Colonies, I now proceed to furnish to His Excellency a statement of the figures drawn up at the meeting.

The entire cost of the annual maintenance would be	... ..	£149,338
The exchange of crews necessary to keep the ships in the highest state of efficiency would involve an annual charge of	... ..	3,300
		<u>£152,638</u>
An allowance of (say) 5 per cent. on the capital cost of construction and to provide for depreciation, &c.	... ..	31,295
Making in all	... ..	<u>£183,933</u>

I would wish His Excellency distinctly to understand that these figures are not to be considered as absolutely fixed, but are the nearest approach to an accurate statement of the anticipated liabilities of the Colonies, by means of the contemplated arrangement which can under the circumstances be obtained.

12. This sum of £183,933 would maintain the entire naval force on a war footing; but if it was deemed expedient during times of peace to have only three vessels of the "Archer" class in commission, a reduction on this expenditure would be effected by the sum of (say) £30,570, leaving the entire probable annual cost at the sum of £153,363.

13. Assuming the entire population of the Australasian Colonies to be 3,300,000, and the entire population of this Colony to be one million, the proportion of this expenditure on a peace footing to be borne by this Colony would amount to about £50,000. In other words, while the cost of this increased naval defence for this Colony would be only (say) 1s. per annum per head of the population of this country, the cost of the annual maintenance of the Imperial Navy to the British taxpayer is estimated to be about 7s. 6d. per head.

14. It was distinctly understood that this arrangement was to be entirely one in addition to the ordinary defence provided for the Australasian Colonies by the Imperial Government; in other words, that it was not to occasion in any way any diminution of the defence provided for in the annual vote for Her Majesty's Navy.

15. With regard to that portion of the statement made by me to the meeting, as to the exclusive employment within Australasian waters, in time of war, of the vessels obtained by the Colonies, it was deemed desirable that their use and employment should be absolutely in the hands of the Naval Commander-in-Chief of the station; for it was pointed out that great injury might be inflicted upon the commerce of the Colonies by vessels operating outside Australasian waters, and that such vessels might harass our commerce if the force provided by the Colonies were limited in its operations in any way whatever. In the last memorandum on "Colonial Naval Defences," by the Admiral, presented to the meeting, and dated the 24th April, the following paragraphs seem to me to justify the inexpediency of limiting the movements of the force in any manner whatever:—

"As a general principle, we come to this in each case of war:—Wherever your enemy is, you must get as near him as possible if you would frustrate his designs; and the further you are from him the less likely you are to meet him, and the less able you are to hinder him.

"If the above is accepted, it will follow that any force that is localized, viz., one whose action is limited designedly for special purposes and to special seas, while it may be of the greatest value and its existence but a sequence to the general principles above sketched, it does not fall into place side by side with the main force, but is rather an adjunct to it, and a very important and necessary adjunct, as I shall now endeavour to show; for on my so doing depends whether, from a wide and national point of view, we are right in localizing a naval sea-going force at all."

16. I think I have now sufficiently informed His Excellency of the views entertained by this Government, and of the support which it feels itself entitled to expect at the hands of the other Australasian Colonies whose opinions have been expressed on this subject.

17. The early submission of the whole of the papers in connection with this matter to the Imperial Government, with an expression of their substantial agreement with the course proposed to be taken, would enable His Excellency's Advisers to take, without delay, the opinion of Parliament on a question so momentous, and with the main features of which there appears, happily, to exist a general agreement between the leading Colonies of Australasia. I may be permitted, on the part of His Excellency's Government, to express to His Excellency the very deep sense of obligation under which I feel the whole of the Australasian Colonies have been placed, by the untiring exertions of His Excellency the Admiral to place before them the fullest particulars which he could furnish, both as to the means of effecting the defence of the Colonies and in bringing about a common understanding on a subject of such deep and universal interest.

P. A. JENNINGS,
Premier.

15th May, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEFENCE OF ALBANY AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 July, 1886.

No. 1.

The Colonial Secretary of Western Australia to The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, 27 May, 1885.

I am directed by His Excellency Administrator Onslow to draw the attention of your Government to the condition, in the event of war, of the Port of Albany, King George's Sound, in this Colony.

2. As you may be aware, Albany has become of late a somewhat large coaling station for steamers, and has been found a great convenience to those passing to and from the ports of the Eastern Colonies.

3. King George's Sound being absolutely undefended, the coal stored there afloat and on shore would in time of war be likely to fall an easy prey to an enemy, and if once seized it would enable him to strike a very heavy blow at the commerce of all the Eastern Colonies.

4. It is quite impossible for this Colony alone to undertake the fortification of the place. There has been a body of Volunteers enrolled on the spot, but more than this our limited means will not allow.

5. Shortly to describe what is at this date thought necessary to do for the protection of the inner port, called Princess Royal Harbour (see Chart herewith), it is proposed to erect a small battery on a commanding position at Point King, in which are to be mounted three or four heavy guns, also to provide the necessary gun detachments. It is also considered requisite to place a double line of torpedo defence between Point King and Point Possession, and to obtain one or two launches capable of being converted into torpedo boats.

6. The question is, whether your Government, jointly with other Colonies whose steamers may use the Sound as a coaling station, will assist us?

I have, &c.,

MALCOLM FRASER.

Reply that his communication has been forwarded through His Excellency to Admiral Tryon, who no doubt is alive to the importance of the protection of Albany.—A.S., 13/6/85. His Excellency.—A.S. The Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.—A.L., 15/6/85.

No. 2.

The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to The Colonial Secretary, Western Australia.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 June, 1885.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, drawing the attention of this Government to the condition, in event of war, of Albany, King George's Sound, I have the honor to inform you that your communication has been forwarded through His Excellency the Governor to Admiral Tryon, who no doubt is alive to the importance of the protection of Albany.

I have, &c.,

J. J. M. BEATTY,

(For the Colonial Secretary).

No. 3.

The Premier of Tasmania to The Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Hobart, 13 June, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a letter from the Government of Western Australia with reference to the defence, in the event of war, of the coaling station at the Port of Albany, King George's Sound.

Surmising that a similar communication has been addressed to you, I have to request that you will be good enough to favour me with an expression of the views of your Government on this question.

As the vessels using this station for coaling purposes belong almost exclusively to companies of purely British constitution, and therefore, as the Colonial interests at stake in connection with its maintenance are comparatively unimportant, this Government consider that the other Australian Colonies should not be asked to contribute towards the large expenditure which would be incurred in carrying out the proposed scheme of defence, a work which should, more equitably, be undertaken by the Imperial Government.

I have, &c.,

ADYE DOUGLAS.

Submitted. See letter from Wn. Australia herewith, Colonial Secretary's minute thereon, letter of Admiral Tryon, and minute by H. E. the Governor. 24 June, /85.

See separate minute of this day.—A.S., 24/6/85.

No. 4.

Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

From the important observations contained in the annexed letter from Admiral Tryon, it appears that the two extreme points of the Australian coast are practically without means of resisting an invasion.

From their geographical and strategical position they are points which equally interest all the Australian Colonies, and therefore they should all unite in any expenditure required to secure their safety. Might not the present offer an auspicious moment for the Colonial Governments interested to combine for placing these two points in safety from an enemy? A.L.—17/6/85.

The Colonial Secretary, 18/6/85.

No. 5.

Admiral Tryon to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

H.M.S. "Nelson," at Sydney, 17 June, 1885.

Your Excellency has been good enough to refer to me a letter from the Colonial Secretary, Western Australia, to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, in which co-operation is sought for creating a defence for Albany.

2. This opens out the very important question of the protection of the outlying ports, especially when they are coaling ports, and inseparably connected with the question are Albany on the west and Thursday Island at the north.

3. At the early part of this year I was at Albany, and was much struck with the importance of the harbour. It is not large, yet it is convenient, and capable of extension and improvement. It is situated near the extreme west point of the south coast of Australia.

4. The bulk of the external steam trade of the Colonies pass it. The port cannot fail to become of great importance, both in a military and commercial sense; and these remarks apply with force also to Thursday Island in the north extremity of this country.

5. At the time to which I refer the coal stowed in those ports, for the convenience of vessels that otherwise would pass them, was in a condition that simply invited an enemy to come and help himself, and that at our very threshold in both directions, so that he would arrive at our doors with full bunkers, and therefore with a full capacity for mischief.

6. If occupied by an enemy, such places are so defensible that it would cost much to expel him.

7. At Albany there is a sparse population in a scattered township on the shores of the harbour. Its defence is in the hands of seventy volunteer riflemen.

8. As to Thursday Island, I am informed twenty to thirty steamers pass each month; the population is 300, chiefly composed of native races from the islands east and west.

9. Ports at the extremities of these coasts, and of their respective Colonies, obtain far less protection from cruising squadrons than do central ports. The importance of these ports has only sprung into existence of quite recent years. The external trade of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia passes close to them, and they should not only be ports of supply, but ports of refuge and defence.

10. The value of these ports in both a military and commercial sense will certainly increase with the growth of Australia. I need hardly add that recently they have been the subject of many telegrams, and many letters have passed; and something has been effected with the view to make such arrangements as were practicable in the best interest of the nation.

11. Albany can readily and at no great cost be protected sufficiently for the hour. As years roll on, more and more doubtless will be done.

12. The position at Thursday Island, and of the islands in its immediate neighbourhood in the Torres Straits, are sure to command attention, and its great geographical and strategical importance will force itself into consideration.

13. There are no other positions of equal importance from the above points of view, as well as from a general point of view, in the whole of the Australian littoral.

I have, &c.,

G. TRYON,

Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

No. 6.

Minute of Colonial Secretary.

Subject:—Defence of Albany and Thursday Island.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24 June, 1885.

LET a copy of the Admiral's reply be sent to the Colonial Secretary of Western Australia, and a communication be made to the Premiers of the various Colonies other than New Zealand, sending them a copy of the correspondence, and stating that, inasmuch as these two points are of importance to the whole of Australia, it may be a matter of consideration how far the other Colonies would be prepared to assist the Colonies in which these ports are respectively situated in their defence, and how far the Colonies unitedly should invite the Imperial Government to join in such measures.—A.S.

No. 7.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, regarding the defence of the port of Albany, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of a *Three* correspondence that has since taken place regarding the defence of that port and of Thursday Island, including a communication on the subject that has been received from Rear-Admiral Tryon.

2. I have addressed the Governments of the other Australian Colonies on this subject, at present only observing that, inasmuch as the two points are of importance to the whole of Australia, it may be a matter of consideration how far the other Colonies would be prepared to assist the Colonies in which the ports are respectively situated in their defence, and how far the Colonies unitedly should invite the Imperial Government to join in such measure.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 8.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Tasmania.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 June, 1885.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant, regarding the defence of the port of Albany, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence that has taken place regarding the defence of that port and of Thursday Island, and to invite the early attention of your Government to the subject.

2. At present I shall only observe that, inasmuch as the two points are of importance to the whole of Australia, it may be a matter of consideration how far the other Colonies would be prepared to assist the Colonies in which the ports are respectively situated in their defence, and how far the Colonies unitedly should invite the Imperial Government to join in such measure. I shall be glad to be favoured with your views on the subject.

3. I have written in similar terms to the Governments of the other Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 9.

The Colonial Secretary of New South Wales to The Premier of Victoria.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26 June, 1885.

In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of correspondence that has taken place regarding the defence of Albany and Thursday Island, I have the honor to invite the early attention of your Government to the subject.

2. At present I shall only observe that, inasmuch as the two points are of importance to the whole of Australia, it may be a matter of consideration how far the other Colonies would be prepared to assist the Colonies in which the ports are respectively situated in their defence, and how far the Colonies unitedly should invite the Imperial Government to join in such measure. I shall be glad to be favoured with your views on the subject.

3. I have written in similar terms to the Governments of the other Australian Colonies.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

[Similar letters were addressed on same date to the Colonial Secretary of Queensland and the Chief Secretary of South Australia.]

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1885.)

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

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1885.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES ROBERT, BARON CARRINGTON, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies ;

YOUR LORDSHIP,

We have the honour to submit to your EXCELLENCY in COUNCIL, our first Annual Report, in terms of the 62nd section of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

2. The Act came into operation on the first of January, 1885. The first Members appointed to the Board were,—JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Crown Solicitor ; the Hon. GEOFFREY EAGAR, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade ; ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN FRASER, Esq., Clerk of the Peace ; CHARLES AUGUSTUS GOODCHAP, Esq., Commissioner for Railways ; and WILLIAM GILMOUR MURRAY, Esq., Merchant ; all of Sydney. Mr. EAGAR was elected Chairman of the Board for the current year.

3.

3. The first duty of the Board was to prepare for publication in the *Gazette*, a List containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of all the Officers in each Division and Class of the Public Service, and of all other persons employed, such List to be called the Civil Service List for the year.

4. In the performance of this and other duties, some unavoidable difficulties were experienced. Up to the date of the passing of the present Act there had been no antecedent legislation to regulate the Public Service. A system of Superannuation had indeed been provided by the Act of 1864, unaccompanied however by powers of regulation, but after a trial of eight years it failed in its object, and was repealed.

5. The Board were thus called upon to administer the provisions of an Act of Parliament, which established for the first time a defined legal relationship between the Government and the Public Servant, and which provided for a Superannuation Account upon a new and, as it was considered, an improved basis.

6. The first right which grew out of the new legislation was, the right which secured to the Civil Servants their classification under the 3rd section of the Act, based upon the salaries which had been fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884.

7. Here then the difficulties of the Board commenced; for, from the initiation of Responsible Government no uniform system had prevailed in relation to the appointment, promotion, and remuneration of the Public Servants. Hence arose numerous anomalies, which the Estimates of 1884 (to which the Board were confined), embodied and perpetuated. These are disclosed by the appeals under clause 17 of the Act. These appeals (which will be again referred to) show conclusively that there is a large number of Civil Servants holding responsible and laborious positions who, compared with others in the Service, are insufficiently remunerated. The Act, as they are advised, gives no power to the Board to deal with these cases, which undoubtedly are entitled to favourable consideration.

8. The next difficulty presenting itself to the Board was, the determination of the class of Public Servants who might be supposed to be entitled to the benefit of the annual increments under Clause 4 of the Act. In this matter the Board were necessarily guided by the definitions attached to the terms "Civil Service" and "Officer" in the interpretation clause. From these definitions it might be assumed that every person holding "a permanent salaried office" was so entitled; but, in a question largely affecting the Public Revenue, they sought to interpret this portion of the Act with an endeavour to arrive at a right understanding of the object of the Legislature in authorizing the increments. They bore in mind the fact that Parliament had uniformly and constantly insisted upon a proper economy in the administration of the Public Departments. Consistently with that economy, it could not reasonably be supposed that the persons then composing the Public Service (exclusive of the employés in the Railway and the Police, and those coming under Clause 8 of the Act) were each and every of them entitled to draw, year after year, as an addition to his salary, a sum of £20, or £25, or £30 per annum as the case might be. In Clause 7 of the Act the Board found, as they considered, a fair solution of the difficulty. In that clause it is provided that "nothing herein contained shall interfere with the Rules and

and Regulations made by the Commissioner for Railways as to the mode of admission, examination, promotion, classification, and salaries under which persons employed in the Railway Service are engaged, and agree to serve." The latter part of the clause authorizes the withdrawal from the operation of the Act (except Parts V and VI), of other classes of the Public Servants, who may be placed under Rules and Regulations of a similar kind.

9. Acting on this view, the Board recommended that portions of the following Departments should be placed under similar rules and regulations to those in force in the Railway Department—namely, the Government Printing Office, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Mines Department, the Harbours and Rivers Department, and the Marine Board Department. In all these cases there had already been Rules and Regulations existing, either as a printed code, or as an unwritten code, sanctioned by custom and precedent, but now brought into conformity with the terms of the Act. These Rules and Regulations (which will be found in the Appendix) provide for a gradual rise in the various classes from a minimum to a maximum salary in each class, as recommended by the Head of the Department and approved by the Government; and while, in the opinion of the Board, no injustice is done to individuals, a saving is effected in the public expenditure.

10. Governed by the preceding considerations, the Board prepared and issued the "Civil Service List of 1885," with the following classification of the Public Servants coming within the operation of the Act:—

GENERAL DIVISION	...	...	Class 1	...	...	28
			„ 2	...	...	41
			„ 3	...	...	116
			„ 4	...	...	345
			„ 5	...	...	718
			„ 6	...	...	460
			Probationary	...	...	17
			—		1,725	
PROFESSIONAL DIVISION	...	...	Class 1	...	...	13
			„ 2	...	...	39
			„ 3	...	...	89
			„ 4	...	...	1
			—		142	
TEMPORARY EMPLOYES	...	...	...	...	...	1,115
EDUCATIONAL DIVISION	...	...	...	...	...	3,190
SECTION 7	...	...	...	...	...	3,214
„ 8 (Salaries)	...	...	...	...	...	1,539
„ 8 (Wages)	...	...	...	...	...	446
						—
						11,371

11. It was not supposed by the Board that this classification, made to the best of their judgment, under circumstances of difficulty, would meet with the approval of the whole Service. Under Clause 17 of the Act, 1,249 appeals were made against those decisions. These appeals were of the following nature, namely :—

1. From Officers claiming higher classification by reason of length of service, nature of duties, or special circumstances.
2. From Officers claiming rank in the First Class, General Division, as “Heads of Departments.”
3. From Officers claiming that they should be raised from the Third to the Second Class, because their Head is a First Class Officer, and they allege that under the Act they will not be eligible for promotion to his position in case of a vacancy, as a Second Class Officer from another Department could be placed over them.
4. From Officers styled “temporary,” who claim to rank as “permanent.”
5. From Officers claiming position in the Professional Division as “Engineers,” “Surveyors,” and “Architects,”—though designated in the Estimates as “Draftsmen.”
6. From School Inspectors and Examiners, claiming to be classed as Professional Officers.
7. From Masters of Dredges, making the same claim.
8. From Officers claiming higher classification by reason of their fees and allowances being understated.
9. From persons in Departments brought or to be brought under Rules and Regulations, objecting to the position assigned to them under Clause 7 of the Act.
10. From Postmasters, who state that they were Clerks, and as such would have been entitled to classification and continuous annual increment, but that having been promoted from Clerk to Postmaster, they now find themselves limited as to maximum range of salary.
11. From School Attendance Officers, who are now under Educational Division, claiming classification in the General Division.
12. From Officers appealing against their being placed in Section 8.

12. During the receipt of these appeals—which followed the publication of the Classified List on the 31st March, 1885—the Board, at a Special Meeting of the 8th June, fully discussed and considered the nature and extent of their power to deal with appeals under Clause 17 of the Act. There was a division of opinion on the subject (see Appendix), but the Board finally decided that appeals could be entertained only upon the following grounds :—(1.) The correction of clerical errors, as for instance, where the class assigned is not in accordance with the rate of salary. (2.) Where the full amount of emoluments has not been furnished to the Board in the original return, or where emoluments have been omitted therefrom. (3.) Where the names of Officers or other persons have been omitted in the original return. (4.) Where cause can be shown for transfer from the “General” to the “Professional” Division. On these grounds, which the then Attorney-General, the Hon. W. B. DALLEY, advised to be in accordance with the Act, the cases of appeal were dealt with by the Board, with the result that one hundred and ninety-nine were admitted, and the rest disallowed. A Schedule of the appeals appears in the Appendix.

13. Among other functions imposed upon the Board, is that which involves an inquiry into the nature and extent of the duties performed in each Department of the Public Service, and an expression of their opinion whether the number of persons employed is more than the exigencies of the Service require. It must be obvious that an inquiry of this laborious and comprehensive nature could not at this early stage of the constitution of the Board be performed, within the limited time at their disposal, so efficiently and completely as to satisfy the full requirements

requirements of the Act. But to this end they obtained returns from each Department, which, however, do not furnish sufficient information to enable the Board to report whether the number of persons employed is, or is not, in excess of the daily increasing exigencies of the Public Service. They would invite attention to what they understand to be the fact, that in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, antecedent to their "Public Service Act" coming into operation, the Commissioners appointed thereunder spent over a twelvemonth in making those preliminary personal inquiries into the state and condition of each public Department (so necessary to just conclusions), which it is entirely out of the power of the Board as at present constituted to accomplish.

14. During the year, the Board held fifty-eight meetings for the despatch of business. At those meetings, in addition to the preparation of the Civil Service List, and the disposal of 1,249 appeals, they dealt with 160 cases of appointment and promotion in the Service, referred to them under clause 27 of the Act, by Heads of Departments. In a few cases the Board were unable to concur in the recommendations laid before them; in the majority of cases they agreed with those recommendations. In the few cases objected to, the views of the Board prevailed, so that on the whole they believe that the appointments and promotions of the year, of which they have had cognizance, have been made in conformity with the spirit and intention of the Act.

15. A Schedule of the names of persons admitted into the Service on "special grounds," in terms of the 28th section of the Act, will be found in the Appendix.

16. MR. WILLIAM GILMOUR MURRAY, who had rendered valuable services at the Board, resigned his office on the 16th of December, in contemplation of a visit to Europe—his resignation to take effect from the end of the year.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.

17. The Superannuation allowance provided for by the Act rests upon a self-supporting basis, aided, for the first five years of its existence, by an endowment from the State of £100,000, payable in annual instalments of £20,000, which endowment, together with the provision of £3,500 per annum already made by the Constitution Act, may be taken as the price at which the State has bought out the pension rights of its servants, both those now existing and for all time to come. This endowment is supplemented by an annual deduction of 4 per cent. from the salaries of Officers, and others who are invited by Clause 57 of the Act to come in as contributors. Already 352 persons have availed themselves of their privilege under that clause. The account for the year (which appears in the Appendix) presents a most favourable aspect. The capital, it will be seen, consists of three items—(1) £20,000, State endowment for the year; (2) £3,500, representing the annual provision for pension claims under the Constitution Act; (3) 4 per cent. deductions from salaries of Officers and others for the year, £50,494 0s. 2d.; total, £73,994 0s. 2d., which, with £1,806 15s. 1d. fines and interest added, make up the sum of £75,800 15s. 3d. The Expenditure of the year shows that against item No. 2, £2,535 18s. 5d. has been paid for pension claims under the Constitution Act, leaving a surplus of £964 4s. 7d. to carry forward—while the accrued interest on the year's receipts has more than sufficed to meet the gratuities and

and allowances granted under the Act, amounting respectively to £1,415 13s. 4d. for the former and £244 2s. 11d. for the latter. Thus the Superannuation Account will commence the year 1886—the second year of its operation—with a capital sum of £71,605 0s. 7d., bearing interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum,—a result with which those interested should have every reason to be satisfied.

18. In July last, Sir ALEXANDER STUART, the then Colonial Secretary, addressed a minute to the Board, inviting them, as the result of their experience, to point out what might be considered defects in the Act, and to make suggestions for their amendment. Sir ALEXANDER'S minute with the Board's reply will be found in the Appendix. After a year's close attention to the operation of the Act, the Board do not hesitate to say that, with the abolition of classification and the annual increments provided by the Act, or a modification of the system in such a way as to be mainly applicable to the junior members of the Service, and with a reasonable compromise in regard to the number of years of back payment for purposes of superannuation allowance, the Act, with some other minor amendments as suggested in the Minute of 9th September, 1885, could be satisfactorily administered, and with advantage to the Service and to the Country.

Given under our hands at Sydney, the twenty-second day of March, 1886.

G. EAGAR, Chairman.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

ARCH. C. FRASER.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP.

THO. LITTLEJOHN.

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APPENDIX I.

RETURNS of Appeals (in the order of their receipt), and the result thereof, in terms of Section 17 of the Civil Service Act.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Fairfax, Andrew.....	Cashier, Department of Public Instruction.	That he may be placed in Class 3 G, in view of inadequate salary, twenty-four years' service, and importance of the position.	That, as the appeal contains no allegation of error in classifying according to salary or the valuation of emoluments, the Civil Service Board have no power to deal with it; the matters brought under their notice in the appeal are beyond their control. Disallowed. <i>A will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Fry, Charles	Postmaster, Copeland North	For promotion and increase of salary, by reason of present duties, eleven years' service, and inadequate salary.	That the appeal has been duly considered by the Civil Service Board, who are of opinion that, as appellant is under Rules and Regulations framed or to be framed in accordance with Section 7 of the Civil Service Act, no ground of appeal under Section 17 of the said Act is disclosed which the Board have power to entertain. Disallowed. <i>B will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Delargy, John.....	Assistant Timekeeper, Fitzroy Dock.	Against classification in Section 8, performs clerical duties, and gives security.	The Civil Service Board having considered appeal, have no power to entertain it; the position of appellant in the Service is provided for by Section 8 of the Act. Disallowed. <i>D will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Pearson, Robert M....	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office.	That he is a surveyor, and should be placed in the Professional Division.	The official designation of appellant, as it appears in the Estimates for 1884, is not included among those specified in Section 5 of the Civil Service Act as entitled to the Professional grade—viz., Engineers, Surveyors, Barristers, Solicitors, Medical Officers—the Board are unable therefore to recommend any alteration in classification. Disallowed. <i>P will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>
Newman, A. O.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office.	That his office be not considered temporary.	The Civil Service Board having considered appeal against being designated as a "person temporarily employed," and having made due inquiry, are unable to recommend any alteration of status. Disallowed. <i>T will signify this reply in subsequent appeals of the same nature.</i>

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Gordon, Henry	Police Magistrate, Wollombi	For higher classification and promotion in Service; has been forty-four years in the Service; present salary, £300.	A
Gordon, Chas. E.	Gauger, Customs	For classification in Class 3 G; thirty-two years' service; salary in 1878 £550, now £365.	A
Baylis, Henry	Police Magistrate, Wagga ...	For classification in higher class than that to which his salary entitles him; length of service, thirty-three years; valuable nature of that service, wounded in encounter with bushrangers.	A
Manton, John, A.	Forest Ranger, Moama	That he may not be placed at a disadvantage in List. (Mr. M. was first Forest Ranger appointed, but he only holds the one position; his junior officer holds two appointments, and his gross salary is £5 more).	B
Manning, F. Norton	Inspector-General of Insane	That he may be ranked as Head of a Department.	Referred for Ministerial decision.
Moore, Charles	Director, Botanic Gardens ...	That he may be classed as Head of a Department.	Do
Jones, Robert E.	Road Superintendent, Goulburn.	For classification in 3 P instead of 5 G (articled pupil to Mr. G. Owen, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of Cambrian and other railways).	P
Hardwick, G. H. J.	Draftsman, Survey	Against his classification in Class 6 G, other officers having been appointed from the temporary to permanent staff to his disadvantage.	A
Dennis, Mrs. C.H.M.	Matron Superintendent, Government Asylum, Parramatta.	Appealing against her classification under Section 8.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5 G.
Macfarlane, W. M.	Emergency Clerk of Petty Sessions, Moreo.	That his name appears in List as 5 G and in Index as Temporary.	Should be Temporary.
Gannon, Wm.	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office.	For classification in 5 G, has been seven and a half years in service, receives £100 and in ten years time will only receive £200.	A
Goggin, David	Foreman, Fitzroy Dock, Harbours and Rivers.	Against his classification in Section 8	D
Mearns, E. P.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Redfern.	Appealing against his classification on the ground that his salary is £440, not £300, as he receives £140 as fees.	Board cannot compute the Small Debts Court Fees as part of salary.
Godbolt, Thomas ...	Clerk, Government Shipping Office.	That on account of his lengthy service (fourteen years) he may be placed in the 5th class.	A
Wilson, Wm. G.	School Attendance and Payments Officer, Public Instruction.	For classification in 5 G instead of Educational	B
Forbes, A. C. L.	Examiner, Department of Public Instruction.	For classification in Professional Division by reason of his training and the nature of his duties.	P
Mingaye, John	Assistant to Government Analyst.	That in the List he was classed Temporary, and stating that he was appointed by Executive Council.	To be rectified next list.
Christison, D.	Sea Pilot, Watson's Bay.	Against classification under Clause 8	B
Gilchrist, D.	Assistant Inspector, Audit Department.	Against classification in 4 G on account of length of service and the importance of his position.	A
Sharp, Edward	School-attendance Officer, Public Instruction.	That he should be placed in Class 5 G, not in B Division.	B
Hammond, Thomas..	Manager, Telephone Office...	Against his classification under Section 7 as Head of the Branch.	Transferred from Section 7 to 4 G.D.
Viles, J.	Foreman, Store Department.	Against his classification in Section 8; that his duties are clerical.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5 G.D.
Armstrong, W. W.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Rylstone.	That he may be placed in Class 4 G; thirty-one years' service.	A
Pittman, Edwd. F.	Chief Mining Surveyor, Mines	That he may be placed in 2 P, not in 3 P. (Was not appointed on 1st January, 1885).	Transferred from 3rd to 2nd Class, P.D.
Watt, Charles	Government Analyst	For classification in Professional Division, not in General Division.	P
Napier, P. D.	Assistant Engineer, Graving Dock, Biloh, Harbours and Rivers.	That he was wrongly described in list as draftsman.	Description correct.
Downe, George	Superintendent, Tramway Rolling Stock.	That he may be placed in 2 P, instead of 3 P, because of increase of work in his Department.	A
Arnold, Rd. A.	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly.	That his second Christian name may be altered in list as Aldous (printed Aldons).	To be rectified next list.
Jackson, E.	Trades Overseer, H.M. Gaol, Goulburn.	Reporting omission of his name from Civil Service list. (Name not included in Departmental returns).	Insert next list.
Drinkwater, F. M.	1st-class Warder, H.M. Gaol	Reporting that his name is given in list as 3rd-class Warder.	Should be 1st-class Warder.
Davies, J. A.	Police Magistrate, Cobar	That his position in Civil Service list is wrongly given as Inspector of Conditional Purchases	To be rectified next list.
Rainsford, John	Clerk, Department of Justice	That in consideration of his services he may be raised to the 4th Class.	A
Horne, Wm. Thos.	Clerk of Works, Department of Public Instruction.	Appealing against position assigned him in list (5 G), as other officers with similar duties are in 4 G.	A
Calvert, John J.	Clerk of Parliaments	Reporting error in his classification	Transferred from G 2 to G 1.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
O'Neill, W.	Postmaster, Madras	Appealing against his classification under Section 7.	B
Mathieson, G. M. T.	Superintendent of Roads, Roads Office, East Malabar.	Against his classification as a temporary officer.	T
Hicks, Lucy H.	Superintendent, Hyde Park Asylum.	Against classification under Section 8	Transferred from Section 8 to 4th Class, G. D.
Doran, John	Engineer Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock.	For classification in 5 G instead of Section 8.	D
Williams, O.	Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of District Court, Queenstown.	Submitting reasons that he be placed in 4 G; twenty years' service. His salary was reduced in 1881 by £150.	A
Chapman, Wm. H. ...	Architect's Office, Public Instruction.	Applying for promotion to a higher class and salary.	A
Conner, E. K., R.N.	Draftsman, Mines	Appealing against classification as a temporary Officer.	T
Martin, William	Do do	Same as previous paper. (Gazetted)	T
Smith, James T.	Do do	do do do	T
Greville, G. N.	Do do	do do do	T
Whitell, H. Rows. ...	Do do	do do do	T
Chapman, Fred.	Prothonotary	Expressing dissatisfaction, and desiring increased salary.	A
Mackenzie, John ...	Examiner of Coal-fields	For classification in the Professional Division enclosing indentures to W. Teare, Civil Engineer.	P
Landers, John F. ...	Secretary and Cashier, Surveyor-General's Department.	That additional £50 salary may be placed on Estimates.	Transferred from 4th to 3rd Class, G. D.
Watson, S. J.	Inspector of Telegraph Lines and Stations.	Against classification under Section 7, being head of his branch.	Transferred from Section 7 to 4 G. D.
Stevens, Thomas ...	1st-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	Against classification in Class 4 G; that junior officers have been promoted during his absence on leave, thereby depriving him of increased salary and higher classification.	A. Has since received promotion.
Bryant, J. W.	Paymaster, Railways and Tramways.	For increase of salary to place him in a higher class, namely, Class 2, to place him on a level with the Paymaster of the Treasury.	A
Wickham, F. J.	Accountant, Railways	That he may be placed on Class 2 G, on account of the importance of his position and his long service, twenty-five years, and that the Accountant of Railways in Victoria gets £900 per annum.	A
Cooke, Wm. V. M. ...	Police Magistrate, Merriwa	That he may be raised to a higher class, on account of his length of service, receiving same salary as fourteen years ago, and all his juniors in the service being now above him; salary reduced from \$900 to \$450.	A
Caerell, W. S.	Do Do Do	Forwaring his claims for promotion on account of length of service and seniority over officers holding higher positions.	A
Vernon, John	Assistant Accountant, Railways and Tramways.	For promotion to a higher class, on account of length of service and especially responsible duties.	A
Deering, John W. ...	Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor, Lands.	That he is wrongly described as a 1st Class Surveyor; should be Metropolitan and Coast District Surveyor.	Corrected to Metropolitan Coast District Surveyor.
Mayor, C.	School Attendance Officer, Forbes.	Against his classification in Educational Division, as he is not a teacher, and as he was appointed by Governor and Executive Council, under Appropriation Act of 1884, salary £200.	B
Parsons, Jos. E.	Police Magistrate, Hay	That the value of his residence (£75) was not included in Return, and that he should be in the 3rd Class.	Transferred from 4th to 3rd Class, G. D.
White, G. M.	Postmaster, Park-street	That his name is not in List, and asking whether supplementary list will be published.	His name is correctly placed in List.
Murray, J. H.	School Inspector, Townsmaker.	Calling attention to misplacement of his name in List, stating that it should be in Professional Division.	P
Lee, Arthur C.	Draftsman, Public Instruction.	Reporting inadequacy of his salary, £225 per annum, and stating that junior Draftsmen and Civils have been promoted to his own level; length of service, 16 years.	A
Lee, Sydney A.	Draftsman, Mines.	Against classification as a temporary Officer, having been gazetted to permanent staff at the same time as Mr. Xee, who is classified in List.	T [No specific salary on the Estimates.]
Burke, M. E.	Post and Telegraph Master, Bombala.	That he should be placed in the 5th Class, not Section 7; service 22 years, and having received no increase of salary.	B
Allnutt, Robert H. ...	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quinali.	For promotion in the service on account of the onerous nature of his duties.	A
Hayward, Walter ...	Assistant Storekeeper and Book-keeper, Fitzroy Dock.	Against classification in Section 7, his assistant having been classified in 5 G; and on account of his special qualification, holding a diploma as shipmaster since 1853.	Transferred from Section 8 to G. 5.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Hawkins, H. S., M.A.	Chief Computer, Trigonometrical Branch, Survey.	For classification in Professional Division, on account of the important nature of his duties, and their requiring a special training.	P
Trivett, John B.	Computer do.	For classification in Professional Division, on account of the importance of his duties, and their requiring a special training.	P
Fotherstone, Richd.	1st Assistant, Post Office, Newcastle.	That he has passed Civil Service examination, and should be placed on permanent staff, and in the General Division of the Act.	B
Garland, John	Field Assistant, Surrey, Goulburn.	That his name is wrongly placed in Temporary Division, his salary being included in the Estimates-in-chief.	T
Galloway, R. M.	1st Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	For correction of his name in List, which is given as Robert (Return furnished as Richard).	To be corrected next list.
Dunn, Charles	Overseer and Clerk, Floating Magazine, Newcastle.	Submitting reasons why he should be placed in General Division, having been gazetted as Overseer and Clerk, and having to contribute 4 per cent. to Superannuation Fund Account, and to give a Fidelity Bond.	Transferred from Section 8 to 6 General Division.
Abbott, W. A.	Deputy Registrar-General, Registrar-General's Department.	Submitting his reasons for wishing to be placed in a higher class, his predecessor's salary having amounted to £700 with fees; in lieu of fees he is now allowed £50 per annum, and Deputy Registrar-Generals in other Colonies receive £500 and £600.	A
Taylor, Edwd. H. ...	Overseer Piling party, Surveyor-General.	For classification in General Division (giving outline of his duties); service of eleven years; appointed to Permanent Staff in January, 1879.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5th Class, G. D.
Sutton, Rowland T.	School Attendance and Payments Officer, Public Instruction.	Submitting reasons why he should be placed in 5 G, not being a teacher; salary fixed by Appropriation Act of 1884, £200 per annum.	B
George R.	Do	Asking that he may be classified in General Division, instead of Educational Division; salary voted, £200 per annum.	B
Beatty, J. J. M.	Chief Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.	That allowance (£30 per annum) which he receives as Examiner in Arts at Sydney University may be counted as salary so as to promote his classification.	Appeal disallowed.
McMahon, M.	Statistical Clerk, Surveyor-General.	For increased salary to place him in 5th class. Service of nine years, and having only received increase of £25 during that period, and that clerks on temporary staff (his juniors) are receiving a greater salary.	A
Wright, J.	Principal, Fort-street Training School.	Omission of his name from list	To be classed under the Educational Division.
Adams, A.	Assistant Training Master, Fort-st. Training School.	Do do	Do do
Edmunds, P. J.	Do do	Do do	Do do
Alpen, Hugo	Singing Master, Fort-street Training School.	Do do	Do do
Rainsford, Ch. D. ...	Correspondence Clerk, Justice	That on account of length of service he may be raised from 5 G to 4 G and £350 per annum, that clerks in all Ministerial Departments holding positions similar to his receive larger salaries—in Colonial Secretary, £415; Treasury, £400.	A
Scott, W.	Locomotive Engineer, Railways.	Submitting that his position warrants classification of 1 P, instead of 2 P, as his predecessor received £1,000 per annum.	A
Camper, Wm.	Telegraph Station-master, Wentworth.	For classification in 4 G on account of length of service, twenty-six years; and that Managers in Head Office, one being his senior by a few weeks, and the other his junior by eighteen years are classified.	B
Walker, Geo. W. ...	Plan Mounter, Surveyor-General.	For classification in 5 G. Has been in Service twelve years; now head of Plan Mounting Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	D
Hamlet, William M., F.C.S.	Assistant Government Analyst.	That his name is not in list, while that of Mr. Janitzky, who has left the Service, appears therein. (Mr. Hamlet was appointed in January, 1885.)	To be rectified next list.
Chapman, Abraham	Foreman, Stamp Branch, Government Printer.	Applying to be placed in 5 G, instead of Section 7. Salary voted annually by Parliament, and that he has had 4 per cent. deducted from his salary.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Garrett, T. W.	Ecclesiastical Clerk, Supreme Court.	That he may be placed in Professional Division instead of 5 G, as he is a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and that his work is entirely professional.	P
Bransby, C. S.	Clerk, Department of Mines	Appealing against classification as Temporary Officer, and stating that he was gazetted on 1st December, 1880. See Gazette of 2nd January.	T

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
McKern, W.	Gazette Reader, Government Printer.	That on account of his long service (twenty-eight years), and on account of the responsible nature of his duties, he may be awarded a higher classification, being now placed under Section 7.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Clenott, W. P.	2nd Sub-Overseer, Government Printer.	For classification in 5 G, on account of long service (thirteen years); submits that his duties are partly clerical. He held position of Principal Bookbinder in Government Printing Office, Tasmania, for nine years.	B
McKern, Henry	Computer, Government Printer.	Applying for classification on account of long service (twenty-three years), and responsible nature of his duties; salary, £300 per annum; salary has been subjected to a deduction of 4 per cent.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Furber, A. F.	Foreman, Book-binding Branch, Government Printer.	Appealing against classification under Section 7. Service twenty-five years, and salary, £325, specially voted.	Do do
Weaver, G. Broughton.	Night Reader, Government Printer.	That as his salary has been subjected to a deduction of 4 per cent. he may be classified; he has been in Reading Branch six years.	B
Dutton, James	Entry Clerk and Storekeeper, Government Printer.	Wishing to be classified in 5 G, on account of length of service (thirty-one years), and the responsible and clerical nature of his duties; he is custodian of many thousand pounds worth of public property.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Mallarky, Stephen...	Draftsman-in-charge, Government Printer.	For classification on account of long service (fifteen years), and that officers in similar positions in other departments are classified according to their salaries.	Do do
Martyn, H.	Reader, Government Printer.	For classification on account of length of service (thirty-three years), responsible nature of his duties as Reader; stating that 4 per cent. has been deducted from his salary.	Do do
Drew, Arthur J. ...	Assistant Reviser, Government Printer.	For classification, having been on Permanent Staff for over 16 years.	B
Dowsott, F. C.	Cash Book-keeper and Assistant Sales Clerk, Government Printer.	Wishing to be classified in 5 G on account of length of service (26 years), and responsible nature of his duties as Assistant Sales Clerk and Cash Book-keeper. Salary, £180.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 6.
Spruson, J. J.	Reader, and Assistant Registrar of Copyright, Government Printer.	For classification. He was gazetted on 29th August, 1864, and gazetted as Assistant Registrar of Copyright on 16th October, 1879, and is in reality a Clerk. Matriculated and served three terms at Sydney University. Length of service, 21 years.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Huthnance, Jas. S. ...	Assistant Ticket Printer, Government Printer.	For classification in 6 G. He was appointed as Assistant Ticket Printer by the Governor and Executive Council, and that his salary has always been paid from the Permanent Staff Vote.	B
Graham, Geo. W., jr.	Clerk, Government Printer...	That on account of long service (8 years), and the various nature of his duties, he may be classified.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 6.
Hatfield, F.	Clerk, Account Branch, Government Printer.	Wishing to be classified. Reporting the total inadequacy of his salary, £150. Service 12 years, 8 of which have been passed in Account Branch Government P.O.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 6.
Ball, James.....	Foreman, Railway Ticket, Government Printer.	Wishing to be placed in 5 G, on account of length of service (28 years), and that his duties require special training. He was specially engaged in England in 1857 for his position, and his salary has only been increased by £100 in 28 years.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Hollingworth, N. ...	Reader, Government Printer	For classification. On account of length of service (25 years). Work requires special qualifications, and his duties are clerical.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Griffiths, Charles ...	Sub-Overseer, Government Printer.	Appealing for classification. Length of service, 33 years, and he has been Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office, for 11 years. 4 per cent has been deducted from his salary.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Thrum, Geo. A.	Foreman, Government Printer.	To be classified in the 5th Class, on account of length of service (43 years), and the responsible nature of work as head of the Press and Machine Branch of the Government Printing Office; his salary is also voted by Parliament.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Buchanan, P.	Sub-Overseer, Government Printer.	To be classified in the 5th Class, on account of length of service (33 years); for 23 years he has held the position of Sub-Overseer in the Government Printing Office, and on account of the responsible duties he has to perform.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.
Irouside, F.	Reader, Government Printer	To be classified in the 5th Class. 4 per cent. has been deducted from his salary.	Transferred from Section 7 to G. 5.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Johnston, Gilbert ...	Record Clerk, Government Printer.	To be placed in 5 G, on account of length of service (15 years), and being appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and the responsible position he holds, Clerk of Records; salary, £300.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Allworth, F. C.	Clerk, Railways	To be placed in a higher class than the one allotted (that is, 5 G), on account of the responsible duties he has to perform—payment of wages in the Loco. Workshops, Tramway Department; salary, £235.	A
Casey, Patk. Frank	3rd Ledger-keeper, Surveyor-General.	To be classified in the 5th Class; appointed Third Ledger-keeper (See Ministerial papers 85-2,921); salary, £225; length of service, three years.	T
Brodie, Chas. W. ...	2nd Ledger-keeper, Surveyor-General.	To be placed in Class 5 G; appointed Ledger-keeper; and in receipt of £250 per annum, and has been employed continuously since 1st November, 1880.	T
Twine, A. F.	Principal Bookkeeper, Surveyor-General.	To be transferred from those temporarily employed to the General Division, Class 5, and on account of the responsible duties he has to perform, viz. principal bookkeeper.	T
Mackel, P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollongong.	To be placed in one of the Classes; was appointed Line Inspector in the Telegraph Department, 1st January, 1860, by Governor and Executive Council; in March, 1860, was appointed Station-master at Berrima; in 1870, was also appointed Postmaster, and was then transferred to Wollongong; and other officers in the Service, who are his juniors, have been classified (some of them not born when he entered the Service.)	B
Kloster, W. F. A. Boddam, L. M.... Parnell, W. B.... Layton, E. E. S.. Anthony, Stophon Board, Chas. Thos. Solomon, A. M.... Newcombe, A.... Parnell, T. R.... Pearson, P. A.... Melville, F. G....	Draftsmen, Land Titles Office.	To be classified in the "Professional Division" on account of the responsible duties they have to perform, and as the work they are engaged upon requires a special training.	P
Herbert, P.	Gaoler, Goulburn	To be classified in 4-G, as salary and allowances equal £303 10s., and on account of length of service (20 years.)	Transferred from the 5th Class G.D. to 4th Class G.D.
Anderson, A. W. II.	Engineer, Harbours and Rivers.	Claims classification in Professional Division by training and qualifications.	T
Lewis, W. de C.	Draftsman, Land Titles	Claims to be placed in the 3rd Class by reason of length of service and importance of office.	A
Maybury, C. E. S. ...	Under-Sheriff	Claims higher classification, as he was recommended £650 per annum by the Sheriff in the last Estimates; performs Sheriff's duties when he is absent.	A
Callochcr, Jno. J. ...	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims to be entitled to a salary of £500 per annum by reason of seventeen years of service and important duties he is performing.	A
Graham, T. B.	Police Magistrate, Tenterfield	Requests classification in 3rd class; value of his fees added to his salary entitles him to the 3rd class; (26 years in Service.)	Appeal disallowed.
M'Kenry, D. J.	Sub-Collector, Customs, Wentworth	Asks to be raised to the minimum of the 3rd class by reason of high cost of living, miserable climate, and 18 years service without leave, duties of his position being much greater than formerly.	A
Baldwin, Rowland...	Ledger-keeper, Surveyor-General.	Desires that he may be ranked in the 5th-class General Division instead of Temporary Division.	T
McLaren, W. B. ...	Superintendent, Prisons Industries, Sydney Gaol.	Objects to being classed in section 8, thinks he should be placed in 5 G.	Appointment was not made prior to 1st January; to be rectified next list.
Finegan, John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways.	To be Third instead of Fourth-class, by reason of importance of duties, and the fact of his salary being lower than it was three years ago; eighteen years service.	A
Read, J. A.	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court..	28 years' service; no increase for 10 years. Asks to be placed on a level with other chief clerks.	A.
Bernauer, John	Litho-machine Printer, Surveyor-General.	Objects to being placed under clause 8, claims to be placed in Class 6.	D.
Inglis, Jas. Tweedie.	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor-General.	Objects to being in Section 8, claims to be in 5G on account of his duties. Voted Salary.	D.
Ford, Peter	Lithographic Printer, Surveyor-General.	Objects to being in Section 8, claims to be in 5 G by reason of voted salary and duties.	D.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Winchester, H.....	Messenger to Examiner of Coal Fields.	Claims to be a clerk by reason of performing clerical duties. Stated by Under Secretary for Mines, really a messenger.	Appeal disallowed.
Schwartzkoff, H.....	Master, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	Objects to classification in Section 8, as he is a permanent officer, head of the Boys' Department. Conducts correspondence. Salary not voted.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Pringle, Annie O.....	Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	Objects to be placed in 8th Section; although styled matron, is administrative head of department.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Lutkou, James.....	Assistant Plan-mounter, Surveyor-General.	Objects to be placed in Section 8; claims to be in 6th Class.	D
Rossiter, Fred. A.....	Clerk and Accountant, Infirmary and Destitute Asylum.	Considers that the salary of £175 altogether inadequate to the duties he performs, as clerk and cashier. Several of his juniors have been promoted to a higher classification, and he was promised £300 per annum.	A
Board, Chas. Thos....	Draftsman, Land Titles	Receives £175. After 12 years' service as draftsman, claims to be professional.	P
Cork, Robert	Senior Pilot.....	18 years' service; objects to Section 8; receives £350; considers himself worthy of higher classification.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Mulhall, Thos.....	Assistant Inspector Fisheries, Sydney.	Duties most important; hours very long; responsibilities very great in protecting revenue. Claims 6th Class.	D
Burn, Jane.....	Matron, Parramatta Hospital.	Thinks she should be classified in 3 G, according to salary and allowances, and not in Section 8.	D
Bertram, Augustus...	Surveyor and Inspector of Shipping, Newcastle.	Objects to being classed in Section 8, requests classification.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Powell, Theo.....	Curator of Intestate Estates.	Requests the Board to enquire into the circumstances; his salary to be adequately increased, and proper staff of officers appointed.	A
Richardson, A.	Superintendent, Railway Stores, Eveleigh.	To be placed on the same footing (3G) as the Superintendent of Stores and Ordnance Storekeeper.	A
Dixon, W. W.	School Attendance Officer, Tamworth.	Claims classification, according to salary, in the General Division.	B
Fry, Chas.	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North.	Objects to be placed under Section 7, as there were no rules and regulations in force in his Department.	B
Anderson, Hy. G. L.	Examiner, Public Instruction.	Claims, by reason of University education, M.A. degree, high examinations, and present duties, to be 2nd Class, Professional.	P
Thornton, James C.	School Attendance Officer, Gundagai.	Claims classification, according to salary, in the General Division.	B
Tucker, Alex.	Inspector Telegraph Lines and Stations, Sydney.	Claims to be an administrative officer, whose principal duty consists to hold enquiries and investigations into complaints against Telegraph Officials.	Transferred from Section 7 to 4th Class, G.D.
MacFarlane, Edwd.	District Surveyor, Bourke ...	Who claims to be District Surveyor at Bourke.	District Surveyor.
Russell, J. E. M. ...	Litho-Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims to be a professional officer, as he is designated professional by the Surveyor-General.	P
Payton, C. Newton...	3rd Clerk, Water Police Office, Sydney.	Claims higher classification on account of the onerous duties he performs as Principal Clerk.	A
Taylor, Josiah	Chief Litho, Surveyor-General.	Claims to be considered chief professional officer, and also calls attention to the duties required of him at his low salary.	P.
Oakley, W. A.	Draftsman, Railways.	States that he was classed in the Professional Division in the Imperial Service.	P
Trader, T. J. M.....	Post and Telegraph Master, Bourke.	Objects to being placed under Section 7 by reason of his high position and duties, which entitle him to 4 G.	B
Barclay, Thomas ...	Operator, Bourke.	Objects to Section 7 on the ground that there are no rules and regulations, and that his duties are more scientific, intellectual, and professional, than many classified officers.	B
Naghten, M. F.	Postal Assistant, Bourke ...	Same as above	B
Buckley Robt.	Telegraph Station-master, Deniliquin.	Same as above	B
Walkinshaw, Chas. W.	Assistant School Attendance Officer, Botany-street, Waverley.	Claims Classification, according to salary, in General Division.	B
Brackenreg, Marion...	Matron, Biloela	States that title of Matron is a misnomer; considers that she should rank in the 6th class, General Division; is entitled to be styled Assistant Superintendent.	D
Morgan, Geo.	Chief Clerk, Sheriff's Office...	Points out that he is inadequately remunerated for the duties he performs; that he has received no increase for twenty years.	A
Olson, John P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Grenfell.	Has had no increase for fourteen years; objects to Section 7; and claims classification in General Division.	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Jaques, Arthur T.	Draftsman, Mines	States that his case is a particularly hard one ; requests to be classed in 3 Professional, or, if professional be denied, in Class 4 G; salary £325, allowances £28, total £353.	A
Quinan, James	Inspector, Fisheries.....	Gave up £300 per annum in Victorian Government, in expectation of salary here being £300 or £400 per annum; receives only £200 per annum.	A
Edwards, J.....	Emergency Crown Lands Agent, Lands.	Claiming to be placed in 4 G, as his duties consist in relieving officers holding higher classification than himself.	A
Book, O. A. C.	do do	do do	A
Gibson, Geo. H.....	do do	do do	A
Jackson, A. L.	Engineer, Printing Office ...	Claiming that he should be classed in 3 Professional, as a mechanical engineer and skilled officer in chemistry and electricity as applied to electrotyping.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Holmes, Wm.....	Clerk, Roads and Bridges ...	Claiming higher classification than 6 G, by reason of seven years' service.	A
Hammer F.....	Chief Draftsman, Roads and Bridges.	Claims professional classification; was brought up as a theoretical and mechanical engineer.	P
Maxted, Sydney.....	Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer, State Children's Relief.	For higher classification; that his salary and allowances, £525, entitle him to the 3rd Class G.	Transferred from the 4th Class to 3rd Class General Division.
Forsythe, C.	Clerks in General Post Office (at £175).	Have seven years' service; present salary, £175; will get £20 this year, £5 next; when fourteen years in the service will only receive £200.	A
Kenny, J. W.			
Mason, J. N.			
Williams, T. C.			
Holmes, Henry			
Swire, Herbert			
Byram, J. P.			
Campbell, John			
Flynn, James			
Hilton, S. B.			
Doherty, Joseph H.			
Cosgrove, W. O'D....			
M'Nolly, A.			
Budge, Alex. C.....	Clerk of the Executive Council.	Claims to be placed in the 1st Class on the following grounds:— 1. That the Clerk of the Privy Council in England (the office analagous to the one I hold in the Colony—of course in degree), is the very highest Officer in the Civil Service, with rank equal to that of Permanent Under Secretary of State. 2. That the Imperial Regulations regulating the Colonial Civil Service place the office of Clerk of the Executive Council in the first rank, with precedence of Under Secretaries and the Clerks of the Legislative Council and Assembly. (See page 260 of O. O. Regulations for 1884). 3. That the office was in the year 1862 considered worthy of being filled by a Cabinet Minister. 4. That the Clerk of the Parliaments, notwithstanding his inferior official rank, and absence of salary entitling him to the first class under the Act, has been placed in that class. And 5. That the Clerk of the Executive Council in Victoria and, I believe, in Queensland, are in the first class. I would further remark that two of the most distinguished authorities on Civil Government (<i>Bonblanc</i> and <i>Ewald</i>), give the highest official status to the office of Clerk of the Council. I am the Head of a Department, <i>vide</i> the "Appropriation Act for 1885," item 2.	A
Lloyd, Wm. F.	Store and Time-keeper, Fitzroy Dock.	Objects to Section 8; states he holds head position, acting as accountant, storekeeper, and official correspondent; gives security.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Rico, Peter	Reader, Government Printer	Protests against being under Section 7; requests to be classed 5 G.	B
Kelly, Margaret P.	Teacher, Biblecls	Name omitted through return not being sent in; solicits classification; seventeen years in the service, and has no opportunity of advancement as teachers under Education Department have.	To be classed 6 G.
Lloyd, A. L.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Applies for increased salary as the Head of the Department has recommended him for increase on several occasions, <i>vide</i> letter. Also claims classification in the Professional Division.	A. In reply to your letter of 21st April, the Board are unable to recommend your transfer to the Professional Division as the designation of your office is not specified in the 5th Section of the Act.
Fairweather, R. J....	Parliamentary Reader, Printing Office.	Objects to being under Section 7, as being an officer entitled to classification.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Roberts, H.	Overseer, Book-binding Branch, Printing Office.	Objects to Section 7 and claims recognition as an officer.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Goff, Thomas Henry	Chief Clerk, Police	Has been twenty-two years in service, and considers £450 and 4th class as hardly fair; states same officer in Victoria receives £600, Queensland, £500.	A
Jahn, Wm.	Draftsman & Computer, also Licensed Surveyor, Surveyor-General.	Claims Professional Division as Licensed Surveyor.	P
Dimelow, Orrilla ...	Do do	Do do	P
Chute, H. G.	Do do	Do do	P
Welchman, Hamilton	Do do	Do do	P
Cropper, C. W.	Draftsman and Computer, Licensed Surveyor, Surveyor-General.	Claims Professional Division as a qualified Surveyor.	P
Spry, J. M.	Do do	Do do	P
Hayes, Samuel	Superintendent and Shipwright and Dock Master, Fitzroy Dock.	Claims that his work is that of an able Architect and Shipbuilder.	Will receive classification in next List.
Davies, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Harbours and Rivers.	Claims classification 3 P. as trained Engineer and President of Engineering Association of New South Wales.	P
Little, William	Chief Attendant, Cullin Park	Claims classification as an Officer, having charge in the absence of the Medical Superintendent.	D
Robins, Chas. Jas. ...	Station-master, Telegraph, Browarrina.	Objects to Section 7; considers his duties more scientific, intellectual, and professional than many of the Classified Officers.	B
Brooks, Jas. Norton	Police Magistrate, Singleton	Claims that his salary and allowances are in excess of £500.	Disallowed.
Caldwell, J. D.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs	Objects to Section 7; considers his duties more scientific, intellectual, and professional than many of the Classified Officers.	B
Owen, Charles	Draftsman and Computer, Surveyor-General.	Claims to be classified on 3rd Class Professional Division by reason of his training examination and character of his work.	P
Olsen, Augusta C. ...	Postal Assistant, Grenfell ...	Objects to Section 7; considers that his clerical duties for eighteen years entitles him to classification.	B
M'Clymont, A.	Messenger, Customs, Wentworth.	Wishes to be classified in the 6th Class by reason of the duties he performs as Clerk or Tide-waiter.	D
Simons, John W. ...	Station-master, Stannifer ...	Objects to being placed under Clause 7	B
Cochrane, Andrew T.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble.	Requires higher classification because £150 is totally inadequate to the work he performs; has a wife, two children, and aged parents to support.	A
Wilson, W.	Manager, Telegraphs	Twenty-seven years service; next in order to Assistant Superintendent; wishes to be transferred from 4th to 3rd Class.	A
Mercor, John	Overseer, Government Printer.	Thirty years service; holds rank as officer; wishes to be classified.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Small, James	Sub-overseer, Government Printer.	Often performing duties as reader, objects to being placed in Section 7.	B
Newman, W.	Plant-room keeper, Government Printer.	Specially engaged in London in 1853, appeals against classification in Section 7.	B
Hayes, Wm.	Assistant Sub-overseer, Government Printer.	Objects to Section 7, claims to be classified under the 5th Class.	B
Wallace, Robert G. ...	Assistant Inspector, Distilleries and Refineries.	Requesting to be restored to permanent staff, although paid out of a vote for occasional assistance.	T
Frennard, Chas.	Operator, Wellington	Objecting to be styled Telegraph Messenger, as his appointment is Telegraph Operator.	To be rectified next List.
Selkirk, William ...	Assistant Record Clerk, Roads.	Objects to being classed in 6 G, his salary is £185.	A
Road, W. V.	Traffic Manager	Twenty-nine years in the service; the Traffic Manager in Victoria receives £1,400; South Australia, £1,000; and in England and America no Traffic Manager gets less than £1,000 a year.	A
Kirkcaldie, David ...	Assistant Traffic Manager ...	Twenty-four years Railway experience—eight in this Colony—requests to be removed from the 3rd to 2nd Class; late Assistant Traffic Manager in Victoria received £900.	A
Colquhoun, W. H. ...	Chief Clerk, Traffic Manager	Receives £300 per annum, which he considers inadequate; requests to be raised to the 4th Class.	A
Evans, Geo. T.	Goods Superintendent, Railways.	} Object to classification in 4th Class; consider that their responsibilities entitle them to a higher rank; subordinate officers will soon reach the same salaries.	} A
Richardson, H.	Coaching Superintendent, Railways.		
Friederick, Wilhelm	Draftsman, Railways .....			Calls attention to the fact that he is only receiving £150, while the other Draftsmen are receiving £200.	A
Orr, Henry	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Charon."	Claims to be an engineer; objects to his classification in Section 8; has highly paid engineers working under his direction.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Byrnes, Francis O...	Telegraph Master, Murrurundi.	Twenty-three years service; objects to be placed in Section 7, no rules and regulations being in force.	B
Sowell, T. A.	Draftsman, Railways	Claims to be placed in Professional Division, having had a professional training as an Engineer, and is not remunerated according to the duties performed by him.	P
Mather, John	Master, dredge "Minos" ...	Objects to Section 8; claims to be classified in Professional Division; being an engineer and master of dredge, says he is entitled to the Professional Division, and requests to be placed on the same level as Messrs. Cruickshank, Selge, Hooy.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Eccles, John	Lithographer, Surveyor-General.	Objects to Section 8, being a permanent officer appointed by the Cabinet, and claims to be classified according to salary; twenty-seven years in the Service; and requests to be placed on a level with the foreman in Government Printing Office; was the first to introduce the art into the Government Service.	D
Mather, Joseph	Master and Engineer, Dredge "Hunter."	Objects to Section 8, and claims to be classed in 3rd Class Professional Division; had a professional training in England; built the dredge "Samson" and iron lighthouses at Wallongong and Ulladulla; eleven years in the Service; has had charge of several dredges.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 4.
Mackenzie, Eth. A. H.	Telegraph-master, Bathurst.	Objects to clause 7, as the Department has no rules and regulations; has had no increase to salary since February, 1876; considers his duties more scientific, intellectual, and professional than many of the classified officers; was appointed by Governor and Executive Council; twenty-three years in the Service; salary, £350, including residence.	B
Cahill, Jas. B.	Draftsman, Locomotive Engineer.	Objects to his classification, and claims to be classed in the Professional Division, having had a mechanical and theoretical training; remuneration inadequate to the duties he performs.	P
Brown, Henry D...	Clerk, Customs, Wentworth	Requests to be placed in the maximum of the 6th class, on account of the onerous duties he performs, and often working after office hours.	A
Gardiner, J.	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction.	Objects to being classed in General Division, claims Professional Division; thirty-four years' service, and has presided over Examining Branch, having been a teacher, head master of both of the Sydney Model Schools.	P
Justelius, Edwd. ...	School Attendance and Payments Officer, Taree.	Objects to being classed in Educational; claims 6th class, General Division, on account of being an officer and not a teacher in the Department of Public Instruction; eighteen years' service.	B
Bernard, W. S.	School Attendance and Payments Officer, Raymond Terrace.	Do do do	B
Gordon, Chas.	Assistant Inspector Fisheries, Greenwell Point, Shoalhaven.	Objects to being placed under clause 8, and requests to be classified in 6th class, General Division, having to perform same duties as Inspector of Division.	D
Hussey, J. S.,	Gaoler, Parramatta	Objects to being classed in 4th General Division, and requests that his allowances may be added to his salary, £375; claims allowances, £200 7s. 6d.; 3rd Class, £575 7s. 6d.	Disallowed.
Slee, W. H. J.	Inspector, Mines	Objects to classification (5th); has had no increase for five years; the Examiner of Coal-fields receives £600 per annum, and he is receiving £300; nine years in the Service.	A
Dalgarno, Jas.	Chief Clerk, General Post Office.	Requests to be placed in Class 2, General Division, instead of Class 3, on account of performing the duties of the Head of the Department whenever he is absent; length of service and low remuneration in comparison with other officers in the Service; that there is no 2nd-class officer in the Department; the highly responsible duties he performs; officers holding similar positions in Victoria receive £650; twenty-five years in the Service.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Woolrych, Francis B.	District Surveyor, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be classified in the 2nd Class, Professional Division, and claims the title of District Surveyor, and that nine of his Juniors have received Staff appointments at salary £600; was appointed to the Staff by the Governor and Executive Council, 1878, as District Surveyor, and upon the Estimates, of 1885, provision has been made for one Surveyor under the Head of General Survey of the Colony, £525.	A
Kneivitt, Fred. H. ...	Quantity Surveyor, Railways	Requests to be placed in Professional Division instead of General Division, having had experience as Architect and Surveyor of thirty-six years, and has been recommended on one or two occasions for increase of salary, but did not receive any.	P
Daffard, C. Hilliger, L. A. Howarth, A. M. Bergin, F. Gundlach, L.	Officers in Railways	Object to being classified in General Division, and claim to be classified in the Professional Division on account of special training as professional men, and having had considerable practice as Civil Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors, and if they left the Service their appointments could only be filled by professional men.	P
Radcliffe, J. A.	Draftsman, Railways	Objects to being placed in Class 5, General Division; claims Professional Division, having had a professional training, was appointed by the Minister for Works, Honorable J. Hoskins, in the Department, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways, June, 1877, as Civil Engineer and Architect.	P
Roskell, G. B.	Do do	Wishes to be transferred from 5th Class, General Division, to 4th Class, Professional Division, having had a professional training in Architecture, in England; having had about twenty years' experience.	P
Bayley, G. W. A. ...	Do do	Wishes to be transferred from 4th Class, General Division, to 3rd Class, Professional Division; eighteen years in the Service, designing Station Buildings and other works, and his has been all original work, and not copying the work of others.	P
Meredith, M.	Forest Ranger, Mines	Objects to being classed in Section 7, being appointed Forest Ranger by the Governor and Executive Council, March, 1882, and having a theoretical and practical training in Forestry at a University in Germany.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5th Class, General Division.
Leigh, Walter S. ...	Draftsman, Mines	Objects to his classification, and pointing out that he was appointed a Draftsman in the Mines Department, <i>vide Gazette</i> , 2nd January, 1885.	T
Portus, A. B.	Superintendent of Dredges, Harbours and Rivers.	Objects to being classed in Clause 8; twenty years in the Service, and was appointed by the Governor in Council, salary £440; that his duties are professional, and he is practically the Consulting Engineer in all work connected with Dredges.	Transferred from Section 8 to General Division, Class 4.
Park, H. H.	Engineer and Draftsman, Government Printer.	Requests to be placed in the Professional Division on Account of professional training as an Engineer.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
M'Nevin, Chas. K. ...	Junior Clerk, Audit Office	Requests to be transferred from Temporary Division to the Permanent Staff, 6th Class. Was appointed junior clerk in Audit Office, £50, Oct., 1884. See <i>Gazette</i> of 24th Sept., 1884, and that the 4 per cent. has been deducted from his salary.	Disallowed.
Clements, John ...	Night Reader, Government Printer.	Objects to being classified in section 7, and claims to be classed in Class 5, General Division. Has clerical duties to perform of a very responsible nature.	B
Sharkey J.	Manager, Photo- graphic Branch, Government Printer.	Requests to be placed in Professional Division, or 4th Class General Division, on account of special training in Photographic Chemistry and other scientific and artistic work. That the officer holding same position in Victoria is placed in Class 3, and salary at £485.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 4.
Walsh, M. J.	6th Clerk, Justice	Requests to be classified in Class 5, General Division. Appointed to the Staff 11th July, 1878, and that two gentlemen, his juniors, have been appointed by the Governor and Executive Council over him at the salary of £200. Present salary, £150.	A
Cusack, P. J.	School Attendance Officer at Cowra.	Requests to be transferred from Educational Division to General Division, as he is not a teacher but an officer employed by the Department of Public Instruction.	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Hosier, F.	Reader, Government Printer	Objects to his classification. States is head of branch.	Transferred from Section to 5th Class, Gen. Div.
Fligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle Railways.	Requests a higher classification than 5th Class General Division. Twenty-seven years in the service. The officer holding similar position in Sydney has higher salary; and his responsibilities entitle him to a higher class.	A
Wharf, James	Chief Attendant, Parramatta Asylum.	Objects to being classed in Section 8. Wishes to be classified in General Division, as he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council. See Government Gazette, 1877.	D
Kibble, J. D.	Operator, Denman, Telegraph Department.	Objects to classification in Section 7, as he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and that the Telegraph Department has no rules and regulations, and that he has to perform duties of a far more scientific, intellectual, and professional character than a great number of Civil Servants who are classified.	E
Mair, James	Police Magistrate, Newcastle	Requests that the fees he receives from the Registrar in Insolvency may be added to his salary, and that he may be classified accordingly. Claims 2nd Class, General Division.	Board cannot compute the fees as part of salary.
Smithers, E. W. ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Eden.	Objects to being classified in Section 8. Was clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office in 1877. Was transferred to the position now held by him, and was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and that all inspectors are classified, and that the duties he performs are equally responsible.	D
Arnott, John S.	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham.	Objects to being classed in Section 7 on account of length of service—twenty years. Has to attend to his office twelve hours every day. Claims 6th Class General Division.	B
Hay, Geo. Stephen...	Post and Telegraph Master, Walgett.	Objects to his classification, requesting that his allowances—house, £40; sale of stamps and commission on Money Orders, £65; £95—may be added to his salary, £255, and that he may be classified accordingly. Eleven years' service. Has to find security, £400.	B
Donald, R.	Master, S. B. "Neptune" ...	Requests to be classified in General Division as a Master of steam dredge, "Neptune." Should not be classed in the same Division as his men, 8th Section.	B
Boileau, George.....	Crown Lands Agent, Glen Innes.	Requests that he may be transferred from 5 G to 4 G, and that some officers who obtained similar appointments at the same time as himself are now classed higher, (that is G 4.)	A
Campbell, F. A.....	Assistant District Engineer, Deepwater.	Requests to be classified in Professional Division, as he was appointed Assistant District Engineer by the Secretary for Public Works on 1st July, 1879, has been in service 5 years 9 months.	T
Hogg, Charles E.....	Railway Surveyor, Glen Innes.	Requests to be transferred from Temporary Division to Class 3 Professional Division as salary is over £300.	T
Ohlfsen-Baggé, C. H.	Chief Assistant Engineer, Sewerage.	Requesting to be transferred from the Temporary Staff to the Permanent as he was appointed to the Permanent Staff on 27th February by the Governor.	T
Piper, F. C.....	Chief Clerk and Accountant, Sewerage.	Objects to classification as Temporary Officer as he was appointed to the Permanent Staff, 14/4/85, such appointment to date from 31st December, 1884.	T
Hungerford, Edward	Clerk, Sewerage	Do do.	T
Furber, T. F.	Draftsman-in-Chief, General Survey.	Requests to be classified on the Professional Division instead of General Division on account of being a Licensed Surveyor and Draftsman in charge of General Survey, and is a member of the Board of Examiners of Licensed Surveyors, was employed on the Trigonometrical Survey.	P
Long, Geo.	Land District Branch, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be placed in the Professional Division, having had a professional training as a land surveyor in London, and for nine years was attached to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, and carried out surveys for the late Geo. Stephenson, and for 21 years has held the position of a Head of a Department in the Surveyor-General's Department, age 76.	P
Ireland, C. G., C.E.	General Survey Branch, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be placed on the Professional Division on account of being an Engineer, and that all Licensed Surveyors in the General Survey Branch are professional men	P

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Mackol, F.	Telegraph Master, Campbelltown.	Objects to classification on account of being appointed a Telegraph Inspector by the Governor and Executive Council, 1st October, 1860, 24 years in the service, is now appointed Post and Telegraph Master at Campbelltown, hours of attendance commence 4.30 a.m. and 11 p.m.	B
Ward, E. G.	Registrar-General	Requests to be transferred from Class 2 General Division to Class 1 General Division on account of being Head of Department, and that the Salary of the Registrar 20 years ago was £800.	A
Gibbes, W. C.	Accountant, Master-in-Equity, Supreme Court.	Requests to be classified in Class 4 G. D., has been 12 years in the Audit Office, and 2 years Accountant in the Master's office, has to find security for £1,000, and on account of the responsible duties he performs.	A
Gregory, C. S.	Accountant, Electric Telegraphs.	Objects to be classified in 4 G.D. as the responsible duties appertaining to his position entitled him to rank as a 3rd-class officer, and that officers holding similar positions in the Post Office and Money Order Office, and the teller of the latter, have been placed in third class; 21 years in the service.	A
Saunders, Chas. I. ...	2nd-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be transferred from Class 5 General Division to Professional Division or 4th Class General Division, being the Head of the Southern Division of the Reserve Branch, with a staff of 14 draftsmen, present salary £325, his duties being of a purely professional character, examining surveyor's plans, calculations, and plottings.	P
Smith, Sydney	Packer, Stores	Objects to being classified in Section 8; claims 6th Class General Division, his duties being clerical and because of the responsibility attached to his office,	D
Pugh, John W. E.	Correspondence Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.	Requests higher classification than 6th Class General Division. His duties consist of correspondence, that clerks in other departments are classed in 4th Class General Division; recommended on two occasions for increase; nearly three years in service.	A
Kellick, C. M.	Reader, Government Printer	Objects to Section 7, claims 5th Class, General Division; salary £250.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Rorison, J.	Master, Dredge "Newcastle"	Requests to be transferred from Section 8 to 3rd Class Professional Division Engineer; surveyor for the Marine Board of New South Wales for Newcastle District; holds 1st Class certificate of competency from London Marine Board.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 4.
Cassidy, Jas. A.	Clerk, Telegraph Department	Objects to classification, and stating that he is not an operator but a clerk in the Telegraph Department; was appointed in 1878.	B
Uther, Alfred.	School Attendance Officer, Newcastle.	Objects to his classification, being an officer appointed by the Governor and Executive Council under the Department of Public Instruction at a salary of £200, and not being a teacher under that Department.	B
Thomas, B.	Post and Telegraph Master, Arakoon.	Objects to classification, and claims classification in General Division.	B
Lester, Chas. Jno. ...	3rd Class Draftsman, Metrop. and Coast District Survey.	Requests higher classification than 5th Class General Division; nine years in the service.	A
Freeman, William ...	Chief Draftsman, Metropolitan and Coast District Survey.	Requests that his designation may be altered to "Chief Draftsman, Lands Department, Local Survey Office."	Designation altered to Chief Draftsman.
Steels, Robert	Engineer, Dredge "Clarence"	Claims to be classified in Professional Division on account of being an engineer, and that he should not be classed in the same Section as his men.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Thorntwalte, H.	Stamper, Stamp Duties	Objects to Section 8, claims higher classification; been in the Service four years and has received no increase, 4 per cent. being deducted from salary and has to give security; duties are those of Assistant Foreman.	D
Byers, John	Do do	Objects to Section 8, length of service five years, 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary, has to find security; duties consist of stamping bills of exchange, promissory notes, and transfers of shares.	D
Lea, Charles	Do do	Objects to Section 8, length of Service five years; duties consist of stamping for stamp duty all valuable documents, and 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary; has to find security, £200.	D
Hall, George	Do do	Objects to Section 8, claims Class 6 of G. D., length of Service five years; duties consist of receiving, sorting, and checking all cheque-books from the various Banks; 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary, finds security to the amount of £200.	D

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Moore, Charles	Stamper, Stamp Duties	Objects to Section 8, claims to be classified in 6th Class, General Division.	D
Cummings, P. R. ...	Do do	Objects to Section 8; claims classification; 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary; finds security to the extent of £200; length of service, five years.	D
Brunner, J. G. H. F. ...	Do do	Objects to Section 8; claims 6th class, G. D. Duties consist of stamping cheque-books, deeds, &c.; has to find security for £200; 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary.	D
Slade, John J.	2nd Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be transferred from General Division to the Professional Division on account of length of service; 24 years head of "Geographical Division." Draftsmen filling similar positions at the end of last year have been placed in Class 3 General Division; has received no increase for 2 years.	P
Carruthers, John ...	Engineer, Dredge "Ulysses"	Claims Professional classification, being an engineer; holds 1st Class engineer's certificate of competency from Marine Board of N.S.W.; is master and engineer of the dredge "Ulysses."	Transferred from Section 8 to G.5.
Small, J. T.	2nd Class Draftsman, Survey	Requests higher classification. Draftsmen performing similar duties have been appointed chief draftsmen in the Local Land Board offices, receiving salaries of £500; has been appointed 2nd Draftsman at Orange; will have to perform the duties of Chief Draftsman when that officer is absent; salary, £325; 10½ years in the service.	P
Chisholm, D. H. ...	1st Class Draftsman, Survey	Claims Professional Division on account of the department he is in having always been considered as "professional;" length of service more than 20 years, was articled to a surveyor before entering the office; had to pass three severe competitive examinations, of a strictly professional character, and that his duties have always been "professional," and consist of checking the work of surveyors.	P
McLachlan, Hugh...	Clerk and Shorthand Writer, Railways.	Requests higher classification on account of the responsible nature of his work, and that the shorthand writers of Parliament and "Hansard" are placed in the 1st and 3rd Class.	A
Evans, John R.	Record Clerk, Stores	Requests higher classification on account of length of service, 14 years; salary £175; he will have to serve 6 years more before he can pass into 5th Class at £200 per annum.	A
Brodie, Thomas.....	Engineer and master, Dredge "Pluto."	Requests to be placed in the Professional Division on account of being an Engineer, and is in charge of the dredge "Pluto."	Transferred from Section 8 to G.5.
Lewis, Thomas H. ...	Draftsmen, Surveyor-General's Office (Lands).	Object to being classified in the General Division, claim Professional Division on account of their professional duties, and on the following grounds:—that the Survey Office has always been considered a professional branch, and that admissions should be by competitive examination in professional subjects, and that the officers in the department are examiners for all candidates for employment in the office, and that the surveyors' work is checked by the draftsmen of this office, which requires a professional training and knowledge, and that they are performing duties not less professional in character than those performed by officers classed as "Professional" in the Civil Service List.	P
Johnson, Alex.			P
Fraeman, William ...			P
Gerard, Edward ...			P
Packer, G. R.			P
Bennett, L. G. J. ...			P
Gall, A. R.			P
Rennie, C. E.			P
Hare, A. J.			P
Long, George.....			P
Blake, M. O'G.			P
Burt, James.....			P
Callacher, John J. ...			P
M'Lean, M. A.			P
Dowling, P. J.			P
Malcolm, R. J.			P
Garvin, J.			P
Shelton, R.			P
Wilkinson, H. E. ...			P
Maclean, R.			P
Vautin, Ernest S. ...			P
Nilson, A.			P
Doubleday, G. H. ...			P
Gomell, Wm.			P
Fowler, O. A. W. ...			P
French, H. J.			P
Finn, J. J.	P		
Hassall, J. R.	P		
Thallon, F. W.	P		
Gregg, D.	P		
Small, O. W.	P		
Maynard, F. H.	P		
Bush, George.....	P		
Smith, G. J.	P		
Allan, J. R.	P		
Spark, E. J.	P		
Noble, R.	P		
Fewings, Edwd. H. ...	P		
Fraser, D.	P		
Lester, Chas. J.	P		
Moses, S.	P		

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Lee, Joseph E.	Postmaster, Miller's Point...	Objects to his classification in Section 7, on account of the responsible duties he has to perform, and that officers holding inferior positions have been classified in General Division.	B
Edwards, Chas., jun.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Objects to his being classed in the General Division, on account of being a Licensed Surveyor of this Colony and South Australia; claims Professional Division.	P
Fyne, Robt. L.	Compositor, Observatory ...	Objects to being classed in Section 8; 4 per cent. being deducted from his salary.	D
Trevana, E. de	Postmaster, Denman	Objects to being classed in Section 7, on account of being an officer appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and that Clause 7 only appertains to those Departments that have rules and regulations.	B
Campbell, W. S.	Chief Draftsman, Mines	Claims classification in Professional Division, on account of being Chief Draftsman, Department of Mines, and that office requires considerable professional experience, and all the survey work of this Department is examined by him.	P
Mowle, S. M.	Usher of the Black Rod, Parliaments.	Claims classification in 2nd class, being the guide upon all Parliamentary matters as the 2nd officer of the Parliament, and because he holds a Commission as Usher of the Black Rod under the Great Seal of the Colony.	A
Commons, D. G. G.	Draftsman, Railways	Requests to be classified in Professional Division, on account of professional training.	P
Barker, H.	Do do	Objects to being classed in General Division, on account of having had a professional training, and has been engaged in professional work for seventeen years.	P
Sanders, Geo.	School Attendance Officer ...	Objects to being placed in Educational Division, on account of being an officer, and not a teacher, employed by the Department of Public Instruction.	B
Ferris, J. J. R.	Continental Clerk, Electric Telegraphs.	Objects to his classification on account of length of service, twenty-four years, and responsibility of position; was recommended by Head of Department; salary was increased to £350, but was disallowed. Mr. Usher who is his junior both in service and position, is classed above him.	A
Cansdell, G. G. M. ...	Draftsman, Survey	Requests to be classed in Professional Division instead of 5th Class, General Division, on account of Draftsmen having to check and examine Surveyors' work, which is professional; head of Compiling Branch; salary £325; and that two of his juniors have received appointments as Chief Draftsmen, at a salary of £500.	P
Chambers, Jas.	Chief Draftsman, Locomotive Engineer's Branch, Railways.	Objects to classification in 5th Class General Division, on account of having had twenty six years Mechanical Engineering experience both practical and theoretical; claims 3rd class, Professional Division; present salary £312.	P
Manly, W. M.	Resident Engineer's Office, Newcastle.	Objects to Section 7; claims classification in Professional Division on account of being a Civil Engineer and Licensed Surveyor.	B
Kingsford, Edwd. St. A.	Pilot and Harbour Master, Port Macquarie.	Objects to being classified in Section 7; claims classification in same class as the Assistant Harbour Master in Sydney.	B
Murray, J. H.	Inspector of Schools, Parramatta.	Objects to being classed in the General Division; claims Professional Division, and requesting that he may be placed in the same class (3 G) as Messrs. O'Byrne and Allpass; was appointed by the Home Government, in April 1855.	P
Lublin, E. H. P. ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Urana.	Objects to classification in Section 7, as he is an Officer appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and holds the following appointments, Post and Telegraph Master, and Money Order Office Savings Bank, and District Registrar; and that clerks in General Post Office, are classed in 6 General Division.	B
Rooney, John P.	Inspector of Schools, Mudgee	Objects to being classed in General Division; claims Professional Division, has been a teacher for thirty-four years and now receives salary as an Inspector, £450, without house allowance; and should he continue to be classed in General Division, cannot receive as large a salary as he would, if he were a teacher holding a school according to his classification of 1 A.	P
Addison, G.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Yass	Objects to being classed in 5th Class, General Division; claims to be classed on an equality with other Clerks of Petty Sessions who receive £300.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name	Office	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Manton, John A.	Forest Ranger, Moama	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims classification as salary is voted under the Appropriation Act, appointed by Executive.	B
Pitt, Chas. Jno.	Inspector of Schools, Nowra	Requesting to be placed in the Professional Division.	P
Cronin, Edwd. G. ...	Road Superintendent, Daniliquin.	Requesting to be placed in the Professional Division, on account of being a Civil Engineer, has been employed on Engineering for ten years, holds certificate as an Associate Member of the Institute for Civil Engineers.	P
Richards, Thos.	Government Printer	Requesting to be transferred from 2nd class General Division, to 1st class General Division as being head of Department, length of service thirty-nine years, that his predecessor received £850, and the Government Printer of Victoria receives £850, and is placed in the 1st class, and the Government Printer in Queensland receives about £800, and is placed in the 1st class.	A
Codrington, R. W.	Clerk, Registrar General's ...	Requests higher classification, thirteen and a half years in the service, some of his juniors have a higher classification.	A
Degotardi, John.....	1st Photographer, Government Printer.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims Professional Division on account of Photography being a profession.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Hixson, Francis.....	President, Marine Board ...	Claims Professional classification, on account of his Professional Qualifications fitting him for the post he holds.	P
Siddins, J. E.	Keeper, Macquarie Light-House.	Objects to being classed in Section 8, on account of length of service, thirty-nine years, and the responsible position he holds.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Bomney, James	Pilot, Newcastle	Objects to being classified in Section 8; claims classification in General Division on account of the responsible duties he has to perform.	Do do
Hacking, Alexr.	Do	Objects to Section 8; claims 4th Class; salary equal to £350; the Deputy Harbour-masters are classed in 5th Class.	Do do
Dagwell, Jos. H. ...	Do	Do; twenty-one years in the service	Do do
Powell, David	Do	Do	Do do
Taylor, James	Do	Do; twenty-seven years in the service	Do do
Melville, Geo.....	Do	Objects to being under clause 8; claims classification; salary equal to £350.	Do do
Poole, George.....	Boatwain, Marine Board ...	Claims classification; twenty-three years in the service; classed in Section 8.	Do do
Broderick, Edwd. ...	Chief Engineer, s.s. "Captain Cook."	Objects to Section 8	Do do
May, William.....	Superintendent, Hornby Light.	Objects to Section 8; ten years as superintendent at the Hornby Lighthouse.	Do do
Creer, J.	Master "Captain Cook"	Objects to Section 8; claims classification in 4th Class, according to salary.	Is properly classed in Class 4 in List.
Jack, A. W.	Sea Pilot, Marine Board.....	Objects to being classed in Section 8; requests to be placed on the same status as the Harbour-master and his Assistants.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Christison, D. J. ...	Do do	Objects to Section 8; claims Class 4, General Division, on account of salary being £350.	Do do
Lee, Isaac	Inspector, Marine Board.....	Objects to Section 8; twenty-six years in the service.	Do do
Firth, Wm. B.	Sea Pilot, Marine Board.....	Objects to his name being omitted from General Division; classified in Section 8.	Do do
Countts, Alexr.....	Do do	Objects to clause 8; length of service seventeen years and nine months.	Do do
Frost, Arthur.....	Draftsman, Locomotive Branch, Railways.	Objects to being classified in G G requests to be placed on the same footing as other Draftsmen in the office; nine years in the service, salary £155.	A
Minchon, E. W. ...	Lithographic Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be transferred from G G to Professional Division, on account of the professional duties he has to perform.	P
Sheed, F.	Master, s.s. "Ajax"	Objects to Section 8, claims 5th Class, General Division.	D
Kennedy, Jas. M. ...	Lithograph Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims Professional classification, on account of belonging to a special class of Draftsmen.	P
Fletcher, J. A.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dubbo.	Objects to being classed in 4th Class, G. D.; claims Professional classification, B.A. of the Sydney University.	P
Jamieson, Jno. A. ...	Pilot, Mincley River	Objects to being classed in Section 8, being an officer in the Civil Service.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Robertson, J.	Engineer and Master, "Vulcan."	Requesting to be transferred from Section 8 to Professional Division, having had a professional training.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Handy, Henry	Railway Surveyor, Wagga Wagga.	Objects to being classed among "Persons temporarily employed," being appointed by the Minister for Works in 1873.	T
Christie, C. S.	Lithograph Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims Professional and not General Classification; fourteen years in the service.	P
Maguire, Wm. H. ...	Inspector of Telegraph Lines and Stations, Mogil Mogil	Objects to Section 7, claims classification in General Division; length of service twenty-five years; no increase for three years.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5th Class, G.D.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Dawson, J., M.A.	Inspector of Schools, Mittagong.	Claims Professional and not General classification, as Education is ranked as a profession by the best authorities in England and America.	P
Bennett, W. C.	Master, Dredge "Arohimedes," Richmond River.	Objects to being classed in Section 8, claims classification.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Laing, J. G.	Draftsman, Harbours and Rivers.	Objects to classification, claims Professional Division; his work in the service being purely professional, viz., the designing of steam tugs, dredges and dredging plant, and pumping engines; 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary.	Transferred from Temporary to 5 G.D.
Walker, E. C.	Principal Librarian, Free Public Library.	Objects to being classed in the 2nd Class, G.D., claims 1st Class, G.D., being head of a department; signs all cheques and vouchers, giving sufficient security for the same.	A
Dircks, A. A.	Clerk in charge Foreign and New Zealand Cable Business, Electric Telegraph.	Objects to Section 7, claims classification; is Clerk in charge of Foreign and New Zealand Cable Business and Attested Returns; although appointed as a Telegraph Operator, for the last six years been performing clerical duties.	B
Nicoll, W. E. H.	Draftsman, Harbours and Rivers.	Objects to being classed in the Temporary Division: claims 5 G.D.; five years in the service; received training as an engineering draftsman.	T
Skellett, Thomas	Assistant Examiner, Railways	Claims higher classification than 5th Class G.D., on account of the responsible duties he performs, and is frequently compelled to work overtime; fifteen and a half years in the Service.	A
Hamilton, John	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Fitzroy."	Objects to being classed in Section 8, claims Professional Division.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Forde, William	Chief Clerk, Works	Requests to be transferred from 3rd Class to 2nd Class G.D., as he may be called upon at any time to perform the duties of the Head of the Department.	A
Laing, J.	Engineer and Master, Dredge "Samson."	Claims Professional Division, seventeen years in the Service; had a proficient training, and designed dredge "Titan"; entered as an Engineer in the list of professional officers sent in by the Engineer-in-Chief.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 4.
Hammond, C. R.	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama.	Objects to being classified in Section 8 on account of length of service (twenty-six years); salary total, £210.	A
Ross, R. Mander	Clerk of Correspondence, Treasury.	Requests to be transferred from 4 G to Class 3 G., on account of being Head of a Branch, and the responsible duties he has to perform; salary, £450, no increase for six and a half years.	A
Bissett, James	Master, s.s. "Achilles"	Objects to being classed in Section 8; Master, steam-tug "Achilles"; says he should not be classified with his men.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
Russell, H. C.	Government Astronomer, Observatory.	Claims professional classification on account of a professional training; that astronomers have to pass through a long course of professional training; in Victoria the Government Astronomer is classed in the Prof. Division; claims 1st Class Professional.	P
Lenahan, H. A.	Astronomical Assistant, Observatory.	Objects to General Divisional, claims 2nd or 3rd Class Professional; in Victoria, the assistant is classed in Professional; has received a proficient training.	P
Allpass, J. W.	Inspector of Schools, Sydney	Objects to being classed in General Division; claims Professional Division as an Inspector of Schools is a professional man.	P
Bridges, F.	Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools, Sydney.	Wishes to be transferred from 3rd Class G.D. to 2nd Class Professional; that an Inspector of Schools is a professional man.	P
Burnside, Mary	Superintendent, Liverpool Asylum.	Objects to being classed in Section 8; claims 5th Class G.D., twenty-three years in the service.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5 Class G.D.
Lloyd, E. S.	3rd-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims higher classification on account of the very responsible duties he performs, and in the absence of Head of Branch he has to perform the duties of the Head of department.	A
Kellett, C. H.	Postmaster, Money Order and Savings Bank Manager, Penrith.	Objects to clause 7; claims classification, twelve years in the Service; and that officers holding far less responsible positions are classified in the G.D., while he is placed on the same footing as his messenger.	B
White, G. W.	Post and Telegraph Master, Park-street.	Objects to being classified in Clause 7. Twenty-three years in the service. Claims to be classed in the General Division.	B
Jones, William	Engineer, "Ajax"	Objects to being classed in Section 8. Holds first class certificate of competency under the Navigation Act. Salary, £264.	D

APPENDIX 1—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Folkard, Thomas ...	Chief Attendant, Gladestville	Objects to classification. Claims classification in General Division. That his position is that of an officer; is in charge, and responsible to the Medical Superintendent of the male department.	D
Simpson, B.	Matron, Do.	Objects to being classified with nurses and servants. Is responsible to the Medical Superintendent for the Female Division. Claims classification in G.D.	D
King, John	Messengers' Overseer, Telegraph.	Objects to Section 7. Holds position of Despatch Clerk; that a Booking Clerk is classified, and works under the Despatch Clerk, superintends delivery of telegrams, &c.	Will be classed as Despatch Clerk in next List.
Rigg, Samuel	Temporary Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Requests to be placed on the permanent Professional Staff, and at an increased remuneration; ten years in the service. Has had a professional training of twenty-six years.	T
Tierney, L.	School Attendance Officer and Pay Officer, Young.	Claims classification in General Division. Objects to being classed in Educational Division; twenty-six years in the service.	B
Denshire, W. E. ...	Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta.	Objects to Section 7. Claims classification in General Division; officers holding inferior positions are classified.	B
Appelwhite, Mary L. A.	Sub-matron and Storekeeper, Hyde Park Asylum.	Objects to being classed in Section 8; fourteen years in the service. An officer in similar position at Bilcoala is classed in 6th Class General Division.	D
Morris, E. Reginald	Lithographic Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims Professional classification; was selected by the Government Agent in Melbourne in 1878; was ten years in the Civil Service of Victoria as Lithographic Draftsman.	P
Dronson, E. C. S. ...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Objects to being classed in 6th Class General Division. Claims 3rd Class Professional; had to pass examination, being little, if any, less severe than that which the surveyors are required to pass, and they are classed in the Professional Division.	P
Moran, John V.	Negative Operator, Government Printer.	Objects to being classed in Section 7, on account of Photography being recognized as a profession in all parts of the world.	B
Kirkwood, D. S. ...	Officer in Charge, Trial Bay Prison Works.	Objects to being placed on the Temporary List, as he was appointed to the Permanent Staff in 1864; twenty years in the service. Claims 3rd Class Professional.	T
M'Kone, John F. ...	Photographic Printer, Printing Office.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that Photographers in the Government Service in other colonies are classed as Professional. Claims Professional classification.	B
M'Donald, M.	Cadet, Mines	Classed in General Division. Claims to be classified in the Cadet, or Junior Class Professional; appointed a cadet on 2nd Jan., 1885.	P
Woore, J. C.	Police Magistrate, Queanbeyan.	Claims higher classification than 4 G. D. on account of length of service, and that Officers who are his juniors by many years, and who have not endured hardships and privations are ranked in higher classes; twenty-three years service.	A
Lucas, J. H.	Government Surveyor, Five Dock.	Was appointed 1st-class Surveyor, 1st January, 1884; objects to being classified 2nd-class Surveyor.	Was classified according to return furnished.
Thomas, Edwin R. ...	Draftsman, Railways	Claims professional classification; nineteen years in the Service; had a professional training at University College, London, and at King's College, London.	P
Keating, John T. ...	Draftsman, Survey	Wishes to be placed upon the Professional Division, or at least in a higher Class, General Division; had to pass two test examinations before receiving appointment.	P
Morris, R. N.	Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction.	Claims classification in Professional Division; has had a special training at College and University.	P
Watt, H. J.	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol.	Objects to being classed in Section 8; claims Class 5, General Division, on account of length of service, and having an Executive appointment.	D
Robson, James	Storekeeper, Darlinghurst Gaol.	Objects to being classed in Section 8; claims 5th-class, General Division; nine years experience as Storekeeper; duties are of a clerical nature; salary, £225.	Transferred from section 8 to 5th class, General Division.
Cobham, J. B.	Lithographic Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims classification in Professional instead of General Division; fourteen years in the Service as a Lithographic Draftsman; long course of special training.	P
Hinchcliffe, Thos. ...	Immigration Office	Claims 5th-class and not 6th-class, General Division; salary, £150.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Sackier, Louis F. ...	Clerk Stores	Objects to being classified in 6 G; seven years in the service; that a clerk appointed at the same time as himself is now classified in 5 G.	A
Michel, C. O.	Government Interpreter, 350, George-street.	Claims classification in Professional Division; classical scholarship, master of four modern languages and at least a dozen dialects.	P
Duberly, Chas.	Landing Waiter, Customs ...	Objects to being classed in 5 G; claims higher classification on account of length of service, and that several Officers, his juniors, have been classed over him.	A
Neild, F. R.	Chief Clerk, Great Northern Railway.	Claims to be placed on the same status as the other Chief Clerks in the Railway Department, Class 4; length of service, twenty-three years; has the control of the wharfs and shipping appliances in the absence of the Traffic Manager.	A
Irvine, C.	Cashier, do	Claims higher classification than 5 G; in the absence of the Paymaster has to act in his stead; fourteen years in the service, and is called upon to receive and to pay to bank about £400,000; salary, £250.	A
Burns, J.	Paymaster, Great Northern Railways.	Claims Class 4 instead of 5 G, salary £300; the Paymaster of the Southern Line is classed in 4th Class, at salary of £450.	A
Landers, George ...	Chief Clerk, Engineer for Existing Lines.	Claims higher classification, 4 G, on account of length of service, seventeen years.	A
Vernon, D.	Secretary, Railways	Wishes to be transferred from 2nd Class to 1 G; he holds a position of importance; length of service, twenty-six years.	A
Boag, Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Great Northern Railway.	Twenty-four years in the Service, salary £300; claims higher classification on account of the great increase of work; wishes his designation to be altered from Locomotive Foreman to Locomotive Overseer or Superintendent.	A
Hulme, T. W.	Record Clerk, Electric Telegraphs.	Wishes to be transferred from 5 G to 4 G; his predecessor was in receipt of £300 ten years ago, and he has occupied the position for eight years, and the emolument has not been increased.	A
Atkinson, Fredk. ...	Photo-lithographer, Government Printer.	Objects to being classed in clause 7, on the ground that photography is recognized as a profession in all parts of the world.	B
Forsythe, F. W. G. ...	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol...	Name omitted from Civil Service List although in index.	Classified 5th Class, G.D.
Quodling, W. H. ...	Chief Clerk, Railways	Requests to be placed in Class 2 G; in the absence of the Engineer-in-Chief, he is required to perform the duties; twenty-seven years in the Service.	A
Wilshire, E. H.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor	Requests to be transferred from 6th Class to 5th Class, G.D., salary £150; eight years in the Service; duties are Assistant Criminal and Common Law Clerk; he will have reached the maximum of his Class in 1886, and must remain from then until 1891 on salary of £200.	A
Gregory, A. H.	Clerk, Surveyor-General.....	Wishes to be transferred from those temporarily employed to 5 G, in the Service eight years; performs the duties of Abstract Clerk, salary of £200 proposed from time to time on the Estimates.	T
Midleton, Thomas ...	2nd Officer, Locomotive Engineer's Office, Railways	Has held the position of 2nd Officer of the Locomotive Department three years, which enables him to claim the title of Assistant Locomotive Engineer, his salary is the same as he received in England ten years ago; the Locomotive Engineer has recommended him for £600 in the Estimates; he has performed the duties of Locomotive Engineer during his absence, and took charge of the Tramway Workshops and Motors during the absence of Mr. Downes.	A
Irwin, H. B.	S.S. "Captain Cook," 2nd Engineer.	Being an Engineer and Officer in the Civil Service List, objects to being classed among Firemen and Sailors; 4 per cent has been deducted from his salary.	Transferred from Section 8 to Section 7.
M'Creddie, John	District Inspector of Schools, Sydney.	Objects to being classed in G.D.; claims professional classification on account of training; twenty years in the Service.	P
M'Shane, James.....	Chief Clerk, Colonial Architect.	Requests to be placed in the 2nd Class, with salary of £650; twenty-six years in the Service; the Colonial Architect recommended him on the Estimates for £650.	A
Canadell, Chas. S. jun.	Draftsman, Railways	Objects to being classed in the G.D.; claims professional classification, being a Civil Engineer and Mechanical Engineer; been in charge of No. 2 Room, in the construction Branch of the Railways.	P

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Lewis, M. W.....	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect.	Claims Professional Division; one of the oldest officers in the Civil Service; first served in the Royal Engineer Department; was appointed by Sir George Gipps, R.E., to the Colonial Architect's Department as Clerk of Works; forty years; designed nearly the whole of the Government buildings in the north-east district.	P
Spencer, Edwd. W.	Do do	Claims professional classification; thirty-three years' continuous professional training as architect and surveyor with Messrs. Isaac and Holden, of Manchester.	P
Rumsey, Edwd.	Do do	Claims professional classification; had thirty years' professional training under Sir H. Scott; obtained first prize for the Melbourne Post Office.	P
Edwards, Edwd. G.	Do do	Twenty years in the Service; had a professional training, architect and engineer; claims professional classification.	P
Brown, Alfred R. ...	Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Claims professional classification; served articles with Mr. Robertson, Architect and Surveyor, Melbourne, and was assistant to other architects; eight years in the Government service.	P
Purkis, H. H.....	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect.	Claims professional classification, instead of general division.	P
Peattie, James	Do do	Claims professional classification, having served as cadet draftsman; he is called upon to prepare plans, specifications, and estimates, and supervise, &c., all kinds of architecture.	P
Cook, Alfred	Chief Draftsman and Instructor of Cadets, Colonial Architect.	Claims professional classification, having had a professional training; thirty-one years in the service.	P
Robertson, Louis ...	Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Claims professional classification, after twenty years' service in the Colonial Architect's Office; twenty-five years in the Service.	P
M'Taggart, Malcolm	Cadet, Colonial Architect	Requesting to be placed on the same footing as the gentlemen in the office of architect for public schools; 6th class.	Transferred from probationary to G 6.
Boyce, W. L.....	Do do	Requesting to be placed on the same footing, 6th class, as an officer who held similar position prior to classification.	do do
Shekdon, Edwd. M...	Temporary Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Requesting to be placed on the staff in professional division; had a professional training; is employed temporarily.	T
Dowell, James W...	Do do	Seven years and seven months in the Service; requesting to be transferred from persons temporarily employed to professional division.	T
Henderson, J. B. ...	Do do	Wishes to be transferred from the temporary list to the professional division, on account of professional training.	T
Boissier, E. E.	Do do	Requests to be transferred from the temporary list to the professional division, on account of having had a special training.	T
Drew, Edwd. Lambert.	Temporary Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Wishes to be transferred from persons temporarily employed to Professional Division; had a professional training.	T
Smith, Tasker C. ...	Do do	Wishes to be transferred from the temporary list to Professional Division, on account of professional training.	T
Andrews, Wm.	Do do	Requesting to be transferred to the permanent staff, six and a half years in the Service.	T
Zouch, Chas. G.....	Custodian of Feature Surveys, Surveyor-General.	Requests higher classification, on the ground that an officer his junior by nine months, and holding a similar position, is classified over him.	A
Winder, William ...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Requests to be transferred from General Division to the Professional Division, on account of his duties.	P
Collis, Walter.....	2nd-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Claims classification in the Professional Division; has had exactly the same professional training as surveyors.	P
Bacon, F. B.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Claims professional classification, having followed the profession of a surveyor and draftsman for twenty years, ten years in the Service.	P
Ellis, Albert	Chief Clerk, Coaching Superintendent, Granville.	Objects to Section 7; claims higher classification; is Chief Clerk to the Coaching Superintendent; it is an office of great responsibility.	Disallowed.
Thorpe, R. J.....	Draftsman, New Workshops, Eveleigh.	Claims classification in 4th Class, on account of the important work he is engaged upon, i.e., the arrangement of the machinery in the new workshops, Eveleigh.	A
Blamer, L.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction.	Claims professional classification, on account of having had a special educational training.	P

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Wright, J.	Principal, Training School, Fort-street.	Requesting that they may be classified in the Professional Division, on account of special training; length of service, twenty-nine and twenty-six years.	P
Adams, A.	Assistant Training-master, Fort-street.		
Thompson, W. F., M.A.	Inspector of Schools, Sydney	Claims a professional classification, on account of having had a costly education in England and graduated at Oxford.	P
Ballhausen, L. A. ...	Mechanical Draftsman, Eveleigh Workshops.	Claims higher classification, being the oldest officer in the Department, and also the lowest paid one; is a mechanical draftsman.	A
Bull, Fred. J.	Clerk, Money Order and Savings Bank Department.	Claims higher classification; that his salary is not adequate remuneration for the responsible nature of the duties with which he is entrusted.	A
Peyton, S. L.	1st-class Draftsman, East Maitland.	Claims professional classification, on account of having had a professional training, and holding the responsible position of Chief Draftsman.	P
Macgillecuddy, R. E.	Master, Dredge "Beta"	Claims higher remuneration, on the ground that previous to his present appointment he was Clerk and Timekeeper at a salary of £273; salary was reduced to £225 when he accepted present appointment.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Hume, W. H.	Post Office, Haymarket	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that the responsibilities of his duties entitle him to a higher classification.	B
Cane, Elizabeth	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.	Objects to being classed with the female servants and nurses, as it tends to lower her position. Appointed by the Governor and Executive Council.	D
Hamilton, William	Litho. Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Requests to be transferred from the Temporary to the General Division. Five years in the service.	T
Ryan, John.	Master and Engineer Dredge "Titan."	Classed in Section 8. Requests that his classification may be altered.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Waller, Edwin	Chief Attendant, Newcastle Hospital for Insane.	Objects to being classed with the servants; has charge of the male patients, and has also the charge of the stores.	D
Smith, E. C. Bowyer	Road Superintendent, Albury Roads.	Objects to being classed in the Temporary List, as he was appointed Road Superintendent by the Governor and Executive Council, and claims to be placed upon the Permanent Staff, and in the Professional Division; is a civil engineer.	T
Cranm, Robert S. ...	Field Assistant, Surveyor-General.	Objects to being classed in the Temporary List, as he has been twice gazetted to appointments on the Permanent Staff; claims to be classed on Permanent Staff.	T
Foreman, Walter ...	Litho. Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Wishes to be transferred from Temporary List to General Division; five years in the service.	T
Warren, John W. ...	Teacher, Public School, Merilla.	Objects to classification	Was classified according to return furnished by Department. Error in name will be rectified in next issue.
Tiley, J. M.	Wharfinger and Collector and Manager, Darling Harbour.	Objects to being classed in Section 8 while the Manager and Assistant Manager are classified, and they are both his juniors. Salary, £208.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Gale, W.	Post and Telegraph Master at Paddington.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims G 5; some of his juniors are classified.	B
Dennis, S. M. M. ...	Postmaster, Goulburn.	Wishes to be transferred from Section 7 to 2 G. Total salary and emoluments, £659 5s. 6d.; was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, and held several responsible positions in the Post Office before he was appointed to his present position; seventeen years in the service.	D
Scott, E. Lewis	Clerk, Parliamentary Draftsman.	Requesting to be transferred from 5 G to 4 G on account of his responsible duties and attainments.	A
Chatfield, Charles ...	Clerk, Public Instruction ...	Requesting to be transferred from 5th to 4th Class; thirteen and a half years in the service; in the absence of the Chief Clerk of the Inspector's Department he acts in the capacity of Chief Clerk.	A
Halkott, Alex.	Master and Engineer, Dredge "Hercules"	Claims professional classification, being an engineer, and being chief engineer and master of dredge, "Hercules;" has to pay 7s. 6d. per cent. guarantee premium; salary, £330.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
King, Edwd. Jas. ...	Draftsman, Mines	Objects to being classed in G.D., being a licensed surveyor, 20 years' experience in field and office, claims 3rd Class professional.	P

APPENDIX I.—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Jaques, A. T. Mayes, J. H. Mayes, E. P. Greville, G. N. Whittell, H. R. Lee, S. A. Smiles, J. T. Sheridan, Robt. J....	Draftsman, Department of Mines.	Object to being classed in the General Division: that the duties they perform are purely professional; work sent in by surveyors is checked, examined, and charted by them; they gained their positions by special examinations on professional subjects.	P T
	Chief Clerk, Loco. Branch, Railways.	Claims to be classed in 3 G; length of service, twenty-four years, nine of which he has held the position of Chief Clerk in addition to the clerical work; requires an extensive knowledge of the technical branch, which includes all classes of engines and machinery.	A
Stokes, Jos. L.	Storekeeper, Money Order and Savings Bank.	Claims, as Storekeeper in the General Post Office, to be classed in 6 G; six years in the service, and only one increase of £25.	Transferred from Section 8 to 6 G.D.
Burnett, Alex.	Post and Telegraph Master, Hay.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that he is an Officer appointed by the Governor and Executive Council; he has been twenty-three years in the service; and that many of his juniors are classed; their only qualification being that their duties are restricted to clerical work; claims 4th Class.	B
Robertson, Allan ...	Sub-overseer (Stamps), Print-Office.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that his position as Sub-overseer of the Stamp Branch entitles him to 5 G; salary, £280.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Barling, J.	Chief Clerk and Accountant, Harbors and Rivers.	Requesting to be transferred from 3rd Class to 2 G; that in all official business outside of that strictly professional he represents and acts for in his absence the Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Rivers; about twenty-five years in the service.	A
Kevin, John	Inspector of Schools, Braidwood.	Claims professional and not general classification.	P
Drummond, P.	Draftsman, Mines.	Claims professional and not general classification; that he has never done any but what has always been deemed strictly professional work; is senior draftsman next in rank to the Chief Draftsman, and he has had to discharge that gentleman's duties for months together.	P
James H. A.	Do do	That he is engaged on professional work, examining and checking surveys and compiling maps; ten years in the service, and has received but one increase (£30), though frequently recommended; claims 3rd Class, Professional Division.	P
Bishop, E. P.	Do do	Claims professional classification in 3rd Class on account of the professional duties he has to perform, examining, computing, checking, and charting surveyors' work, and on the compilation of maps, the preparation of geological and other scientific drawings.	P
Clapin, Adolphus P.	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council Office.	Requesting to be raised from 3rd Class to 2nd Class G. D.; that in the absence of the Clerk of Parliaments the duties of that Officer devolve upon him; and the Clerk Assistant in the other Branch of the Legislature is an Officer of the 2nd Class; thirty-two years in the Service.	A
Goff, John	Draftsman, Locomotive Engineers, Railways.	Wishes to be classed in the Professional and not General Division; is an Engineer; salary, £200; was twice recommended for an increase; is a specialist in railway rolling stock.	P
Nelson, A.	2nd-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General.	Requesting to be transferred from 5th Class G. D. to 3; duties consist of examining, checking, and dealing with surveyors' plans; sixteen years in the Service.	P
Dyor, Augustine E...	Photo-mechanical Operator, Government Printer.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims professional classification on account of having charge of the Photo-mechanical Branch; fourteen years in the Service; and in all parts of the world photography is considered a profession.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 5.
Ord, Chas. R., L.L.B.	Clerk, Roads.....	Temporary Clerk; complains he has not been properly treated.	T
Biggar, John J.	Temporary Clerk, Surveyor-General.	Was transferred from the permanent staff by his own request so as to get an increase, and he now wishes to be retransferred to the staff.	T
Simpson, David C....	District Surveyor, Cootamundra, Railways.	Claims professional classification and not temporary; that his letter of appointment makes no reference to temporary service; is a District Engineer.	T

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Dale, Chas. E.....	Postmaster, King-street	Objects to being classed in 7th Section; that responsible duties entitle him to classification in G. D.	B
Mack, John B.	Assistant Engineer, Cootamundra, Railways.	Objects to being classed in the Temporary List as he entered the Service as a cadet on the understanding that he should be retained in the Service as long as his conduct and the performance of duty gave satisfaction; fourteen years in the Service; claims 4th Class Professional.	T
Goold, Pierce.....	Postmaster, Newtown	Objects to being classified in Section 7; forty years in the Service, having left the Head Office four years ago, with a salary of £250, to take the responsible position of Postmaster at Newtown; and he is now placed on the same footing as his messengers.	B
Thornley, Hy. G. ...	Assistant Postmaster, Newtown.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that his position is far more responsible and his trust far greater than many officers in the General Post Office who are classed in the G. D.	B
Brown, G. R.....	Forest Ranger, Kyalstone.....	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims general classification, as his salary was fixed in 1883 at £200.	B
Scott, Stephen Francis.	Operator, Electric Telegraph	He is an officer in the Service, and was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, therefore, being classed under Section 7, claims the rights and privileges of G.	B
Maynard, J. C.	Chief Inspector, Public Instruction.	Claims professional classification; that teachers and inspectors of schools are recognized in all parts of the world as professional men.	P
Long, George E. ...	Inspector of Schools, Forbes.	Requests to be transferred from the General Division to Professional Division; Inspectors of Schools should be professional men.	P
Sladen, Alf. W.....	P. S. Attendance Officer, Sydney.	The Principal School Attendance Officer should hold the same position as the Chief Inspector occupies with reference to the District Inspectors; requests that he may be placed in the General Division.	Transferred from Educational Division to Fourth Class, G. D.
Hill, G. C.	Sub-Collector, Customs, Tentorfield.	Requesting that his fees from the Land Board may be added to his salary; would then entitle him to 4th Class; twenty-two years in the service.	Disallowed.
McIntyre, W.	Draftsman, Survey	Claims professional classification, and requests an increase to salary; in charge of the Northern Division of the Reserves Branch, salary £225, the position held by a senior officer at salary of £325.	P
Loveridge, W. D. ...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Wishes to be transferred from the General to the Professional Division.	P
Müller, W.....	Do do	Requesting to be transferred from General Division to the Professional.	P
Hare, H.....	Do do	Requesting to be transferred from General Division to the Professional; appointed Chief Draftsman under the Land Act.	P
Barnell, A. J.....	Do do	Requesting to be classed in the Professional Division.	P
M'Lean, W.	Do do	Requesting to be transferred from General Division to the Professional Division.	P
Meldrum, T. R.....	Do do	Do do	P
Bennett, L. G. J. ...	Do do	Requests to be placed in the Professional Division, appointed a Field Cadet, served over two years, and was appointed a Draftsman on the Permanent Staff, and is now the Chief Draftsman at Dubbo.	P
Jamieson, George ...	District Engineer, Railways.	Objects to being classed in the temporary list, thirty years in the service, has been employed on Railway Surveys, and is now a District Engineer.	T
Drake, Wm. A.	Temporary Draftsman, Colonial Architect.	Requests to be placed on the Permanent Professional Staff; four and a half years in the service; salary, £150.	T
Gerard, Francis.....	Chief Draftsman, Lands, Occupation Branch.	Name omitted; return not being sent in by Department.	To be classed 4th Class, G. D.
Higgs, William A....	Surveyor's Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief.	Requests the Secretary to insert his name in the Civil Service List; name not returned by the Department.	Placed in Section 7.
Lester, W. H.	Dispenser, Parramatta, Hospital for Insane.	Objects to classification in General Division; claims professional classification.	P
Peterson, Wm.	Dispenser, Asylum, Gladesville.	Do do do	P
Croft, Albion C.....	Booking-clerk, Telegraphs, Sydney.	Requests higher classification than G; eleven years in the Service, and that some of his juniors have been classed above him.	A
Coots, D. C.	Cashier, Telegraphs, Sydney.	Requests to be transferred from 5th Class to 4 G. D., on account of the responsible duties appertaining to his office; twelve years in the service.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Colley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect.	Objects to being classed in the G.D.; eighteen years in the service; engaged in designing and superintending important Public Works.	P
Flowman, Alfred ...	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Objects to be classified in G.D.; claims professional classification.	P
Stack, John	Do do	Requests classification in Professional Division.	P
Thompson, J.	Cashier, G.P.O.	Requests to be classified in 3rd Class on account of length of service and the responsible duties he performs; twenty-two years in the Service.	A
Burnett, Joseph ...	Clerk, Audit Department ...	Objects to temporary classification, as he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, 12th November, 1884, as junior clerk in Audit Department.	Disallowed.
Adam, A.	Road and Tank Superintendent, Cobar.	Claims Professional Class 3, on the following grounds; Has been a Road Superintendent for three years; salary, £340; is a duly qualified Government Surveyor of N.Z.; was three years on Engineering Staff, Public Works, N.Z.	P
Hambly, J.	Postmaster, St. Leonards ...	Objects to being classified in Section 7, as the Postal Department has not and never had any Rules and Regulations; holds a responsible office in the Government Service, and 4 per cent. has been deducted from salary.	D
Carter, N. P.	Railway Surveyor, Towamba, Eden.	Objects to being classed in the Temporary Division, as he has been employed for eleven years as a Railway Surveyor.	T
Wickham, H.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Claims 3rd Class Professional Division; his duties include the examination of and dealing with plans and measurements which have been made by Surveyors.	P
Goggin, Jno. Fred. ...	Do do	Claims professional classification.	P
Ellis, J. Wolston ...	Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General,	Claims Professional classification on account of the work performed, and the professional training he has had; thirty-two years in the Service; is a licensed surveyor.	P
White, Joseph B.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Claims professional classification	P
Shelton, Edwin	Do do	Do do	P
Pinnington, Herbert B.	Do do	Do do	P
Mills, S. A.	Do do	Do do	P
Cahill, P. J.	Do do	Do do	P
Bilson, Ernest H. ...	Do do	Do do	P
Bartley, Henry	Do do	Do do	P
Cripps, C. W.	Do do	Do do	P
M'Minn, D. S.	Do do	Do do	P
Burt, James	Do Surveyor-General	Do do	P
Hardwick, G. H. J. ...	Do do	Do do	P
Brierly, Edwd.	Do do	Do do	P
Ballhausen, C. W. S. ...	Do do	Do do	P
Armstrong, W. D.	Do do	Claims Professional classification; is now appointed under the New Land Act, Chief Draftsman, Goulburn Survey Office.	P
Lewis, G.	Do do	Claims Professional classification	P
Callacher, J. J.	Do do	Do do	P
Elwin, Theo.	Do do	Do do	P
Morath, C. T.	Do do	Do do	P
Gleeson, W.	Do do	Do do	P
Reynolds, A. J. P. G. ...	Do do	Do do	P
Ferris, Joseph	Do do	Do do	P
Foulcher, Jas. H. ...	Do do	Do do	P
Russom, E. S.	Rabbit Inspector, Mines	Objects to being classed among persons temporarily employed; 4 per cent. deducted from salary.	T
Tuckerman, P. P.	Clerk, Survey	Requests to be transferred from 6 to 5 Class; eight years in the service, salary £250.	A
Abrams, L. G.	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	Requests to be classed in G.D. on account of being styled Sheriff's Officer and not Bailiff; acts as auctioneer, and large sums of money pass through his hands; finds security of £500; keeps a set of books showing detail of every transaction.	D
Terry, Ralph	Do do	Do do	D
O'Brien, D. T.	Do do	Do do	D
Allpress, T. B.	Do do	Do do	D
Moore, Thomas	Do do	Do do	D
Roberts, Joseph	Do Forbes	Do do	D
Joubert, J. E.	Do Wilcannia.	Do do	D
Clancy, F. J.	Do Coonamble.	Do do	D
Watkins, F. W.	Do Walgett.	Do do	D
Richards, Evan	Do Mudgee.	Do do	D
Windsyer, Henry ...	Do Pt. Macquarie.	Do do	D
Kinsells, P.	Do Glen Innes.	Do do	D
Hughan, Oscar	Do Sydney.	Do do	D
Pratt, A. W. R.	Do do	Do do	D

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Ground of Appeal.	Result.
M'Donogh, M.	Sheriff's Officer, Grafton	Requests to be classed in G.D. on account of being styled Sheriff's Officer and not Bailiff; acts as auctioneer, and large sums of money pass through his hands; finds security of £500; keeps a set of books showing detail of every transaction.	D
Mears, A. S.	Do Lismore	Do do	D
Lothbridge, G. H.	Do Albury	Do do	D
Payten, Jos.	Do Beega	Do do	D
Miller, John	Do Hay	Do do	D
Simons, W. E.	Do Narrabri	Do do	D
Ledger, Henry A.	Do Tamworth	Do do	D
Brackenreg, Jas. T.	Do Muswellbrook	Do do	D
Jervaulx, R. J. Jervaulx.	Do Bourke	Do do	D
Mailand, J. S.	Do Tenterfield	Do do	D
Barclay, Thos.	Do Deniliquin	Do do	D
Delaney, Jos. W.	Do Newcastle	Do do	D
Dean, Peter	Do Armidale	Do do	D
Carter, J. Spencer	Do Yass	Do do	D
Maybury, H. H.	Do Goulburn	Do do	D
Powell, Jos. H.	Do Young	Do do	D
Inglis, James	Do Wagga	Do do	D
Sims, William	Do Bowral	Do do	D
Wray, K. M.	Do East Maitland	Do do	D
Kirkwood, D.	Do Bathurst	Do do	D
Hawley, Thos. T.	Do Dubbo	Do do	D
Thomas, W.	Chief Sheriff's Office, Sydney.	Do do	D
Gread, M. J. F.	Draftsman, Occupation of Lands.	Name omitted, return not being sent in; claims 4th Class, Professional Division; salary, £200.	Classed in the 5th Class, General Division.
Freeman, Thos. W.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; requests to be placed in 5 G, salary of £200; present salary, £150.	Classed in the 6th Class, General Division.
Barrow, Isaac L. P.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; nine years in the service; 1st Class draftsman; salary at the rate of 20s. per day.	Temporary Division.
M'Minn, A. B.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; claims 3rd Class, Professional Division; salary at present, £350.	Classed in the 4th Class, General Division.
King, G. H.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; permanent staff appointment since January, 1882; salary, £250; claims 5th Class.	Classed in the 5th Class, General Division.
Windridge, John W.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; claims classification in 5th Class, General Division, at salary £250; present salary, £225.	Classed in the 5th Class, General Division.
Goodridge, J. F. C.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; present salary £175; requests classification in 5th Class at salary £200.	Classed in the 5th Class, General Division.
Counsell, Daniel	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; requests his name to be placed on the list.	T
Crummer, H. S. W.	Do do	Name omitted, return not being sent in; requests to be placed in Professional Division.	Classed in the 5th Class, General Division.
Quinn, Jas. Jos.	Draftsman, Surrey	Requests to be placed on the Professional Division.	P
Callachor, Thos. J.	Do do	Claims professional classification on account of the duties he performs; twenty years in the service.	P
Pike, T. E.	Probationer, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.	Requests that he may get the increase to his salary as placed on the Estimates; present salary, £52.	Recommended.
Callinan, W. J.	Clerk, Surrey	Requests to be placed in 5th Class, General Division; ten years in the service; present salary £150.	A
Walsh, C. R.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office.	Requests to be transferred from the General to the Professional Division on account of the duties he performs.	P
Wood, A. Bolton	Cadet, Shipping Office	Requesting to be transferred from the Temporary Class to 6th Class, General; two years in the service at salary of £75.	Transferred from Probationary to 6 G.
Dargin, Cecil W.	Clerk, Stock, Mines	Objects to classification in section 7, as he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council; salary is voted annually.	Transferred from Section 7 to 6th Class, General Division.
Herring, Gerard E.	Chief Clerk, Mines	Wishes to be transferred from 3rd Class to 2nd Class, as he may be called upon to act as Under Secretary.	A
Spark, J. J.	Assistant Draftsman, Land Titles.	Requests to be classified in a higher class than 5 G; that the salary of the post he now fills was £350; is a licensed surveyor; twenty-two years in the service.	P
Miller, G.	Chief Clerk, Public Instruction.	Wishing to be transferred from Class 3 G to 2 G; that he may be called upon to undertake the duties of Under Secretary at any moment; service, twenty-three years.	A
Llewelyn, E. H.	Cashier, Shipping Office	Requesting to be placed in a higher class; length of service, nine years; has a wife and two children, and has had four juniors placed over his head, of whom two were not previously in the Service.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Temperley, Thos.	Inspector, Northern Fisheries	Requests a higher classification	D
Maclean, M. A.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	In charge of a Geographical Division which embraces professional duties of the highest and most varied kind; has been carrying out the duties of a District Surveyor at Glen Innes, and he is to be stationed at that place under Crown Lands Act; salary, £312.	P
Owen, W.	Postmaster, Deniliquin	Objects to classification under Section 7; twelve years in the Service; many officers classified are his juniors, and are thus placed over his head.	B
Carroll, Andrew	1st Assistant Postmaster, Deniliquin.	Objects to being classed in Section 7, claims to be classified in 5 G.D.	B
Jefferson, H. B.	Post and Telegraph Master, Balmain.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that in the position he holds he has to perform duties of a far more scientific, intellectual, and professional character than a great many Civil Servants who are classified.	B
Henderson, Wm. B.	Superintendent of Drills, Mines.	Is classified at the rate of £450; when he was appointed Superintendent of Drills there was a special arrangement made by the Minister that he should get £600.	A
Callaway, R.	Clerk, Survey	In the Service eight years, salary, £175; claims higher classification than 6 G.	A
Turri, Guiseppe G.	2nd-class Draftsman, Survey	Objects to being classified at his present salary, £295.	P
Fewings, Jos. G. R.	Draftsman, Survey	Claims professional classification; present salary, £225; has charge of draftsmen who receive larger salaries; nine years in the Service.	P
Conry, M.	Geological Branch, Survey	Objects to being classed in the G.D.; claims Professional; sixteen years in the Service.	P
Simpkins, M. L.	Draftsman, Survey	Objects to being classed among persons temporarily employed; six years in the Service; and requesting to be placed on the Permanent Staff in Class 5.	T
Farnell, W. B.	Examiner of Plans, Land Titles.	Requesting higher classification on account of the responsible duties he has to perform.	A
Stephen, W. W.	Secretary, Attorney-General	Requests to be transferred from 2nd Class to 1st Class G, being head of a Department; signs all cheques and vouchers.	A
Howe, Henry B.	General Foreman, Tramways, Randwick.	Claims classification in 3rd Class, Professional Division, on account of the responsible and professional duties he has to perform; nineteen years in the Service.	P
Daglish, J. C.	Staff Surveyor, Sydney	Claims higher classification than 3 Professional Division.	A
Thompson, Lindsay ..	Secretary, Fisheries	Requests higher classification than 4 G; that £400 is not an equivalent for the nature, extent, and responsibility of the duties which devolve on the head of a Department.	A
Aylward, H. J.	Clerk, Lands	Claims higher classification than 6th Class G.D. on account of the responsible nature of work.	A
Weller, Ed. C.	Deputy Registrar of Brands, Stock Branch, Mines.	Objects to classification in Section 7; fifteen years in the Service; holds an Executive appointment since 1st October, 1873, claims 5th Class G.D.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5 Class G.D.
Doak, A. J.	Chief Clerk, Money Order and Government Savings Bank.	Objects to 3rd Class classification, on the grounds that he is the senior officer of two very important branches of the Service—Chief Clerk and Examiner.	A
Bowles, Samuel	Plan Moulder, Mines	Objects to being classed in Section 8; claims classification in General Division.	D
Smail, J. M.	Road Superintendent, Botany.	Objects to being classified among persons temporarily employed; was appointed by the Executive Council as Road Superintendent, 20 August, 1875; was transferred to the Sewerage, Oct., 1879.	T
Byrne, P. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	Objects to being classed in Section 7; he was appointed to the permanent staff by the Governor and Executive Council; and that there are no rules and regulations in the Department of Mines.	Transferred from Section 7 to 6th Class G. D.
Chisholm, W.	Cadet, Sewerage	Objects to being classed in the Temporary Class, as he was appointed by Governor and Executive Council, 17 July, 1883.	T
Daniel, Geo. A.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	Objects to being classed in Section 7; four years in the Service.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5 Class, G. D.
Hall, W. H.	Draftsman, Surveyor-General	Claims professional classification, and not General.	P
Wahlberg, E. E. } Riley, John. }	Parliamentary Library Attendants.	Objects to being classed in Section 8; that the salaries voted, £300 and £225, attached to their offices, are far in excess to those voted of the ordinary attendant.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5th Class, G. D.
Kloster, W. F. A.	Draftsman, Land Titles	Asks for professional classification, and not general, having had a professional training; salary £225; and asks to be placed on the same status as the chief draftsman.	P

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Richardson, Jno. J.	Draftsman, Survey	Claims Professional classification, having had a professional training.	P
Carpenter, Hy. K.	Examiner of Accounts, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.	Requests an increase in salary, as his predecessor received £250, and had been recommended for £350.	A
Harwood, George	Overseer, Botanical Gardens.	Object to being classed in Section 8, and claim classification in G.D. 6th Class, and that they should rank with Draftsmen, Foremen of Works, and Road Superintendents.	D
Jones, James	Overseer, Domains		
M'Ewen, John	Superintendent, State Nursery.		
Betts, E. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Gladesville Asylum.	Claims higher classification than 4 G; requests that his allowances may be added to salary, making a total of £515.	Disallowed.
Rooks, Fred. C.	Secretary, City Improvement Board.	Requests to be placed on the same status as other Secretaries; three years ago, when a Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, received a salary of £250, present salary £200.	A
Forsythe, C.	Clerks, General Post Office	Requesting higher classification than 6 G; they have received no increase since 1 January, 1883, and they will have to remain four years longer in the 6th Class.	A
Kenny, M.			
Mason, J. N.			
Williams, F. C.			
Eldershaw, Phillip H.	Clerk, Surveyor-General	Ten years in the Service; wishes to be classed in 5, instead of 6 G. D.	A
Stuart, Clarendon	Licensed Surveyor, Survey...	Objects to being classified among persons temporarily employed; is a Licensed Surveyor, and is employed purely on professional work.	T
Bonest, A.	Crown Lands Agent, Lands	Claims higher classification than 5 G; 9 years in the service; as it will take him 7 years before he can enter the 4th Class.	A
Flowman, A.	Supernumerary Draftsmen, Survey Office.	Asking that the special conditions on which they entered the service may be adhered to.	Matter for Ministerial decision.
Morath, C. T.			
Shelton, Edwin			
Maynard, F. H.			
Spark, E. J.			
Loveridge, W. D.			
Allan, J. R.			
Gleeson, W.			
Small, O. W.			
French, H. J.			
Reynolds, A. J. P. G.	Road Superintendent, Roads Department.	Asking why his name is placed among the persons temporarily employed—4 years in the Service.	T
Dunstone, Jos.			
Robinson, Geo. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines.	28 years in the Service, 21 of which have been spent in performing clerical duties; wishes to be placed in G.D.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5th Class G.D.
Patchett, William E.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, having an Executive appointment; and that there are no rules referring to the clerical staff.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5th Class G.D.
Piper, W. E.	Chief Clerk, Forests, Mines...	Objects to being classed in the 5th Class, as holding the position of the head of a branch should entitle him to a higher classification.	A
Cheesbrough, J. S.	Clerk, do do	Objects to being classified in Section 7. There are no rules and regulations in existence, and that his salary is voted by Parliament.	Transferred from Section 7 to 5th Class G.D.
Blomfield, E. J. S.	Road Superintendent, Roads, Windsor.	Claims 3rd Class classification. For 3 years has been charged with the construction of works. Is a Civil Engineer.	Transferred from the Probationary to the 5th Class.
Duff, John	Inspector, Forests, Mines....	Objects to being classed in Section 7; salary voted annually; is not aware of any rules and regulations in the Department. Claims 3rd Class Professional or 4th Class G.D.	P
Cunynghame, Geo. F.	Dispenser, Parramatta Gaol.	Requests to be transferred from 6th Class G to 4th Class Professional. Salary, £225.	Transferred from 6th to 5th Class G.D.
Parkinson, Chas. E.	Conveyancing Clerk, Crown Solicitor.	Requests to be transferred from 5 G to Professional Division, on account of the professional nature of his work; has charge of the Conveyancing Branch.	P
Robinson, Jas. H.	Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury	Requests higher classification. Present salary £175; other officers who entered the office subsequently are in receipt of salaries as high as £225.	A
Maclardy, J. D. St. Claire.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lismore.	Objects to being classed in the General Division; claims professional classification.	P
Postle, J. D.	Road Superintendent, Bega..	Objects to being classed in the General Division; claims professional classification on account of the professional nature of work of a Road Superintendent.	P
Hobden, Edward	Telegraph-master, Wallsend.	Objecting to his designation as an Operator, was appointed Telegraph Master, 1st January, 1885.	Appointment made 1st January, 1885.
Flashman, C. O.	Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muswellbrook.	Claims professional classification and not general.	P
Robilliard, A. P.	Second-mate, N.S.S. "Vernon"	Objects to being classed in Section 8; wishes classification in G.D., as he has to perform the duties of the Chief Officer when he is away, and that officer being classified.	Transferred from Section 8 to 6th Class G.D.
Carlisle, Thomas	Traffic Auditor, Railways	Wishes to be transferred from 4th Class to 3rd Class G.D.	A

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
DeBoos, Henry	Warden's Clerk, Gulgong ...	Objects to his classification in 5 G., being a civil servant of 21 years standing; has always been on the permanent staff; has received the same salary since first appointed, £200.	A
Green, A.	Lodger-keeper, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Requests that he may be transferred from 5th to 4th Class G. D.; that officers holding similar positions are classed in 4 G.	A
O'Brien, William ...	Booking Clerk do ...	Objects to being classified in Section 7; claims 6th class, along with the other booking clerks.	Transferred from Section 7 to 6th G. D.
Camper, William ...	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Wentworth.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; that telegraph operators are required to perform duties of a far more scientific and intellectual character than many civil servants who are classified.	B
Buckley, Robert.....	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Deniliquin.	Object to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
O'Connor, Thomas...	Senior Operator, do		B
Hosie, Stanley L. ...	Operator do		B
M'Trick, W.	Operator and Line Repairer, Electric Telegraphs, Deniliquin.		B
Flummer, H.	Operator, do		B
Buckley, Mary	Operator, do		B
Burgess, William F.	Operator, do		B
Dalgarno, John V., and officers.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Wagga Wagga.	Do do	B
Mackenzie, K. A. H.	Telegraph-master, Bathurst.	Do do	B
Middleton, C. A. ...	Station-master, Goulburn, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Smith, Colville	Station-master, Gundagai, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Kelly, M. H.	Station-master, Queanbeyan, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Kirwan, J.	Station-master, Cooma, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Croft, G.	Station-master, Newcastle, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Quirk, T.	Post and Telegraph-master, Grafton, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Burnett, Alexander	Station-master, Hay, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Tyter, J. F.	Operator, Kiama, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Scott, Walter M. ...	Station-master, Casino, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Chandler, W. J.	Telegraph-master, Tamworth	Do do	B
Eames, E. F.	Station-mistress, Inverell, Electric Telegraphs.	Do do	B
Bathgate, A.	Operator, do		
M'Loan, F. J.	Do do		
Clay, Percy	Station-master, West Maitland, Electric Telegraphs		
Mansfield, Saml.	Operator, do		
Arnott, John S.	Do do		
Filmer, E. S.	Do do		
Nicholls, A. H.	Do do		
Donivan, W. J.	Do do		
Brighton, Geo.	Do do		
Curry, James	Operator, Telegraphs	Do do	B
Wills, R. C.	Operator, Sydney, Telegraphs	Do do	B
Nelson, John J.	Do do	Do do	B
Sykes, Hy. Jas.	Do do	Do do	B
Murphy, Chas. J. ...	Do do	Do do	B
Young, E. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Bramble, E. W.	Do do	Do do	B
Likely, W. O.	Do do	Do do	B
Howard, M. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Brewer, E. P.	Do do	Do do	B
Robinson, Hy.	Do do	Do do	B
Rae, George	Do do	Do do	B
Blackstone, W. A. ...	Do do	Do do	B
Rush, Wm. C.	Do do	Do do	B
Angles, Gustave	Do do	Do do	B
Nesbitt, John	Do do	Do do	B
Day, W. H.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Martin, Hy.	Do do	Do do	B
Chapman, Chas.	Do do	Do do	B
Whysall, F.	Do do	Do do	B
Corbett, W. F.	Do do	Do do	B
Jenkins, Wm. J. B. ...	Do do	Do do	B
Nesbitt, W. B.	Do do	Do do	B

APPENDIX I--continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Tomkinson, W.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Object to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
M'Grath, Jas.	Do do	Do do	B
De Gruchy, P. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Chapman, G. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Anderson, Wm. G.	Do do	Do do	B
Varley, W. A.	Do do	Do do	B
Aubin, W. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Shepherd, C.	Do do	Do do	B
Ambrose, A. E.	Do do	Do do	B
Palmer, Wm.	Do do	Do do	B
Doutty, J. B.	Do do	Do do	B
Kraegen, E. C.	Junior Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Macron, Samuel	Operator, do	Do do	B
Bussell, Francis	Do do	Do do	B
Wilson, Arthur	Do do	Do do	B
Hayward, Geo. N.	Do do	Do do	B
Glover, Jas. T.	Do do	Do do	B
Gresty, Geo.	Do do	Do do	B
Murray, H. A.	Do do	Do do	B
Cooper, Arthur S.	Do do	Do do	B
Bryant, Ed. J.	Do do	Do do	B
North, H. W.	Do do	Do do	B
Cooper, J. E.	Do do	Do do	B
Job, Walter J.	Do do	Do do	B
Lynch, M. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Barnett, F. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Powell, W.	Do do	Do do	B
Watson, Robt.	Do do	Do do	B
Richards, Geo. T.	Do do	Do do	B
Miller, L. V.	Do do	Do do	B
Cody, Chris. Jos.	Do do	Do do	B
Cleland, Geo.	Do do	Do do	B
Fitzgerald, Jno. J.	Do do	Do do	B
M'Grath, A.	Do do	Do do	B
Johnson, Phillip J.	Do do	Do do	B
Rowley, C. C.	Do do	Do do	B
Haslingden, E. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Faulkes, A. R.	Do do	Do do	B
Delsage, Eugene	Do do	Do do	B
Seago, John	Assistant Messengers' Overseer, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Hewitt, S. E.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Butler, Leslie M. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Bowen, Alf. D.	Do do	Do do	B
Brainwood, Jno. C.	Do do	Do do	B
Walsh, William	Do do	Do do	B
Hines, D. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Higgs, James	Do do	Do do	B
Wareham, W. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Keogh, James	Do do	Do do	B
Gibson, W. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Jolis, Harry	Do do	Do do	B
Smith, Sydney A.	Do do	Do do	B
King, John P.	Do do	Do do	B
Williams, Arthur	Do do	Do do	B
Palmer, Geo. F. T.	Do do	Do do	B
Varley James	Do do	Do do	B
Arthur, N. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Benjamin, H. A.	Do do	Do do	B
Crennan, Jas. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Allars, Robert H.	Do do	Do do	B
Anson, R. G.	Do do	Do do	B
Lees, A. W. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Cowan, Chas. N.	Do do	Do do	B
Porter, Sydney Jas.	Do do	Do do	B
Spencer, Horner C.	Do do	Do do	B
Sampson, Ed. C.	Do do	Do do	B
Williams A. W. J.	Do do	Do do	B
South Fredk. T.	Do do	Do do	B
Tomkinson, C. W.	Do do	Do do	B
Evans, Chas. S.	Do do	Do do	B
M'Cann, William	Do do	Do do	B
Turner, A. G.	Do do	Do do	B
Stuckey, E. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Sinclair, John A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, La Perouse.	Do do	B
Howard, Patrick J. A.	Operator, Telegraphs, La Perouse.	Do do	B
Goodman, W.	Acting Station-master, Telegraphs, Ryde.	Do do	B
Marshall, W. H.	Operator, Telegraphs, Parramatta.	Do do	B
White, John	Do do	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Gibbes, Rose E. W.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Ashfield.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Knott, Minnie L.	Stationmistress, Electric Telegraphs, Glebe.	Do do	B
Stephen, L. F.	Stationmistress, Electric Telegraphs, Manly.	Do do	B
Burgis, F.	Post and Telegraph Master, Campertown.	Do do	B
Eames, E. R.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Hewitt, L. A.	Operator, Telegraphs, William-street.	Do do	B
Fitzgerald, Thos. H.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Newtown.	Do do	B
Byron, Robt. A.	Operator, Telegraphs, Newtown.	Do do	B
Rason, T.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Pyrmont.	Do do	B
Middleton, W. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Pyrmont.	Do do	B
Farquharson, R. J.	Post and Telegraph Master, Waterloo.	Do do	B
Capit, Ernest	Operator, Telegraphs, Haymarket.	Do do	B
Dargin, Lena	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Randwick.	Do do	B
Kenny, Michael J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Manly Beach.	Do do	B
Bailey, A. E.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Ashfield.	Do do	B
Collet, Geo. Ed.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Marrickville.	Do do	B
Walker, F. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, King-street.	Do do	B
Ashbury, G. E.	Do do	Do do	B
Watson, A. E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Sydney.	Do do	B
Rice, Beatrice M.	Do do Redfern.	Do do	B
Twentyman, R. L.	Station-mistress, Telegraphs, Hunter's Hill.	Do do	B
Kulnar, H. G.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Granville.	Do do	B
Cross, E. L. A.	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Leichhardt.	Do do	B
Hagley, Fred. H.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, George-street, West.	Do do	B
Husing, Minnie E.	Operator, Telegraphs, George-street, West.	Do do	B
Arnott, R. W.	Post and Telegraph Master, Glen Innes.	Do do	B
Ryan, J. H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Armidale.	Do do	B
O'Hara, Jas. C.	Post and Telegraph Master, Gunnedah.	Do do	B
Hocking, Geo. N.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Carcoar.	Do do	B
Cooper, Chas.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Orange.	Do do	B
McNab, Wm.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Young.	Do do	B
Diels, J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Windsor.	Do do	B
Graham, D.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Braidwood.	Do do	B
Olson, J. P.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Grenfell.	Do do	B
Ambrose, C.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Araluen.	Do do	B
Lee, W. T.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Trunkley Creek.	Do do	B
Burke, Martin, E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bombala.	Do do	B
Waidey, Chas. F.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Morpeth.	Do do	B
Robins, Alf. G.	Telegraph-master, Tarco.	Do do	B
Raper, W. P.	Station and Telegraph Master, Dubbo.	Do do	B
Byrnes, Francis O.	Station-master, Dubbo	Do do	B
Humphreys, Rich. B.	Senior Operator, Murrumbidgee.	Do do	B
Booth, Richard	Junior Operator, Murrumbidgee.	Do do	B
Harvey, Thos.	Operator, Murrumbidgee	Do do	B
Hooper, Chas. H.	Do Bourke	Do do	B
Morris, F. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Herbert, Wm.	Do do	Do do	B
Trader, T. J. M.	Station-master, Bourke	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Browne, F. W.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Yefman.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those Departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Chrystal, A.	Post and Telegraph Master, Wollington.	Do do	B
Williams, H. T. W.	Station-master, Telegraphs, East Maitland.	Do do	B
Arnott, W. S.	Operator, East Maitland		
Foley, T. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Dun- gog.	Do do	B
Fry, Charles	Post and Telegraph Master, Copeland North.	Do do	B
Kenans, D. R.	Telegraph-master, Cobar.	Do do	B
Curry, H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mudgea.	Do do	B
Harrison, D. T.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bega.	Do do	B
Clay, R. S. P.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Nyngan.	Do do	B
Fowler, F. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Moruya.	Do do	B
Willans, E. O.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Cootamundra.	Do do	B
Donnan, John S.	Operator, Telegraphs, Cootamundra.		
Falconer, Jas. N.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bendemeer.	Do do	B
Phelan, Jas. E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Gloucester.	Do do	B
Smith, J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Narranderra.	Do do	B
Mitchell, K.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Tingha.	Do do	B
Wenthorall, W. M.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Tamora.	Do do	B
Malone, Hugh	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Gulgong.	Do do	B
Fowler, A. D.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Jerilderie.	Do do	B
Tompkins, H. J.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Obley.	Do do	B
Sheppard, M. J.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Marengo.	Do do	B
Gunning, G. A.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Mount McDonald.	Do do	B
Richards, John J.	Post and Telegraph Master, Electric Telegraphs, Cowra	Do do	B
Eldersbaw, P. S.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Tumut.	Do do	B
Miner, J. T.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Cassilis.	Do do	B
Rowthorn, Hiram T.	Post and Telegraph Master, Lambton.	Do do	B
Shaw, W. E. A.	Operator, Electric Tele- graphs, Raymond Terrace.	Do do	B
Smith, H. A.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Stroud.	Do do	B
Hay, George S.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Walgett.	Do do	B
Waddups, F.	Post and Telegraph Master, Emmaville.	Do do	B
Rowland, W. H.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Bundarra.	Do do	B
Chapple, Chas.	Post and Telegraph Master, Hill End.	Do do	B
Nowberry, W. O.	Post and Telegraph Master, Warralda.	Do do	B
Wakely, Joseph P.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Bingera.	Do do	B
Woodall, G. D.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Uralla.	Do do	B
Woods, A. P.	Operator, do	Do do	B
Blackwell, E. V.	Station-master, Electric Tele- graphs, Pilliga.	Do do	B
Thursby, D. B.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Walcha.	Do do	B
Munro, John	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mereva.	Do do	B
Taylor, Alexr.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Muswellbrook.	Do do	B
Dickson, Thos.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Quirindi.	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Hobden, Edwin F.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Wallsend.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those Departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Ballard, Jas. E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Coonabarabran.	Do do	B
Bellamy, W. S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Hillston.	Do do	B
Martin, R. P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Molong.	Do do	B
Chapman, A. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Germanton.	Do do	B
Mackay, L. S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Girilambone.	Do do	B
Lott, Harry A. H.	Post and Telegraph Master, Boggabri.	Do do	B
Kyle, W. J. L.	Operator, Telegraphs, Gulgahbone.	Do do	B
Horsley, Geo. C.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mungah.	Do do	B
Hodgins, Jas. W.	Station-master, Post and Telegraphs, Wingham.	Do do	B
Golding, F.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Molonglo.	Do do	B
Stoyles, Chas. E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tarago	Do do	B
Hughes, John.	Operator, Telegraphs, Sofala	Do do	B
Burgess, F.	Post and Telegraph Master, Picton.	Do do	B
Miller, John H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bulli.	Do do	B
Dixon, Robt.	Post and Telegraph Master, Murrumburrah.	Do do	B
Mead, Wm.	Operator, Telegraphs, Wallerawang.	Do do	B
Thomas, David	Post and Telegraph Master, Lithgow.	Do do	B
Willson, J. G.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Bolivia.	Do do	B
Prott, C. W.	Post and Telegraph Master, Mt. Victoria.	Do do	B
Weatherall, H. Y. A.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Marsden.	Do do	B
Smith, C. O.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Mulwala.	Do do	B
Coghlan, L. J.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs, Robertson.	Do do	B
King, James B.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Junee Junction.	Do do	B
Fitzgerald, C. H.	Post and Telegraph Master, Kempsey.	Do do	B
Williams, T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Kempsey West.	Do do	B
Jefferson, H. B.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Balranald.	Do do	B
Edwards, H. B.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Barmedman.	Do do	B
Moroney, W. T.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Camden.	Do do	B
Dunns, Peter A.	Post and Telegraph Master, Tocumwall.	Do do	B
Tulloch, Jas. A.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Branxton.	Do do	B
Prott, A.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Mittagong.	Do do	B
Mackon, T. A.	Post and Telegraph Master, Electric Telegraphs, Clifton.	Do do	B
Kennedy, A. M.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Boston.	Do do	B
Kelly, Alf. W.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Condobolin.	Do do	B
Goldrick, Jno.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Tarounta.	Do do	B
Dunne, E. C.	Station-master, Electric Telegraphs, Burrawang.	Do do	B
Green, M. M.	Station-mistress, Electric Telegraphs, Bungwall Flat.	Do do	B
Carter, J. P.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bullahdelah.	Do do	B
Gwynne, Wm. Jos.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Pelican Flat.	Do do	B
Bell, T. F.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Tuena.	Do do	B
Kelly, J. A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Rockley.	Do do	B
Roberts, Geo. S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Nowra.	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Sherriff, J. D.....	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bowral.	Objects to being classed in section 7 which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Cox, Benjamin	Station-master, Telegraphs, Terara.	Do do	B
Marx, John T.	Telegraph station and line- repairer, Telegraphs, Wis- man's Ferry.	Do do	B
Issacs, John J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Deepwater.	Do do	B
Malarkey, J. R.....	Station-master, Telegraphs, Blackwall.	Do do	B
Parr, John F.....	Station-master, Telegraphs, Gosford.	Do do	B
Tindall, Albert	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bowna.	Do do	B
Bailey, W. D.....	Station-master, Telegraphs, Kiandra.	Do do	B
Moxham, C.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Broke.	Do do	B
Morris, C. T.	Post and Telegraph-master, Telegraphs, Byrock.	Do do	B
Tomkinson, L. A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Cargo.	Do do	B
Quick, L. W.	Acting Telegraph Station- master, Telegraphs, Gular- gambone.	Do do	B
Barr, Robert J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Kyamba.	Do do	B
Tranent, Jerome S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Bungendore.	Do do	B
Torr, Hy. H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Oudal.	Do do	B
Walsh, Edward.....	Post and Telegraph-master, Telegraphs, Howlong.	Do do	B
Bragg, G. E.	Operator, Telegraphs, New- castle.	Do do	B
Coulter, H. R.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Newcastle.	Do do	B
Fletcher, Robt. T....	Operator, Telegraphs, New- castle.	Do do	B
Finlayson, P. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Howe, P. J.	Do do	Do do	B
Bain, W.	Do do	Do do	B
Leonard, Thos. A.	Do do	Do do	B
Cumming, Wm. W.	Do do Gloucester	Do do	B
Richardson, W. J. W.	Operator, Telegraphs, Forbes	Do do	B
Roberts, Thos. J.	Do do Tamworth.	Do do	B
Leck, W. H.	Do do Temora	Do do	B
Glynn, P.	Do do Picton	Do do	B
Heagney, F. J.	Do do Bulli	Do do	B
Small, P. J. H.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Kisima.	Do do	B
Campoy, J.	Do do Narandera.	Do do	B
Kennard, Chas.	Do do Wellington	Do do	B
Johnston, W. A.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, West Kempsey.	Do do	B
Whealy, P. T.	Operator, Telegraphs, Went- worth.	Do do	B
Phillips, S. J.	Do do do	Do do	B
Parker, W. C.	Do do do	Do do	B
Plummer, E. J.	Do do Balranald.	Do do	B
Pye, W. H.	Do do Bathurst...	Do do	B
Prott, Philip	Do do do	Do do	B
Gale, C. A.	Do do do	Do do	B
Fenwick, Aug.	Do do do	Do do	B
Brooks, C. T.	Do do Gundagai.	Do do	B
Williams, D. J.	Jnr. Do do Cooma.	Do do	B
Long, Wm. T.	Do do Liverpool..	Do do	B
Holmes, R. J.	Do do Mount Victoria.	Do do	B
McCutcheon, J. W.	Operator, Telegraphs, Cobar.	Do do	B
Waddell, James.....	Do do Adaminaby	Do do	B
Egan, Ernest D.	Do do Goulburn..	Do do	B
Williamson, A. J.	Do do Belmont ..	Do do	B
Francis, Wm.	Do do Milton	Do do	B
Thomson, R. A.	Do do Tarsiga	Do do	B
Whittaker, H. C.	Do do Bathurst ..	Do do	B
Lyons, A.	Do do Orange	Do do	B
Palmer, Thos.	Do do do	Do do	B
Wright, W. T.	Do do do	Do do	B
Cooper, Robt.	Do do do	Do do	B
Sedden, Jas. E.	Do do Young	Do do	B
Muir, Andrew N.	Do do do	Do do	B
Logan, C. D.	Do do Grenfell...	Do do	B
Carter, J. H.	Do do Yass	Do do	B
Drum, Jas. M.	Do Murrumburrah	Do do	B
Stevenson, John.....	Do do Coonamble	Do do	B
Hyndes, M. B.	Do do Braidwood	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Hackett, Jas.	Operator, Telegraphs, Nyngan	Objects to being classed in Section 7, which appertains only to those Departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Finney, Rich.	Operator and P. Assistant, Cowra	Do do	B
Spry, Edwin J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Coonamble.	Do do	B
Fraser, Gus.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tumut	Do do	B
Alexander, W.	Do do Windsor	Do do	B
Robbins, E. J.	Do do Penrith	Do do	B
Guest, W. R.	Do and P. Assistant, Boggabri.	Do do	B
Marsden, A. E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Kelso	Do do	B
Wood, Edmund J.	Do do Carecar	Do do	B
Thorpe, A. J.	Do and Post Assistant, Uralla.	Do do	B
Millard, G.	Operator, Telegraphs, Dubbo	Do do	B
Young, E. G.	Do do do	Do do	B
Pugh, Thos. C.	Do and Postal Assistant, Telegraphs, Gunnedah.	Do do	B
Doust, Ebenezer.	Post and Telegraph Master, Telegraphs, Paterson.	Do do	B
Goodman, C. E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Walgett	Do do	B
Montgomery, W. J. S.	Do do do	Do do	B
Williams, O. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Murrumbidgee.	Do do	B
Williams, Hy. E.	Operator and Assistant Postmaster, Telegraphs, Emmaville.	Do do	B
Newton, W.	Operator, Telegraphs, Mudgee	Do do	B
Nash, J. Rowland ...	Operator, Telegraphs, Narrabri.	Do do	B
Allen, Wm. J.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Tumworth.	Do do	B
Leslie, Arnott.	Do do	Do do	B
Harris, Chas. P.	Operator, Telegraphs, Bega	Do do	B
Lee, J. Mooring.	Do do	Do do	B
Lee, W. E. J.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Warialda.	Do do	B
Oliver, C. A.	Operator, Telegraphs, Bingera.	Do do	B
Bennett, J. W. P.	Operator, Telegraphs, Lake Cudgellico.	Do do	B
Daniel, John W.	Operator, Telegraphs, Goulburn.	Do do	B
McCutcheon, G. D. ...	Do do	Do do	B
Avery, Robt. B.	Operator, Telegraphs, Armidale.	Do do	B
Hart, B. Aug.	Do do	Do do	B
Waller, Frank.	Operator, Telegraphs, Goulburn.	Do do	B
Sampson, Jas.	Acting Station-master, Telegraphs, Tenterfield.	Do do	B
Fryke, Thos. A.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tenterfield.	Do do	B
Connolly, John W. ...	Operator, Telegraphs, Moree	Do do	B
Grant, W. O.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tumworth.	Do do	B
Studdart, C. F.	Operator, Telegraphs, Bathurst.	Do do	B
Matheson, Geo. G. ...	Operator, Telegraphs, Muswellbrook.	Do do	B
Low, Arthur C.	Operator, Telegraphs, Hillston.	Do do	B
Hollis, Ernest R.	Operator, Telegraphs, Goulburn.	Do do	B
Ella, Thos. H.	Operator, Telegraphs, Bombala.	Do do	B
Parke, J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Mossvale.	Do do	B
Greatrix, A.	Operator, Telegraphs, Hay	Do do	B
Ailanson, Jas. T.	Do do do	Do do	B
Stapylton, Hy. M.	Do do Moruya	Do do	B
Johnson, Duncan ...	Do do Young	Do do	B
Lawless, W. J.	Do do Cabbra	Do do	B
Kinran, Geo. C.	Station-master, Wheeney Creek.	Do do	B
Bockott, John D. ...	Station-master, North Richmond.	Do do	B
Russell, M.	Station-master, St. Mary's	Do do	B
Perry, Chas.	Operator, Telegraphs, St. Mary's.	Do do	B
Keating, G. J.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Glen Innes.	Do do	B
O'Neill, T. P.	Operator, Telegraphs, Glen Innes.	Do do	B
Cobley, John	Do do	Do do	B
Sadler, Chas. R.	Operator, Telegraphs, Gunnedah.	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name	Office	Grounds of Appeal	Result
Goddard, H.	Junior Operator, Telegraphs, Gunnedah.	Objects to being classified in section 7, which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Fowles, Arthur	Operator, Telegraphs, Ten-terfield.	Do do	B
Lewis, J. B.	Operator, Telegraphs, Nar-rabri.	Do do	B
Mitchell, Geo. E. ...	Do do	Do do	B
Britton, John J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Gos-ford.	Do do	B
Maher, Jas. P.	Operator, Telegraphs, Casino	Do do	B
Mulligan, E. T.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Port Macquarie.	Do do	B
Champion, C. H. ...	Operator, Telegraphs, Port Macquarie.	Do do	B
Kebby, C. G.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Eden.	Do do	B
Kingsmill, T.	Operator, Telegraphs, Coon-ambie.	Do do	B
Redriff, W. H.	Do do	Do do	B
Studdart, R. L.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Blayney.	Do do	B
Cooper, E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Blayney.	Do do	B
Adam, E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Broad-water.	Do do	B
Redstone, E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Boat Harbour.	Do do	B
Meally, J. O.	Operator, Telegraphs, Brunswick.	Do do	B
Grime, W. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Brunswick.	Do do	B
Pountney, S. T.	Operator, Telegraphs, Murwillumbah.	Do do	B
Lambert, E. T.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Barrington.	Do do	B
Holahan, W. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Smithtown.	Do do	B
Kirkwood, T.	Operator, Telegraphs, Stew-art's Point.	Do do	B
Jamieson, A. W.	Operator, Telegraphs, Mac-cleay Heads.	Do do	B
Tobin, Louisa.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tumbulgun.	Do do	B
Shambler, J. S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Copmanhurst.	Do do	B
Warren, G. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Anvil Creek.	Do do	B
Costin, A. H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Canowindra.	Do do	B
Small, F.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Eusablong.	Do do	B
Atkinson, H. J.	Operator, Eusablong	Do do	B
Dennis, G. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Mer-imbula.	Do do	B
Laird, Moss.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Tabulam.	Do do	B
Holding, J. R.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Menindie.	Do do	B
Stewart, E. G.	Operator, Telegraphs, Men-indie.	Do do	B
Pegus, E. H.	Operator, Telegraphs, Clarence Heads.	Do do	B
Molloy, J. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Wil-cannia.	Do do	B
Walter, G.	Do do	Do do	B
Rows, P. E.	Do do	Do do	B
Langford, H. M. ...	Station-master, Telegraphs, Tumberumba.	Do do	B
Murphy, J. J.	Operator, Telegraphs, Tumberumba.	Do do	B
Leeson, Edward.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Nambucca.	Do do	B
Rice, Alfred W.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Ivanhoe.	Do do	B
Bellamy, Arthur ...	Station-master, Telegraphs, Moesgiel.	Do do	B
Quince, E.	Operator, Telegraphs, Booli-gal.	Do do	B
Moffit, S. L.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Coraki.	Do do	B
Cornell, E. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Pambula.	Do do	B
Bonsfield, C. R.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Woodburn.	Do do	B
Bailey, W. D.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Kiandra.	Do do	B
Pugh, W. L.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mogil Mogil.	Do do	B

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Martin, R. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Eungonia.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, which appertains only to those departments which have rules and regulations.	B
Dean, E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Woodburn.	Do do	B
Hackett, John T. ...	Station-master, Telegraphs, Gungahlin.	Do do	B
De Boos, F. G.	Operator, Telegraphs, Millin	Do do	B
Litchfield, H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Fernmount.	Do do	B
Holshan, J. P.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Gladstone.	Do do	B
Morton, A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Michelago.	Do do	B
Colls, F. J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Ginninderra.	Do do	B
Paul, C. C.	Operator, Telegraphs, Cannonbar.	Do do	B
Page, J. S.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mount Hope.	Do do	B
Gordon, J. A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Mungindi.	Do do	B
Drugg, W. R.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Green Cape.	Do do	B
Badgery, J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Delegate.	Do do	B
Carolan, G.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Wardell.	Do do	B
Myers, Geo. W.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Nimitybelle.	Do do	B
Bray, A.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Adelong.	Do do	B
Auschan, J.	Station-masters, Telegraphs, Lismore.	Do do	B
Smythe, W.			
Webb, Geo. P.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Coorambong.	Do do	B
Young, T. W. C.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Salt Creek.	Do do	B
Lobsey, Geo.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Pooncarrie.	Do do	B
Thomas, B.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Trial Bay.	Do do	B
Bennett, J.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Goodooga.	Do do	B
Guillier, John B. ..	Station-master, Telegraphs, Tillya.	Do do	B
Toose, J. C.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Nulla Nulla.	Do do	B
Turner, A. D.	Operator, Telegraphs, Lonth	Do do	B
Maepherson, Ronald	Do do	Do do	B
Harris, T. W.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Booligal.	Do do	B
M'Millan, A. T.	Operator, Telegraphs, Grafton	Do do	B
Hughes, H. S.	Do do	Do do	B
Attwater, H.	Station-master, Chatsworth	Do do	B
Laney, Theo.	Station-master, Telegraphs, McLean.	Do do	B
Flanders, A.	Operator, Telegraphs, Ulmarra.	Do do	B
Skeldon, David	Station-master, Telegraphs, Brushgrove.	Do do	B
Phillips, S. H.	Station-master, Telegraphs, South Grafton.	Do do	B
Avery, T. E.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Lawrence.	Do do	B
Chapman, A. G.	Operator, Telegraphs, Grafton.	Do do	B
Hunter, Archd.	Station-master, Telegraphs, Ballina.	Do do	B
Labertouche, Geo. ...	Clerk in-charge, Imperial Pension Office.	Name omitted from Civil Service List on account of not being returned.	Classed 4th Class, G.D.
Jeffes, M. A.	Messenger and Office Cleaner, Government House.	Name omitted from Civil Service List.	Under Section 8.
Dray, James	Police Magistrate, Casino.	Requests to be classed in Class 3, General Division; Salary £150, twenty years in the service, Insolvent fees £50, besides fees from Jural Board.	Disallowed.
Lannen, Wm.	Messenger, Fisheries.	Name omitted from List, not returned by the Department.	Placed under Section 8.
Boston, Edwd.	Teacher, Public School, Marriekville.	Do do	Classed under Educational Division.
Swanton, Kate E. ...	Teacher, Public School, Hill End.	Do do	Not appointed till March, 1885.
Ball, Jas. Wm.	Schoolmaster "Vernon"	Asking why his name was omitted from Civil Service List.	Classed 6th Class, General Division.
Pollack, E. F.	Storekeeper, Goulburn Gaol	Name appears in Index and not in List.	Classed 6th Class, General Division.
Rowley, D. H.	Storekeeper, Tarramatta Gaol.	Do do	Classed 5th Class, General Division.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Payne, E. R. S.	Booking Clerk, Ashfield, Railways.	Asking why his name is omitted from Civil Service List.	Placed in Section 7.
Hilliard, T. W.	Sydney.	Objects to being classified in Section 8, Collector and Manager, Cowper Wharf.	Transferred from Section 8 to 5th G. D.
King, F.	Manager of Government Asylums.	Requesting an increase of salary.	A
Roseby, H. E.	Clerk, Public Works Department.	Requests that he may be placed in the 5th Class, and an increase of pay.	A
M'Mordie, D.	Assistant Engineer, Sewerage.	Objects to classification in Temporary Division; claims Professional Division; had a professional training; appointed to the permanent staff, 4th March, 1885.	T
Tucker, A.	Inspector of Lines and Stations, Telegraphs.	Objects to being classed in Section 7; claims classification in General Division.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 4.
Crago, J. B.	Acting Sub-Collector, Customs.	Objects to being classed in Temporary Division, as he was appointed by the Governor and Executive Council, 1st June, 1882, Acting Locker at £225.	T
Cogrove, J. L.	Clerk, Stamp Office.	Requests an increase in salary; was recommended for an increase of £50; two and a half years in the Service, and on the same salary.	A
Day, J. W.	Acting C.P.S., Menindie.	Name omitted from List on account of return being sent in too late.	} Will be rectified in next List.
Munnery, H.	Court Cleaner, Menindie.	Do do	
Marshall, Russell ...	Clerk, Central Police Court, Sydney.	Name omitted from List; appointed 6th January, 1885.	
Wright, John.	} Sydney	{ Principal teachers of Fort-street Training School; names omitted on account of return being sent in too late.	} Now classed in Educational Division.
Adams, Alex.			
Edmunds, P. J.			
Alpon, Hugo.			
Steinbeck, G. W.			
Tweedie, P.			
Watts, J.			
Webster, E.			
Anderson, W. T.			
Black, A. O.			
Dick, W. F.			
Hades, S. J.			
Ferguson, James ...			
Fowles, William.			
Henry, E. J.			
Isley, G. C.			
Johnson, W. H.			
Lawler, W. W.			
Wright, J. T.			
Beattie, John.			
Berry, D. H.			
Bhair, R. S.			
Blumer, Charles.			
Babus, G. A.			
Burrell, J. T.			
Campling, E.			
Connolly, John.			
Connor, T. J.			
Cunningham, W. J. ...			
Fulshie, G.			
Forsyth, J. J.			
Gurney, S. A.			
Hayes, E.			
Henry, Lewis.			
Kennedy, W.			
Laws, W. C. W.			
Lecmon, J. T.			
Lockrey, W. T.			
M'Coy, W.			
Matthews, O. J.			
Mitchell, A. G.			
O'Reilly, J. de L. ...			
Roberts, A. W.			
Shields, K.			
Smith, Geo.			
Southwell, J. E.			
Heaydon, A.			
Mens, A.			
Powell, S.			
Prendergast, R. N. ...			
M'Alistair, C.			
Benfield, G. A.			
Lawless, F.			
Kelly, Jas.			
Laing, S. L.			
Gardner, R.			
Fawcett, A.			
Studdert, J.			
Wood, A.			
Gardner, A.			
Dempster, R.			
Jenkins, E. T.			
Wallace, J. E.			
Alcorn, A. J.			
	Do	{ Employés in the Railway Department. Names omitted from Civil Service List, return being sent in too late.	} Placed under Section 7.

APPENDIX I—continued.

Name.	Office.	Grounds of Appeal.	Result.
Collins, E. A. Alexander, T. Jones, E. J. Cotter, W. J. Waddington, R. E.	Customs, Sydney	The names of extra Tide-writers employed at Newcastle, whose names were omitted from Civil Service List on account of the names being omitted from return.	Placed under Section 6. Wages.
Gillam, H. W.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office.	Requests higher salary	
Under Secretary of Justice.	Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar of Deeds, Registrar-General's Office.	Is receiving lower salary than clerks under him.	A
Whittaker, J.	Postal Assistant, Blayney ...	Enclosing two returns for Civil Service List, Jane Beddingfold, Court-house cleaner, and Mary McCann, Court cleaner at Cooma; too late to appear in Civil Service List.	Will be rectified next List.
Burt, James	Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	Sixteen years Assistant Postmaster; salary, £100; requests higher remuneration.	B
Weatherill, W. F. ...	Secretary, Marine Board, Newcastle.	Twelve years in the service; holds the important position of head of the Pre-emptive Lease Branch, and that draftsmen of the same class have been appointed Chief Draftsmen, at a salary of £500; their salaries were thus increased at once by £175, and that his salary will only be £7 greater than seven years previously.	A
Newton, A. E.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.	Objects to being classed in 6th Class, General Division, claims 4th G; as Secretary of the Local Marine Board receives salary of £300, and in connection with the Time-ball receives £75, making a total of £375 per annum, which entitles him to be classified in 4th Class, General Division.	Transferred from 5th Class to 4th Class, General Division.
McCullough, A.	Inspector of Stock, Mines ...	Objects to being designated as a Probationary Cadet to the Roads Department, he having served his time of probation long ago; has been engaged in surveying, designing, and superintending works costing large sums of money.	Transferred from the Probationary to 6th Class, General Division.
Rix, Robert	Clerk, Government Printing Office.	Objects to being classed in 7 Section; salary, £375; 4% has been deducted from salary.	B
Bloomfield, W. C. S.	Assistant Litho. Draftsman, Government Printing Office.	Objects to being classified in Section 7, claims 6th Class, General Division.	Transferred from Section 7 to G 6.
Mitchelson, P.	Clerk do	Objects to his classification in Section 7	Do do
Dixon, Francis	Clerk do	Do do do	Do do
King, Agnes	Matron, Shaftesbury Reformatory, South Head.	Do do do	Do do
Newton, H.	Harbour-master, Marine Board, Newcastle.	Objects to being classed in Section 8 of the Civil Service Act.	Transferred from Section 8 to G 5.
Bracegirdle, F.	Assistant Harbour-master, Marine Board, Sydney.	Requests classification in Class 3, General Division; salary, £550.	Allowance commenced during this year.
Rogers, Wm. H. ...	Clerk, Public Instruction ...	Name omitted from departmental return ...	To be classed 5th Class, General Division.
Pridham, T.	Clerk, Public Instruction ...	Bringing under notice facts relative to his position in the Service.	A
Orr, James	Draftsman, Harbours and Rivers Department.	Requesting that his classification may be altered from General to Professional Division.	Transferred from Temporary to 6 General Division.
Dalton, J. B.	Do do	Objects to being classed in the Temporary Division; specially trained to Naval Architecture and practical shipbuilding.	Disallowed.
Eames, J. H.	Cadet, Roads and Bridges Department.	Requesting to be classed as a Clerk	Transferred from a probationer to a clerk, G 6.
	Do do	Requesting to be classed as a junior draftsman.	Transferred from a probationer to a junior draftsman, G 6.

APPENDIX II.

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

Name.	Office.	Reason.
Atterbery, Basil J.	To be Clerk and Shorthand Writer, Department of Lands.	Qualified Shorthand Writer.
Barton, H. F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.	Master in Equity, and Master in Lunacy ...	That the office required, and Mr. Barton possessed, a full knowledge of Equity law and a practical acquaintance with the forms and procedure of the Equity Court.
Grant, D., M.A., M.B.C.M., Edin.	To be Medical Officer to the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.	Training as a Medical Officer.
Hamlet, Wm., F.C.S.	Assistant to the Government Analyst	Being an Analytical Chemist.
Hasmot, John M.	To be Oriental Interpreter to the Government.	By reason of his acquaintance with Oriental languages.
MacLaurin, H. N., M.D., Edin.; L.R.C.S., Edin.; L. Mid. R.C.S., Edin.	To be President of the Board of Health and Health Officer, Medical Adviser to the Government, and Chairman of the Immigration Board.	A qualified Medical Practitioner, and a member of the Board of Health from its formation.
Rowling, Chas. E., M.R.C.S., E.; L.R.C.P., Edin.; L. Mid.; R.C.S., E.	To be Medical Officer to the Government Institutions at Parramatta.	A qualified Medical Practitioner.
Scarlett, Robert	To be Shorthand Writer and Private Secretary to the Premier.	Qualified Shorthand Writer.
Thompson, John Ashburton, M.R.C.S., E.	To be Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government, and Inspector to the Board of Health.	A qualified Medical Practitioner.

APPENDIX III.

Minute of Sir Alexander Stuart on the subject of amending the Act, and the Board's suggested amendments.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

Civil Service Act.

UNDERSTANDING that the Civil Service Board, in the exercise of the very arduous duties which have fallen to their lot, in the preparation of the First Official List, have experienced considerable difficulty in the classification of certain portions of the Employés of the Government, I take the earliest opportunity since my return of asking the Board to let me have their Report, stating as concisely as possible what these difficulties are, in order that I may see whether any of them presented themselves to me in the framing of the Act, and also whether it is necessary to take any steps in the next Session of Parliament to apply for a remedy. I will also be glad to be furnished with any views or suggestions which the Board may have to make upon that subject.

A.S.

11 May, 1885.

The Chairman, Civil Service Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 11 September, 1885.

I have the honor, in reply to the Colonial Secretary's minute of 11th May, 1885, to forward to you the enclosed memorandum embodying resolutions finally passed at a meeting of the Civil Service Board, held on Wednesday, September 9th inst., suggesting certain amendments in the Civil Service Act 1884.

It was also decided to submit for Sir Alexander Stuart's consideration, as an appendix to the above memorandum, copies of the following papers, viz. :—

1. A resolution of the Board passed at their meeting of June 8th, 1885.
2. A rejected amendment moved on that day, by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and seconded by C. A. Goodchap, Esq., together with a statement of the reasons of the minority for bringing forward the said amendment.
- 3.

3. The case submitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General, in reference to the powers of the Board in dealing with appeals under the provisions of the 17th section of the Civil Service Act.
4. The opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General thereon.
5. The minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of 24th August, 1885, on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR,

Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

[Enclosures.]

Memorandum in reply to the Minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of date 11 May, 1885.

THE Civil Service Board having had the minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of date 11th May, 1885, under consideration, beg to invite his attention to the following matters, which in their opinion require to be dealt with, by amendment of the Civil Service Act, at the earliest possible date.

1. Section 55 of the Act provides for a deduction of 4 per cent. on the total salary received by any officer during his term of service, prior to the passing of the Act; and for an actuarial computation of the annual deduction from his superannuation allowance, which should be made as the equivalent of such 4 per cent. deduction.

The Civil Service Board are of opinion that this provision of the Act is inequitable in its operation, and that it entails consequences which were probably not foreseen by the Legislature.

A pension being of the nature of an annuity, for which the officer pays towards the Superannuation Account a certain consideration in the form of the 4 per cent. deduction from annual salary, should, like all other annuities (other things being equal), be larger in amount in proportion to the greater age and less expectancy of life of the recipient, instead of as, under this section, smaller.

Thus, an officer of sixty years of age retiring after a service of twenty years, whose aggregate salary amounts to £10,000, and whose present annual salary is £600, will be entitled to £200 a year as pension, but will owe to the Account £400. The annuity value of such an officer's life being 9½ years, will make the annual deduction from pension £43 4s. 10d., or £200 less £43 4s. 10d. equals £156 15s. 2d. net; while a man of seventy years of age, of like service and salary, would have an annuity value of life of only 6½ years, and, consequently, the deduction from pension in his case would be £64 per annum, thereby reducing his pension of £200 to £136. It will thus be seen that an officer who retires at the earliest statutory age of sixty years, according to actuarial calculations, will receive £20 15s. 2d. per annum more than the man who remains in the Service to the age of seventy years; or, to take a wider view, the officer at sixty years of age may be expected to live fifteen years, and to draw fifteen years' pension, which, at £156 15s. 2d. equals £2,351 7s. 6d.; while the officer at seventy would not draw more than ten years' pension at £136, or in all £1,360—or about £1,000 less than the officer retiring at sixty years of age.

In other words, a man at seventy years of age must show nearly twenty-four years' service to entitle him to the same annual pension as the man aged sixty would receive for twenty years' service.

The Board are further of opinion that the deductions from the pensions of old officers reduce the amount so seriously as to act as a deterrent to their retirement from service, because the older and probably the less efficient an officer is, the less likely is he voluntarily to relinquish his position while the pension he would receive bears so small a ratio to the salary he enjoys; and thus one inducement to the younger officers of the Service to subscribe to the Superannuation Account is withheld, viz., the prospect of earlier promotion by reason of the retirement of the senior officers.

For these reasons, the Board suggest that the deduction of 4 per cent. on back salary should be eliminated from the Act; or if this be not considered desirable, then that the deduction should be limited to ten years of service.

2. The Board would also draw attention to a want of harmony between the 16th, 48th, 52nd, and 53rd sections.

In the 16th section it provides "that, in making classification, it shall be competent for the Board to value and include, as if it were salary, the annual value of any official residence, or any allowance which any officer may receive for house-rent, fees, or otherwise, except for forage, or travelling expenses, or equipment."

The

The 48th says "that superannuation allowance shall be computed on the annual amount of salary or emoluments * * * * received by an officer during the three years preceding his retirement"; while the 53rd section provides for a deduction of 4 per cent. from salary only; so that an officer whose salary is £300 per annum, and whose rent and other allowances are valued at £150, would be granted classification and allowed a pension computed on £450, while contributing to the Account on the salary of £300 only. The Account would thus lose the 4 per cent. on £150 each year.

The officer with salary and allowances as above would pay £12 to the Account, while an officer in receipt of salary of £450 would pay £18.

A slight verbal amendment would remedy this defect, by the insertion of the words "and allowances" after the word "salary" in the last line of the 52nd section, and by the insertion of the words "and allowances" after "salaries" in the fifth line of the 53rd section.

3. The Board desire also to invite the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the propriety of abolishing the distinction between the General and Professional Divisions of the Service, such distinction being in the opinion of the Board inexpedient, and tending to create dissatisfaction.

4. The attention of the Colonial Secretary is invited to the last part of the 27th section, providing that "the salary of any officer who shall be promoted to fill a vacancy in the same class shall not by reason of such promotion be increased, but shall remain subject to the ordinary rate of increment in the class."

This provision, it is pointed out, in many instances must act inequitably, and it is recommended that the section be amended so as to admit of some increase being granted within the maximum of the class, upon the recommendation of the Board and the approval of the Minister.

As an illustration of the unfairness of the provision as it stands, the Board would adduce the case of (say) the Police Magistrate of a comparatively unimportant country district who is transferred to a similar position in one of the large towns, in which his duties and responsibilities would be of course very greatly increased.

This officer, in the event of his belonging to the same class as the officer whom he may succeed, does not obtain the higher salary paid to his predecessor, and in fact gains no increase whatever by reason of his promotion. The power of recommendation of some increase should, the Board think, be extended so as to cover cases of the kind quoted.

5. The Board also recommend that the system of indiscriminate annual increments to the several classes of officers in the Public Service, as defined and set forth in clause 4 of the "Civil Service Act," should be modified, and that the right to the increment in each individual case should be made to depend upon length of service, merit, capacity, and good behaviour, certified to by the Head of the Department, and subject, in case of refusal, to appeal to the Board,—or in such other way to accomplish the desired object as the wisdom of Parliament may devise.

This probably would require the repeal of clause 6 of the Act, which repeal is considered desirable.

6. The Board suggest that the "interpretation clause," under the word "Officer," be amended by the addition of the following words:—"Teachers under the Educational Division, and all permanent salaried officials brought under Rules and Regulations, shall be deemed to be Officers for the purposes of Parts V and VI."

7. That clause 40 may be so amended that leave of absence on full pay may be granted for twelve months to any officer of thirty years' service.

8. That Part V and the administration of the Superannuation Account be placed under the control of the Board.

9. That the words "necessitous circumstances" be omitted from clause 51, and that in the case of the death of any officer not in receipt of a gratuity or pension his widow or children shall be entitled to a return of the premiums paid by him to the Account not exceeding the amount of six months' salary.

10. That clause 60 be amended to read as follows:—

"60. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the Governor from recommending Parliament to provide independently of the Superannuation Account for any addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer."

11. That clause 18 be amended by the omission of the words "and shall rank in the 4th class."

Civil Service Board,
Sydney, 9th September, 1885.

G. E.
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE Board have consented to forward a copy of a resolution which was moved by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and seconded by C. A. Goodchap, Esq., but rejected by a majority of the Board; together with a copy of the written reasons furnished by the mover and seconder in support of the resolution. They also annex a copy of the special case submitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General, on the subject of that resolution, and of his opinion thereon, and a copy of a minute forwarded to the Board by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary dealing with the same matter.—G.E.

No. 1.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting of the Civil Service Board held on 8th June, 1885.

John Williams, Esq., moved the following resolution:—"That appeals under clause 17 must be considered upon the following grounds only, viz. :—

- "1st. The correction of clerical errors, as for instance, where the class assigned is not in accordance with the rate of salary.
- "2nd. Where the full amount of emolument has not been furnished to the Board in the original return, or where emoluments have been omitted therefrom.
- "3rd. Where the names of officers or other persons have been omitted in the original returns.
- "4th. Where cause can be shown for transfer from the General to the Professional Division."

Whereupon A. C. Fraser, Esq., moved as an amendment—"That the Board shall consider the appeal of any officer which sets forth his ground of dissatisfaction on account of the inadequate remuneration received by him for services performed."

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost on the following division, by the casting vote of the Chairman :—

Messrs. Fraser and Goodchap, for ...	...	2	
Messrs. Eagar and Williams, against ...	...	2	} 3
Chairman's casting vote ...	...	1	

No. 2.

Reasons submitted to the Civil Service Board in support of their amendment, by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and C. A. Goodchap, Esq.

A MAJORITY of the Civil Service Board are of opinion that the 17th section of the Civil Service Act gives that body no power to entertain any appeal by an officer against his classification which is based on the ground that the duties pertaining to his office entitle him to a higher status and larger remuneration than have been assigned to him; in fact, the majority of the Board are of opinion that they can only make a recommendation in those cases where the appeals are based on allegations of error on the part of the Board in classifying according to salary or the value of emoluments.

Assuming that this reading of the section is correct (two members of the Board dissenting from that view), it is urged by the minority that the power alluded to is one which should be conferred on the Board, and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

It may have been that some officers whose position in the classification was determined by the salary appropriated for their offices for the year 1884 were in the performance of duties, the nature and responsibilities of which would otherwise entitle them to higher classification and emolument, and it must be admitted that in the progress of time the duties and responsibilities of many officers will of necessity largely increase. In both these instances, such officers would have, under the present interpretation of the Act, no relief, but would be in the same position as other officers whose duties and responsibilities did not equitably entitle them to the same classification, or would not increase to such an extent as to justify their promotion to a higher position. In fact, as the Act is now being administered, there are no means whereby an officer whose classification is unduly low, or whose emoluments are inadequate to the duties of his office, can be raised in the scale of classification or be awarded a higher rate of pay. This, it need hardly be pointed out, is a very undesirable state of affairs. It is difficult to believe that such was the intention of the Legislature when passing the Act, and it was most assuredly never contemplated by the Civil Servants when they petitioned Parliament for the Bill. One of the chief purposes for which it was generally understood the Bill was introduced was to provide a remedy for the anomalies and cases of injustice then existing in the Civil Service (certainly not to perpetuate them); and the consent of the Civil Servants to the fixing of their positions according to the salaries of 1884, as an ultimate measure of relief, would, it is believed, have been withheld had they not

not relied upon the privilege indicated in the 17th section, of appealing to the Board against any injustice that might occur in individual cases through such an indiscriminate mode of classification. They reasonably anticipated that, under that section, the Board would on appeal inquire into the merits of every such case and report thereon to the Government, who would confirm or otherwise any recommendation made,—Parliament of course having the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the result, as provided for under the same section.

APPENDIX IV.

Opinion of the Attorney-General (Hon. W. B. DALLEY) on case submitted.

No. 3.

Case submitted by the Civil Service Board to the Honorable the Attorney-General.

THE Civil Service Act, 1884.—In the matter of appeals as to classification. The third section of the Act declares the classification shall be made by officers in the Service at the time of the passing of the Act being assigned a position in one of the divisions or classes mentioned in that section, in which the several classes are based upon the annual salaries fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884.

An appeal from the classification made by the Board is provided by section seventeco, which declares that any officer dissatisfied with the position assigned to him in such classification may forward to the Board an appeal setting forth the grounds of his dissatisfaction; and if the Board shall thereupon recommend that such officer be changed from one division to the other, or be raised from one class to another, the Governor may adopt or decline such recommendation.

It is understood that several appeals are being made as though the officers appealing are entitled, from length of service, from the description of work done by them, or for other reasons irrespective of the amount of salary appearing in the Appropriation Act of 1884, to be placed in a different classification than that assigned by the Board, and the Board therefore request to be advised,—

1st. Whether the classification which has been made by the Board, based upon the annual salary fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884, with the value of house-rent and fees added as provided in section 16, can be appealed against upon any ground other than that the officer appealing is in receipt of a higher salary, &c., than that in respect of which the Board have fixed his classification.

2nd. Whether upon such appeal the Board are entitled to take into consideration the length of service, the description of work performed, or the manner in which his services have been rendered by the officer appealing, or, in other words, has the Board power to deal with appeals, excepting for the purpose of rectifying errors in division and classification arising from imperfect information afforded to the Board or otherwise?

3rd. Will the recommendation of the Board (under section 17) upon appeal to raise an officer from a lower to a higher class, if adopted by the Governor, carry with it the right on the part of the appellant to receive in virtue of such recommendation a higher salary than that provided for him by the Appropriation Act of 1884?

No. 4.

Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

BY the 3rd section (Part I, classification) the assignment of the position of officers (with the exception of probationers or the cadet or junior class) is founded upon the annual salaries fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884. By section 17 it is provided that officers dissatisfied with their assigned positions may appeal to the Board, and that the Board may recommend a change from one division to another, or a raising from one class to another. I presume the question upon which my opinion is asked is this: is the appeal limited as to its grounds to whether the appellant is in receipt of a higher salary than that in respect of which the Board has fixed the classification.

I am inclined to think that it is so, and that the functions of the Board were expressly, and it may be advisedly, limited to a correction of errors in classification, subject to modification by the provisions of section 16, the terms of which still expressly limit exercise of Board's discretion to the emoluments received.

I think to invest the Board with the functions of determining classification by virtue of the reasons suggested as grounds of appeal would be to give them powers to materially, and it might be dangerously, interfere with the regulation of the Public Service, which powers can only be properly exercised by the Executive.

With regard to the question as to whether, on the adoption of the recommendation of the Board by the Government, the salary of the appellant would be increased, I think that the increase would be limited to the minimum amount of the class to which he might be advanced, on the sum being voted by Parliament. (See section 11.)

W.B.D.

2 May.

APPENDIX V.

APPENDIX V.

Minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of 24th August, 1885.

No. 5.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

Civil Service Board—Powers of appeal under section 17.

The case submitted to Mr. Dalley seems to me to embrace all that can be said in this matter as regards the construction of the Act; but I can say, with regard to the intention of the Government, that it was never intended that the Civil Service Board should have the power of deciding whether the salaries paid were sufficient or insufficient for the services performed. I doubt whether Parliament would have allowed such, even if we had intended to ask for the power. I had no doubt that one of the effects of the Act would be to bring to light many glaring inconsistencies, owing to the mode in which appointments had previously and for so many years been made; and that it was quite possible that eventually some steps might have to be taken with regard to them; but I purposely did not enumber the Bill with any provisions to this effect, because, amongst other reasons, if the Board had been empowered within even strict limits to raise salaries which they deemed insufficient, it would also have been necessary to invest it with power to reduce salaries which were in excess of the value of the services performed.

I do not think that it would be beyond the due administration of the Board to attach to its report a schedule of those who consider themselves by their appeals to be underpaid. Such a course would at least bring the matter under the notice of Parliament, and form the foundation upon which some steps might be taken; but I am quite clear that the Act neither does confer, nor was intended to confer, the power of rectification upon the Civil Service Board.

I may mention that I have been applied to in several cases by the Heads of Departments to sanction the formation of a new office, with a higher salary than that enjoyed by some officer in the Department, accompanied by a recommendation that such officer be appointed to the new office, and that, being a new office under clause 28, the Minister could confirm the appointment. To all these I have returned the answer that, as they appear to me to be an attempt to procure a higher salary than that intended by the Act, for performing the same services under a new name, I could be no party thereto.

A.S.

24 August, 1885.

APPENDIX VI.

Rules and Regulations of the Government Printing Office.

[Supplement to Government Gazette, 17 August, 1885.]

The Treasury, New South Wales, 13th August, 1885.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Rules and Regulations setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th section of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," the conditions of employment in the Government Printer's Department (applicable to all persons, except Officers, classified under the said Act.)

H. E. COHEN.

RULES AND REGULATIONS setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th clause of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," the conditions of employment in the **GOVERNMENT PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT** (applicable to all persons, except Officers, classified under the said Act.)

Part I.

READERS AND OTHERS.

PROMOTIONS.

1. Advancement shall be by promotion according to length of service, capacity, and general conduct, combined with ability to fill the superior position, and shall be confined to the persons employed in the Branch in which the vacancy occurs, in all cases in which a suitable candidate is to be found in such Branch.

SCALE OF REMUNERATION.

2. The following shall be the scale of remuneration for the Officials who come under these Regulations:--

	Minimum Salary.	Maximum Salary.
	£	£
Readers (except those classified under the Civil Service Act)	200	300
Assistant Readers	150	200
Assistant Revisers	150	250
Assistant Storekeeper	250	300
Assistant Computer	180	250

The maximum salary to be obtained by yearly increases of £10, or such portion of £10 as may be necessary in the last year to reach the maximum rate provided by these Rules.

Annual Increment.

3. The granting of the annual increment shall, in all cases, be dependent upon good conduct and continued efficiency in the performance of duty.

When Increases to commence.

4. Notwithstanding anything that may appear to the contrary in these Regulations, all increases thereunder shall, as far as practicable, take effect on the 1st January, 1885. No Official who shall have received an increase in the year 1885 shall be paid a further increase during the same year.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

5. Every Official shall be entitled, without diminution of salary, to two weeks' leave of absence in each year, at such time as may be deemed most convenient in his case; and if he shall not take such leave in any year he shall be entitled to it in any subsequent year, in addition to the leave for such year, but no such accumulated leave shall exceed six weeks. In cases of illness or other pressing necessity, leave of absence may be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister, to any Official, for a period not exceeding three months, on full or any less salary, as may be deemed fit; and such leave may be renewed on the same or any other terms. But in all cases of illness the request for leave, or for renewal thereof, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory medical certificate. In cases of pressing necessity the circumstances must be stated in writing; and if such leave shall extend to one month, such Officer shall forfeit his right to his next ordinary annual leave, or any portion thereof, as above provided.

SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

6. On special application leave of absence may be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister, to any Official of twenty years' service, for a period of twelve months on half salary, or six months on full salary; or to any Official of ten years' service, for a period not exceeding six months on half salary, or three months on full salary; or, in case of pressing necessity, to any Official whatever, but such last-mentioned leave may be deducted from the leave hereinbefore provided.

HOLIDAYS.

7. All public and other holidays allowed in the Public Departments shall be granted to the Officials; but any Official who may be required for the whole or any portion of such holiday shall attend accordingly, and shall be allowed time instead.

ATTENDANCE.

8. The hours of attendance shall be as directed from time to time in the different Branches.

OVERTIME.

9. The overtime rates for all Officials included in this classification shall be—Up to 12 o'clock p.m., 2s. per hour; after that time, 3s. per hour.

DISEMPOWERED—

DISMISSALS—PENALTIES.

10. The Officials under these Regulations shall be subject to the provisions of Part III of the "Civil Service Act 1884."

REGULATIONS.

11. These Regulations shall apply to all Officials other than those who are or may hereafter be classified as "Officers under the Civil Service Act of 1844," and shall, together with the rates of pay and increment therein set forth, be subject to amendment as occasion may require.

Part II.

MECHANICAL CLASS.

COMPOSING BRANCH.

1. The Supernumerary Staff of Compositors shall comprise the "Supernumerary Piece Staff" and the "Parliamentary Debates Staff." Promotion from the Supernumerary Staff shall depend upon character and ability, as well as upon attaining a sufficiently high position on a List of Employés classified according to merit, which is to be framed at the end of each Session, or at some other convenient time.

2. The rates of remuneration for Supernumerary Compositors, who shall be paid by piece and time, shall be those set forth in Schedule A hereto, which however may be altered from time to time as may be deemed expedient.

3. Supernumerary hands will be under engagement by the day, terminable without notice on either side. It is to be distinctly understood that Compositors and others taking employment as Supernumerary hands will have no claim for payment for holidays, or for any time during which the office may be closed for any purpose whatever. Employment as a temporary hand will not necessarily establish any claim on the ground of length of service.

4. The Permanent Piece Staff shall consist of persons promoted from the Supernumerary Staff, and shall be paid by piece and time, according to the rates set forth in Schedule A aforesaid.

5. The Permanent Wages Staff shall consist of permanent employés, who shall be paid by daily wages—commencing at the minimum rate of 9s. per diem, and rising according to ability to the maximum rate of 12s. per diem—and shall have the prospect of promotion to the Permanent Salaried Staff.

6. The Permanent Salaried Staff shall consist of permanent employés, and shall be paid by monthly wages at the following yearly rates, viz.:—£150, £160, £170, £180, £190, £200, £225. This staff shall be recruited from the Permanent Wages or Permanent Piece Staff.

OTHER BRANCHES.

7. The employés of the Branches of the Department other than the Composing Branch shall receive the rates of pay specified under the respective headings following:—

Machine and Press Branch.

Machinists, Pressmen, Lithographers, and Assistants—

Yearly rates of wages, £150, £160, £170, £180, £190, £200, £225.

Weekly rates of wages, from 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Time rates of wages, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Bookbinding Branch.

Bookbinders, Paper-rulers, Embossors, Assistants, and others—

Yearly rates of wages, £150, £160, £170, £180, £190, £200, £225.

Weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Time rates of wages, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Female Sewers and Folders—

Forewoman, 7s. per diem.

Assistant Forewoman, 6s. per diem.

Full hands, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per diem.

Female Apprentices—

Female apprentices in the Binding Branch must serve three months on probation before being put on pay. They will then receive the following rates of wages:—

First three months 6s. per week.

Next six months 9s. "

Following twelve months..... 2s. per diem.

Following twelve months..... 3s. "

After having served three years' apprenticeship they will be placed on pay as full hands, at rates varying according to competency.

Publishing Branch.

Yearly rates of wages, £130 to £200.

Weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Time rates of wages, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Engineering and Mechanical Branch.

Printer's Joiner, yearly rate of wages, £225.

Carpenters, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Fitters, Engine-drivers, &c., 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Stereotypers, Electrotypers, and Type Pounders, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Time rates of wages, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Photo-lithographic and Photographic Branch.

Yearly rates of wages, £150 to £225.

Weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Photo-mechanical

Photo-mechanical Branch.

Pressmen, 9s. to 12s. per diem.
 Assistants, 6s. to 8s. per diem.

Drafting Branch.

Unclassified Draftsmen—To be paid by the piece, according to the nature of the work performed.

Stamps and Tramway Tickets Branch.

Printers, yearly rates of wages, from £150 to £225.
 Assistants, weekly rates of wages, from 9s to 12s. per diem.
 Junior Assistants, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per diem.

Railway Ticket-printing Branch.

Printers, yearly rates of wages, £150 to £200.
 Assistants, weekly rates of wages, from 9s. to 12s. per diem.
 Junior Assistants, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per diem.

Miscellaneous Employés.

Principal Messenger and Office-keeper, yearly wages, £150, with allowance for quarters, to enable him to reside in close proximity to the Office.
 Vanmen, watchmen, Labourers, and others, 8s. to 12s. per diem.
 Time rates of wages, 1s. per hour

MALE APPRENTICES.

8. Candidates for employment as Apprentices must not be under fourteen years of age and must be in sound bodily health and of good character.

9. Their applications must be made in their own handwriting, and be accompanied with testimonials.

10. Before admitting applicants to apprenticeship they must pass a satisfactory examination in elementary school subjects; such examination to be held in the Department by an Officer nominated by the Government Printer.

11. The period of Apprenticeship shall be seven years. Pay shall run from the day on which the applicant is entered on the books of the Department, and the rates of wages shall be as follows:—

		Overtime.
First Year.....	1s. 6d. per diem.	6d. per hour.
Second „	2s. 0d. „	6d. „
Third „	2s. 6d. „	6d. „
Fourth „	3s. 0d. „	8d. „
Fifth „	4s. 0d. „	8d. „
Sixth „	6s. 0d. „	9d. „
Seventh „	7s. 0d. „	1s. „

Overtime after 12 p.m., one-half extra. Rates for improvers same as for Apprentices.

12. Apprentices will be placed in the Branches for which they may seem best adapted. Those selected for the Reading Branch will receive 25 per cent. in addition to the above-mentioned rates, but before selection they will have to pass a special examination.

13. Apprentices in the Composing Branch may be put on the Piece Staff during their seventh year of service, and at the expiration of the term shall be classified on the Permanent Wages Staff, or placed in some other grade on the Establishment, according to ability and general good character.

14. Apprentices in all Branches who shall have served their full term satisfactorily, as well as being placed on the Permanent Staff, shall, under ordinary circumstances, have priority over any one who may be employed from outside; but nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment in any Branch of any person of ascertained superior skill or attainments at the highest rates of pay provided by these Rules.

PROMOTION.

15. In all Branches of the Mechanical Class, promotion in the Permanent Wages and Salaried Staffs shall go by merit and length of service combined (but chiefly by merit), and the scale of remuneration shall be as specified under the various departmental headings herein. The rates so specified will not be regulated by annual increment. The higher rates will only be granted on the ground of ability, which will be determined by a test record of the work done by each individual. The highest rate (£225) will only be accorded to employés who are entrusted with superior practical duties.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Employment at Special Rates.

16. Notwithstanding anything in these Rules or Regulations to the contrary, any person may be permanently employed in the Department, as an Improver or otherwise, at a special rate of wages or salary.

Attendance.

17. The hours of attendance shall be from 8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an interval of one hour for dinner, except on Saturday, when the Office will be closed at 1 o'clock p.m. For Night-hands, the hours of attendance shall be ordinarily from 6 o'clock p.m. to 2 o'clock a.m., with an interval of half an hour for refreshment as soon as may be convenient after 10 o'clock p.m.

18. Punctual attendance must be strictly observed. Timekeepers of the several Branches are required to note carefully late arrivals and absentees, and to report them every morning by 10 o'clock.

Overtime.

Overtime.

19. If at any time the attendance of any portion of the Staff should be required earlier in the morning or later at night than usual, the extra time will be paid for as overtime, according to the following scale:—Compositors, Pressmen, Bookbinders, and others, 1s. 6d. per hour up to 12 o'clock p.m.; 2s. per hour after 12 o'clock. Assistants and Miscellaneous Employés, 1s. per hour up to 12 o'clock p.m., 1s. 3d. after 12 o'clock.

Absence.

20. Any person who shall absent himself from the Office must, not later than the following day, report in writing the cause of his absence; and if such absence be caused by sickness, and extend beyond two days, he must apply for sick leave and forward a medical certificate.

Sickness.

21. Upon production of a certificate, signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, specifying the ailment, and declaring the inability of any person to attend to his duties through sickness, and upon leave being obtained from the Minister, pay may be granted to such person for a period not exceeding three months in any one year, upon the following scale, viz.:—For the first month, full pay; after the first month, half pay. The Government Printer may, however, submit for the special consideration of the Minister, any case of longer absence, should there appear to be sufficient grounds for so doing.

22. In cases of continued absence through sickness, the Government Printer may appoint Visitors, and may also require a medical certificate to be furnished as often as he may deem necessary. Any person feigning sickness will be liable to summary dismissal.

Leave of Absence.

23. Leave of absence for the period of two weeks in each year may be granted to every workman permanently employed during the recess, or at such other time as may be found most convenient. Apprentices will be allowed one week in each year.

Holidays.

24. All proclaimed Holidays will be granted to permanent hands. If the business should necessitate the attendance of a portion of the Staff on Holidays, pay or time will be allowed for such attendance. If it should be necessary to work on a Saturday afternoon, no overtime will be allowed for it; but a record will be kept, in order that such work may be done by rotation.

Privileges.

25. The privileges contained in the foregoing Regulations, in respect to sick pay and leave of absence, shall apply only to those who have been continuously employed in the Department for two years or more.

ALTERATION OR AMENDMENT OF RULES OR REGULATIONS.

26. All Rules or Regulations referring to the Mechanical Branch may, subject to the approval of the Colonial Treasurer, be altered or amended from time to time, as occasion may require.

BY-LAWS.

27. The Government Printer shall have power to make, alter, or amend By-laws, not being inconsistent with these Rules, for the internal Regulation and discipline of the Department, and to inflict fines or temporarily suspend employés from duty for breaches of such By-laws. All fines are to be deducted from the wages of the offender. In cases of suspension from duty, report will be made to the Treasury, with the necessary recommendation as to the confirmation or otherwise of such suspension.

Part III.

SUPERANNUATION.

A deduction of 4 per centum per annum will be made from the salaries of all persons permanently employed in the Administrative and Mechanical Branches to entitle them to the allowances and gratuities provided under Parts V and VI of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," which may also be claimed by apprentices and female employés under the 57th clause of the Act.

SCHEDULE A.

The present maximum rate for Composition, either solid or leaded, is 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ems for all sizes of letter up to English, side-notes to be included in the measure. The present rate for time work is 1s. 4d. per hour; the maximum rate shall be 1s. 6d. per hour for Compositors who may be employed on special practical work only. Foot-notes, when over one line, may be cast up to the size of letter in which they are set. First proof to be corrected by the Compositor. These rates are liable to be modified from time to time as may be deemed necessary. Allowances as per Table appended hereto.

Table of Allowances for Composition by the Piece.

ORDINARY.	
PLAIN MATTER.	
Side-notes to be reckoned in the width, and as part of the text type of the page.....	Sides-notes included in measure.
At the end of a document, less than half a page	Half a page.*
Over half a page and less than a page.....	One page.*
* These apply when the Compositor makes up his own matter, but not otherwise.	
TABLES.	
Four or more columns, with one or more headings	} Double.
Five or more columns, without headings	
Six or more blank columns—cast up to text type	
TABULAR.	
Two or three columns, with one or more headings	} One and a half.
Three or four columns, without headings	
Four or five blank columns—cast up to text type	
COLUMN MATTER.	
Two justifications	One and a third.
Three „	One and a half.
Four or more justifications.....	Double.
THREE COLUMN MATTER , when made up (<i>by Compositor</i>); forming six columns across the pages.	Double.
IN A SERIES OF TABLES , all <i>pieces</i> of pages left blank to be charged as table; in plain matter, where tables or tabular matter are introduced, whatever blank occurs is considered common matter, unless the table or tabular matter forms more than three-fourths of a page, in which case it is charged as a full page.	
FOREIGN LANGUAGES	One-fourth extra.
SPECIAL.	
BRANDS REGISTRATION—GAZETTE SUPPLEMENTS, &c.	One-half extra.
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES	20 per cent. extra.
For a document complete in itself, occupying less than a page, a full page will be allowed.	

Rules and Regulations of the Post and Telegraph Department.

[Supplement to Government Gazette, 29 June, 1885.]

General Post Office, Sydney, 24th June, 1885.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Rules for the guidance of officials in the General Post Office, and also in Country and Branch Post Offices, so far as they can be made applicable.

JAMES NORTON.

Access to Post Office—Official Declaration.

1. Every official on entering the service of the Post Office must, before performing any official duty, make a declaration before a Magistrate in the form prescribed by the Postage Act, which must be obtained from the Head Office. No person who has not subscribed the declaration required by the Postage Act shall have access to the Post Office, unless accompanied by a responsible officer.

Private addresses of officials.

2. Every official in the Mail Branch must have his place of abode properly registered in the Superintendent's Office, and any change in his residence must be notified in writing immediately after it takes place.

Attention to instructions.

3. Officials must attend strictly to the orders of their superior officers, and use all diligence in the faithful and efficient performance of their duties.

Learning duties.

4. Every person appointed to the Mail Branch must make himself acquainted with the postage rates and the names and addresses of the private box-holders. Every facility must be offered for the attainment of this very necessary knowledge, and officers in charge of divisions should take every opportunity of instructing those under them in all matters appertaining to Mail Branch duties.

Punctual attendance of officials.

5. Every official must attend the office punctually at the hours appointed, and immediately write his name legibly in the attendance book, with the exact time of his arrival. He must not quit the office during business hours without first obtaining permission from the officer in charge of the Branch in which he is employed.

Hours of attendance.

6. Every officer is expected to work at least seven hours a day; and the stampers, sorters, letter-carriers, messengers, and others, whose duties are of a less responsible as well as a more mechanical nature, are required to work eight hours a day; but all persons must understand that the nature of the Postal Service is such as to render it necessary in the public interest that the employes do duty at times for even longer periods than specified above.

Absence of officials.

7. If any official should, on account of illness, be unable to attend, he must send a written notice, so that the officer in charge of the Department may be apprised of it before the duties commence. He must at the same time send the key of his drawer. Should his illness be so severe as to necessitate his

his absence from duty for a longer period than twenty-four hours, it will be necessary for him to furnish a medical certificate stating the nature of his complaint, which certificate will be required to be renewed from time to time in the event of his illness proving to be of prolonged duration. Stampers, sorters, letter-carriers, mail-drivers, mail-boys, messengers, and window-cleaners, when absent through illness, must at once communicate with the medical officer of the Department.

8. Any application from an officer in reference to his duties or pay, or any communication he may desire to make relating to official matters, must be addressed to the Secretary, and forwarded through the officer in charge of the Branch or Post Office, as the case may be, in which the applicant is employed, and if he be dissatisfied with the result, he may appeal to the Postmaster-General. Officers are strictly forbidden to make any such application or other communication through the public, or in any way, except in the manner just described; and should an irregular application be received, the officer in whose behalf it is made will be subject to a censure, or other punishment proportionate to the extent of his participation in the violation of the rule. Officers are absolutely forbidden to communicate with the Press either directly or indirectly on matters relating to the Postal or Telegraphic Services, and any breach of this rule will be visited with instant dismissal.

As to how communications from any officer should be made. Communications through the Press strictly forbidden.

9. In all cases of exchange, between officers of the Post Office and officers of any other Department, the parties will respectively occupy the lowest rank on the list of officers enjoying the same salary.

As regards officers exchanging situations.

10. When documents are referred to any officer for inquiry or report, the same must be promptly dealt with and returned to the officer in charge.

Official papers to be promptly dealt with.

11. It must be perfectly understood that any postage stamps, money, or other articles found in the office must be immediately given up to the officer in charge of the sorting; any letters found open or torn are likewise to be taken to him; and anything suspicious or irregular in regard to the fastening or seal of a mail-bag must be at once brought under his notice. Every other error or irregularity coming under the observation of any official must be reported in the proper form, as soon as possible after it is observed, and any omission to report so will be considered and dealt with as a neglect of duty.

Articles found to be handed to proper officers.—Irregularities to be reported.

12. Should any official have reason to suspect, or should it come to his knowledge, that any one in the Post Office is dishonest, he should at once make a confidential report on the subject.

Suspected dishonesty to be reported.

13. Officials are not permitted to take or open letters addressed to themselves whilst the sorting of letters, &c., is in progress.

Officials not to take or open letters addressed to themselves whilst sorting is in progress.—(Gambling and betting forbidden.)

14. Gambling or betting of any description is strictly forbidden in the General Post Office, and no postal official will be allowed to bet or gamble with any other postal official either in or outside of the General Post Office. Any violation of this rule shall be met by instant dismissal of the offenders, and any official failing to report any infringement of this regulation which may come under his notice will be severely punished.

15. Any official desirous of retiring from the service must give timely notice, in order that arrangements may be made for the performance of his duties; and should he leave the department before his resignation is accepted he will incur dismissal.

Resignation of officials.

16. Impressions of the date stamp of the office must at the time the stamps are changed be initialled by the official appointed to that duty before any letters are stamped, and he must be careful to see that the whole of the receivers are cleared, and all the letters, &c., in the office are stamped before such change is made. This rule must be strictly adhered to.

Date stamp impressions.

17. Stampers, country postmasters, and others entrusted with the duty of stamping letters must always keep their date and other stamps clean and in proper order.*

Date stamps, &c., to be kept clean.

18. The office seal must only be used for sealing mail-bags and official communications; and on no account must it be used for private communications. Persons not performing any duty in connection with the stamping must never be allowed to have possession, even for a moment, of the stamps and seals, which, when not in use, must be kept secured.

Use and care of office seal and date stamp.

19. All officials receiving mails should carefully examine the seals and fastenings of the bags, in order to ascertain if they have been tampered with.

Fastenings and seals of bags to be examined.—Examination of mail-bags.

20. All mail-bags, after the contents have been taken therefrom, should be thoroughly examined, and must be turned inside out, to make sure that nothing has been left in them.

21. The postmaster or receiving officer must, on opening a bag, look for the "Registered Mail Slip," which the despatching officer encloses in a bag when a registered mail is forwarded; and should this slip be found in the bag and not the registered mail, the receiving officer must at once report the circumstance, calling in, if possible, another person to verify the fact. The mail-bag must also be carefully kept for examination until the matter is cleared up. The lists on which registered letters are entered should also be examined and checked, and if any registered letter be missing, a similar course should be pursued to that which is necessary in the case of a missing registered mail. Unless this is done, the postmaster or receiving officer who is guilty of such neglect will be held liable for the loss. It is of paramount importance that the receiving postmaster should at once return, duly acknowledged, the registry list which may accompany the mail, and the despatching postmaster should carefully watch for the return to him of such registry list, failing which, he should at once report the circumstance.

Contents of mail to be examined.—Course to be pursued in event of a registered mail or letter being missing.

22. The official in charge of the sorting, whether of inward or outward mails, must take care that all the pigeon-holes are examined before delivery commences or the mails are despatched.

Sorting divisions to be examined.

23. Letters found misplaced or mis-sorted, and thereby delayed, must in all cases be endorsed by the officer finding them, so that the delay may be properly accounted for.

Letters found mis-sorted to be endorsed by officer finding them.

24. Every official who despatches or opens a bag containing registered letters must completely satisfy himself as to the agreement between the entries on the bill or list and the registered letters to which the entries refer, so as to be able, if required, to make affidavit on the subject.

Registered letters and list thereof.

25. When letters that contain coin, or are otherwise liable to be officially registered, are posted after the closing of the registry office, they will be detained until the office is again opened, even though such detention may cause them to miss a mail. When letters are discovered to contain coin, whether registered or otherwise, they must be at once marked on the face with the word "Coin" in red ink; and

Letters containing coin to be registered.

* Warm water and soap, or kerosene oil, applied with a brush daily, or from time to time, according as the stamps are more or less used, will effect this purpose, and cause the stamps to give clear and perfect impressions. The best mode of placing the ink on the pad is to thin it, first with a little oil, until it has been brought to a proper consistency, then to spread it evenly upon the leather pad, after which, a piece of cloth or flannel should be stretched tightly over the pad, when, every time the pad is struck with the stamp, the ink will ooze through, and a sufficient quantity, and no more, will adhere to the stamp.

and in all lists, &c., upon which they may subsequently be entered a similar note in the margin must be made, taking care that they are checked with the lists immediately before the final closing of the mail.

Delivery of registered letters by clerks.

26. Any official upon delivering a registered letter must obtain a receipt or an order for the same, signed by the person to whom such letter is addressed; in the event, however, of the letter being addressed to a house of business, a receipt may be taken from a clerk or person known to be permanently connected with such establishment.

Care to be taken of registered letters.

27. Especial care must be exercised in the treatment of registered letters, packets, and newspapers, so that they can at any time be traced to each person through whose hands they have passed.

When registered letter, &c., is lost.

28. Should a registered letter, packet, or newspaper be at any time missing, and the person in the employment of the Post Office who last signed for it be unable satisfactorily to account for the same, he will be held liable for the loss.

No deviation to be made in the ordinary delivery of letters.

29. No official other than the officer in charge may deliver any letter, &c., at the office before the general despatch or out of the usual course of delivery, nor may he take any letter, &c., from the public to be included in any mail which has already closed. Any deviation from this rule will be visited severely.

Re-posted letters, &c.

30. When letters, &c., which have passed through the post are re-posted without the original address being changed, they must be marked and endorsed by the official first noticing them.

Letters posted not to be returned to sender.

31. A letter once posted cannot be given up again without the consent in writing of the person to whom it is addressed, or by order of the Governor. No request, however urgent, will justify a departure from this rule.

Husband and wife's correspondence.

32. A letter addressed to a husband cannot be delivered to his wife, nor can a letter addressed to a wife be delivered to her husband without the consent in writing of the person named in the address, or the direction of the Governor. This regulation, however, is only intended to prevent the delivery to the husband of letters for the wife, or *vice versa*, when there is any objection on either side for the delivery of letters addressed to the one to the other; and when no such objection is known to exist, letters can be delivered to either party without the formality of a written order.

Re-direction of letters to be promptly attended to.

33. All letters to be re-addressed in accordance with registered instructions must be so re-addressed within 12 (twelve) hours after the general delivery next after the arrival of any mail.

Letters with stamps unobliterated, or bearing insufficient postage.

34. Every official must be especially careful not to deliver letters, the postage stamps upon which have not been properly obliterated, and any letters, &c., found to be underpaid should be properly weighed and charged.

Postage collections to be promptly paid.

35. Every official must, without fail, pay or cause to be paid daily to the proper officer all postage collected by him—any detention of money will render the offender liable to immediate dismissal.

Unnecessary expenditure incurred may be charged to official.

36. When an unnecessary expense, whether to the Department or to the public, is caused by the fault of any official, the Postmaster-General will, if he think fit, direct such expense to be paid by the official concerned.

Treatment of unstamped letters for public Departments.

37. Any letters posted from any Public Department unstamped, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office to be stamped and forwarded. Application for the proper amount to be made to the Department from or for which the letters were addressed.

Information as to letters, &c., not to be given to persons unconnected with the Department.

38. No information must be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office, except to the persons to whom they are addressed. No official must make public any official communication which he may receive, unless he should be directed to do so; nor must he make known information which he may obtain by means of his office, of the private affairs of any person; information, however, may be given as to the address of any person, unless there is reason to suppose that such a course would be disapproved of by the person whose address is sought.

Loss of keys.

39. The alleged loss of a key of a letter-receiver or safe should be at once reported, and steps taken to change the lock.

Attempted deception as to place of posting.

40. If a letter or packet be forwarded under cover to any postmaster with a request that he will re-post it at his office, the letter or packet on being re-posted should be endorsed with the words, "Posted at —, under cover to postmaster of —," the first blank being filled up with the name of the office where the letter was first posted, and the second blank with the name of the office at which it is re-posted.

Book packets may be kept back when there is an unusual influx of letters.

41. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

Relating to letter-carriers' uniforms and appearance.

42. Letter-carriers to wear winter uniforms from the 24th May to 8th November, and summer uniforms from the 9th November to 23rd May. In wet weather waterproof clothing must be worn. Letter-carriers must, when in uniform, always wear the coat buttoned up, and they must have no pockets except a small one in the coat for cash. When on duty every letter-carrier must appear in his official costume, and be at all times neat and clean in his person and clothing, and must not loiter, smoke, or carry private parcels. Should the uniform be unduly worn, or abused or lost, it may be renewed at the cost of the officer at fault.

Letter-carrier must not perform another's duty without sanction. Regular delivery to be made by letter-carrier.

43. Should a letter-carrier at any time deliver the letters of another letter-carrier, in order that the latter may be absent without leave, both will be liable to dismissal.

Speedy delivery of letters, &c.

44. A letter-carrier must not deliver any letter, &c., at the office before the general despatch of letter-carriers, nor may he deliver any letters, &c., in the street. All must be delivered in their regular course, and at the houses to which they are addressed, and letters must not be put under the doors, even if the request that this be done be made by the owners. Any infringement of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

Delivered letters not to be taken back.

45. Every letter-carrier must use all possible diligence in getting the letters, &c., for his beat properly sorted before the time appointed for the general despatch; he must lose no time in getting to his district; and when on his delivery (which must be performed in the order laid down for his guidance), he must exert himself to ensure its early completion; and should it be shown that he has loitered upon his beat or otherwise broken this rule, he will be fined a day's pay for the first offence, or may be more severely dealt with.

Undelivered letters.

46. A letter-carrier must not take back a letter, &c., which has been opened or tampered with, unless it has been improperly addressed or delivered in error.

47. All letters, &c., which cannot be delivered must be given back to the officer in charge of the division by the letter-carrier immediately upon his return to the office, and the non-delivery in each case explained. No letter, however, must be finally returned to the office until every possible inquiry for its owner

owner has failed. No excuse can be taken for the detention of a letter addressed to any one whose name appears in the Sydney Directory, provided such person is to be found at the address given.

48. A letter-carrier must not take to his own house any undelivered letters, &c. Any breach of this regulation will be severely dealt with.

49. Should a letter-carrier have occasion to re-direct letters, &c., from his own to another beat, he must (having first signed his initials to the re-direction) bring them back to the office on his return thereto; and should he have any letter given to him, supposed to be for any party on his beat but which he does not succeed in delivering, he must not fail to endorse it as not known and return it immediately.

50. Immediately upon his return to the office, each letter-carrier must enter in his Daily Statement Book the time of completion of his delivery.

51. Every letter-carrier, on delivering a registered letter, must require the receipt to be signed by the person addressed; when this is not practicable, it must be signed by some responsible person known to the letter-carrier to be permanently connected with the house; or, when the letter is directed to a place of business, by a clerk or other person known by the letter-carrier to belong to the establishment.

52. No letter-carrier or messenger is permitted to take letters from the public to be registered.

53. Letter-carriers and messengers are prohibited from distributing any letters, newspapers, &c., except such as have passed through a Post Office.

54. Letter-carriers are not allowed to receive any payment, beyond the postage, for the delivery or collection of any letter, &c. This prohibition does not, however, extend to Christmas gratuities; but letter-carriers will not be allowed to importune persons even for these.

55. Officials are not to ride on any Post Office carriage, except when authorised to do so; and it must be reported by the driver when any case occurs of an unauthorised person so doing, whether he is in the Post Office service or not.

56. Mail-cart drivers, mounted letter-carriers, and mail-boys are forbidden to drive or ride furiously, and mail-boys are forbidden to ride in company.

57. The attention of all persons connected with the Post Office Department is called to the penalties incurred under the Postal Acts for wilful breach of the provisions thereof, or of these rules. Postmasters, clerks, letter-carriers, sorters, and others employed by the Post Office Department, will be liable to fines not exceeding the undermentioned amounts for irregularities committed by them:—

	s.	d.
For every mis-sent letter and packet	1	0
" " newspaper	0	6
" omission to report a mis-sent letter, packet, or newspaper	2	6
" mis-sent registered letter	2	0
" omission to enter a registered letter, &c., or revenue remittance on bill	2	0
" other irregularity not defined	10	0

58. Every official should obtain access to a copy of each edition of the Postal Guide, which he must consider as a book of instructions for himself as well as one of reference for the public.

59. These rules are not intended to supersede the "General Rules and Regulations" issued for the conduct and "guidance of Postmaster and others," but to supplement them. And wherever the word "Postmaster" occurs in those rules it must be held to refer also to any official employed in the Mail Branch when applicable.

60. Ignorance of the foregoing rules or of the postal laws cannot be accepted in extenuation of any breach or neglect of duty; and every official must procure a copy of the postal laws and make himself thoroughly acquainted with the provisions thereof, and also with the working of the Department generally.

[Supplement to Government Gazette, 6 July, 1885.]

General Post Office, Sydney, 3rd July, 1885.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Rules and Regulations setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th section of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," the conditions of employment in the Departments under the control of the Postmaster-General.

(Applicable to all persons except Officers classified under the said Act.)

1. Every candidate for employment as Telegraph Messenger, Mail-boy, Switch-board Attendant, Letter-carrier, Stamper and Sorter, Letter-sorter, Mail Guard, or Line Repairer, shall be able to read manuscript, write from dictation, and have a knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic. He shall also show that he is of sober habits, and in other respects of good character, and shall produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Department, or from some other medical man (who may be nominated by the Postmaster-General), that he is free from infirmity of body or mind; otherwise he shall not be eligible for any of the offices named herein.

2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Telegraph Messenger, Mail-boy, or Switch-board Attendant, unless he be above fourteen and under eighteen years of age; or as a Letter-carrier or Line Repairer, unless he be above eighteen and under thirty years of age.

3. Should it be considered necessary, before any person is appointed as Postal Assistant, Operator, Telegraph Master, or Official Postmaster, he may be called upon to pass an examination in handwriting, orthography, geography, accounts, correspondence, &c. Persons desirous of appointment as Operator or Telegraph Master, must, in addition to being familiar with the Electric Telegraph Act and Regulations, have a practical acquaintance with Morse Telegraphy. Those seeking office as Official Postmaster must possess an adequate knowledge of the Postal Laws and Regulations, and Postal matters generally.

4. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Stamper and Sorter, Letter-sorter, Mail Guard, Postal Assistant, or Operator, unless he be above eighteen and under twenty-five years of age (it being understood

Undelivered letters not to be taken home by letter-carriers. Letters re-directed to another letter-carrier's beat.

Entry of time of completion of delivery.

Delivery of registered letters by letter-carriers

Letter-carriers or messengers not to take letters from the public for registration. Letters, &c., which have not passed through the Post Office not to be delivered. Christmas and other gratuities. Riding on Post Office vehicles forbidden. Furious riding or driving prohibited. Penalties for breach of duty.

Postal Guide.

Application of Rules.

Ignorance of Rules no excuse.

understood that this rule will not prevent the promotion or transfer of persons of greater age who have been employed in other capacities in the Department); or as Telegraph Master or Official Postmaster, unless he have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. Persons employed to clear letter-receivers, deliver correspondence, or perform other duties in connection with Country, Branch, or Suburban Post and Telegraph Offices, shall be deemed to be temporary employes only, and shall be paid at rates proportionate to the nature of their duties and responsibilities. Such persons, however, shall, if qualified, be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff as vacancies occur.

6. Lads of not less than fourteen years of age will be received into the Service, as required, to learn Telegraphy. They must be able to read and write with facility, and be acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic. While on probation they shall receive a nominal salary of 2s. 6d. per week.

7. Officials who now hold rank as Assistant Mail Guards, or Railway Mail Sorters, shall hereafter be deemed to be the Mail Guards, and shall be subject to the provisions of the regulations relating to Mail Guards.

8. All officials other than those mentioned in these regulations, and those classified as "officers" under the Civil Service Act of 1884, shall be dealt with in accordance with the 8th section of the said Act.

9. Annual increment shall, in all cases, be dependent upon good conduct and continued efficiency in the performance of duty.

10. Where, on the 1st April, 1885, any official referred to in these regulations shall receive a rate of salary beyond the minimum rate assigned to his class, he shall continue to receive the same salary, but shall not receive any annual increment thereto until the time at which, if he had entered at the minimum rate of such class, from the date of his first continuous employment, he would be entitled to an annual increment.

11. These regulations and the rates of pay and increments hereinafter set forth shall be subject to amendment as occasion may require.

12. Notwithstanding anything that may appear to the contrary in these regulations, all increases thereunder, shall, as far as practicable, take effect from the 1st January, 1885, it being understood that no official who shall have already received an increase in the year 1885 shall be paid a further increase during that year, and that Official Postmasters who have hitherto been remunerated partly by commissions on sale of stamps, money order business, &c., shall be brought under the operation of these regulations from a date to be fixed by the Postmaster-General to suit the convenience of the Department, such commissions ceasing from that date.

TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS, MAIL-BOYS, AND SWITCH-BOARD ATTENDANTS.

13. Every candidate for employment as Telegraph Messenger, Mail-boy, or Switch-board Attendant, shall serve a probation of three months at the rate of 10s. per week.

14. Probationer shall not be promoted unless he shall have served the full term of his probation to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and may be summarily discharged during probation for unfitness or misconduct.

15. The wages shall be 15s. per week for the first year; 20s. per week for the second year; and 30s. per week for the third year.

16. Telegraph Messengers and Mail-boys will be provided with summer and winter uniforms.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

17. Every candidate for employment as Letter-carrier shall (unless he shall have previously qualified himself for appointment as such in another capacity) serve a probation of six months at the rate of 30s. per week.

18. Probationer shall not be promoted unless he shall have served the full term of his probation to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and may be summarily discharged during probation for unfitness or misconduct.

19. The salary shall be at the rate of £104 per annum for the first year, with an annual increment of £10 until the salary amounts to £124 per annum; thereafter an annual increment of £3 until the salary amounts to £148 per annum.

20. Letter-carriers who have served in that capacity for ten years and have not been reduced for misconduct, and who have been conspicuous for zeal and efficiency in the performance of their duties, shall be eligible for promotion (but shall not necessarily be promoted) as Senior Letter-carriers with salary at the rate of £151 for the first year; thereafter an annual increment of £3 until the salary amounts to £160 per annum.

21. Summer and winter uniforms will be allowed.

STAMPERS AND SORTERS, LETTER-SORTERS, AND MAIL GUARDS.

22. Every candidate for employment as Stamper and Sorter, Letter-sorter, or Mail Guard, shall (unless he shall have already served with satisfaction in a subordinate capacity) serve a probation of six months at the rate of £2 per week.

23. Probationer shall not be promoted unless he shall have served the full term of his probation to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and may be summarily discharged during probation for unfitness or misconduct.

24. The salary shall be at the rate of £120 per annum for the first year, with an annual increment of £10 until the salary amounts to £150 per annum, and thereafter an annual increment of £5 until the salary amounts to £200 per annum.

25. Mail Guards will be allowed summer and winter uniforms.

LINE REPAIRERS.

26. Every candidate for employment as Line Repairer shall serve a probation of six months at the rate of 100 per annum, unless he shall have been previously employed for the same period as a labourer on the Telegraph Lines.

27. Probationer shall not be promoted unless he shall have served the full term of his probation to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, and may be summarily discharged during probation for unfitness or misconduct.

28. The salary shall be at the rate of £120 per annum for the first year, with an annual increment of £5 until the salary amounts to £150 per annum.

29. Line Repairers shall be allowed 12s. per diem of twenty-four hours for travelling expenses when absent from home engaged on line duty.

POSTAL ASSISTANTS, OPERATORS, TELEGRAPH MASTERS, AND OFFICIAL POSTMASTERS.

30. The classification under these Regulations shall be as follows :—

	{	Minimum salary, £100 per annum.	
4th Class	{	Maximum „ £170	„
	{	Minimum „ £180	„
3rd Class	{	Maximum „ £240	„
	{	Minimum „ £250	„
2nd Class	{	Maximum „ £310	„
	{	Minimum „ £320	„
1st Class	{	Maximum „ £400	„

The maximum salary in each class shall be obtainable by annual increments of £10.

31. Promotions from one class to another shall be made according to seniority, efficiency, good conduct, and eligibility in all other respects,—but only when vacancies in a higher class occur.

32. Persons appointed to fill vacancies in any class shall only be entitled to the minimum salary attached to such class.

33. Telegraph Masters and Official Postmasters shall be allowed quarters, unless otherwise arranged in any case.

A communication will shortly be made to every person affected by these Rules and Regulations, intimating to him his position under the classification herein authorised.

JAMES NORTON.

Rules and Regulations of the Mines Department.

REGULATIONS relating to the entrance, promotion, and salaries of Officials and Employés in the Stock and Brands, Rabbit, Forest, and Diamond Drill Branches of the Mining Department; also Wardens, Wardens' Clerks, Mining Surveyors, and Mining Registrars; made in pursuance of the Act 48 Victoria No. 24, Section 7.

STOCK BRANCH

(Including Prevention of Scab in Sheep, Imported Stock, Registration of Brands, Management of Pounds and Commons.)

1. Candidates for employment as Inspectors must pass the examination provided for by the Regulations framed under the Diseases in Sheep Act, but the Minister may appoint as Acting Inspector any person who appears to be suited for the position, and is willing to undergo the examination within a given period.

2. Candidates for other positions in the country must pass such examination as may be prescribed, or must otherwise satisfy the Minister of their fitness before being appointed.

3. Each Inspector of Stock being nominated by the Directors of a Sheep District to the position of Inspector of that District cannot be promoted to any other District, consequently classification and promotion are not practicable in regard to them; but each Inspector who performs his duties to the satisfaction of the Minister shall be entitled to an annual increment of £5, provided that as soon as the salary of such Inspector shall reach the maximum, namely £100 more than he receives at the present time, the annual increment shall cease.

4. Quarantine keepers shall be selected by the Minister, and shall be paid such salaries as may be considered equivalent to the duties performed. They shall not be classified or be entitled to any annual increment, but their pay may be increased or reduced according to the duties and responsibilities from time to time devolving upon them. Their employment shall be regarded as temporary, and their services may at any time be dispensed with.

RABBIT BRANCH.

5. Superintendent Inspectors shall be selected from the Second Class. Inspectors and Rabbit Inspectors shall be chosen by the Minister from candidates for employment, or selected from Overseers who are qualified for promotion, but all such appointments shall be regarded as temporary.

6. Rabbit Inspectors shall be classified as follows :—

7. The First Class shall include the Superintending Inspectors; the maximum for this class shall be £400.

8. The Second Class shall include all Inspectors whose salaries are not less than £300 and are under £350.

9. The Third Class shall include all Inspectors whose salaries are under £300.

10. Rabbit Inspectors shall be entitled to an annual increment of £5, but no Inspector shall be entitled to promotion from a lower to a higher class until a vacancy in the higher class shall occur.

11. Overseers shall be selected from applicants for employment or from the Rabbiters if there be any qualified for promotion. Both Overseers and Rabbiters shall be temporarily employed, and shall not be entitled to any increment, and their services may at any time be dispensed with.

FOREST

FOREST BRANCH.

12. Candidates for employment as Forest Rangers or Assistant Forest Rangers must pass the prescribed examination.

13. Forest Rangers shall be classified as under:—

14. The First Class shall include those Rangers who in the opinion of the Ministers are, by reason of length of service and special duties and qualifications, entitled to that grade. The maximum salary for this class shall be £300.

15. The Second Class shall include Rangers (not included in the First Class) whose salaries range from £200 to £250.

16. The Third Class shall include Rangers whose salaries are under £200.

17. The annual increment in the First Class shall be £10, and in Second and Third Classes, £5.

18. No Ranger shall be promoted from a lower to a higher class unless there is a vacancy in the higher class, and unless, in the opinion of the Minister, a Ranger in the lower is qualified for promotion to the higher class.

DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.

(INCLUDING WATER AUGERS.)

19. The employes in the Store, and in charge of the Drills or Augers, and the men employed under them, shall not be classified or be entitled to any fixed annual increment, but shall be deemed temporary employes, whose services may at any time be dispensed with, and whose wages may, as a recognition of merit, be increased at the discretion of the Minister.

WARDENS, WARDENS' CLERKS, MINING SURVEYORS, AND MINING REGISTRARS.

20. These officials, who are paid wholly or partly by fees, or by reason of their holding other positions in the Civil Service, or the whole of their time not being devoted to the duties of their respective offices, are paid only nominal salaries which bear some proportion to the duties devolving upon them shall not be classified, or be entitled as such officials to any annual increment, and it shall be in the discretion of the Minister to increase or decrease the salaries of any such officials in proportion to the increase or decrease from time to time of their duties.

GENERAL.

21. Neglect of duty, insubordination, or inefficiency shall disqualify any official for promotion, and disentitle him for such time as the Minister may think fit to his annual increment.

22. The officials under these Regulations shall be subject to the provisions of Parts III and IV, of the Civil Service Act, 1884.

23. The officials referred to in these Regulations shall not be liable under Section 53 of the Civil Service Act to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, but such of them as think fit, may with the sanction of the Treasurer, contribute to such Fund in terms of section 57 of said Act.

J. P. ABBOTT.

Salary Voted for 1885.	Proposed Minimum.	Proposed Maximum.	Proposed Annual Increment.	Remarks.
INSPECTORS OF STOCK.				
£	£	£	£	
8 @ 350	350	450	5	
6 @ 300	300	400	5	
28 @ 250	250	350	5	
2 @ 150	150	250	5	
1 @ 100	100	200	5	
1 @ 50	50	150	5	
QUARANTINE KEEPERS.				
3 @ 110	Not quoted.	Not quoted.	Not quoted.	
RABBIT BRANCH.				
INSPECTORS.				
1 @ 400	400	400	Nil.	
1 @ 350	350	400	5	
31 @ 300	300	350	5	
2 @ 250	250	300	5	
FOREST BRANCH.				
RANGERS.				
1 @ 250	Not quoted.	300	10	
29 @ 200	200	250	5	
1 @ 175	Not quoted.	200	5	
9 @ 150	Not quoted.	200	5	
3 @ 100	Not quoted.	200	5	

Rules and Regulations of the Harbours and Rivers Department.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DREDGE SERVICE*

Regulation 1.—The Dredge Service which will be considered as a whole, shall be divided into the following grades, viz. :—

1st. The Engineer's grade, comprising—

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Engineers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class (excluding the Chief Engineers of the Dredges), with wages ranging from... .. | £20 per month to £12 per month. |
| B. Engine-drivers | 13 " 10 " |
| C. Firemen | 12 " 9 " |

2nd. Mechanical grade, comprising—

- | |
|--|
| A. Blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters and boilermakers, &c., with wages from £15 per month to £11 per month. |
| B. Strikers, boilermakers' assistants, machine attendants, &c., with wages varying from £10 per month to £6 5s. per month. |

3rd. Nautical grade, comprising—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. Masters of Tugs, from | £20 per month to £12 per month. |
| B. Mates, from | 14 " 10 " |
| C. Coxswains and winchmen | 10 " |
| D. A.B. seamen, including watchmen and cooks ... | 8 13s. 4d. per month to £8 per month. |
| E. Boys | 4 per month to £6 5s. per month. |

Regulation 2.—The whole of the men at present in the Service shall be classified according to the foregoing grades; the position to be assigned to each particular employé shall be determined by fitness and length of service. As vacancies occur, the senior hands shall be promoted until they reach the top of their respective grades, provided they are competent, and nothing has been recorded against them in the "Conduct Book" referred to in Regulation 3. In the case of engineers, however, it shall be indispensable that those to be appointed to the 1st class shall hold 1st class certificates; those to the 2nd class, 2nd class certificates; and to the 3rd class, 3rd class certificates. With regard to the nautical grade, all masters shall hold masters' sea-going certificates, and mates shall hold mates' certificates.†

Regulation 3.—There shall be entered in a "Conduct Book" the name of every employé in the Dredge Service, giving the date of his entry therein, age, and such particulars of his service (whether of good or bad conduct) as will determine promotion or otherwise; it being distinctly understood that nothing will be recorded against any employé in such book, except after due inquiry and on the report of the Inspector approved by the Engineer-in-Chief and after an opportunity shall have been afforded the accused of appeal.

Regulation 4.—All new appointees shall enter at the bottom of whichever grade they may be nominated to, except in the case of vacancies which cannot be filled from the Service; but none shall be eligible who are over thirty-five years of age, and who cannot produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Department (for which such officer shall be entitled to be paid a fee of 2s. 6d., to be paid by the nominee) that they are physically fit for the position sought, together with satisfactory references from previous employers.

Regulation 5.‡—From the 1st May to the 1st September the working hours shall be from 6.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and during the remaining months of the year from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for breakfast, and one hour for dinner. Owing to the shortened breakfast hour, work will terminate on Saturdays at 1 p.m. When circumstances render it necessary for the tugs to work continuously from 6 to 6 the meal hours must be taken while the steamers are towing.

Subsequently reduced to forty-eight hours per week.

Regulation 6.—Should any employé, by reason of accident occurring in the discharge of his duty, and by no fault of his own, be physically incapacitated for work, he shall be entitled (if his absence shall necessarily extend to that time) to two months' pay, or any lesser proportion, as the case may demand. If he is absent more than two months, such case thereafter will be specially dealt with on its merits. In the event of absence through sickness, not being the result of accident as before described, half-pay to the extent of one month will be allowed, if necessary, provided such sickness has not been brought about by misconduct on the part of such employé, to determine which a certificate to that effect shall be required from the Government Medical Officer, if the employé reside in Sydney or Newcastle. If he reside elsewhere, he must furnish from a properly qualified medical practitioner a certificate stating the nature of the disease from which he is suffering, which will be referred to the Government Medical Officer for report. For every examination or report such officer shall be entitled to a fee of 2s. 6d., which shall be paid from any money due or to become due to the patient, except in case of accidents occurring in the discharge of duty when the fee shall be paid by the Department. A medical report will be required at least once each week, if absence from duty should extend beyond that time; for a period less than three days the certificate of the Dredge Master, endorsed by the inspector, shall be held to be sufficient.

Regulation 7.—Nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall prevent the Minister from dealing in the way of promotion or otherwise with any specially meritorious case which may be brought before him.

Regulation

* Nothing in these Regulations shall be held to apply to the Masters of Dredges, respecting whom a wider choice of selection may be necessary.

† In the case of those already in the Service who do not hold such certificates, it shall be considered that they have "Service" certificates; but they will not be eligible for promotion unless they can obtain and produce certificates of "competency."

‡ Since these Regulations were passed, the summer working hours have, by direction of Mr. Secretary Luckey, been reduced from ten to nine hours per day, and a temporary increase of 10 per cent. on wages, after having been on two occasions voted by Parliament, was submitted during the last Session and passed as a permanent rate. On 10th October, 1885, Mr. Secretary Wright directed that the working hours be 48 per week.

Regulation 8.—Any person who has been in the Dredge Service, but whose services have been dispensed with owing to a reduction in the number of hands, shall be eligible for re-appointment to any suitable vacancy, anything in these Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regulation 9.—In the event of any misbehaviour being proved against any employé, but not of such a serious nature as to demand dismissal from the Service, the Engineer-in-Chief shall have the power to punish by fine or disratment as the circumstances of the case seem to him to warrant.

E. O. MORIARTY,

Engineer-in-chief for Harbours and Rivers.

21st June, 1880.

Approved—JOHN LACKEY, Secretary for Public Works, 30th July, 1880.

Rules and Regulations of the Marine Board.

[*Supplement to Government Gazette, 17 August, 1885.*]

The Treasury, New South Wales, 13th August, 1885.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of the following Rules and Regulations setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th section of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," the conditions of employment in the Marine Board Department (applicable to all persons except officers classified under the said Act.)

H. E. COHEN.

MARINE BOARD.

RULES AND REGULATIONS setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the 7th section of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," the conditions of admission, examination, promotion, classification, salaries, and retiring allowances in the Marine Board Department.

Applicable to all persons, except Officers classified under the said Act.

No person will hereafter be admitted to the Marine Board Department over thirty-five years of age, nor unless he is in vigorous bodily health and free from colour blindness or other defective eyesight.

The candidate must produce testimonials of sobriety and fitness for the particular office he applies for, and in the case of pilots and other seafaring persons, he must submit certificates of a grade not lower than the position he seeks.

When vacancies occur in the Department, promotion will depend on length of service, good conduct, and the qualifications necessary to fill such vacancies.

Any person who shall absent himself from duty must, not later than the following day, report in writing the cause of his absence. If such absence be caused by sickness and extends beyond two days, he must apply for such leave, and forward a medical certificate. Sick leave can only be granted for a limited period.

A conviction of neglect of duty or disobedience of orders by the Marine Board will subject the offender to dismissal.

Nothing hereinafter contained shall apply to those persons who are only partially employed in the service of the Marine Board.

The employés under these Regulations shall be subject to the provisions of Part III of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

Pilots, Light-keepers, Inspectors, Mates, Boatswains, Signal-masters, Engineers, and Electric Operators, shall be entitled, without diminution of salary, to two weeks' leave of absence in each year, at such time as may be deemed most convenient; and if they shall not take such leave in any year, they shall be entitled to it in any subsequent year, in addition to the leave for such year, but no such accumulated leave shall exceed six weeks. In cases of illness or other pressing necessity, leave of absence may be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Marine Board, approved by the Minister, to any Official for a period not exceeding three months, on full or any less salary as may be deemed fit, and such leave may be renewed on the same or any other terms. But in all cases of illness, the request for leave, or for renewal thereof, shall be accompanied by a satisfactory medical certificate. In cases of pressing necessity the circumstances must be stated in writing; and if such leave shall extend to one month, such Officer shall forfeit his right to his next ordinary annual leave or any portion thereof, as above provided.

On special application, leave of absence may be granted by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Marine Board, approved by the Minister, to any official abovenamed of twenty years' service, for a period of twelve months on half salary, or six months on full salary; or to any official of ten years' service, for a period not exceeding six months on half salary, or three months on full salary; or, in case of pressing necessity, to any official whatever, but such last-mentioned leave may be deducted from the leave hereinbefore provided.

Leave of absence for the period of two weeks in each year may be granted any employé other than those above-mentioned, at such time as may be found most convenient.

A deduction of 4 per cent. per annum will be made from the salaries of all persons employed in the service of this Department to entitle them to the allowances and gratuities provided under Parts V and VI of the Civil Service Act.

Time served in one branch of the Department will be allowed in cases of transfer to any other Branch.

The following shall be the scale of Classification and Remuneration of the different grades in the Service of the Marine Board. Maximum Salaries to be obtained by yearly increments, as set forth under their respective heads, until the highest rate shall have been obtained, provided that where the full increment would exceed the maximum, only such proportion shall be added as will bring the salary up to the said maximum.

The

The right to receive any annual increment shall depend on the good and diligent conduct of the person concerned, and shall only be granted on the recommendation of the Head of his Department.

Office.	Minimum Salary.	Maximum Salary.	Value of Quarters, Fuel, and Light.	Total Amount of Salary and Allowances. Maximum obtainable.	Annual Increment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st Class Pilots	200 0 0	400 0 0	*50 0 0	450 0 0	10 0 0
2nd Class Pilots	150 0 0	250 0 0	25 0 0	275 0 0	10 0 0
Principal Light-keepers	157 0 0	250 0 0	50 0 0	300 0 0	10 0 0
1st Assistant Light-keepers and Principal Light-keepers in Subordinate Lights	120 0 0	157 0 0	30 0 0	187 0 0	7 0 0
2nd Assistant Light-keepers	96 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0	5 0 0
Inspectors	200 0 0	350 0 0	Nil.	350 0 0	10 0 0
Mates	175 0 0	225 0 0	Nil.	225 0 0	10 0 0
2nd Mates	150 0 0	175 0 0	Nil.	175 0 0	5 0 0
Chief Engineers	200 0 0	280 0 0	Nil.	280 0 0	10 0 0
2nd Engineers	150 0 0	200 0 0	Nil.	200 0 0	10 0 0
Firemen	120 0 0	144 0 0	Nil.	144 0 0	5 0 0
Pilot and Lightship Establishment, stationed at the head of Port Jackson, including seamen, boatmen, lookout men, cook and provodore, and crew of the Lightship	96 0 0	144 0 0	Nil.	144 0 0	5 0 0
Mate of Lightship	120 0 0	150 0 0	Nil.	150 0 0	7 0 0
Boatswain, Government Boatshed	170 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	230 0 0	7 0 0
Boatmen—Sydney and Out Ports, including coxswains, drivers, and lookout men	96 0 0	*126 0 0	18 0 0	144 0 0	5 0 0
Signal Masters	175 0 0	250 0 0	50 0 0	300 0 0	7 0 0
Operating Clerk, South Head	100 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	180 0 0	5 0 0
Assistant Signal Masters	96 0 0	120 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0	5 0 0
Messengers	75 0 0	150 0 0	Nil.	150 0 0	5 0 0
Carpenters, &c.	152 0 0	180 0 0	Nil.	180 0 0	5 0 0
Coxswain and Engineer, Steam Launch at Newcastle	108 0 0	152 0 0	18 0 0	170 0 0	5 0 0
Engineer, Electric Light	220 0 0	270 0 0	30 0 0	300 0 0	10 0 0
Assistant Engineer, Electric Light	110 0 0	150 0 0	30 0 0	180 0 0	5 0 0

In the case of Pilots, Light-keepers, Boatmen, and others, whose quarters are assessed as a portion of their salaries, the following is the scale that has been adopted:—

	£	
First Class Pilots	50	per annum.
Second Class Pilots	25	"
Principal Light-keepers	50	"
Signal Masters	50	"
Assistant Light-keepers, Assistant Signal Masters, Engine-men of Electric Light, Operating Clerk, South Head, and Coxswain, Government Boatshed	30	"
Boatmen	18	"

* 1st class Pilots, not provided with quarters, will receive £50 per annum in lieu thereof.

† Where quarters are not provided the maximum salary of this class will be £144 per annum.

APPENDIX VII.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.
(For the year ended 31 December, 1885.)

Dr.

Cr.

[29. 32.]

Printed by Thomas Richards, Government Printer—1886.

Name.	Pension under Constitution Act.	Gratuities under Civil Service Act.	Superannuation Allowances under Civil Service Act.	Total.	Date	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adams, J. S.	171 8 3				1885.			
Battley, T. C.	108 14 4				February 5	By Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund	20,000 0 0	
Broderick, Henry	179 13 4							
Bean, James	14 13 0							
Brennan, L. L.	128 11 0							
Bradshaw, B. C.	10 1 8							
Bevan, Thomas	4 11 3				"	" Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund, provided by 52nd section of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., Cap. 54, for pensions	3,500 0 0	
Daly, Eliza B.	99 18 4							
Delprado, Ellen	36 5 1							
Darke, W. W.	114 15 6							
Halloran, Henry	733 6 8				Dec. 31	" Amount of 4 per cent. deductions from Salaries of Public Officers received during the year	50,494 0 2	73,994 0 2
Hall, R. T.	124 10 0							
Larner, James	125 5 0							
Labatt, H. R.	40 4 0							
Lockhart, C. G.	160 10 0							
Milham, Sarah	47 4 5							
Moore, David	36 9 0							
Palmer, James H.	294 12 4				"	" Fines inflicted on Public Officers		60 14 0
Pope, Hannah	17 1 3							
Reilly, Thomas	24 10 0							
Wilson, Edward	11 3 6							
Warner, James	52 10 0				"	" Interest on daily balances, 1st January to 30th June, 1885	603 11 2	
Atkinson, Mrs. M. A.		75 0 0				"	1,142 9 11	1,746 1 1
Bell, Ada H.		110 0 0						
Burne, Isabella		235 0 0						
Burton, Mrs.		82 10 0						
Dalton, Mrs.		110 0 0						
Hancock, Mrs.		212 10 0						
Mackay, Bridget		78 0 0						
Sullivan, Louisa		75 0 0						
Edwards, Francis		110 0 0						
McKenna, P.		36 0 0						
Smith, George		291 13 4						
Crane, William			154 1 8					
Newport, Thomas			4 11 10					
Proctor, James			30 5 0					
Russell, McNamara			55 4 5					
	2,635 18 5	1,415 13 4	244 2 11	4,195 14 8				
Balance				71,605 0 7				£ 75,800 15 3
				£ 75,800 15 3	1886.	January 1	" By balance	£ 71,605 0 7

66

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1885-6.

—
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT OF 1884.

(RECOMMENDATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD FOR CERTAIN AMENDMENTS IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 February, 1886.

Minute Paper.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney.

Civil Service Act.

UNDERSTANDING that the Civil Service Board, in the exercise of the very arduous duties which have fallen to their lot, in the preparation of the First Official List, have experienced considerable difficulty in the classification of certain portions of the Employés of the Government, I take the earliest opportunity since my return of asking the Board to let me have their Report, stating as concisely as possible what these difficulties are, in order that I may see whether any of them presented themselves to me in the framing of the Act, and also whether it is necessary to take any steps in the next Session of Parliament to apply for a remedy. I will also be glad to be furnished with any views or suggestions which the Board may have to make upon that subject.

A.S.

11 May, 1885.

The Chairman, Civil Service Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Civil Service Board, Sydney, 11 September, 1885.

I have the honor, in reply to the Colonial Secretary's minute of 11th May, 1885, to forward to you the enclosed memorandum embodying resolutions finally passed at a meeting of the Civil Service Board, held on Wednesday, September 9th inst., suggesting certain amendments in the Civil Service Act 1884.

It was also decided to submit for Sir Alexander Stuart's consideration, as an appendix to the above memorandum, copies of the following papers, viz. :—

1. A resolution of the Board passed at their meeting of June 8th, 1885.
2. A rejected amendment moved on that day, by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and seconded by C. A. Goodchap, Esq., together with a statement of the reasons of the minority for bringing forward the said amendment.
3. The case submitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General, in reference to the powers of the Board in dealing with appeals under the provisions of the 17th section of the Civil Service Act.
4. The opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General thereon.
5. The minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of 24th August, 1885, on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR,

Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

[Enclosures.]

Memorandum in reply to the Minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of date 11 May, 1885.

THE Civil Service Board having had the minute of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, of date 11th May, 1885, under consideration, beg to invite his attention to the following matters, which in their opinion require to be dealt with, by amendment of the Civil Service Act, at the earliest possible date.

1. Section 55 of the Act provides for a deduction of 4 per cent. on the total salary received by any officer during his term of service, prior to the passing of the Act; and for an actuarial computation of the annual deduction from his superannuation allowance, which should be made as the equivalent of such 4 per cent. deduction.

The Civil Service Board are of opinion that this provision of the Act is inequitable in its operation, and that it entails consequences which were probably not foreseen by the Legislature.

A pension being of the nature of an annuity, for which the officer pays towards the Superannuation Account a certain consideration in the form of the 4 per. cent deduction from annual salary, should, like all other annuities (other things being equal), be larger in amount in proportion to the greater age and less expectancy of life of the recipient, instead of as, under this section, smaller.

Thus, an officer of sixty years of age retiring after a service of twenty years, whose aggregate salary amounts to £10,000, and whose present annual salary is £600, will be entitled to £200 a year as pension, but will owe to the Account £400. The annuity value of such an officer's life being $9\frac{1}{4}$ years, will make the annual deduction from pension £43 4s. 10d., or £200 less £43 4s. 10d. equals £156 15s. 2d. net; while a man of seventy years of age, of like service and salary, would have an annuity value of life of only $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, and, consequently, the deduction from pension in his case would be £64 per annum, thereby reducing his pension of £200 to £136. It will thus be seen that an officer who retires at the earliest statutory age of sixty years, according to actuarial calculations, will receive £20 15s. 2d. per annum more than the man who remains in the Service to the age of seventy years; or, to take a wider view, the officer at sixty years of age may be expected to live fifteen years, and to draw fifteen years' pension, which, at £156 15s. 2d. equals £2,351 7s. 6d.; while the officer at seventy would not draw more than ten years' pension at £136, or in all £1,360—or about £1,000 less than the officer retiring at sixty years of age.

In other words, a man at seventy years of age must show nearly twenty-four years' service to entitle him to the same annual pension as the man aged sixty would receive for twenty years' service.

The Board are further of opinion that the deductions from the pensions of old officers reduce the amount so seriously as to act as a deterrent to their retirement from service, because the older and probably the less efficient an officer is, the less likely is he voluntarily to relinquish his position while the pension he would receive bears so small a ratio to the salary he enjoys; and thus one inducement to the younger officers of the Service to subscribe to the Superannuation Account is withheld, viz., the prospect of earlier promotion by reason of the retirement of the senior officers.

For these reasons, the Board suggest that the deduction of 4 per cent. on back salary should be eliminated from the Act; or if this be not considered desirable, then that the deduction should be limited to ten years of service.

2. The Board would also draw attention to a want of harmony between the 16th, 48th, 52nd, and 53rd sections.

In the 16th section it provides "that, in making classification, it shall be competent for the Board to value and include, as if it were salary, the annual value of any official residence, or any allowance which any officer may receive for house-rent, fees, or otherwise, except for forage, or travelling expenses, or equipment."

The 48th says "that superannuation allowance shall be computed on the annual amount of salary or emoluments * * * * received by an officer during the three years preceding his retirement"; while the 53rd section provides for a deduction of 4 per cent. from salary only; so that an officer whose salary is £300 per annum, and whose rent and other allowances are valued at £150, would be granted classification and allowed a pension computed on £450, while contributing to the Account on the salary of £300 only. The Account would thus lose the 4 per cent. on £150 each year.

The officer with salary and allowances as above would pay £12 to the Account, while an officer in receipt of salary of £450 would pay £18.

A slight verbal amendment would remedy this defect, by the insertion of the words "and allowances" after the word "salary" in the last line of the 52nd section, and by the insertion of the words "and allowances" after "salaries" in the fifth line of the 53rd section.

3. The Board desire also to invite the attention of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to the propriety of abolishing the distinction between the General and Professional Divisions of the Service, such distinction being in the opinion of the Board inexpedient, and tending to create dissatisfaction.

4. The attention of the Colonial Secretary is invited to the last part of the 27th section, providing that "the salary of any officer who shall be promoted to fill a vacancy in the same class shall not by reason of such promotion be increased, but shall remain subject to the ordinary rate of increment in the class."

This provision, it is pointed out, in many instances must act inequitably, and it is recommended that the section be amended so as to admit of some increase being granted within the maximum of the class, upon the recommendation of the Board and the approval of the Minister.

As an illustration of the unfairness of the provision as it stands, the Board would adduce the case of (say) the Police Magistrate of a comparatively unimportant country district who is transferred to a similar position in one of the large towns, in which his duties and responsibilities would be of course very greatly increased.

This officer, in the event of his belonging to the same class as the officer whom he may succeed, does not obtain the higher salary paid to his predecessor, and in fact gains no increase whatever by reason of his promotion. The power of recommendation of some increase should, the Board think, be extended so as to cover cases of the kind quoted.

5. The Board also recommend that the system of indiscriminate annual increments to the several classes of officers in the Public Service, as defined and set forth in clause 4 of the "Civil Service Act," should be modified, and that the right to the increment in each individual case should be made to depend upon length of service, merit, capacity, and good behaviour, certified to by the Head of the Department, and subject, in case of refusal, to appeal to the Board,—or in such other way to accomplish the desired object as the wisdom of Parliament may devise.

This probably would require the repeal of clause 6 of the Act, which repeal is considered desirable.

6. The Board suggest that the "interpretation clause," under the word "Officer," be amended by the addition of the following words:—"Teachers under the Educational Division, and all permanent salaried officials brought under Rules and Regulations, shall be deemed to be Officers for the purposes of Parts V and VI."

7. That clause 40 may be so amended that leave of absence on full pay may be granted for twelve months to any officer of thirty years' service.

8. That Part V and [the administration of the Superannuation Account be placed under the control of the Board.

9. That the words "necessitous circumstances" be omitted from clause 51, and that in the case of the death of any officer not in receipt of a gratuity or pension his widow or children shall be entitled to a return of the premiums paid by him to the Account not exceeding the amount of six months' salary.

10. That clause 60 be amended to read as follows:—

"60. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the Governor from recommending Parliament to provide independently of the Superannuation Account for any addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer."

11. That clause 18 be amended by the omission of the words "and shall rank in the 4th class."

Civil Service Board,
Sydney, 9th September, 1885.

G. E.
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

THE Board have consented to forward a copy of a resolution which was moved by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and seconded by C. A. Goodchap, Esq., but rejected by a majority of the Board; together with a copy of the written reasons furnished by the mover and seconder in support of the resolution. They also annex a copy of the special case submitted to the Honourable the Attorney-General, on the subject of that resolution, and of his opinion thereon, and a copy of a minute forwarded to the Board by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary dealing with the same matter.—G.E.

No. 1.

Extract from Minutes of a Meeting of the Civil Service Board held on 8th June, 1885.

John Williams, Esq., moved the following resolution:—"That appeals under clause 17 must be considered upon the following grounds only, viz. :—

"1st. The correction of clerical errors, as for instance, where the class assigned is not in accordance with the rate of salary.

"2nd. Where the full amount of emolument has not been furnished to the Board in the original return, or where emoluments have been omitted therefrom.

"3rd. Where the names of officers or other persons have been omitted in the original returns.

"4th. Where cause can be shown for transfer from the General to the Professional Division."

Whereupon A. C. Fraser, Esq., moved as an amendment—"That the Board shall consider the appeal of any officer which sets forth his ground of dissatisfaction on account of the inadequate remuneration received by him for services performed."

The amendment was put to the meeting and lost on the following division, by the casting vote of the Chairman :—

Messrs. Fraser and Goodchap, for ...	...	2
Messrs. Eagar and Williams, against ...	...	2
Chairman's casting vote ...	...	1
		} 3

No. 2.

Reasons submitted to the Civil Service Board in support of their amendment, by A. C. Fraser, Esq., and C. A. Goodchap, Esq.

A MAJORITY of the Civil Service Board are of opinion that the 17th section of the Civil Service Act gives that body no power to entertain any appeal by an officer against his classification which is based on the ground that the duties pertaining to his office entitle him to a higher status and larger remuneration than have been assigned to him; in fact, the majority of the Board are of opinion that they can only make a recommendation in those cases where the appeals are based on allegations of error on the part of the Board in classifying according to salary or the value of emoluments.

Assuming that this reading of the section is correct (two members of the Board dissenting from that view), it is urged by the minority that the power alluded to is one which should be conferred on the Board, and that the Act should be amended accordingly.

It may have been that some officers whose position in the classification was determined by the salary appropriated for their offices for the year 1884 were in the performance of duties, the nature and responsibilities of which would otherwise entitle them to higher classification and emolument, and it must be admitted that in the progress of time the duties and responsibilities of many officers will of necessity largely increase. In both these instances, such officers would have, under the present interpretation of the Act, no relief, but would be in the same position as other officers whose duties and responsibilities did not equitably entitle them to the same classification, or would not increase to such an extent as to justify their promotion to a higher position. In fact, as the Act is now being administered, there are no means whereby an officer whose classification is unduly low, or whose emoluments are inadequate to the duties of his office, can be raised in the scale of classification or be awarded a higher rate of pay. This, it need hardly be pointed out, is a very undesirable state of affairs. It is difficult to believe that such was the intention of the Legislature when passing the Act, and it was most assuredly never contemplated by the Civil Servants when they petitioned Parliament for the Bill. One of the chief purposes for which it was generally understood the Bill was introduced was to provide a remedy for the anomalies and cases of injustice then existing in the Civil Service (certainly not to perpetuate them); and the consent of the Civil Servants to the fixing of their positions according to

to the salaries of 1884, as an ultimate measure of relief, would, it is believed, have been withheld had they not relied upon the privilege indicated in the 17th section, of appealing to the Board against any injustice that might occur in individual cases through such an indiscriminate mode of classification. They reasonably anticipated that, under that section, the Board would on appeal inquire into the merits of every such case and report thereon to the Government, who would confirm or otherwise any recommendation made,—Parliament of course having the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the result, as provided for under the same section.

No. 3.

Case submitted by the Civil Service Board to the Honorable the Attorney-General.

THE Civil Service Act, 1884.—In the matter of appeals as to classification. The third section of the Act declares the classification shall be made by officers in the Service at the time of the passing of the Act being assigned a position in one of the divisions or classes mentioned in that section, in which the several classes are based upon the annual salaries fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884.

An appeal from the classification made by the Board is provided by section seventeen, which declares that any officer dissatisfied with the position assigned to him in such classification may forward to the Board an appeal setting forth the grounds of his dissatisfaction; and if the Board shall thereupon recommend that such officer be changed from one division to the other, or be raised from one class to another, the Governor may adopt or decline such recommendation.

It is understood that several appeals are being made as though the officers appealing are entitled, from length of service, from the description of work done by them, or for other reasons irrespective of the amount of salary appearing in the Appropriation Act of 1884, to be placed in a different classification than that assigned by the Board, and the Board therefore request to be advised,—

1st. Whether the classification which has been made by the Board, based upon the annual salary fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884, with the value of house-rent and fees added as provided in section 16, can be appealed against upon any ground other than that the officer appealing is in receipt of a higher salary, &c., than that in respect of which the Board have fixed his classification.

2nd. Whether upon such appeal the Board are entitled to take into consideration the length of service, the description of work performed, or the manner in which his services have been rendered by the officer appealing, or, in other words, has the Board power to deal with appeals, excepting for the purpose of rectifying errors in division and classification arising from imperfect information afforded to the Board or otherwise?

3rd. Will the recommendation of the Board (under section 17) upon appeal to raise an officer from a lower to a higher class, if adopted by the Governor, carry with it the right on the part of the appellant to receive in virtue of such recommendation a higher salary than that provided for him by the Appropriation Act of 1884?

No. 4.

Opinion of the Honorable the Attorney-General.

By the 3rd section (Part I, classification) the assignment of the position of officers (with the exception of probationers or the cadet or junior class) is founded upon the annual salaries fixed by the Appropriation Act of 1884. By section 17 it is provided that officers dissatisfied with their assigned positions may appeal to the Board, and that the Board may recommend a change from one division to another, or a raising from one class to another. I presume the question upon which my opinion is asked is this: is the appeal limited as to its grounds to whether the appellant is in receipt of a higher salary than that in respect of which the Board has fixed the classification.

I am inclined to think that it is so, and that the functions of the Board were expressly, and it may be advisedly, limited to a correction of errors in classification, subject to modification by the provisions of section 16, the terms of which still expressly limit exercise of Board's discretion to the emoluments received.

I think to invest the Board with the functions of determining classification by virtue of the reasons suggested as grounds of appeal would be to give them powers to materially, and it might be dangerously, interfere with the regulation of the Public Service, which powers can only be properly exercised by the Executive.

With regard to the question as to whether, on the adoption of the recommendation of the Board by the Government, the salary of the appellant would be increased, I think that the increase would be limited to the minimum amount of the class to which he might be advanced, on the sum being voted by Parliament. (See section 11.)

W.B.D.
2 May.

No. 5.

Civil Service Board—Powers of appeal under section 17.

THE case submitted to Mr. Dalley seems to me to embrace all that can be said in this matter as regards the construction of the Act; but I can say, with regard to the intention of the Government, that it was never intended that the Civil Service Board should have the power of deciding whether the salaries paid were sufficient or insufficient for the services performed. I doubt whether Parliament would have allowed such, even if we had intended to ask for the power. I had no doubt that one of the effects of the Act would be to bring to light many glaring inconsistencies, owing to the mode in which appointments had previously and for so many years been made; and that it was quite possible that eventually some steps might have to be taken with regard to them; but I purposely did not encumber the Bill with any provisions to this effect, because, amongst other reasons, if the Board had been empowered within even strict limits to raise salaries which they deemed insufficient, it would also have been necessary to invest it with power to reduce salaries which were in excess of the value of the services performed.

I do not think that it would be beyond the due administration of the Board to attach to its report a schedule of those who consider themselves by their appeals to be underpaid. Such a course would at least bring the matter under the notice of Parliament, and form the foundation upon which some steps might be taken; but I am quite clear that the Act neither does confer, nor was intended to confer, the power of rectification upon the Civil Service Board.

I may mention that I have been applied to in several cases by the Heads of Departments to sanction the formation of a new office, with a higher salary than that enjoyed by some officer in the Department, accompanied by a recommendation that such officer be appointed to the new office, and that, being a new office under clause 28, the Minister could confirm the appointment. To all these I have returned the answer that, as they appear to me to be an attempt to procure a higher salary than that intended by the Act, for performing the same services under a new name, I could be no party thereto.

A.S.

24 August, 1885.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

(MEMORANDUM OF CIVIL SERVICE BOARD AS TO EFFECT OF CERTAIN CLAUSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 February, 1886.

Memorandum from the Civil Service Board, in reply to Question No. 10, asked by
Mr. Davies, relating thereto.

10. MR. DAVIES *to ask* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) When will the Superannuation Fund Accounts, which, in accordance with Civil Service Act, should be laid before Parliament at end of June and December in each year, be laid upon the Table?
- (2.) Will he ask the opinion of the Crown Law Officers as to whether clause 40 of the Civil Service Act (relating to leave after certain period) includes those Civil Servants in section 7 and Educational Divisions of list issued by Civil Service Board?
- (3.) Will he ask the opinion of the Crown Law Officers whether Servants in Educational Division and section 7 Civil Service Bill, are compelled to contribute 4 per cent. per annum to Civil Service Superannuation Fund?
- (4.) Will he be good enough to lay such opinion when obtained upon the Table of the House?

The Honorable Member's questions have been referred to the Civil Service Board, from whom the following replies have been received:—

- (1.) The Superannuation Fund Account, in terms of the 62nd Clause, is directed to be laid before Parliament annually, and not half-yearly as the Honorable Member supposes, and it will be laid upon the Table within the 31st March next.
- (2.) The opinion of the Crown Law Officers does not appear to be necessary, as clause 40 refers to "Officers" only, and Civil Servants in section 7 and the Educational Division are not "Officers" within the meaning of the Act.
- (3.) It does not appear to be necessary to take the opinion of the Crown Law Officers in relation to section 7 of the Act, as all persons coming under Rules and Regulations are, by the section referred to, specially brought within the provisions of Parts V and VI of the Act.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT.
(PETITION FROM CERTAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 May, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners are teachers in various Public Schools in the Colony of New South Wales, and are employed and paid by the Government of the said Colony, under the Minister for Public Instruction for the time being.

2. That your Petitioners understand that your Honorable House is about to take some steps for the amendment or repeal of the Act known as the Civil Service Act of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

3. That your Petitioners, as such teachers and employés, have grave reasons to be dissatisfied with the said Act, and its operation with regard to them and to their positions in the Public Service.

4. That the said Act was passed so hurriedly that many of your Petitioners were unaware of its provisions, and of the effect of those provisions, until after the said Act had been passed by your Honorable House and assented to by His Excellency the Governor.

5. That, amongst other matters in the said Act which operate most prejudicially against some of your Petitioners, is the fact that, as very many of your Petitioners enter the Service and become salaried officials at the ages of fourteen and fifteen, the percentage deducted from their salaries, under the said Act, becomes an excessive amount in accumulating, if your Petitioners continue in the Public Service; and, by the time that your said Petitioners would become entitled to any benefit, they would have paid, by the said deductions being made, a far larger proportion than most other Civil Servants, and would acquire no commensurate benefit, although they would also have served the Government a much longer time.

6. That in the cases of many of those of your Petitioners who are females they are not likely to receive any benefit whatever, as they may marry before they arrive at any age to be entitled to receive a benefit under the said Act, and thus fall out of the Civil Service.

7. That in the case of the decease of those of your Petitioners who are or who may become married men, the provision made by the said Act for the widows and children of your said Petitioners is very scanty in comparison with the amount required to be paid by such deductions as aforesaid.

8. That your Petitioners crave liberty to point out that similar amounts to those deducted from the salaries of your Petitioners expended under a clause for compulsory assurance of the lives of your Petitioners, in any Act amending the said Civil Service Act, or in any new Act for the regulation of the Civil Service, would be infinitely preferable to your Petitioners, as providing for them on retirement, or for the families of those who were married, and who died in the Service, a far more adequate provision than is at present provided.

9. That if your Honorable House should not see fit to repeal the said Civil Service Act but to amend the same, your Petitioners would respectfully suggest that they be excluded from the operation of any clause requiring a deduction to be made from the salaries of Civil Servants, unless that in no case shall those of your Petitioners who are under the age of twenty years have such deductions made from their salaries until they attain that age; and that in the case of those of your Petitioners who are females, and who may marry and retire from the Public Service, some provision may be made for a return to them of the said deductions or a proportion thereof. And that, as the increases in the salaries of teachers are received under rules so different from those regulating the increases in other branches of the Public Service, special provision be made to meet their case. And that, if your Honorable House should see fit to repeal the said Act, and to pass an Act for the regulation of the Civil Service, that similar provision be made with respect to your said Petitioners as those just suggested.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take into your most favourable consideration the facts, circumstances, and allegations set out in the foregoing Petition, and grant such relief to your Petitioners as you in your wisdom may deem right and just.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 933 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(SUSPENSION OF MR. W. A. LESLEY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1885.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th September, 1885, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all memoranda, reports, and all other papers or documents, with
“reference to the suspension of Mr. W. A. Lesley, a clerk in the Treasury.”

(*Mr. McElhone.*)

SCHEDULE.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 1.

Memorandum to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.—I am sorry to have to bring under the notice of the Under Secretary a complaint I have had made to me of the brutal and ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Lesley to one of the young gentlemen in my room. Some time since he struck Mr. Gaussen, and again to-day during lunch-time he tried to force him on to the fire. These scenes are damaging to the esprit and good conduct of the Service, and to my thinking should not be allowed; and I leave it to the judgment of the Under Secretary as to whether any steps should be taken to put a stop to it.

J. PEARSON,

Accountant.

24/7/85.

Mr. Lesley to be suspended and so informed, and to show cause why he should not be dismissed the service.—G.R.D., 24/7/85. Mr. Pearson,—Inform Mr. Lesley.—G.E., 24. Mr. Lesley informed.—J.P. The charge against me in one respect is utterly false, and I would ask most respectfully for an investigation into the matter before taking an extreme measure with me.—W. A. LESLEY, 24/7/85. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. The Treasurer's order must be obeyed.—G.E., 24/7/85. The Accountant, for report as to the general conduct of Messrs. Lesley and Gaussen.—H.E.C., 7/8/85. Mr. Pearson.—Urgent.—G.E., 8/8/85. Report herewith.—J.P., 8. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

No. 2.

Mr. Gaussen to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

The Treasury, 25 July, 1885.

I have the honor, in reference to my charges against Mr. Lesley, to make the following statements:—

During the last six months Mr. Lesley has exhibited the greatest ill feeling towards me, and on many occasions his manner and actions have been most insulting. He has also threatened personal violence, once going so far as to assault me in the public street before several gentlemen of the office, the degradation of which I felt keenly, but refrained from bringing under your notice, hoping the matter would cease there, and that he would in future discontinue further annoyance. This, however, was not the case, and I have had much to put up with ever since. The two most marked occasions were yesterday and the day before, when I was warning a little water to make cocoa at 1 o'clock. He became very violent, and endeavoured to stop me by shovelling coals on; the consequence was that my kettle upset. Yesterday he repeated his conduct, but in a more violent manner. He seized me and roughly attempted to push me away from the fire, his language being most offensive. One expression was, "You damned whelp." It was this last insult compelled me to verbally report the matter to Mr. Pearson.

I have no doubt the gentlemen present will testify to the truth of my statements.

I have, &c.,

STEUART ASH. GAUSSEN.

No. 3.

Reports of Officers of the Treasury.

(A.)

Sir,

The Treasury, 25 July, 1885.

In reference to the grievance Mr. Gaussen has against Mr. Lesley, I do myself the honor to state that for many months past Mr. Lesley has exhibited the greatest ill feeling, which reached its climax this week. The day before yesterday Mr. Lesley attempted to prevent Mr. Gaussen boiling some water at 1 o'clock, and there was a disturbance. Yesterday he repeated his attempt to stop the kettle being boiled, but in a more violent manner, and a more serious scene took place—he handled Mr. Gaussen rather roughly, and used the term "You damned whelp." This was the most objectionable feature, and annoyed Mr. Gaussen very much.

I have, &c.,

THOS. GAINFORD.

The Hon. Geoffrey Eggar, &c.

(B.)

Sir,

Account Branch, The Treasury, 25/7/85.

With reference to the quarrel which took place yesterday between Mr. Lesley and Mr. Gaussen, I beg to state—

That at luncheon hour Mr. Gaussen, wishing to make coffee, placed a can of water on the fire, which is near Mr. Lesley's desk, at the same time removing some coals in order to make room for the can. Mr. Lesley objected to Mr. Gaussen's removing the coals, and at once endeavoured (by pushing) to stop him, as he (Mr. Lesley) said that Mr. Gaussen was "spoiling the fire by taking the coals off, which created smoke in the room."

This is all I know about the affair, as I took but little notice of the quarrel.

I have, &c.,

H. MACPHERSON.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

(C.)

3

(C.)

MEMORANDUM.—As requested, in reference to the dispute between Mr. W. A. Lesley and Mr. S. Gausson in the office yesterday, the 24th instant, I can only state that although present I saw scarcely anything of it, as my back was turned to both parties. I heard some dispute however going on, which appeared to relate to the use of the fire, Mr. Lesley apparently resisting Mr. Gausson from making any use of the same. I may add that there has apparently for some time past been a feeling of animosity between Mr. Lesley and Mr. Gausson, but I am not aware of the cause.

Account Branch, 25 July, 1885.

JOHN S. GREEN.

(D.)

The Treasury, 25 July, 1885.

MEMORANDUM.—With reference to the quarrel of yesterday, the 24th instant, between Messrs. Gausson and Lesley, I beg to state that all I saw of the occurrence was as follows:—

At luncheon time, Mr. Gausson came into the room and commenced removing some coals from off the fire for the purpose of placing a can of water thereon to boil. Mr. Lesley took objection to his disturbing the fire for such a purpose; a scuffle then ensued, during which I left.

THOS. PETER BRENNAN.

(E.)

Account Branch, 25 July, 1885.

Sir,

With reference to the disturbance caused by Messrs. Gausson and Lesley yesterday, I have the honor to forward my report.

At about 1 p.m. I was sitting with my back to the fire, when I heard a great noise at the grate. On looking round I saw Mr. Gausson with a coffee-pot in one hand and the poker in the other, endeavouring to make a place to put his pot on, while Mr. Lesley kept piling up the fire again. Soon after, they were struggling to get at the fire. At that moment I had cause to go into the other room; when I came back again they were exchanging words with one another.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

FREDERICK A. BAYLIS.

No. 4.

The Accountant, Treasury, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Account Branch, 8 August, 1885.

MEMORANDUM.—With regard to the general conduct of Mr. Lesley, I am sorry to say that he is of a very irritable and bad temper; does not brook being spoken to, and uncivil. Mr. Gausson I have always found obedient and affable.

J. PEARSON,

Accountant.

No. 5.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

(No. 85.)

Subject—Suspension of Mr. W. A. Lesley, of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 11 August, 1885.

THE MINISTER for Justice, acting for the Colonial Treasurer, begs to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, that he has deemed it expedient to suspend from the performance of his duties, as a clerk in the Account Branch of the Treasury, Mr. W. A. Lesley, for misconduct which, if unpunished, would tend to impair the discipline and efficiency of the Service and lower the tone and character of this Department.

The offence reported to Mr. Cohen consists in an assault by Mr. Lesley upon a young man, a junior clerk in the same room, during public hours and in the presence of certain of their fellow clerks. A preliminary inquiry has been held, as shown by the enclosed papers; and Mr. Cohen now requests that the suspension of Mr. Lesley be confirmed, and that Mr. Lesley be called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed the Public Service.

H. E. COHEN.

The Executive Council advise, in consequence of the very improper conduct of Mr. W. A. Lesley, of the Treasury Department, as set forth in the accompanying papers, that he be suspended from official duty, and called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed the Public Service.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 11/8/85.

Minute 85-25, 11/8/85.—Confirmed, 18/8/85.

Mr. Lesley informed, 13/8/85.

No. 6.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. W. A. Lesley.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 13 August, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your suspension from official duty, in consequence of an assault made by you upon Mr. Gausson, a junior clerk in the Treasury, for which no provocation appears to have been received; and I am now to request that you will furnish me, within five (5) days from this date, with such explanation of your conduct as you may wish to offer, and show cause why you should not be dismissed the Public Service.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Mr. W. A. Lesley to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

146, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, 15 August, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 13th instant, requiring me to show cause why I should not be dismissed the Public Service.

In reply, I beg to state that Mr. Gausson for months past has intentionally annoyed me and others in the office, many years his senior in years.

On the 24th ultimo I requested him not to disarrange the fire in the room in which I performed my duties, but to use the fire in his own room; to which he replied, he would do as he pleased—I was only a common clerk, and I ought to be in gaol. Naturally that annoyed me, and I left my seat and placed myself between him and the fire, to prevent him interfering with it. He commenced the struggle, and I immediately gave way and informed the Sub-Accountant of his conduct.

The memorandum penned by the Accountant was greatly exaggerated and was the main cause of my suspension, for it accused me of attempting to place Mr. Gausson on the fire.

During my seven (7) years and nine (9) months' service I have been very regular in my attendance, attentive to my duties, and have performed most of the principal work of the Branch.

Trusting this will meet with the favourable consideration of the Executive Council,—

I have, &c.,

W. A. LESLEY.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 18/8/85.—A.C.B.

No. 8.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

(No. 94.)

Subject—Case of Mr. W. A. Lesley, a clerk in the Account Branch of the Treasury, at present under suspension.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 25 August, 1885.

THE Acting Colonial Treasurer has had under consideration the papers referred to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council, comprising the defence of Mr. Lesley, a clerk in the Account Branch of the Treasury, against a charge of misconduct preferred against him by a fellow clerk, Mr. Gausson.

From a perusal of the evidence furnished by those who were eye-witnesses of the misconduct referred to, and from the general character and demeanour of Mr. Lesley in the performance of his official duty, as certified to by the Accountant of the Treasury (his immediate superior) Mr. Cohen is satisfied that this is a case where an example should be made, not only in the interests of discipline, but also to protect the weak against the strong, and to establish the principle that persons holding office in the Public Service must conduct themselves as gentlemen.

As Mr. Lesley's offence is not considered of sufficient magnitude to necessitate his removal from the Service, Mr. Cohen recommends that his suspension, now covering a period of thirty-three days, be removed, and that he be subjected to a fine equal to his salary during his term of suspension, to be deducted from the first payment of salary to him, and that he be cautioned that on any repetition of the offence complained of he will be removed from the Public Service.

H. E. COHEN.

The Executive Council advise, under the circumstances here stated, that Mr. W. A. Lesley be reinstated in office, but that he be fined for his misconduct the amount of salary during his suspension, and further, that he be warned as to the consequences of any further misconduct.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 26/8/85. Minute 85-27, 26/8/85.—Confirmed, 31/8/85.

Mr. Lesley informed, 31/8/85.

Examiner to note and return.—G.E., 3/9/85.

No. 9.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. W. A. Lesley.

Sir,

Sydney, 31 August, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that, after careful consideration of the explanation offered of your conduct, His Excellency the Governor has, under the advice of the Executive Council, approved of your reinstatement in office, with the condition, however, that no salary during your suspension be paid to you.

I am further to warn you that any misconduct on your part in the future will meet with dismissal from the Service.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 10.

The Accountant, Treasury, to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

MEMORANDUM.—I have to report that Mr. Lesley returned to office on the 1st instant.—J. PEARSON Accountant, 8/9/85.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(REMOVAL OF MR. J. C. W. CROMMELIN FROM OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR OF RABBITS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly on the 15th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ Copies of all documents, minutes, and reports relating to the suspension
“ and removal from the position of Superintending Inspector of Rabbits
“ of Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.”

(*Mr. W. J. Fergusson, for Mr. Abbott.*)

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CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 1.

Memo. by Mr. C. B. Dwyer to The Officer-in-charge.

I beg to furnish you with my experience as to the efficacy of poison water as a sure means of destroying rabbits.

In November or December, 1883, when travelling across the back country from Pooncaira to Balranald, I stopped at a hut on Paika Station, and there met a man who told me he was doing remarkably well at rabbiting, sometimes earning as much as £15 a week, and this at the rate of 6d. per scalp, and without the aid of traps. I was struck with the man's statement, and endeavoured to elicit from him the means he employed, but he would not explain them to me. Inquiries from other men working on the run and residents in the vicinity proved the truth of the man's statement. Sometime after this he was arrested for manslaughter through causing the death of a man by negligently leaving uncovered tanks containing poisoned water, out of which the man drank and died almost immediately. I saw the rabbitier in Balranald at the time of his trial, and on recurring to the subject of his success he said it was mainly through using poisoned water.

The country through which I passed was in places very sterile, and it was in a barren spot the man was at work.

In bad mallee and dry country it would be invaluable, the only precaution necessary being to place the poisoned water where it could not be got at by stock, and to properly fence off from the rabbits any tanks, &c., containing pure water.

Poisoned water is only successful, in my experience, in sterile, waterless country, and the more so where rabbits are plentiful, as they then have regularly defined runs or tracks to water, while travelling or hunted rabbits seek for water out of roots, &c. Where there are rivers or creeks the rabbits invariably live in the banks, and there is no necessity for their seeking water.

It requires great care in blending the poisons and an experienced man to know the time, manner, and place to lay them in order to be successful.

CHARLES B. DWYER.

Mr. Crommelin has applied for permission to incur an expenditure of from £5 to £10 in testing the efficacy of poisoned water. I would recommend that his request be complied with, and that the accompanying cutting from the *Australasian* and Mr. Dwyer's minute attached hereto be forwarded for his information.—T.H.M., 4/2/85. The Under Secretary for Mines.

Submitted.—H.W., 4/2/85. Approved; but where the poisoned water is laid out a notice should be kept up intimating that it is poisoned.—J. P. AMOTT, 5/2/85. Mr. Crommelin,—Please note and carry out. The rabbits are burrowing around the Till Till Tank, and I would think that a suitable place for the experiment.—T.H.M., B.C., 6/2/85.

I have noted the contents of the within papers. I cannot get the troughs I want here, so leave to-morrow for Swan Hill; if I cannot get them made there shall go on to Kerang, and if necessary to Melbourne, as the experiment requires to be tried at once. I have also to see Inspector Ross at Swan Hill. Till Till Tank is not in my division. I am going to try it on scrubby blocks of country where there is no water; if tried near a tank the tank would have to be fenced off entailing trouble and expense. If I am successful the difficulty of clearing back blocks will be solved, as I shall explain fully the drier the season the better. If I do have to go to Melbourne I shall only take two days.—J.C.W.C., B.C., 15/2/85.

T. H. MYRING, Esq.,—Find out whether he has gone to Melbourne, and if not, ask whether it is not possible to get the troughs from Melbourne without going for them.—H.W., 19/2/85. Informed.—C.B.D., 19/2/85.

No. 2.

Telegram from Officer-in-charge to Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

18 February, 1885.

PLEASE state whether you can not get troughs from Melbourne or Kerang without going for them.

No. 3.

Telegram from Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to Under Secretary for Mines.

Balranald Station, 24 February, 1885.

RETURNED last night with troughs and poison; off out to lay water. Letter by post.

No. 4.

Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Balranald, 24 February, 1885.

In reply to your telegram of the 19th instant, asking if I could not send for troughs without going for them, I have the honor to inform you that I could not have sent and got the troughs very well, as I had no pattern to go by, and I wished to explain things and show exactly how I wanted them done, and I also wanted them at once as the dry season may break up at any time.

I

I started on the 16th and returned last night with the troughs and poison. Up here the poison is 12s. 6d. an oz.; I bought it for 5s. 6d.

Another thing is I wanted to see Mr. Inspector Ross, so that I did all I had to do without wasting an hour's time.

The poisoned water will be laid out to-day, and I will report result.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN,
Suptg. Rabbit Inspector.

No. 5.

Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Kungai Block, 28 February, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that I incurred the following expenses in getting troughs and poison for my experiments. I could not get the poison nearer than Melbourne at less than 12s. an oz., so as I had to wait two days for the troughs I went on to Melbourne and bought the poison at 5s. 6d. If I bought 100 oz. I could get it at 5s. I paid for the troughs by voucher; the poison I paid for myself. I show my expenses by train, which, if allowed, will send in voucher for with the other articles. I went by coach to Kerang from Swan Hill, but I don't ask anything for that, as doing so spelled my own horses.*

Troughs, 6	£2 10 0
Notice plates, 4	0 10 0
Carriage, troughs, Kerang to S. Hill	0 2 6
4 oz. poison at 5s. 6d.	1 2 0
20 oz. acetic acid	0 2 0
Train fare, £1 9s. 9d. each way	2 19 6
	£7 6 0

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN,
Suptg. Rabbit Inspector.

No. 6.

Report from Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

From 16th to 28th February, inclusive.

Sir,

Kungai Block, Balranald, 28 February, 1885.

The most of my time for the last fortnight has been taken up in seeing owners in reference to camps being placed on their runs, giving verbal instructions to overseers, and in procuring troughs and poison to try experiments with.

16th.—Went to Wakool River through part of Yanga Run; saw a good many signs in one place; met overseer of station, who was then just shifting the men on to the ground I saw.

17th.—Went through part of Poon Boon Run; saw a good many signs in one paddock; spoke to Inspector Ross about it; but this gentleman has from his long illness been unable to get about; he hopes to be well enough to commence inspecting again about the end of the month. By all accounts he has had a wonderful recovery, and is still very weak.

18th.—Went to Kerang; arranged about troughs to be finished on the 21st.

19th.—Went to Melbourne; reached there 11 p.m.

20th.—Got poison and acetic acid and made arrangements for more when required.

21st.—Left Melbourne at 6:45 a.m., and returned to Swan Hill same night; I did not go to see my own children who were in Melbourne, so as no one could say I went down for anything but business.

22nd.—Went to Wakool through part of Murray Downs Run and part of Poon Boon; saw no signs on Murray Downs, the way I went, and not many on Poon Boon.

23rd.—Went through Balranald and out to Kungai Block, Clark's camp on Canally Run with troughs and poison.

24th.—Laid out two troughs of poisoned water; put up notice, and returned to camp.

25th.—Visited troughs; no luck, and made yard, and laid out another trough in another place.

26th.—Visited troughs; found iguana dead; no rabbits.

27th.—No luck at troughs.

28th.—No luck at troughs, which is to be accounted for by the fact that we had rain on the 16th, and slight rain again last night; now raining steadily.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN,
Suptg. Rabbit Inspector.

No. 7.

Minute by Officer in Charge to Under Secretary for Mines.

Subject:—*Re* Superintending Inspector Crommelin's record report for February.

Memo.

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 18 March, 1885.

I beg to submit herewith Mr. Crommelin's daily record sheet covering the period from the 1st to 28th ultimo, and I would respectfully call attention to the manner in which that gentleman carried out the instructions given him *re* experimenting with poisoned water.

Mr. Crommelin was ordered on the 6th February to test the efficacy of poisoned water, and a copy of Mr. Lascelle's letter with full instructions were forwarded him on the 15th idem; he wrote stating that he

* In December last the fare from Kerang to Swan Hill was 2s. 6d.; I presume it is so now.—T.H.M., 7/3/85.

he could not get the necessary drinking troughs at Balranald, but he would proceed to Swan Hill and Kerang, and if he could not get them at either of those places he would go on to Melbourne; no permission for so unusual a procedure was requested. A telegram was sent on the 18th by order of the Under Secretary with a view to stopping him from taking so unnecessary and expensive a journey, and wasting so much time, but he had previously started on his journey.

From Mr. Crommelin's letter of the 28th February it appears that he obtained the troughs at Kerang, but he went on to Melbourne for the ostensible reason of purchasing poison which he obtained in that city 6s. 6d. per oz. cheaper than he could have purchased it at Kerang; as however the required quantity was but 4 oz., and the saving on the whole purchase was but £1 6s., I should scarcely think the expenditure for railway fare, £2 19s. 6d., was justifiable, to say nothing of the loss of time and of Mr. Crommelin's conduct in leaving his district without the permission of the Hon. the Minister.

In view of the above and of Mr. Crommelin's statements (first) that he was going to Melbourne to buy troughs, and (secondly) that he had gone to Melbourne to buy poisons, I cannot think his journey was taken in the interests of the Department, and that impression shakes confidence in the rest of his monthly report. Mr. Crommelin seems to have shown a want of judgment in laying the poisoned water in a place where rain had previously fallen, and I do not think his test can be regarded as a fair one.

T. H. MYRING.

No. 8.

Minute by Minister for Mines.

I HAVE had before me the report of Mr. Myring, in which he states that Mr. Crommelin was ordered on the 6th February last to test the efficacy of poisoned water as a means for the destruction of rabbits.

It appears that on the 15th February he wrote stating that he could not get the necessary troughs at Balranald, but he would proceed to Swan Hill and Kerang, and that if he could not get them at either of those places he would go on to Melbourne.

It would appear that he did go to Swan Hill thence to Kerang, both places being out of this Colony, and at the latter place he obtained the troughs which were required for the experiment of poisoning the water. But as he could not he alleges get the poison required at Kerang he went on to Melbourne for the purpose of doing so, the poison required being *four ounces* and of the value of £1 6s. Swan Hill is a small town on the Victorian side of the Murray, with a population of about 300 persons and is 224 miles from Melbourne, having a daily mail to that city. Kerang is a town in Victoria 40 miles south of Swan Hill, and 184 miles from Melbourne. The troughs, notice plates, carriage of troughs, and poison cost the sum of £4 6s. 6d., whilst Mr. Crommelin makes a charge of £2 19s. 6d., for his train fare to Melbourne. It appears to me that Mr. Crommelin, who is an officer holding a high and very responsible position, not only wasted his time in acting as he did, but also put the Department to expense, and neglected the responsible duties attaching to his position. His conduct is most reprehensible in proceeding to Melbourne or out of the Colony without leave, and I can scarcely credit the fact that this highly paid officer went to Melbourne for the sole purpose stated by him; all he did could have been done by correspondence. I think Mr. Crommelin should be suspended for having gone to Melbourne without leave or authority.

J. P. ABBOTT, 20/3/85.

For the Cabinet.—J.P.A., 21/3/85. Cabinet approve, 23/3/85. Mr. Crommelin informed of suspension.—T.H.M., 24/3/85.

No. 9.

Minute by Minister for Mines.

Department of Mines, Sydney.

I HAVE had brought under my notice a letter written by Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Richardson, on the 16th September, 1883, to Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Dwyer, and which has for the purposes of this matter to be read in conjunction with one from Mr. Dwyer to Mr. Richardson, dated the 3rd September, 1883.

By the letter of the 3rd September, 1883, it would appear that Mr. Bruce (who at that time had charge of the Rabbit Branch of this Department) adopted a suggestion made by Mr. Dwyer, that a Common should be cleared by the employment of the boys at the town where the Common was situated. Mr. Dwyer appears to have seen two of the sons of Rabbit-Inspector Richardson, who he thought would be able to do the work, and this he states in the letter to Mr. Richardson, and also adds, "but they will require a horse to get about with, and if you would arrange about letting them have one as promised they could start work at once. In the end of the letter Mr. Dwyer adds, awaiting your reply as to horse, &c." Mr. Crommelin, who is the Superintending Inspector of the Districts, in charge of both Dwyer and Richardson at that time, endorses upon this letter an authority for the employment of the two boys.

From the extracts above given it will be seen that the letter of the 3rd September required a reply, and this reply is sent by Mr. Richardson in the letter of the 16th September, 1883, which was written on the same date as that on which Mr. Crommelin approved of the employment of the two sons of Richardson, and is therefore an official answer to Mr. Dwyer's suggestion as to the horse, and it was so treated by Mr. Dwyer, who endorsed it after having replied to it; from the endorsement he appears to have received it on the 21st September. This letter of the 16th September, 1883, from Mr. Richardson, is one of the most extraordinary character, and is so written as to force upon me the belief that Mr. Richardson was not sober when he wrote it.

This letter being intended as an official reply by Richardson to Dwyer, appears to have been shewn by the former to Mr. Crommelin, who then adds a note from himself to Dwyer in these words:—

"Dear Charley,

"The whiskeys mix a man up so much that a sober man like your humble servant has no chance. Put on the youngsters and do them over if they don't behave themselves. J.C."

Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Richardson then adds to this in a corner, the following words: "Seconded. Bigger you.—H.P.R."

Mr.

Mr. Crommelin was appointed to the highest position in the Rabbit Branch of this Department, at a salary of £400 a year as a Superintending Inspector, his chief duty being to look after the Rabbit Inspectors, see that they performed their duties, and to report any improper conduct on their part. Judging from his memorandum he appears to have been drinking with one of the Inspectors (Mr. Richardson); he writes a minute in which he indulges in a coarse and filthy expression, and he sees Mr. Richardson following his bad example. Having regard to his conduct in this matter I direct that he be at once suspended, in terms of the Civil Service Act. I also direct that Mr. Rabbit Inspector Richardson be also suspended for writing the grossly filthy language he did, as above stated, in terms of the Civil Service Act. Mr. Dwyer should also be suspended in terms of the same Act, for receiving such a letter with such filthy remarks, without having brought it under the notice of the Department.

J. P. ABBOTT, 21/3/85.

For the Cabinet.—J. P. ABBOTT, 21/3/85.

Cabinet approve.—J. P. ABBOTT, 23/3/85.

Messrs. Crommelin, Richardson, and Dwyer informed of suspension.—T.H.M., 24/3/85.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Dear Sir,

Euston, 16 September, 1883.

I have seen Mr. Crommelin as you will see; many thanks for considering the boys. I think, and so does Mr. Crommelin, that the boys are far better without horses. There is no feed, and horses will only be an expense. Put them on at once for a month.

I am, dear Sir,

H. P. RICHARDSON.

C. B. Dwyer, Esq., Rabbit Inspector, Pooncairie,—

Dear Charley,

The whiskeys mix a man up so much that a sober man like your humble servant has no chance. Put on the youngsters and do them over if they don't behave themselves. J.C.

Secounded. Bugger you.—H.P.R.

Endorsement:—Recd., 21/9/83. Answered same date. Supt. Inspector Crommelin and Inspr. Richardson, re putting his boys on to clear the Common.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Mr. C. Dwyer to Mr. H. Richardson.

Dear Sir,

Pooncairie, 3 Sept., 1883.

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bruce, who requests me to carry out my suggestion as to clearing the Common by means of the boys belonging to the township; I have seen Prid and his brother, and am inclined to give them a trial, as I think they are efficient, and would do the work well.

I will supply them with carbon, traps, &c., but they will require a horse to get about with, and if you would arrange about letting them have one as promised, they could start work at once. The arrangement will be for a limited time, just to see how it works, and I think £1 a week each not too much. I would like you to drop them a line, and tell them to keep to their work well.

Hoping you are getting on all right, and awaiting your reply as to horse, &c.,

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. B. DWYER.

You can give Richardson's two sons 25/- a week each for as long as you require them, being 15/- a week for work and 10/- for rations.—J. C. W. CROMMELIN, B.C., 16/9/83.

No. 10.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 24 March, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that the Hon. the Minister for Mines has suspended you from duty for the following reasons:—

1. For having on the 18th ultimo left your district to proceed to Kerang and thence to Melbourne, without having first obtained the sanction of the head of your Department.

2. For having, on the 16th September, 1883, written on a letter from Inspector Richardson to Inspector Dwyer, intended by the former as an official reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Dwyer re placing two boys, Mr. Richardson's sons, as rabbiters on the Pooncairie Common, the following coarse and filthy minute to Mr. Dwyer, one of your subordinate officers:—

"Dear Charley,—The whiskeys mix a man up so much that a sober man like your humble servant has no chance. Put on the youngsters, and do them over if they don't behave themselves.—J.C."

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 11.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. Inspector Richardson.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 24 March, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that the Hon. the Minister for Mines has suspended you from duty for the following reason:—

That you, on the 16th September, 1883, wrote on an official document, to wit, your letter replying to Inspector Dwyer's letter re placing your two sons as rabbiters on the Pooncairie Common, and in regard to which matter Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin had written upon the same letter a note addressed to Mr. Inspector Dwyer, the following obscene minute:—

"Secounded. Bugger you.—H.P.R."

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. C. B. Dwyer.

Sir, Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 24 March, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that the Hon. the Minister for Mines has suspended you from duty for the following reason:—

That you failed to report to the head of your Department the receipt of the letter and minutes, copy herewith (copy of letter, enclosure No. 1), with Mr. Abbott's memo., dated 21/3/85.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 13.

Telegram from Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Wentworth Station, 31 March, 1885.

Am I at liberty to go to Albury pending result of suspension, as I cannot possibly feed four horses on no allowance, and as corresponding at this distance will take a long time I may have to sell my turn-out.

Yes; leave buggy and all tracings and papers with you with Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Podmore. The papers, &c., at Balranald should be left with Inspector Vindin.—H.W., 31/3/85.

No. 14.

Telegram from Officer-in-Charge to Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

31 March, 1885.

Yes, you are at liberty to go where you please while under suspension. Leave buggy and all tracings and papers with you with Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Podmore. The papers, &c., at Balranald should be left with Inspector Vindin.

No. 15.

Telegram from Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Wentworth Station, 1 April, 1885.

My address will be Albury, until my suspension is settled. I presume I will be allowed a Board to inquire into matter?

The Civil Service Act, section 33, empowers the Governor to refer matters to a Board, but that section refers only to Officers, and it is a question whether Mr. Crommelin is an Officer within the meaning of that Act.—H.W., 2/4/85.

Without in any way entering into the question of the status of Mr. Crommelin I think there is no necessity for an inquiry, and at no time is it obligatory to hold one under the 33rd section of the Act. It is for the Executive to decide whether that shall be or not. In this case I shall not recommend an inquiry.—J. P. ABBOTT, 9/4/85.

No. 16.

The Officer-in-Charge to Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

Sir, Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 13 April, 1885.

Referring to your telegram of the 1st instant, *re* being allowed a Board to inquire into your case, I am directed by the Minister for Mines to inform you that in your case he will not recommend an inquiry as he does not think there is any necessity for the same.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,

(For Under Secretary).

No. 17.

Minute by Minister for Mines to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 March, 1885.

It is reported to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Superintending Rabbit Inspector Crommelin, Rabbit Inspector Richardson, and C. B. Dwyer (formerly Rabbit Inspector), now temporary clerk, have been suspended from duty, for the reasons given in the accompanying minutes No. R. 85-2,568 and R. 85-2,566.

J. P. ABBOTT.

The Executive Council having fully considered the minutes of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines on the subject of misconduct on the part of Messrs. Crommelin, Richardson, and Dwyer, approve of their suspension from official duty, and advise that they be called upon in terms of the 33rd section of the Civil Service Act of 1884 to make such explanation as they may wish to offer, and show cause against dismissal from office.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 85/11, 27/3/85. Confirmed, 17/4/85. Approved.—A.L., 26/3/85. Messrs. Crommelin, Richardson, and Dwyer informed, 7/4/85.

No. 18.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

Sir, Executive Council Office, Sydney, 7 April, 1885.

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, for the reasons herein set forth, and I am now to request that you will furnish me within ten days from this date with such explanation as you may desire to offer, and show cause why you should not be dismissed the Public Service.

The complaints referred to are as follows:—

1. For having left your district in February last *without leave*, and proceeded to Melbourne in order (as you allege) to purchase poison for rabbiting, when you could have procured the same at townships on the border, whereby a charge of £2 19s. 6d. was made by you for travelling expenses.
2. For having, in the month of September, 1883, written to Mr. Dwyer, a Rabbit Inspector, the following note, in answer to an official communication from Mr. Richardson to Dwyer:—

Dear Charley,

The whiskeys mix a man up so much that a sober man, like your humble servant, has no chance. Put on the youngsters and *do them over* if they do not behave themselves. J.C.

Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Richardson then adds to this in a corner the following words:—"Seconded.—Bugger Joe."—H.P.R.

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

No. 19.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. Inspector Richardson.

Sir, Executive Council Office, 7 April, 1885.

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, for misconduct in using the following filthy expressions in writing, on a note to Mr. Crommelin, addressed to Mr. Dwyer; and I have now to request that you will show cause, within ten days from this date, why you should not be dismissed from office for such misconduct.

Copy referred to.

1. Letter (official) from Richardson to Dwyer on 16th September, 1883.
2. Mr. Crommelin's remarks therein as follows:—

"Dear Charley,

The whiskeys mix a man up so that a sober man like your humble servant has no chance. Put on the youngsters, and *do them over* if they don't behave themselves. J.C.

Mr. Richardson's remarks:—"Seconded—Bugger you.—H.P.R."

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

No. 20.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. C. B. Dwyer.

Sir, Executive Council Office, 7 April, 1885.

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 duties in consequence of your failure to report to the Department of Mines the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Crommelin and postscript by Mr. Richardson, which, on account of their filthiness, should not be received by you in silence; and I have now to request that you will furnish me within seven days from this date with such explanation as you may wish to offer, and show cause why you should not be dismissed from the Service.

Copy referred to.

1. Letter (official) from Richardson to Dwyer on 16th September, 1883.
2. Mr. Crommelin's remarks therein, as follows:—

"Dear Charley,

The whiskeys mix a man up so that a sober man like your humble serrant has no chance. Put on the youngsters and *do them over* if they don't behave themselves. J.C.

Mr. Richardson's remarks:—"Seconded—Bugger you.—H.P.R."

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

No. 21.

Mr. Superintending Inspector Crommelin to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir, "Metropolitan Hotel," Sydney, 13 April, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 7th instant suspending me from office, and calling for an explanation to show cause why I should not be dismissed from the Public Service. Hereunder I beg to make the following explanation:—

1. That when I wrote to head office as to getting poison I also stated I could not get troughs, &c., nearer than Kerang, also that I had to go to Swan Hill to see Inspector Ross, and if I did not get troughs there would go on to Kerang and possibly on to Melbourne; that I went, and on my return found a telegram asking "if it was necessary for me to go, that it seemed stupid to expend £2 19s. 6d. to buy £1 6s. worth of poison." When I got to Kerang (Wednesday) the man could not furnish troughs before Saturday, and I wanted to make arrangement for getting a large supply of poison if my experiments proved

proved a success, and also to be able to tell squatters at what price the poison could be bought (at Balranald 12s., and Melbourne 6s.) I beg respectfully to state that all I did was done for the Government; though my own children were in town I did not go to see them in order to show I was not on a pleasure trip; that it was pure zeal and a desire to try the poison water before rain set in that made me go, and I honestly thought I had done my duty. I never even thought of being called to account for it; there was no underhand work about it; I said I was going to Melbourne and a telegram from Sydney would have stopped me.

2. With reference to this letter I wrote it for my brother-in-law's private information; that I meant it as a private letter only, and I can honestly swear I never saw Inspector Richardson's memo. on it. I beg to state that the expression used by me is one commonly used by bushmen out in the back country, and meant to imply no harm whatever.

I would now respectfully bring under your notice the severe punishment I have already received. I was suspended 450 miles from home, that I had four horses that cost me £100 feeding on chaff, which, through my suspension, I have been compelled to sell as I could not afford to feed them, and I do not expect to realize £50 on their sale, as there is not a blade of grass at Wentworth so people won't buy; and further, my travelling expenses will amount to another £50.

I have been nearly thirteen years in the Public Service, and I hold from Albury the highest character, both from the Lands Office and the Chief Inspector of Stock. I have ever fearlessly done my duty in spite of threats and all obstructions, and in consequence of being outspoken and insisting upon squatters killing their rabbits I have incurred in the Western District only their deadly enmity; to my face they offer me horses and every hospitality, but behind my back there is no word too bad, showing plainly I am doing my duty. If I had worked in with and pleased them I should have been the best fellow in existence.

I trust the Executive Council will consider this explanation as satisfactory, and would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that the letter was written two years ago; also, that my length of service and good character as a hard working man will be taken into consideration, and that I may be dealt leniently with.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN.

Forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary for Mines.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council, 14/4/85.

No. 22.

Minute by Minister for Mines.

I HAVE carefully read Mr. Crommelin's letter of the 13th April instant, addressed to the Clerk of the Executive Council.

1st. The fact that Mr. Crommelin wrote to the Department that he would possibly go on to Melbourne in no way justified him in doing so without the permission of his Department, and indeed he did not seek that permission, or await instructions after he announced his intention to go to Melbourne; his very haste in going there after he wrote to the Department, and before his letter could be replied to, is evidence to my mind that he suspected if opportunity offered the Department would not allow him to go. His excuses for going to Kerang or Melbourne are of the most flimsy character, and cannot be accepted; all that he did could have been done by letter or telegram.

2nd. The explanation of Mr. Crommelin with regard to the letter to Mr. Dwyer is also most unsatisfactory, and cannot, I think, be accepted. The letter in question was of an official character, and was upon official work; both the letter and remarks upon it are a disgrace to all who were concerned in the matter. I think Mr. Crommelin's conduct is so very bad that I ought to recommend his dismissal from the Public Service, but in considering so serious a step as this, I am forced to review his past career as a public servant, and so far as I can find he did up to the time he received his present appointment discharge his duties well, and with energy to the entire satisfaction of those in authority over him, but he certainly has not displayed any tact in the performance of the duties of his present office, and I fail to see that it was at all necessary for his defence to attack the western squatters; they were no parties to the charges against Mr. Crommelin. I therefore recommend that Mr. Crommelin be reduced from his present position as a Superintending Rabbit Inspector to that of Rabbit Inspector, and that he be stationed at Albury, at a salary of £250, with a promise that if his conduct during the next six months is of the most satisfactory character the salary may be paid at the rate of £300 from this date.

J. P. ABBOTT,

22 April, 1885.

No. 23.

The Acting Minister for Mines to The Governor and Executive Council.

Recommending that Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin, Superintending Rabbit-Inspector be disgraced, and appointed Rabbit-Inspector at Albury.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 2 May, 1885.

HAVING carefully considered the explanation of Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin, in regard to his misconduct, as conveyed in his letter of the 13th ultimo, I consider that he has failed to give any satisfactory explanation, and that I ought to recommend his dismissal from the Public Service, but in view of his length of service, and the fact that before receiving his present appointment Mr. Crommelin discharged his duties satisfactorily, I recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that he be reduced from his present position as a Superintending Rabbit Inspector to that of Rabbit Inspector, and that he be stationed at Albury, at a salary of £250 per annum, with a promise that if his conduct during the next six months is of the most satisfactory character, the salary be paid at the rate of £300 per annum from 22nd ultimo.

JAMES NORTON,

For Minister for Mines.

AFTER careful consideration of the explanation offered by Mr. Crommelin, and the Minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines thereon, the Executive Council are of opinion that Mr. Crommelin has failed to offer a satisfactory explanation. Having regard, however, to his length of service, and efficient performance of duty prior to his present appointment, the Council approve of the recommendation of the Honorable the Secretary for Mines as to the disratchment of Mr. Crommelin, and advise that effect be given thereto.

A. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Min. 85/13, 12/5/85. Confirmed, 21/5/85. Approved.—A.L., 12/5/85.

No. 24.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, 19 May, 1885.

Referring to former correspondence, on the subject of misconduct charged against you, and fully set forth in my letter of the 7th ultimo, I am now directed to inform you, that after full consideration of the explanation you have offered, His Excellency the Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has arrived at the conclusion that your explanation is unsatisfactory, and that your conduct is deserving of the most severe punishment.

In view, however, of your length of official service, and the fact that before receiving your present appointment, you performed your duties satisfactorily, the Council has approved of reduction of position from Superintending Rabbit Inspector to that of Rabbit Inspector, Albury District, at £250 a year, and with the understanding that should your conduct during the next six months be found satisfactory, your salary will be at the rate of £300 a year from the 22nd April last.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 25.

Minute by Minister for Mines.

Department of Mines, Sydney.

UNDER the Civil Service Act I think Mr. Crommelin is entitled to his salary up to the date of the approval by the Executive of his reduction, and it may be paid to him to that date.

J. P. ABBOTT, 22/4/85.

No. 26.

Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Albury, 20 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which you say that I am appointed Rabbit Inspector at Albury.

In reply I beg most respectfully to inform you that I decline the appointment and now tender my resignation.

I am somewhat at a loss to know to whom my resignation should be tendered, therefore I do so to you, and have also done so to the Hon. the Minister for Mines.

I most respectfully ask for a public inquiry.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN.

No. 27.

Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Albury, 20 May, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a communication from the Executive Council to the effect that I am appointed Rabbit Inspector at Albury, and I have this day declined such appointment.

I am at a loss to whom to send my resignation, therefore do so to the Council and to you.

Acting under your distinct promise to Mrs. Crommelin and to J. Lyne, Esq., M.L.A., I rented my house and made all arrangements for going to Hay, but I most respectfully decline to be made a Rabbit Inspector at £50 a year less than any other Inspector in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. W. CROMMELIN.

Inform Mr. Mackay and then resubmit when the Minister returns.—H.W., 23/5/85. Letter acknowledged and Mr. Mackay informed.—23/5/85. Call attention to the fact that this letter is of an earlier date than his telegram, and ask him if he still adheres to his letter of the 20th received in this office on the 23rd.—H.W., 29/5/85.

No. 28.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 23 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant *re* your being appointed a Rabbit Inspector for Albury district.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 29.

11

No. 29.

Telegram from Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin to Under Secretary for Mines.

Albury, 21 May, 1885.

Is the notice from the Executive that I am to be Rabbit Inspector here sufficient to enable me to work? Please reply.

J. C. W. CROMMELIN.

Submitted.—E.W., 22/5/85. The Under Secretary for Mines,—Inform by letter of his appointment and notify Superintending Inspector and Mr. Inspector Mackay.—H.W., 22/5/85. Messrs. Crommelin, Strachan, and Mackay informed.—W.P., 22/5/85.

No. 30.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 22 May, 1885.

Referring to your telegram of the 21st instant, asking whether the notice from the Executive that you are to be Rabbit Inspector at Albury is sufficient to enable you to work, I have to inform you that you are to act as Rabbit Inspector for the Albury district in lieu of Mr. G. E. Mackay, who is now relieved of all rabbit work.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

No. 31.

Telegram from Officer-in-Charge to Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.

29 May, 1885.

Your letter of the 20th, declining inspectorship is of earlier date than your telegram, asking if you should commence work. Do you still adhere to your letter of the 20th, received in this office on the 23rd?

No. 32.

Telegram from Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin to Under Secretary for Mines.

Albury Station, 29 May, 1885.

no adhere to my letter of the 20th most distinctly.

Submitted.—T. H. MYRING, 1/6/85. The Under Secretary. Submitted.—H.W., 1/6/85. Inform Mr. Crommelin that his resignation is accepted as from the 20th May last.—J. P. ABERT, 18/6/85.

No. 33.

The Under Secretary for Mines to Mr. J. C. W. Crommelin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 18 June, 1885.

I am directed by the Hon. the Minister for Mines to inform you that your resignation is accepted as from the 20th May last.

I have, &c.,

HARRIE WOOD,

Under Secretary.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(APPOINTMENT OF MR. H. E. VINDIN AS INSPECTOR OF RABBITS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 16th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers, relating to the appointment of Mr. H. E. Vindin, as
“an Inspector of Rabbits, including his testimonials, and also all papers
“relating to his appointment as Superintending Inspector of Rabbits.”

(*Mr. Abbott.*)

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CIVIL SERVICE.

No. 1.

Mr. H. E. Vindin to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Regent-street, West Maitland, 21 March, 1884.

Having heard that there are now vacancies for Rabbit Inspectors under the Government, I do myself the honor to apply for one of these appointments.

Permit me to enclose a letter I have just received from Mr. Craik, former Manager for the A. A. Company.

With your permission I will furnish you with other testimonials for which I have written, and which I hope will satisfy you of my fitness for the position. I am accustomed to bush life, and I have also been two years in an office, and therefore feel assured that I can give you satisfaction as regards the clerical duties required in the way of returns and reports.

I have, &c.,

HARRY E. VINDIN.

This person may be appointed to the new district of Corowa.—J. P. ABBOTT, 24/3/84.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Mr. S. A. Craik to Mr. H. E. Vindin.

Dear Vindin,

Mount Huntley, Lochinvar, 19 March, 1884.

Referring to the conversation I had with you respecting your application for the appointment of Rabbit Inspector, I have now much pleasure in stating that I have known you for many years as a most steady, conscientious, and industrious young man in the performance of your duties, and I think you are eminently fitted in every way for the position for which you now intend to apply.

I have known the Minister for Mines for many years, and I am also acquainted with the Minister for Justice, and if this letter is likely to be of any use to you, you are at liberty to forward it with any other testimonials you may receive.

I remain, &c.,

SAMUEL A. CRAIK.

No. 2.

Mr. J. N. Brunker to The Minister for Mines.

My Dear Mr. Abbott,

West Maitland, 24 March, 1884.

I understand from Mr. Harry Vindin that he is an applicant for employment in your Department, and with a view of contributing my aid to assist a very worthy young man, I venture to ask you to give his application your most favourable consideration.

I have known Mr. Vindin from his childhood, and the opportunities with which I have been favoured of judging of his qualifications enable me to state with confidence that he is active, trustworthy, steady, and intelligent. I shall be glad to hear that his application has proved successful.

Yours truly,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

No. 3.

Letter from Mr. F. K. White.

Harben Vale, Blandford, 21 March, 1884.

MR. HARRY VINDIN was for two years, in 1880 and 1881, in my employment as sheep overseer, &c., and I have much pleasure in testifying to his uniform industry and devotion to his business, and his constant endeavour to master every detail connected with it. His clerical abilities and knowledge of book-keeping are also considerable, and his character for integrity and trustworthiness is very high. He has had considerable experience amongst stock since he left me.

I have no hesitation in highly recommending him for the qualities above mentioned.

FRED. K. WHITE

No. 4.

From the Manager of Australian Joint Stock Bank.

West Maitland, 24 March, 1884.

I HAVE KNOWN the bearer, Mr. Harry Vindin, for the past nine years, and have much pleasure in testifying to his integrity and general ability and industry.

I can confidently commend him for any post where trustworthiness and assiduity are needed.

JAS. CARROLL

No. 5.

From the Chief Inspector of Stock to Mr. H. E. Vindin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 25 March, 1884.

WITH REFERENCE to your letter of the 21st instant, in which you apply for employment as a Rabbit Inspector, I am directed by the Minister for Mines to inform you that you have been appointed to the Corowa District.

You will be good enough to call at this office as soon as possible.

I have &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE.

No. 6

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No. 6.

Minute for Executive Council.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 25 March, 1884.

It is recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Mr. Harry E. Vindin be appointed an Inspector under the Rabbit Nuisance Act of 1883, at a salary of £300 per annum, and stationery allowance of £3 per annum.

JAMES P. ABBOTT.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—Alx. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council. Min. 84/10, 26/3/84. Confirmed, 1/4/84. Approved, A.L., 26/3/84.

No. 7.

From the Chief Inspector of Stock to Mr. H. E. Vindin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 8 April, 1884.

I have to invite your attention to notice in the Government Gazette of this date of your appointment as an Inspector under the "Rabbit Nuisance Act of 1883," with a salary at the rate of £300 per annum, and an allowance of £3 per annum for stationery, to commence from the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE.

No. 8.

From Mr. H. E. Vindin to The Chief Inspector of Stock.

Sir,

Corowa, 14 April, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 8th instant, R 84/2,805, referring to my appointment as Rabbit Inspector having been gazetted, with a salary at the rate of £300 per annum, and an allowance of £3 per annum for stationery, to commence from the 24th ultimo.

I have &c.,

H. E. VINDIN.

No. 9.

L. Levin, Esq., M.P., to The Minister for Mines.

Sir,

Corowa, 18 April, 1884.

After the passing of the Rabbit Act Mr. Joseph Martin, of Corowa, made an application for the office of an assistant officer for this district. His recommendations were from the Directors of Marsupials Destruction Board, under whom he had acted as officer with great satisfaction. He was selected by them from a great number of applicants for his knowledge of the country, his capacity, and experience in the destruction of kangaroos, native dogs, rabbits, &c. He gave every satisfaction to the Board, and was only dispensed with on account of want of funds.

Having therefore a personal knowledge of the man's capacity for the situation he applied for, I recommended him as an Assistant Rabbit Inspector, and I got a reply to the effect that no more officers were to be appointed in this district. To this I could have no objection, nor have I any interest in Mr. Martin beyond his capacity for the office, and the public good. I feel, however, surprised to find that an assistant has been appointed—a Mr. Winden, from Maitland, I am told. I would advise the Minister now to appoint somebody to show this man the road, so that he does not lose himself.

If an officer is wanted in that capacity I fail to see what good a man can do who has never been in the district before, and ignore a man who has acted in the capacity to the satisfaction of those interested.

I have, &c.,

L. LEVIN.

Acknowledge.—J. P. ABBOTT, 24/4/84.

No. 10.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to L. Levin, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 25 April, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. H. E. Vindin as Rabbit Inspector at Corowa.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE.

No. 11.

The Chief Inspector of Stock to Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Vindin.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Stock Branch, Sydney, 21 May, 1884.

I have to inform you that owing to the severe nature of the drought the Minister for Mines has approved that you receive 20s. per week as forage allowance.

You will send separate voucher for this month's allowance, it taking effect from the 1st instant. For the future you will include the amount in your salary voucher.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. BRUCE.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Vindin to Superintending Inspector Crommelin.

Sir,

Balranald, 22 January, 1885.

As I am at present only receiving £1 per week forage allowance, I would respectfully request that I may be allowed at least 30s., considering the state of the district. There is no feed whatever, and I have to send forage from Balranald to all the out-stations in my district to enable me to get through. This you can substantiate yourself.

I have, &c.,

H. E. VINDIN.

Submitted. It is quite true, what Mr. Vindin says, and I think 30s. is little enough in a season like this.—J.C.W.C., B.C., 22/1/85. The Under Secretary.

Submitted. As the drought has now broken up in this locality the cause of complaint may perhaps have been removed. As compliance with this request would place Mr. Vindin in a better position than the other Inspectors in this locality I cannot recommend it.—T.H.M., 30/1/85. The Under Secretary.

Submitted.—H.W., 30/1/85.

I am informed that the drought has in no way broken up in this district—that it is now as bad as ever. Mr. Myring should inquire before reporting. Ascertain and let me know.—J. P. ABBOTT, 31/1/85.

I was informed that Mr. Macpherson, of Paika, near Balranald, had had good rains, and upon that, added to the knowledge that the rain had been pretty general throughout the Colony, I somewhat hastily came to the conclusion that the drought was at an end at Balranald. I now find that there has been but a fall of 25 points within a circle of 50 miles of Balranald, and the drought has in no way broken up in this locality. I respectfully apologise for my mistake, and submit herewith a list showing the allowances for forage made to all the inspectors.—T.H.M., 3/2/85. The Under Secretary.

Submitted.—H.W., 3/2/85.

Approved by the Hon. the Minister, sec authority 85-1,741, to take effect from 1st March, 1885, that Mr. Vindin receives 30s. per week for forage.

No. 13.

Minute by the Minister for Mines.

Department of Mines, Sydney, Rabbit Branch, 27 June, 1885.

Mr. STRACHAN may be promoted to the position of Chief Superintendent, the same as held by Mr. Crommelin, at the same salary.

Mr. Myring and Mr. Strachan will report to the Under Secretary which of the present Rabbit Inspectors is best fitted to fill the position to be vacated by Mr. Strachan; and in doing so I hope they will take the greatest pains to select the most energetic and reliable inspector, and one who can be trusted without hesitation.

J. P. ABBOTT.

No. 14.

Mr. Superintending Inspector Strachan to the Officer-in-charge.

Sir,

Albury, 26 June, 1885.

As requested, I have the honor to submit the names of three Rabbit Inspectors who, I think, are best qualified to fill the vacancy caused by the suspension of Mr. Crommelin, viz., Mr. Vindin, Balranald; Mr. Phillips, Hillston; and Mr. Fraser, Hay.

Mr. Vindin is active, energetic, conscientious, and a fair bushman, would get through his work, and would, I think, report justly and fairly, but may lack weight and firmness.

Mr. Phillips has firmness, practical knowledge, energy, and tact, as well as a good bushman, strictly just and honest.

Mr. Fraser has the qualification of sobriety, besides being a fair bushman, but lacks energy and firmness, and would never take his stand against the owner's wishes, unless fairly pushed to do so. Trusting these remarks will be found sufficient,

I have, &c.,

JOHN L. STRACHAN.

No. 15.

Minute by the Officer-in-charge to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Subject:—*Re* the appointment of a Superintending Inspector *vice* Mr. Strachan promoted.

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 30 June, 1885.

MEMO.—Prior to the receipt of the Hon. the Minister's minute attached hereto, I had obtained a report from Mr. Strachan as to the most eligible inspector for appointment to the position of Superintending Inspector now vacant.

Mr. Strachan who is, I believe, personally acquainted with nearly all the inspectors, named three from whom in his opinion a choice should be made—Inspectors Phillips, Vindin, and Fraser (at present acting).

With regard to Mr. Fraser, I quite endorse Mr. Strachan's opinion of him, both as to the qualities he possesses and those he lacks; I do not think any further comment is necessary from me. As I consider the selection of an officer to fill the position in question of much importance to the welfare of the Branch and its successful administration of the Act, I trust I may be pardoned if I enter into the matter at some length.

I am personally acquainted with all the Inspectors indicated thus ✓ on attached list, and of these I consider Messrs. Mackay, Phillips, Vindin, Cotching, and Lyne worthy of mention as good, energetic, trustworthy, efficient and gentlemanly officers; Messrs. Hansen and Gaden are also thoroughly trustworthy, and very energetic. Although I am not personally acquainted with Inspector Crocker, I have always heard him well spoken of, and have every reason to be satisfied with the way he has performed his duties.

Hivan

Having given the subject careful consideration, I do not think I could name from our present staff any gentleman better capable of filling the vacant position than those named by Mr. Strachan, viz., Messrs. Phillips and Vindin. Mr. Phillips I have found to be a capable, reliable, and painstaking officer, a good bushman, and thoroughly honest. I do not, however, think him particularly smart, *i.e.*, keen of perception, and able to grasp a subject and deal with it readily.

Mr. Vindin possesses, so far as my experience of him teaches, all the above qualities, and although he is a much younger man than Mr. Phillips he has had much more experience; he formerly had charge of a thinly infested district, but was afterwards removed to the most thickly infested one in the Colony. The drought has greatly assisted in reducing the pest in his and all adjoining districts; still, I consider, Mr. Vindin has been the cause of making the owners in his district do better work than ever they had done before. Since he has had charge there have been no complaints either from or against Messrs. M'Pherson and Lawrence (the Hon. the Minister will recollect how very frequent they were before), and above all both these gentlemen speak well of Mr. Vindin, and under his supervision have succeeded in getting the pest well under.

Mr. Vindin has had charge of more Government camps than any other inspector, and has looked after them well; he has never failed to carry out the most trifling instructions given him. He is a gentleman in speech and manner, and this I consider a most important qualification in a Superintending Inspector.

Mr. Strachan thinks he may lack firmness; but the way he has made some of the rather "difficult" owners in his district work, and the command I saw he possessed over the Government camp-men assured me that he possessed not only firmness but tact. The only failing, if it can be called such, which I have discovered in Mr. Vindin, and which Mr. Strachan may have mistaken for want of firmness, is that of nervousness; until Mr. Vindin divests himself of that he will never do himself justice. The Minister may perhaps be surprised that I should claim to have so thorough a knowledge of any of the characters of my subordinates; but I think I should have failed in my duty had I omitted to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the officers in charge of the most important stations.

In conclusion, I would, from the gentlemen named by Mr. Strachan, select Mr. Vindin for appointment as Superintending Inspector, but would recommend that he be made subordinate to Mr. Strachan until he has gained a thorough knowledge of his new duties.

If my recommendation be approved of, I think the Hon. the Minister will find that his instructions to Mr. Strachan and myself, to select an energetic and reliable inspector, "and one who can be trusted without hesitation," have been faithfully carried out.

T. H. MYRING.

Submitted.—G.E.H., *pro* U.S., 2/7/85.

Upon the report of Mr. Myring, Mr. Vindin may be appointed as suggested by Mr. Myring. I presume his salary and allowances will be the same as those previously held by Mr. Strachan, whose place he takes, and his head quarters are to be at Hay, as Mr. Strachan's were. A real good man must be sent to Balranald, and I would suggest Mr. M'Maugh or Mr. Battley who are married men; but Mr. Myring will submit the names of good men. Mr. Fraser is to resume his duties at Hay, whilst Mr. Campbell is to take the new district between Albury and Wagga Wagga.—J. P. ABBOTT, 3/7/85.

No. 16.

Minute from the Officer-in-charge to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Subject:—*Re* the appointment of Superintending Inspector.

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 3 July, 1885.

MEMO.—Mr. Vindin should, I think, receive the same salary and allowances as were enjoyed by Mr. Strachan, viz. £350 per annum salary and 30s. per diem travelling expenses, to date from the 1st proximo when he should enter upon his new duties.

Mr. Strachan's increase of salary might also date from the 1st proximo.

I also recommend that Mr. M'Maugh be appointed to the district vacated by Mr. Vindin; he is a very deserving officer.

T. H. MYRING.

Submitted.—G.H. for U.S., 3/7/85.

Approved.—J. P. ABBOTT, 7/7/85.

No. 17.

The Under Secretary to the Superintending Rabbit Inspector, Balranald.

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 8 July, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Hon. the Minister for Mines, to inform you that you have been promoted to the position of Superintending Inspector *vice* Mr. Strachan, who now occupies the position formerly filled by Mr. Crommelin.

Your salary will be at the rate of £350 per annum, and you will be allowed 30s. per diem for travelling expenses. Your head-quarters will be at Hay, to which place you will make preparations to remove by the end of the present month. You will be under the direction of, and follow the instructions given you by Mr. Superintending Inspector Strachan.

Your successor at Balranald, Mr. M'Maugh, will probably wait upon you at Balranald about the 25th instant, and you will furnish him with all the particulars relating to your present district.

Overseer Clarke has been promoted to the charge of the district formerly supervised by Mr. M'Maugh, and you will please see that he obtains from that gentleman all particulars relating to his, Mr. M'Maugh's, late district, and you will yourself post Mr. Clarke up as regards the duties of an Inspector.

After handing over your district to Mr. M'Maugh, you will at once proceed to Sydney and report yourself at Head Office.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,

for Under-Secretary.

No. 18.

The Under Secretary to the Acting Superintending Inspector, Hay.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 8 July, 1885.
I have the honor, by direction of the Hon. the Minister for Mines, to request that you will resume your former position as Inspector of No. 6 district from the first proximo, the position of Superintending Inspector having now been filled.

Thanking you for your services while the matter was under consideration.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,
for Under Secretary.

No. 19.

The Officer-in-charge to Mr. Superintending Rabbit-Inspector Strachan.

Sir,

Department of Mines, Rabbit Branch, Sydney, 9 July, 1885.
I am pleased to inform you that the Hon. the Minister for Mines has decided to increase your salary to £400 per annum from the 1st August next, and to promote you to the position of Chief Superintending Rabbit Inspector, formerly filled by Mr. Crommelin.

I have, &c.,

T. H. MYRING,
for the Under Secretary.

No. 20.

Minute for Executive Council.

Recommending the appointment of Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Vindin as Superintending Rabbit Inspector under the Rabbit Act.

Department of Mines, Sydney, 11 July, 1885.
I RECOMMEND to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that Mr. H. E. Vindin, Rabbit Inspector be appointed Superintending Rabbit Inspector *vice* John Strachan, promoted, at a salary of £350 per annum, to have effect from the 1st proximo.

J. P. ABBOTT.

The Executive Council approve of the appointment herein recommended.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 85/22. 21/7/85. Confirmed 28/7/85. Approved, A.L., 21/7/85.

No. 21.

Mr. Superintending Rabbit-Inspector Vindin to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Balranald, 15 July, 1885.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, informing me that I have been promoted to the position of Superintending Inspector *vice* Mr. Strachan, who now occupies the position formerly filled by Mr. Crommelin, for which I thank you, my salary to be at the rate of £350 per annum with an allowance of 30s. per day travelling expenses. I also note your instructions respecting Mr. McNaugh and Mr. Clark and will do all in my power to acquaint them with everything connected with the work. After handing over my district I will proceed to Sydney as requested.

I have, &c.,

H. C. VINDIN.

No. 22.

Mr. Superintending Rabbit-Inspector Strachan to the Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Jerilderie, 20 July, 1885.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, numbered R 85/5,511 informing me of my promotion and increase of salary.

Please accept my most sincere thanks for this honor conferred on me, and I can assure you it will be my most earnest endeavour to carry out the duties connected with my calling to the best of my ability. It is somewhat difficult to pull smoothly with all owners and carry out the spirit of the Act at the same time.

My endeavour will be to report fairly, justly, and conscientiously, as my insight and intelligence will enable me, and by this means I hope to attain the greatest success with the least annoyance to the public. Again thanking you for your kindness,

I have, &c.,

JOHN STRACHAN.

No. 23.

Mr. Rabbit-Inspector Fraser to The Under Secretary for Mines.

Sir,

Hay, 28 July, 1885.
I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, informing me that you are requested by the Hon. the Minister for Mines to request me to resume my former position as Inspector of No. 6 district from the 1st proximo.

I must say that I am rather disappointed at not being made the permanent Superintending Inspector, as I have, I think, worked hard for it since I was first appointed as Rabbit Inspector, and do not know of anything against me at any time. I presume when I was acting Superintending Rabbit Inspector that I gave the department satisfaction from the fact of you thanking me for my services while so engaged.

I am now in the estimation of the whole community put back from position of Acting Superintending Inspector to Sub-Inspector.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FRASER.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(CIVIL SERVANTS ON PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STAFFS RECEIVING £200 PER ANNUM AND UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 15th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

“(1.) All Civil Servants on the Permanent Staff who receive a salary of “£200 per annum and under.

“(2.) All Civil Servants on the Temporary Staff who receive a salary of “£200 per annum and under, with the number of each class at each “rate.”

(Mr. Hungerford.)

CIVIL SERVICE.

OFFICERS of the Permanent Staff in receipt of £200 per annum and under.

Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.	Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.
Acocks, William George	Assistant Clerk, Gladsville Hospital for the Insane.	120	Brown, W. Le Brun, junr.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wilcannia.	170
Alderdice, William	Clerk, Chief Inspector's Branch, Public Instruction.	145	Brown, William James	Clerk, Ordnance.	170
Allen, John Rameay	Superannumary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Brunker, Edwin Arthur	Clerk, at Newcastle, Customs	190
Allman, Percy	4th Clerk, Sheriff's Office	170	Bucknell, William W.	Clerk, Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	170
Allnutt, Robert Henry	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Quirindi	120	Bull, Frederick James	Ledger-keeper, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	195
Alpress, William C.	Clerk, Money Order Office	120	Burke, Patrick B. Cecil	Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170
Amess, Alexander Bisset	Clerk, Audit Office	120	Burnott, Joseph	7th Clerk, Water Police Office	120
Anderson, John	21st Clerk, Customs	170	Burns, William James	Clerk, Ordnance	120
Anthony, Stephen	Draftsman, Lands Titles, Office	170	Butler, Charles Frederick	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Picton	170
Arcus, Sinclair	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95	Butler, John	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	145
Armstrong, Henry Nisbet.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	120	Byram, John Primrose	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Armstrong, Taucrod de C.	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.	120	Byrno, F. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	170
Arnold, C. G.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170	Cahill, Patrick Joseph	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	170
Aylward, R. J.	Clerk, Occupation Branch, Lands	170	Caldwell, John L.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95
Ball, James W.	Schoolmaster, N.S.S. "Vernon"	188	Callachor, Charles Ignatius.	9th Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	120
Ball, William Henry	Junior Clerk, Chief Inspector's Branch, Public Instruction.	70	Callaway, Charles James.	Description Writer, Surveyor-General's Office.	195
Baly, Edward	3rd Clerk, Master-in-Equity	180	Callaway, Richard	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	195
Barnes, George Robert	Junior Draftsman, Architects Branch, Public Instruction.	110	Callaway, William Joseph.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170
Barnet, Thomas	Draftsman, Colonial Architect	195	Cullinan, William Walton.	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	170
Bartley, Henry	Superannumary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Campbell, John Norman Douglas.	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Bassan, Albert Edward	Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	195	Campbell, Robert	Clerk of Stores, Telegraph Office	195
Batye, Wilbraham John.	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	140	Campson, Henry W.	Clerk, Audit Office	145
Baumann, Samuel	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Cannan, Henry Dexter	3rd Clerk, Master-in-Lunacy's Office	170
Baylis, Francis Cox	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent, Parramatta.	170	Carroll, James F.	Extra Clerk, Insolvent Court	170
Baylis, Samuel Ernest	Clerk, Stamp Duties' Office	145	Carroll, Thomas	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	170
Baylies, F. A.	Clerk, Account Branch, Treasury	120	Chandler, Charles	Junior Draftsman, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	83
Bean, Alfred	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	47	Charlton, Percie Chater	Superannumary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95
Bell, John E.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Mines	150	Charlton, Thomas Johnstone.	Clerk, General Post Office	170
Bennett, Charles H.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Mines	170	Clark, Ernest Joshua	Ledger-keeper, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank	195
Bennett, Frederick O.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170	Clark, Peter	Preventive Officer, Botany	200
Bennett, James	Assistant Locker, Customs	185	Clarke, Arthur Edward	Clerk, Ordnance	95
Benson, William	Locker at Tobacco Factory, Customs	195	Clarke, Peter	Clerk, Money Order Office	75
Berkelman, Adolphus	Clerk, Office of Inspector-General of Police.	170	Cleland, Robert	Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury	145
Bethell, W. Edmund	Clerk, Chief Inspector's Branch, Public Instruction.	195	Cochrane, Andrew Thompson.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Coonamble	170
Binny, T. F. C.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Mines	120	Codrington, Robert W.	Clerk, Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Office	195
Birkenhead, William	Junior Clerk, Chief Inspector's Branch, Public Instruction.	95	Cohen, Edward M.	8th Clerk, Central Police Office	124
Black, Norman	Clerk, Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	70	Cole, Frederick Reynolds.	Preventive Officer, Wollongong and Bellambi.	168
Blackman, Alexander	Clerk, Local Land Board, Office, Grafton, Lands.	170	Coleman, Henry	Clerk, General Post Office	152
Blackmore, Charles J. D.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95	Codis, William R.	Clerk, Mines	195
Blix, Arthur	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn.	120	Connell, Henry H.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Denham	170
Blomfield, Valentino J. S.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.	176	Connell, William Bligh	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Gunnedah	170
Bloomfield, William C. S.	Clerk, Government Printing Office	170	Cook, Selby M.	Clerk Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	95
Boned, Charles Thomas	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	195	Cooper, Michael	Clerk, Deed's Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	195
Boddam, Louis Maclean	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	195	Cooper, William Charles	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170
Bolton, Francis T.	Clerk, Audit Office	195	Corcoran, Frank G.	Clerk, Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.	120
Booth, William	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	80	Cosgrove, John Louis.	Clerk, Stamp Duties Office	70
Bouchier, William Thomas.	Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	120	Cosgrove, William Thomas O'Donnell.	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Boorke, William H.	Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	145	Cox, Sydney T.	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury	195
Boyce, W.	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Office	72	Cozens, Herbert Manly	Clerk, Examining Branch, Treasury	170
Brady, Michael John	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Craig, Charles	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	80
Brasington, James Ward.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bathurst.	120	Cripps, Charles Wesley	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	170
Brennand, Lancelot Percy.	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury	145	Croft, Albion Charles	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	195
Briggs, Alfred	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Croker, John Walter	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	120
Brodie, George Gray	2nd Clerk, Sydney Goal	178	Curtis, George Ernest.	Clerk to examine Probates, Prothonotary's Office.	120
Brown, Henry Duncan	Clerk, Woolworth, Customs	145			
Brown, John H. K.	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney.	170			

Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.	Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.
		£			£
Curwood, Walter Sydney.	Field Assistant Surveyor-General's Office.	170	Gaunon, William	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney.	170
D'Abreu, Antonio da Fonseca.	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Garland, Kannely Theodore.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Barraba	195
Dalton, James B.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	95	Gaussen, S. A.	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Treasury.	120
D'Arcy, John Synnott.	Clerk, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	120	George, James St. George.	Clerk, Stamp Duties Office,	170
Dargin, Cecil W.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	170	Gibb, Alexander	Clerk, Money Order Office	145
Davies, John Henry ..	Clerk, Money Order Office, and Government Savings' Bank.	145	Gibson, Herbert Joseph	Junior Clerk, Chief Inspector's Branch, Public Instruction.	70
Davis, John A.	Clerk, Audit Office	120	Gifford, George	Overseer, Free Library, Reference Branch, Public Instruction.	200
Davis, W.	Clerk, Occupation Branch, Lands ..	145	Gilchrist, Sydney	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Dawson, William	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs ..	95	Gilder, George A.	Junior Clerk, Pay Branch, Public Instruction.	70
Day, Alfred G.	Clerk, Money Order Office	120	Gillilan, Robert Ashley	Junior Clerk, Civil Service Board ..	170
Delany, Alfred Patrick	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's ..	120	Gill, Robert	Draftsman, Roads and Bridges	120
Albort.	Office.		Gillham, Charles S.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank.	145
Dibbs, Sydney	27th Clerk, Customs	120	Gleeson, William	Supernumery Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95
Dillon, John T.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120	Godbolt, Thomas	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney.	120
Dixon, Francis	Clerk, Government Printing Office ..	178	Goodman, William Henry.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Liverpool ..	170
Dodson, John, Swin-chatt.	Clerk, Quarter Sessions	195	Gordon, Henry	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	60
Doherty, Joseph Hugh	Clerk, General Post Office	195	Gracie, Edward	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	70
Downes, Francis	Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	145	Graham, George W.	Clerk, Government Printing Office ..	170
Dowsett, Frederick C.	Clerk, Government Printing Office ..	200	Graham, Joseph	Clerk, Examining Branch, Treasury ..	185
Dowsett, Samuel Bailey	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Graham, Josiah George	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank.	120
Drury, George	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	80	Gray, James Ward	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury ..	195
Duff, Gordon Douglas	Lithographic Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office.	170	Green, Thomas	Clerk, Public Instruction	145
M'Donnell.			Greene, B.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Bulli	170
Dunkin, John Harvey	Clerk General Post Office	152	Guy, Jerome James	Clerk, Quarter Sessions	195
Duulop, John	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Office.	120	Guy, Stephen Laurence	5th Clerk, Central Police Office	145
Dunn, Charles	Working Overseer, Clerk and Forest Ranger, Ordinance and Barrack.	184	Harker, Bertram	22nd Clerk, Customs	170
Durie, Walter J.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95	Harpur, Henry K.	Clerk, Audit Office	120
Eames, J. Harry	Draftsman, Roads and Bridges	120	Harpur, Henry Stephen	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	120
Earls, Albert Edgar ..	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	120	Hastnott, John Meer ..	Oriental Interpreter, Prothonotary's Office.	170
Eaton, Gladstone	Junior Clerk, Pay Branch Public Instruction.	75	Hatfield, Francis	Clerk, Government Printing Office ..	170
Edwards, Sydney Blackall.	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Hawkesley, E. J.	6th Clerk, Sheriff's Office	195
Egson, Charles John	Meteorological Observer, Observatory ..	145	Henry, A.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Railways ..	130
Eldershaw, Philip Eld	Clerk, Surveyor General's Office	195	Henston, Samuel James	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	95
Eldridge, John T.	Clerk, Audit Office	170	Hiddleston, John	Clerk, Audit Office	170
Ellis, Robert H.	Clerk, Audit Office	195	Hill, George	28th Clerk, Customs	95
Elrington, Hamilton D.	20th Clerk, Customs	190	Hilliard, Robert	Assistant Examining Officer, Customs ..	185
Evans, Julius Bernard	Locker at Tobacco Factory, Customs ..	195	Hillyar, Harry W.	6th Clerk, Public Works	145
Falcoer, Ferdinand Francis.	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Hilton, Samuel Boyce	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Fincham, John Mackie	8th Clerk, Central Police Office	124	Hinchcliffe, Thomas Cooper.	Clerk, Immigration Agent's Office ..	170
Finlay, George	Locker at Tobacco Factory, Customs ..	195	Hinchy, Frederick Thomas.	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs ..	95
Fitzgerald, Walter ..	Clerk, Lands Titles Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	170	Hinwood, W. C.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Mines	170
Fitzpatrick, Michael James.	9th Clerk, Central Police Office	120	Hogan, Michael	Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Registrar, District Court, Hillston.	120
Fitzpatrick, Ossory Arthur Stanton.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Richmond ..	95	Hogg, John James ..	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office, Newcastle.	95
Flaherty, Edward James.	Assistant Examining Officer Customs.	185	Holcombe, Harcourt ..	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Redfern.	170
Fligg, Frederick William.	Clerk, Stamp Duties Office	170	Holland, John Edward	Draftsman, Church and School Lands, Public Instruction.	190
Flynn, John Joseph Beale.	Clerk, General Post Office	195	Holmes, Henry William R.	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Foley, James Vincent	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions and Assistant Land Agent, Muswellbrook.	170	Holmes, William	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	200
Ford, Allen	18th Clerk, Customs	190	Hopkins, Edmund C.	Clerk, Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	195
Foskett, Henry John ..	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Hopper, William J.	Clerk, Deeds Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	120
Foss, Christopher V.	Clerk and Schoolmaster, Berrima Gaol.	178	Horn, Robert William	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Foulcher, James Henry	Supernumery Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Horsman, Henry Lachlan.	6th Clerk, Water Police Office	120
Fox, Harry Australia	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs ..	170	Horniman, Vicary	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury.	170
Fraser, Donald	Supernumery Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Howard, Michael	Clerk, Parramatta Gaol	189
Fraser, Robert A.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.	176	Howell, Richard James	Clerk, Colonial Architect	145
Frecman, Thomas William.	Draftsman, Occupation of Lands, Surveyor-General.	170	Hughes, Robert	Assistant Land Agent, Lands	120
French, Henry Iredale	Supernumery Draftsman, Surveyor General's Office.	95	Humby, Walter Herbert.	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Frost, Arthur	Draftsman, Locomotive Branch, Railways.	176	Hungerford, Edward ..	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	130
Galbraith, Arthur	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Hyde, Grantley Augustus.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Assistant Land Agent, Grafton	170
Galbraith, Frederick ..	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, Berrima.	170	Ironsides, Ernest A.	Clerk, Audit Office	120
Gallott, Walter James	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Jamieson, David Ross	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Registrar, District Court, and Land Agent, Wollongong.	170
Galloway, F. H.	Clerk, Correspondence Branch, Treasury.	170			

Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.	Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.
Janitzky, Edward	Assistant to Government Analyst. (Resigned).	...	Marsh, Willoughby	Clerk, Orange, Lands.	120
Jerrault, Reginald J. J. Wyril.	Assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Registrar Births Deaths, and Marriages, Bourke.	170	Martin, Arthur C.	5th Clerk, Comptroller-General of Prisons.	130
Johnston, John W.	Schoolmaster, Buthurat Gaol	200	Martin, G. J.	Clerk, Head Office Railways	170
Johnstone, A. W.	Clerk, Record Branch, Treasury	120	Mason, Arthur John	Junior Clerk, (Chief Inspector's Branch) Public Instruction.	95
Jordan, Samuel A.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120	Mason, John Norbert	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Josephson, Francis Jacob.	Clerk, Immigration Agent's Office	170	Mason, Thomas	Indent Clerk, Agent-General's Office.	150
Joyner, William John Keenan, Francis	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Maybury, Percy Fredk.	Ledger-keeper, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	195
Kelleher, Frederick Augustine.	Draftsman, Roads and Bridges	70	Mayo, Frank	Assistant Officer, Morpeth.	140
Kelly, Margaret	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Mayo, Sydney C.	Assistant Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	145
Kelly, Phillip	Teacher, Industrial School, Biloech...	175	Meads, A. E.	Clerk, Occupation Branch, Lands.	145
Kenny, James William Kininmont, Alexander	Engraving Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office.	176	Melville, Frederick George	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	195
Kinimont, Thomas	Clerk, General Post Office	195	Melville, William Beau- mont	Clerk, Church and School Lands, Public Instruction.	170
Knight, Frederick William.	Clerk, Account Branch, Public In- struction.	170	Merrett, Montague Dallas	Clerk (Chief Inspector's Branch), Public Instruction.	145
Lackay, John Percival	Clerk, Public Instruction	195	Middleton, James	Shipping Clerk's Assistant, Post Office.	195
Laing, James B.	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs.	170	Mingay, John	Assistant to the Government Analyst	195
Laman, Thomas	Clerk, and Schoolmaster, Maitland Gaol.	200	Mitchelson, Percy	Clerk, Government Printing Office	120
Lander, Arthur J.	Clerk, Audit Office	145	Moesch, Charles M. ...	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95
Langley, William J.	Preventive Officer, Port Stephens, Assistant Inspector of Fisheries, Officer of Customs, Port Stephens	165	Molloy, Christopher	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Layton, Ernest	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	80	Molloy, John James	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Leary, John George	Clerk, Audit Office	170	Moulay, Reginald Charles	4th Clerk, Prothonotary's Office	195
Leary, Percy	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	170	Moore, John	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Office	82
Lee, Alfred S.	5th Clerk, Prothonotary's Office	120	Moppett, Thomas R. B.	Clerk, Audit Office	195
Leng, F.	Junior Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	75	Morath Carl Theodore	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor- General's Office.	95
Lindsay, William Charles.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	75	Morgan, C. H.	Clerk, Mines	145
Lister, Samuel L.	Land Agent, Wilcannia, Lands	170	Morgan, Howard Stan- ley	26th Clerk, Customs	120
Llewelyn, Ernest Henry	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Moriarty, F. Z.	Clerk, Local Land Board Office, Goulburn, Lands.	170
Loveridge, Walter David.	Clerk, Audit Office	170	Morris, Herbert Frederic	Clerk, Attorney-General's Office	175
Lynch, Andrew	Clerk and Cashier, Shipping Master's Office, Sydney.	195	Morrisey, John Patrick	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs...	170
M'Auliffe, Cornelius	Superannumerary Draftsman, Surveyor- General's Office.	95	Mowle, William Stewart	Clerk, Legislative Assembly	195
M'Can, Hamilton	Clerk, Accounts Branch, Treasury	195	Moyle Henry	Clerk, General Post Office	170
M'Carthy, Marshum a'Beckett.	Locker at Tobacco Factory, Customs. Clerk, Audit Office.	145	Muir, John	Clerk, Stores, Electric Telegraphs	170
M'Clatchie, Archibald	8th Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.	190	Murphy, Joseph	Clerk to examine Probates, Prothono- tary's Office.	120
M'Cracken, Frank	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170	Musgrave, John	29th Clerk, Customs	80
M'Donald, Arthur	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs...	120	Nash, George	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95
M'Donald, Thomas Joseph.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120	Newman Alfred Charles Bruce	Clerk, General Post Office	152
M'Donnell, R. A.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	170	News, John	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs...	95
M'Dougall, Duncan G.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	80	Newton, Arthur E. ...	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.	176
M'Grath, Francis Jo- seph.	Assistant C.P.S. and Deputy Clerk of Peace, Narrabri.	120	Noble, Ralph	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor- General's Office.	95
M'Guinn, Luke, junr.	Clerk, General Post Office	120	Norton, Charles T. D.	Clerk, Audit Office	120
M'Lachlan, David	Clerk, Local Land Board Office Hay, Lands.	195	Oatley, Robert Camp- bell	Assistant Custodian of Plans, Sur- veyor-General's Office.	170
M'Lennan, John A. ...	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	195	O'Brien, William	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs...	95
M'Mahon, Matthew	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	170	O'Grady, John	Clerk, Fisheries Commission	120
M'Neil, James	Clerk, General Post Office	195	Oliver, Edwin J. E. ...	Junior Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	95
M'Neilly, Alexander	Clerk, Account Branch, Treasury	120	Ormiston, Sydney A. ...	Clerk, Government Asylums for In- firm and Destitute.	120
M'Pherson H.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings' Bank.	170	Packham, Peardon P.	Clerk, Money Order Office, and Go- vernment Savings' Bank.	170
M'Shane, Augustine T.	Clerk, Deeds Branch, Registrar- General's Office.	70	Parker, Charles	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	Resigned.
M'Shane, Charles Gregory.	Assistant Land Agent, and Assistant C.P.S., Orange.	120	Parnell, Thomas Roscoe	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	120
M'Shane, James Ed- mund.	Clerk, Lands Titles Office, Registrar- General's Office.	70	Parnell, William Charles Barnston.	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	170
M'Dermott, Ernest S.	Clerk, Quarter Sessions	176	Parr, Frederick	Clerk, Money Order Office	100
Macfarlane, Malcolm	Clerk, Prothonotary's Office	75	Parr, Samuel Joseph	Clerk, General Post Office	152
MacNevin, Charles E. A.	4th Clerk, Comptroller-General of Prisons.	145	Parr, William	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury	145
MacNevin, Richard T.	Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Office.	95	Paton, Walter Chapman	Clerk, Ordnance	146
MacTaggart M.	Clerk, Colonial Architect's Office	145	Pearson, Arthur Tonge	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Mackay, W. J.	Assistant Land Agent, Lands	170	Pearson, Edwin Arthur	Draftsman, Lands Titles Office	120
Mackius, James	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	170	Perry, Charles Julius	Clerk, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	120
Mallon, Charles Henry	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office, Lands Titles Branch.	70	Petre, Gerald	Draftsman, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	125
Mann, John Cornelius de Soumerz.	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Pike, F. E.	Clerk, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways...	72
Manning, Walter Henry	Assistant Officer Deniliquin Customs	185	Pinnick, William Charles.	Clerk, General Post Office	152
Marsh Henry William			Pinnington, Herbert Bond.	3rd Class Draftsman, Surveyor- General's Office.	170
			Plowman, Alfred	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor- General's Office.	95
			Pollack, Samuel Francis.	Schoolmaster, Goulburn Gaol	178

Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.	Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.
Pownall, E. J.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120	Thomson, W. J.	Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways.	140
Rabona, Fred. G.	Clerk, Money Order Office	100	Thomson, Walter Alex.	Clerk, Revenue Branch, Treasury	120
Ramsay, J. A.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120	Thurlow, Evelyn Albert	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.	120
Rapor, Sydney E.	Clerk, Deeds Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	120	William.		
Reeve, Andrews	Assistant C.P.S., Armidale	120	Tindale, Walter Edwin	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170
Reeve, James Edward	Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	95	Tristram, John	Junior Draftsman, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	70
Reanldi, Joseph William.	Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170	Trouton, C. S. C.	Clerk, Account Branch, Treasury	170
Reynolds, Arthur J. P. G.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Tuckermann, Percy Powell.	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	170
Rich, Harold Alfred	4th Clerk, Insolvency Court	120	Tunks, Edwin	Clerk, Colonial Stores	195
Rix, Robert	Clerk, Storeroom, Government Printing Office.	180	Tunks, W. E.	Clerk, Land Valuer, Railways	170
Robberds, Russell Waldegrave.	Assistant C.P.S., Balmain	170	Usher, Alfred William.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	145
Robertson, Charles	Extra Clerk, Central Police Office	200	Vernooesch, Leopold Felix Albert.	Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170
Robbilliard, Adolphus	2nd Mate N.S.S. "Vernon"	144	Vindin Cecil Collingwood.	Assistant Land Agent, and Assistant C.P.S., Maitland.	170
Robinson, George Frederick Greenwell.	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Vogel, F.	Clerk, Head Office, Railways	195
Robinson, Edward William.	Junior Clerk, Justice	120	Waddell, Robert	C.P.S., Marulan	170
Rogers, William Harry	Clerk, Chief Examiner's Branch, Public Instruction.	195	Waddington, Rowland E.	Clerk, Deeds Branch, Registrar-General's Office.	120
Rooney, Patrick	Assistant Locker, Customs	185	Wager, William Henry	Ledgerkeeper, Money Order Office, and Government Savings Bank.	195
Roseby, Herbert Edward.	6th Clerk, Public Works	170	Wainwright, G. F. D.	Clerk, Occupation Branch, Lands	170
Rossiter, Frederic A.	Clerk and Accountant, Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	195	Wait, Edwd. Russell	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	190
Rowley, P. A.	Clerk, Examining Branch, Railways	170	Waitos, Homer	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95
Rowley, William H.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	170	Walker, Charles A.	Clerk, Pay Branch, Treasury	145
Rush, Frederick William Sydney.	Clerk, General Post Office	170	Walker, Edith Maud	Clerk and Storekeeper, Industrial School, Biloela, Public Instruction.	100
Russell, Wentworth	Clerk, Cooma, Lands	120	Walker, James Daniel	6th Clerk, Central Police Office	125
Saclior, Louis Felix	Clerk, Colonial Stores	145	Wallis, Austin A.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	120
St. John, George Beau-champ.	Locker at Tobacco Factory, Customs	195	Walsh, Matthew Joseph	6th Clerk, Justice	170
Sawyer, Sydney	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	140	Walther, Frederick William.	Cushier, Stamp Duties Office	Promoted
Scanlan, Edmund	Record Clerk, Colonial Stores	170	Waring, Thomas W.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	170
Scott, W.	Assistant Land Agent, Inverell, Lands.	150	Warner, William Badcock.	C.P.S., Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, Registrar District, Court, Carcoar.	120
Scott, William B.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	145	Warre, George Charles Augustus.	Clerk, General Post Office	152
Scouller, Ninian John	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170	Warren, John	Clerk, Public Wharves	170
Selkirk, William	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	200	Warren, Thomas	Clerk, Money Order Office	75
Shaw, John S.	Clerk, Audit Office	195	Watson, C. C.	5th Clerk, Sheriff's Office	145
Shelton, Edwin	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Watt, James	7th Clerk, Justice	145
Sherlock, Charles W.	Clerk, Audit Office	145	Way, E. F.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170
Shortland, Robert Alexander.	Clerk, General Post Office	152	Weir, David	Registrar for Country Libraries (Lending Branch) Free Public Library.	200
Simms, Clarence	Clerk, Board of Health	95	Weir, Robert Sutherland.	Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	170
Simpson, John	Clerk, Surveyor-General's Office	170	Wells, R. M'D.	Junior Draftsman (Architect's Branch) Public Instruction.	120
Simu, Joseph	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	170	Wells, William S.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges.	170
Small, Onkley Wallace	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	West, William Charles	Clerk, General Post Office	152
Smith, Charles John	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	124	Whatmore, George W.	Junior Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office.	120
Smith, Thomas Venn	24th Clerk, Customs	145	Wheeler, John Charles William.	Clerk, General Post Office	120
Smith, William Henry	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	145	White, George Frederick.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	170
Smithers, Edgar C.	Junior-Clerk, Account Branch, Public Instruction.	95	White, John	Clerk, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction.	120
Snell, J. H.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170	White, Robert T.	Clerk, Money Order Office	75
Solomon, Anthony Mark.	Draftsman, Lands Title Office	170	Whitley, William Thomas.	Clerk, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	170
Spark, Ernest James	Supernumerary Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office.	95	Willard, Frederick J.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	95
Spink, William	Dispenser, Maitland Gaol	100	Williams, B. G.	Clerk, Occupation Branch, Lands	170
Stanley, Sydney Arnold	25th Clerk, Customs	145	Williams, Frederick Charles.	Clerk, General Post Office	195
Stenhouse, R.	Custodian of Plans, Railways	145	Williams, Frederick Samuel.	Assistant Common Law Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office.	170
Stephen, William John	Booking Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	120	Williams, James Leslie	5th Clerk, Water Police Office	120
Stephens, Albert Frank	Clerk, Office of Inspector-General of Police.	170	Williams, John Henry	Clerk, Quarter Sessions	195
Stephenson F.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	145	Williams, Vivian W.	Clerk, Ordnance	195
Steward, William C.	Junior Clerk, Public Instruction	70	Wilshire, Ernest Henry	Assistant Criminal and Common Law Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office.	170
Stobo, Robert, jun.	Assistant Exhibitor and Salesman of Public Maps, Surveyor-General's Office.	170	Wood, Alexander Bolton.	Clerk, Shipping Master's Office	95
Stokes, Joseph L.	Storekeeper, Money Order Office	145	Wood, H. D.	Clerk, Public Parks Branch, Mines	120
Stone, R. W. H.	Clerk, Mines	170	Woolgar, Henry William.	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	72
Stonier, Frank H.	Clerk, Money Order Office	75	Working, William	Clerk, General Post Office	152
Street, Charles	Clerk, Colonial Stores	195	Young, Edward H. K.	Clerk, Money Order Office	100
Stuart, Walter H.	Clerk, Head Office, Lands	170	Young, William Henry	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office Lands Titles Branch.	120
Swaite, F. B.	Clerk, Local Land Board Office	170	Zouch, Charles George	Clerk in Compiling Branch, Surveyor-General's Office.	170
Swire, Herbert	Clerk, General Post Office	195			
Taylor, Alfred H.	Clerk, Mines	145			
Taylor, J. W.	Assistant Land Agent, Lands	170			
Thomson, Maxwell	Clerk, Colonial Stores	195			

Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.	Name.	Office and Department.	Salary.
PROBATIONERS.			PROFESSIONAL.		
Austin, S. W.	Audit Department	75	Charles, Henry Burton	Engineering Assistant, Harbours and Rivers.	120
Christie, William S.	Colonial Secretary's Office	50	Little, William D.	Engineering Assistant, Harbours and Rivers.	72
Darcy, Denis G.	Sydney Gaol	50	M'Cabe, George D.	Engineering Assistant, Harbours and Rivers.	72
Doherty, Edward T.	General Post Office	50	Delaney, W. H.	Clerk, Goulburn Gaol	178
Ferrie, Arthur H.	Sydney Gaol	50	Dubois, A.	Probationer, Audit	50
Fraser, Archibald C., junior.	Crown Solicitor's Office	50	McGill, H. B. B.	Clerk, Hospital for Insane, Gladsville	100
Gullick, Arthur R., junior.	Board of Health	50	Fry, F. E.	Draftsman, Lands	95
Hilton, Hugh	General Post Office	50	Herlihy, J.	Draftsman, Lands	95
Kemp, S. A.	Colonial Architect	50	Christie, C. A.	Draftsman, Lands	95
Kenny, Albert J.	General Post Office	76	Sherring, G. W.	Draftsman, Lands	95
M'Donald, Malcolm F.	Mines	50	Stonier, Geo. A.	Field Assistant, Mines	150
O'Brien, W. E.	Mines	50	Perry, Arthur	Probationer, Lands	50
Roody, Thomas	General Post Office	50	Templeton, H. B.	Clerk, General Post-office	100
Stafford, John M.	General Post Office	75	Murray, James	Booking Clerk, Telegraph	100
Wade, W. F.	Department of Lands	50			
Wheeler, George A.	Public Instruction	50			
Young, Roland C.	Sydney Gaol	50			

Civil Service Board
31st May, 1886.

E. G. W. PALMER,
Secretary.

PERSONS temporarily employed in receipt of £200 per annum and under:—

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Chettle, Samuel W.	Clerk	Colonial Secretary	£ 200		
Fennander, Roland G.	do	do	200		
Fotheringham, S.	do	do	150		
Stoddard, Fred. W.	do	do	150		
Goldfinch, Wm. S.	do	do	100		
Mouncey, Wm. A. do	do	do	100		
Calcutt, Wm.	do	Immigration	120		
Miller, James	do	do	125		
Mann, L. G.	Draftsman	Fisheries			12/6
Mann, L. F.	do	do			10/
Campbell, W. D.	do	do			10/
Pinnock, C. D. S.	Clerk	do	200		
DeLany, J. D.	do	do			10/
Laughey, H.	do	do			10/
Hiddelston, A. A.	do	Registrar General	100		
Joscelyn, H. M.	do	do	150		
Weaver, W. H.	do	Master in Equity	150		
Hilliard, W. S.	do	Public Charities		10	
Goldrick, R.	do	State Children's Relief	125		
Crengh, J. S.	do	do	75		
Adams, T. B.	do	Medical Adviser	100		
Campbell, John S.	do	Treasury	150		
Maddocks, R. C.	Locker	Customs			10/6
Cunningham, Wm.	Timber Measurer	do	100		
Lovett, J. W.	Clerk	do	50		
Nihill, P.	Locker	do	200		
Bruton, John	do	do	200		
Faucourt, T. M.	do	do	165		
Barry, A. R.	Clerk	do	50		
Dixon, G. J.	Examining Officer	do	200		
Maddocks, O. S.	Assistant Gauger	do			10/6
Hamburger, Wm.	Landing Waiter	do			10/6
Somerville, R. J.	Locker	do			10/6
Linder, E.	Landing Waiter	do			10/6
Beranger, A. do	Clerk	do			10/6
Taylor, A. S.	do	do			10/6
Taylor, A.	Act. Locker	do			10/6
Ross, A.	" Clerk	do			10/6
Robson, M. E.	" Locker	do			10/6
Pwyer, S.	" do	do			10/6
Downing, G.	" Clerk	do			10/6
Price, J.	" Messenger	do			10/6
Symons, L. P.	Extra Tide Waiter	do			10/6
Mallon, M.	do	do			10/6
Stokes, J.	do	do			10/6
Gilbert, F. B.	do	do			10/6
Earl, S. E.	do	do			10/6
Adams, W.	do	do			10/6
Wilson, R. J.	do	do			10/6
D'Arcy, M.	do	do			10/6
O'Brien, T.	do	do			10/6
Brainwood, F.	do	do			10/6
Cahill, W.	do	do			10/6

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Oster, E.	Extra Tide Waiter	Customs			10/6
Fay, J. H. J.	do	do			10/6
D'Arcy, James	do	do			10/6
Fisher, W. H.	do	do			10/6
Hunt, J.	do	do			10/6
Wolfe, J.	do	do			10/6
Bladon, W.	do	do			10/6
Dixon, G. H.	do	do			10/6
Reynolds, W.	do	do			10/6
Mead, D. W.	do	do			10/6
Brown, F. B.	do	do			10/6
Davies, G. H.	do	do			10/6
Walsh, T.	do	do			10/6
Naldrett, F.	do	do			10/6
Fleming, J.	do	do			10/6
Royle, J. A.	do	do			10/6
Potts, E.	do	do			10/6
Norris, T. H.	do	do			10/6
Mulholland, J.	do	do			10/6
Taylor, H. P.	do	do			10/6
Phillips, A.	do	do			10/6
Gill, H.	do	do			10/6
O'Halloran, L.	do	do			10/6
Luly, G.	do	do			10/6
Colliver, P.	do	do			10/6
Bowden, J.	do	do			10/6
Evans, L. H.	do	do			10/6
White, J.	do	do			10/6
Jones, W. H.	do	do			10/6
Childe, E.	do	do			10/6
Fortescue, H. A.	do	do			10/6
Hemsworth, W.	do	do			10/6
Harley, J. D.	do	do			10/6
Dulvey, A. O.	do	do			10/6
Foster, J.	do	do			10/6
Gillies, W.	do	do			10/6
Williams, J.	do	do			10/6
Bredon, O. W.	do	do			10/6
Birch, J.	do	do			10/6
Williamson, R. F.	do	do			10/6
Mudies, T. S.	do	do			10/6
Windle, W.	do	do			10/6
Collins, E. A.	do	do			10/6
Alexander, T.	do	do			10/6
Jones, E. J.	do	do			10/6
Cotter, W. J.	do	do			10/6
Pearse, T. H.	do	do			10/6
Pope, S.	do	do			10/6
Hanson, H.	do	do			10/6
Sugden, W.	do	do			10/6
Lipsitt, J.	Storeman, Albury	do			8/
Wallace, R. J.	Clerk	Refineries	150		
Weaver, R.	do	Stores	175		
Eckford, A. J.	do	do	117		
Owen, M.	do	Shipping Master	125		
Hargrave, R. C.	do	do	50		
Beale, J. D.	do	Public Instruction			10/
Blackstone, John	do	do			10/
McDonough, Peter	do	do			10/
Brown, S. E.	do	do			10/
Williams, H. J.	do	do			10/
Fitzmaurice, F. T.	do	do			10/
Off. F. W.	Judge's Associate	Prothonotary	200		
Webb, H.	Clerk	Curator of Intestate Estates	200		
McGarvey, D. E.	do	Crown Solicitor	156		
Poolley, L. J.	do	do	100		
James, Wm.	do	Clerk of the Peace			10/
Duer, John S.	do	Newtown Police Office			8/
Hay, J.	do	Water Police Office	183		
Aitken, Geo.	do	City Coroner's Office		10	
Russell, J. J.	do	Lands			12/6
Rose, A. G.	do	do			12/6
Fyson, J. G.	do	do			12/6
Willmott, G.	do	do			12/
Leithbridge, J.	do	do			12/
Penny, C. W.	do	do			12/
Hasslam, A.	do	do			11/
Forrest, A. E.	do	do			10/6
O'Byrne, J.	do	do			10/
Davis, J. B.	do	do			10/
Davies, C. H.	do	do			10/
Evans, G.	do	do			10/
Bingle, W.	do	do			10/
Wehr, A. H.	do	do			10/
Pugh, J.	do	do			10/
Crowley, C. W.	do	do			10/

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Nicholson, W. T.	Clerk	Lands	£	£	10/
Brooke, H. T. H.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Foster, H. J.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Bourke, T. R.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Deane, P. S.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Boyle, E.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Toovey, T. W.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Baker, R. W.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Browne R. S.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Hunt, F. De O.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Palmer, E. W.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
Nicholson, W. H.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
Smith, J. W.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
Hobson, J.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
O'Haulan, W.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
Fletcher, W. R.	do	do	.....	.....	9/
Teece, G. T. A.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Buckworth, F.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Ronalds, J. A.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Wiley, F. S.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Griffin, F. W.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Gibson, T.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Volekman W. L.	do	do	.....	.....	7/6
Byers, C.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Stevens, J. G.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Monday, P. H.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Hall, R. P.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Priestman, E.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Thwaites W.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Breakell, H.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Purcell, T.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Edwards, J. L.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Robinson, F. S.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Trimble, T.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Hancock, E.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Watson, W. P.	do	do	.....	.....	7/
Tingcombe, G.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Robinson, S. J.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Legg, R.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Jamieson, W. R.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Freeman, W. C.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Spalding, A. J.	do	do	.....	.....	5/
Arcus, J. A.	do	do	.....	.....	5/
Kenny, D. J. J.	do	do	.....	.....	5/
Mareh, M. O. A.	do	do	.....	.....	5/
Hall, A. T.	do	do	200	.....	.....
Gordon, W. T.	do	do	50	.....	.....
McConnell, W.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Burke, T.	do	do	50	.....	.....
James, M.	Probationer	do	50	.....	.....
Belcher, S. H.	Field Assistant	Surrey	.....	.....	6/
Irving, S. R.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Noble, E. G.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Creswell, A. T.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Downey, Geo.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Forster, L. J.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
McDonald, W. S.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Mullen, G. S.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Dobbie, S. R.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Blake, V. J.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Pordriau, A. W.	do	do	.....	.....	12/
Bailey, P. E.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Hall, A. E. A.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Fitzgerald, J. G.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Edwards, G. R.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Bright, Charles	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Gillett, C. S.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Fitz Roy, R.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Riddle, J. D. A.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Moentta, W. H.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Martyn, W. H.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Eknstedt, Eric	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Howell, A. B.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Fry, F. E.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Hodlby, James	Supt. Draftsman	do	75	.....	.....
Sherring, G. W.	do	do	75	.....	.....
Christie, Colia	do	do	75	.....	.....
Bart, R. H.	Field Assistant	do	.....	.....	6/
Cranna, R. S.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Garland John	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Mullen, A. W.	do	do	.....	.....	10/
Slade, John E.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Curwood, W. S.	do	do	.....	.....	6/
Evans, W. G.	Draftsman	do	.....	.....	6/
Craven, J. H.	do	do	.....	.....	8/
Plevitz, de A. R.	do	do	.....	.....	12/
					8/

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Hollings, J. A.	Draftsman	Survey	£	£	8/
Cox, J. S.	do	do			12/
Wood, J. H., jun.	do	do			6/
Berry, A.	do	do			12/
Atkinson, S.	do	do			12/
Buchanan, F. C.	do	do			12/
Dudley, W. G. C.	do	do			12/
Sheed, John	do	do			12/
Creer, E. T.	do	do			12/
Clarke, J. L.	do	do			12/
Newman, Harry	do	do			12/
Haage, H. C.	do	do			12/
Silk, James	do	do			12/
Reddie, C. S.	do	do			12/
Sharpe, H. M.	do	do			12/
Home, R. L.	do	do			12/
Hudson, A. W.	do	do			12/
Johnson, E. W.	do	do			12/
Pench, Henry	do	do			12/
Johnstone, John A.	do	do			12/
Mercer, A.	do	do			12/
Banks, W. J.	do	do			12/
Roper, W. J.	do	do			12/
Bright, Charles	do	do			12/
Pike, G. H.	do	do			12/
Ellis, H. G.	do	do			12/
Barton, A. J. C.	do	do			12/
Ellis, F. K.	do	do			12/
White, G. W.	do	do			12/
Taylor, C. F.	do	do			12/
Julian, L.	do	do			12/
Flannery, E. F.	do	do			12/
Darton, I. G.	do	do			12/
Buylis, H. G.	do	do			12/
Holmes, D. F.	do	do			10/1
Berry, Henry	do	do			10/
Hölscher H.	do	do			10/
Grant A.	do	do			10/
Bance, J. M.	do	do			10/
Pratt, E.	do	do			10/
Meeson, G.	do	do			10/
Wills, T. C.	do	do			10/
Cunningham, C. R.	do	do			10/
Cathels, S. W.	do	do			10/
Sonies, G.	do	do			10/
Shaw, J. R.	do	do			10/
Beeles, J. C.	do	do			10/
Grenwell, A.	do	do			10/
Jackson, L. A.	do	do			10/
Reid, W.	do	do			10/
Powys, A. O.	do	do			10/
Bramley, W. T.	do	do			10/
Tyler, A. E.	do	do			10/
Davies, E. H.	do	do			10/
Harvey, J. W.	do	do			10/
Bonke, B. H. T.	do	do			10/
Scanlon, W.	do	do			10/
Alderton, D. R.	do	do			10/
Gillett, C. S.	do	do			10/
Kellerman, F.	do	do			8/3
Mackenzie, C. G.	do	do			8/3
Darragh, H. C.	do	do			8/3
Rauken, T.	do	do			8/
Barnett, P. E. B.	do	do			8/
Garvin, W. O.	do	do			8/
Kennedy, J. G.	do	do			8/
Fulton, H. C.	do	do			8/
Bougers, John	do	do			8/
Armstrong, G. H.	do	do			6/
Edmondson, W. H.	do	do			6/
Waters, G. S.	do	do			5/6
Saunter, A. F.	do	do			5/
Sandberg, de J. D.	do	do			5/
Bradford, C. B.	do	do			12/
Fisher, F. D.	do	do			10/
Fawns, T. H.	do	do			8/
Brown, A. L.	do	do			8/
Barnott, P. E.	do	do			8/
Coppola, P.	do	do			8/
M'Kenzie, J. T.	do	do			8/
Laverty, G.	do	do			8/
Crawshaw, E.	do	do			8/
Hough, A. L.	do	do			6/
Glanham, C. O.	Clerk	do			10/1
Hocter, W. de B.	do	do			12/
Thrum, G. A.	do	do			12/

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annual.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Montgomery, G. J.	Clerk	Survey	£	£	10/1
Brady, E. H.	do	do			12/
Hunt, A. A.	do	do			12/
Mansfield, G. L.	do	do			12/
Willcocks, William	do	do			12/
Chauncey, H. R.	do	do			12/10
Maitland, W. H. M.	do	do			12/
Butler, C. R.	do	do			12/
Wharton, W. P.	do	do			12/
Cameron, W. R.	do	do			12/
Lewis, F. G.	do	do			12/
Paton, T. G.	do	do			12/
Monypenny, A. A.	do	do			12/
Hopkins, W. H.	do	do			12/
Dunn, A. M.C.	do	do			10/
Fawns, T.	do	do			8/
Sharpe, W. E.	do	do			12/
Johnstone, J. B.	do	do			8/
Maunsell, W. D.	do	do			8/
Carpenter, R. S.	do	do			10/
Boulton, F. J. W.	do	do			8/
Hirst, G. W. L.	do	do			8/
Chalon, G. B.	do	do			8/
Bennett, E. T.	do	do			9/
Chilcott, F. R.	do	do			8/
Newman, F. A.	do	do			6/
Landers, J. F. V.	do	do			7/
Williams, C. H.	do	do			12/
Chalmers, A.	do	do			10/
Bowdler, H. J. S.	do	do			8/3
Madden, M. P.	do	do			7/
O'Grady, M. F.	do	do			12/
Calvert, W. M.	do	do			10/
Poulerton, R.	do	do			8/
Smith, R. S.	do	do			4/
Campbell, E.	do	do			10/
Tromey, J. J.	Litho. Printer	do			12/
MacDonald, W. C.	do	do			10/1
Hogan, J. W.	do	do			8/
Knight, J. G.	Stone Polisher	do			7/6
Killias, William	do	do			7/
Baker, J.	do	do			7/
Hanrahan, M. J.	do	do			7/
Gilbert, H. J. B.	Plan Mounter	do			8/
Biggar, A.	Clerk	do			10/1
Bain, R. P.	do	do			12/
Goode, H. G.	Draftsman	do			10/
Roberts, A. E.	Computing Clerk	do	50		
Holliman, J. W.	Clerk	Public Works			12/
Clapin, A. H.	Field Assistant	Harbours and Rivers	186	12	
Bruce, J. M.	do	do	155	10	
Fitzgerald, A. F.	Draftsman	do	186	12	
Ross, W. F.	do	do	186	12	
Napier, P. D.	do	do	200		
Clarke, F. W.	do	do	185		
Burrows, T. E.	do	do	150		
Heylett, A. E.	do	do	150		
Fischer, F. G.	do	do	150		
Lane, Geo.	do	do	150		
Makinson, P.	do	do	150		
Anderson, A. W. H.	Engineer	do	150		
Rundle, E. S.	Cadet	do	100		
Flavelle, A.	do	do	100		
Goodwin, W.	do	do	100		
Eaton, S.	do	do	100		
Skinner, H.	do	do	100		
Brooks, A.	do	do	52		
Moriarty, A. D.	do	do	52		
Paton, C.	do	do	52		
Lubatt, H. R.	Registrar of Gauges	do	104		
Toobey, J.	Glebe Island Bridge	do	182		
Fairman, J. C.	Clerk	do	175		
Dalton, M. J.	do	do	160		
Rossback, T. F.	do	do	125		
Jones, N.	do	do	75		
Walters, H. L.	do	do	75		
Cunneen, H. H.	do	do	124	8	
Thompson, A. J. O.	do	do	108	17	
Raw, Thomas	Foreman of Works	Colonial Architect	200		
Murray, S. B.	do	do	200		
Pringle, James	do	do	200		
M'Greggor, James	do	do	200		
Lee, Wm., junr.	do	do	200		
Nelson, John	do	do	200		
Reylance, W.	do	do	200		

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Bashby, R.	Foreman of Works	Colonial Architect	£		
Hellmrich, J.	do	do	200		
Niven, D.	Draftsman	do	200		
Smith, T. C.	do	do	200		
Fawcett, B. H.	do	do	200		
Moulean H.	do	do	200		
Kemmis, J. M.	do	do	200		
Drew, E. L.	do	do	200		
Brindley, A. T.	do	do	200		
Ross, C. G.	do	do	200		
Herbert, S.	do	do	200		
Baxter, G.	do	do	150		
Wilkinson, T.	do	do	200		
Saunders, E. J.	do	do	200		
Guillo E. E.	Clerk	do	200		
Purdue, A. J.	do	do	150		
Borradale H.	Photographic Printer	do	150		
Kemp, S. A.	Probationer	do	50		
Sharkey, R. J.	do	do	50		
Oran, J. G.	Clerk	Roads and Bridges	175		
Ord, C. R.	do	do	175		
Milford, H.	do	do	175		
Hellman, J. H.	do	do	150		
M'Ginley, P.	do	do	150		
Scott, D.	do	do	150		
Dind, A. T.	do	do	100		
Munro, D. A.	do	do	100		
Collman, John	do	do	185		
Allen, Percy	Draftsman	Roads and Bridges	200		
Warner, R. H.	do	do	200		
Basco, J. S. P.	Road Superintendent	do	200		
Hay, J. U.	do	do	200		
M'Pherson, R. D.	do	do	200		
Moriarty, H. A. O.	Field Cadet	do	150		
Tyrrell, L. A.	do	do	150		
Fitzgerald, R. D.	Draftsman	do	150		
Cummins, S. M.	Field Cadet	do	150		
Purdie, H. F.	do	do	150		
Rankin, W. H. C.	do	do	150		
Simpson, G. U.	do	do	150		
Neilley, F. G. P.	do	do	150		
Nicholson, W. B.	do	do	150		
Chisholm, W. J.	do	do	150		
Wood, T. M.	do	do	150		
Rudolph, Henry	Draftsman	Sewerage	150		
Balzer, Win.	do	do	150		
Budham, G. C.	Cadet	do	110		
Derery, E. J.	Clerk	do	100		
Lenthall, C. W.	Asst. District Engineer	Railways	200		
Rhodes, T.	do	do	200		
Dunn, W. C.	do	do	200		
Mack, J. B.	do	do	150		
Owen, J. H.	do	do	150		
Bullard, W. A.	Assistant Surveyor	do	150		
Hixon, E. M.	do	do	150		
Martin, H.	do	do	150		
Wickham, F. E.	do	do	150		
Pell, E. J.	do	do	150		
Horman, J.	Draftsman	do	200		
O'Connell, R. M.	do	do	200		
Atherton, James	do	do	200		
Little, C.	do	do	200		
Lilgn, L. C.	do	do	200		
Moore, O. S.	do	do	200		
Fairburn, F.	do	do	200		10/
Routledge, J.	do	do	150		
Friederick, W.	do	do	150		
Riack, Arthur	do	do	150		10/
Seske, Geo.	Junior Draftsman	do			6/8
Cowdery, W. R.	do	do			6/8
Bracken, E. A.	do	do	100		
Hooke, F.	do	do	75		
Shaw, G. T.	do	do	200		
Grant, W. H.	do	do	200		
Palmer, L. C.	do	do	200		10/
Burmister, Wm.	do	do	175		
Thompson, C. W. H.	do	do	200		10/
Bass, J. R.	do	do	200		
Burkett, W. M. H.	do	do	150		
Holland, Eugene	Clerk	do	150		
Barbour, Robt.	do	do	120		
Chambers, N.	Cadet	do	52		
Bede, H. G.	do	do	52		
Whinfield, J. R. S.	do	do	52		
Marshall, Geo.	do	do	52		
Cox, E. F.	do	do	52		

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Breakspear, C. W.	Clerk	General Post Office	£ 39	£	
Young, M. B.	do	do	188		
Reynolds, John	do	do	157		
M'Mullen, H.	do	do	157		
Ehrenström, N. E. H.	do	do	175		
White, M.	do	do	157		
Harle, T. Y.	do	do	125		
Blackmore, A. E.	do	do	150		
Cannon, R. S.	do	do	125		
Austen, G. H.	do	do	125		
Templeton, H. B.	do	do	75		
Steber, A. G.	do	do	50		
Crane, D. R.	do	do	125		
Davis, G. T.	do	do	75		
Osborne, Henry	Cadet	Railways	52		
Kennedy, Wm.	do	do	52		
Little, A. G.	do	do	52		
Wood, E. C.	do	do	52		
Wade, J. S.	do	do	52		
Mossop, George	Sub-Inspector	do			10/
Painter Joseph	Inspector	do			10/
M'Court, W.	Sub-Inspector	do			10/
Krantzycka, Chas.	Electric Engineer	do	200		
Pollard, John	Line Repairer	do	150		
Chetwynd, H. G. W.	Draftsman	do	182		
Cassidy, John	do	do	110		
Bell, A. W.	Clerk	General Post Office	75		
Barker, T. W.	do	do	100		
Millington, R. H.	do	do	100		
Hancock, T. J.	do	do	75		
Croft, E. G. L.	do	do	75		
Gill, R. G. M.	do	do	50		
Cearns, E.	do	Money Order & Govt. S. Bank	100		
Sharpe, C. E.	do	do do	100		
Gee, C. M.	do	do do	100		
Tillidge, H. B.	do	do do	75		
Coggins, C. H.	do	do do	50		
Carr, E. J.	do	do do	25		
Coffey, F. L.	do	do do	25		
Chancellor, S.	do	Mines, Rabbit Branch	200		
Stanley, W. R.	do	do	200		
Walker, J. M.	do	do	200		
Argent, Thomas	do	do	150		
Sparrow, W. W.	do	do	150		
Dalrymple, R.	do	Mines, Diamond Drill Branch	200		
M'Neil, John S.	do	do	150		
Leigh, W. S.	Draftsman	do	200		
Tuck, J.	Clerk	do			10/
M'ulloch, D.	do	do			10/
Barry, J.	do	Mines, Rabbit Branch			10/
Bailey, E. A.	do	do			10/
Gorman, J. R.	do	do			10/
Ballentyne, H.	do	do			10/
Sedgwick, A.	do	do	100		
Hanson, C.	do	do	50		
Budder, A.	Assistant Forest Ranger	Mines, Forests	150		
Stevens, C.	Acting do	do	30		
Robbins, J.	do do	do	30		
Laek, E. H.	Clerk	do	150		
Chissell, U. J.	do	do	150		
Nash, J. A. B.	do	do	125		
Ormiston, H. R.	do	do	75		
Lloyd, W.	do	do	75		
Bransby, C. S.	do	Mines, Minor Roads	200		
Hunt, F. S. R.	do	do	75		
Lee, S. A.	Draftsman	Mines, Survey Staff	200		
Whittle, H. R.	do	do	200		
Smiles, J. F.	do	do	200		
Connor, E. R.	do	do	200		
Martin, E. R.	do	do	200		
Little, F.	Clerk	do			10/
Williams, J. F.	do	do			10/
O'Halloran, G. S.	do	do			10/
M'Crea, W. A.	do	Audit	75		
Hunt, H. A.	do	Government Astronomer	100		
Newman, A.	Asst. Custodian of Wills	Prothonotary	170		
Saunders, John	Assistant C. P. S.	Justice	50		
Fawcett, W. L. E.	do	do	183		
Marshall, R.	Acting C. P. S.	do	146		
Potts, F. F.	Assistant C. P. S.	do	75		
Boyer, C. J.	do	do	150		
Casey, J. B.	do	do	200		
Davies, E. A.	do	do	100		
Walker, Thos.	Clerk	Lands			5/
Butler, A. O.	do	Control Police Office			10/
Hofferman, R. C.	Draftsman	Registrar General's Office	100		

Name.	Office.	Department.	Salary.		
			Per Annum.	Per Month.	Per Day.
Armstrong, H. C.	Clerk	Master in Lunacy .....	£	£	.....
Hurley, Francis	do	Audit	50	10	.....
Julian, John G.	do	Lands .....	.....	.....	5/
Byrnes, W. H.	do	do .....	.....	.....	5/
Copeland, H. B.	do	do .....	.....	.....	10/
Russell, E. S.	Inspector Conditional Purchases.	do .....	.....	.....	10/6
Cleary, J. S.	Clerk	do	50	.....	each case

Civil Service Board,
31st May, 1886.

B. G. W. PALMER,
Secretary.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in connection with Question No. 8 on Votes and Proceedings No. 98, of the 28th July, 1886.]

No. 1.

Memorandum by Under Secretary for Lands.

WITH reference to the Minister's personal request that I should devise a means of relieving myself of some portion of the office work, with a view to having additional time at my disposal for personal attention to cases requiring explanation to the Minister, and generally to devote a more extensive personal supervision over the office staff and arrangements, I beg to state, before making any proposition, that the matter is one that has for some considerable time received my attention, but pressure of business demanding prompt attention has mainly prevented my submitting the subject for consideration, the other cause being a consciousness that no arrangement could be suggested which would not necessitate additional expense.

That I am, and have been for some years past, called upon to undertake far more work than any one officer can be fairly expected to cope with is true, and it has only been disposed of by close application thereto night and day, not excluding as a rule Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays; indeed for the last three and a half years I have given myself up entirely to office work.

To the present time I feel justified (without, I hope, risking a charge of egotism) in stating that the business of the Department, which has included a system of decentralization, the division of all the runs in the Colony,—amounting to 4,250, embraced in 1,600 pastoral holdings,—and other special matters arising under the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," as well as the extensive work still remaining to be done under the repealed Acts, has been carried out and attended to with at least fair success; but how long this high pressure can continue is uncertain. It is a question of no slight significance as to whether it is prudent to compel any officer to persevere in a task which may at any time be terminated by a complete collapse, resulting from mental and physical prostration, which would render some arrangement inevitable in the direction now, for other reasons, deemed by the Minister so necessary. It should be remembered that I am carrying on the head office with all the work remaining under the repealed Acts, such as the investigation and inquiries into the fulfilment of the conditions attached to conditional purchases, and conflicting claims thereunder, of the former still remaining upwards of 34,000 to be dealt with—and the latter are very numerous; together with the work of the Occupation Branch, transferred from the Department of Mines on the 1st January, 1885, with the addition of the business which has arisen out of the division of runs, and the appraisements of leasehold and resumed areas now in progress, without the assistance of three officials, whose combined salaries amounted to £1,000 per annum. In addition to the immense amount of work briefly alluded to, I have to assist the Minister in the preparation of the Appeal Court business, which of late has been extensive, and attend generally to that arising under the present law. Supplementing what I have described there is the demand made upon my time by those seeking personal interviews. To any one frequenting the Department this needs no explanation; but I may state that I am seldom able to do anything but give audiences between the hours of 11 and 3, and often extending to 4 o'clock on those days upon which the Department is open to the public. Whilst avoiding details as far as possible, I think that I have stated sufficient to show that I require the aid of a responsible assistant, not only upon the grounds of the desirableness of my having more time to devote to matters requiring personal explanation to, and consideration with, the Minister, but of the absolute necessity of relieving me of some of the laborious work which I am compelled to undertake, and to give me an opportunity of taking a more active part in the supervision of and arranging the office staff not only at head quarters but throughout the Colony. If this be admitted the question arises: How is the assistance to be rendered? In my opinion, and I express it with very great respect, it can only be afforded by an officer recognized as the Assistant Under Secretary for Lands, and he must be an officer thoroughly

thoroughly fitted, by previous training, for the office, and one who clearly comprehends that while he will occupy a responsible position he must be amenable to his superior officer; assistance under other circumstances would be without value—in fact, worse than useless.

With regard to this officer, the question of designation may not seem of importance, but I venture to submit that it is, as it carries with it authority, and therefore I think should be as suggested.

With regard to salary, I venture to express an opinion that the nature of the duties and the responsibilities thereof would warrant, indeed it appears to me to necessitate it being fixed at not less than £700 per annum.

If the proposal is approved as a whole, I think I could nominate a capable officer for the post, and by effecting certain rearrangements carry out the proposition at a cost of £575 per annum.

CHARLES OLIVER,

2/6/86.

Minute by the Secretary for Lands.

As it is practically impossible at present for either the Under Secretary or myself to give audience to Members and the public to anything like a satisfactory extent, and at the same time devote such attention to the legitimate work of the Department as in the public interests it requires, without working till midnight when Parliament is not sitting, which I think neither the Under Secretary nor myself should be expected to do, I have deemed it advisable to recommend to the Cabinet that an appointment be made from among the officers in the Department, which should carry the official title and status of Assistant Under Secretary. Sufficient reasons for adopting this course are fully set forth in the submission of the Under Secretary herewith, and in which I concur.—H.C., 2/7/86.

Submitted for Cabinet's approval. Cabinet approves.—P.A.J., 13/7/86.

No. 2.

Memorandum by Under Secretary for Lands.

For the Minister's information as regards the re-arrangement alluded to in my minute of this date, I beg to state that I should nominate Mr. Freeman for the position of Assistant Under Secretary. He is at present Chief Inspector, with a salary of £625 per annum. To take his position Mr. Houston would be nominated, only a change of designation from Inspector to Chief Inspector in this instance being necessary, Mr. Houston's salary at present being equal to that of Mr. Freeman. Mr. Inspector Curry, who is in receipt of £500 per annum, would rank as second Inspector without advance of salary. I think it desirable to keep up the present strength of the inspecting staff, by appointing a third at £500. This arrangement explains how the amount specified in my minute is made up, viz., increase to Mr. Freeman, £75; salary to third Inspector, £500; total, £575. While upon the subject I may explain that the inspection of the local offices, which includes as well as the sixteen Land Board Offices, eighty-nine Land Offices, has been almost entirely suspended in consequence of the Inspectors having to be entrusted with other pressing duties. Mr. Freeman has been acting as Chairman at Dubbo, Mr. Houston assisting generally in matters arising out of the division of runs and the preparations for the appraisements, and also other special duties, and for a short time acting as Chairman during the illness of an officer occupying that position. Mr. Curry has been almost wholly engaged with the business connected with the conversion of pre-emptive leases into conditional leases, and also leases applied for under section 54, all the preliminary and final work as regards the former, and the final work in connection with the latter, having to be done at head quarters.

So much has the inspection of offices suffered, that it will take three officers a considerable time to even attend to such inspection as may be of an urgent character.

C.O.,
2/6/86.

Minute by the Secretary for Lands.

As the conversions under section 52 are all but completed, and the same may be said with respect to division of runs, I think there would hardly be a necessity for appointing a third Inspector, as our extensive railway system should greatly facilitate this work. However, should circumstances arise necessitating this course, it need only be made a temporary appointment, and the increase of salary will only be very slight.—H.C., 2/7/86.

No. 3.

Memorandum by Under Secretary for Lands.

THE Cabinet having approved of the creation of an officer to be designated the Assistant Under Secretary for Lands, I have now respectfully to submit that His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may be advised to appoint Mr. Stephen Freeman to the position, with salary at the rate of £700 per annum, and that in accordance with the 29th section of the "Civil Service Act of 1884" provision be made on the Additional Estimates for 1886 for the payment of that amount.

As stated in my minute of the 2nd June, Mr. Freeman is at present Chief Inspector of Local Board and Land Offices, and has been for some time past acting as Chairman of the Local Lands Board at Dubbo. In these positions special facilities have been afforded for becoming familiar with the administration of both the repealed and the present Land Acts, added to which the many years of practical experience gained by actual service in the various branches of the Department warrants me in the recommendation I now make.

Further, I believe Mr. Freeman to be one who, whilst fully comprehending the responsibilities of the office, would hold himself amenable to the directions of his superiors, and would render able and efficient

efficient service. These are characteristics of value, and deserve attention when the close official relationship that must exist between the Under Secretary and Assistant Under Secretary is taken into consideration.

In nominating Mr. Freeman I have no hesitation in stating that I believe him to possess the qualifications essential to the position.

CHARLES OLIVER,
17/7/86.

No. 4.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject :—Creation of the office of Assistant Under Secretary for Lands and appointment of Mr. Stephen Freeman thereto.

THE Executive Council having fully considered the minutes herewith submitted, on the subject of the duties and responsibilities of the office of Under Secretary for Lands, are of opinion, in order to prevent delay in the conduct of the business of the Department, that an officer should be appointed with the official designation of Assistant Under Secretary for Lands. The Council also advise that Mr. Stephen Freeman, who is reported to be specially qualified, be appointed to the said office at a salary of £700 a year from the date of commencing duty.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min. 86/32. 20/7/86. Confirmed, 27/7/86.
Approved.—CARRINGTON, 20/7/86.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 20 July, 1886.
THE accompanying minutes disclosing the fact that duties of the Under Secretary for Lands have been, and are, greater than can be performed by one Officer, it is now recommended to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that an office, to be designated the Assistant Under Secretary for Lands, be created, and that the salary attaching to such office shall be £700 per annum. It is also recommended that provision be made in the Additional Estimates for 1886 for the payment of the salary, as required by the 29th section of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," and that the duties pertaining to the position shall be such as may be allotted to it from time to time by the Under Secretary for Lands, subject to the approval of the Secretary for Lands.

It is further recommended that Mr. Stephen Freeman, J.P., at present Chief Inspector of Local Land Board and Land Offices, be appointed to the position, and that such appointment take effect from the date of entering upon the duties.

HENRY COPELAND.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
(THE LANDING SURVEYOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th July, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all matters referred to the Landing Surveyor of the Customs
“ from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886, and his decisions thereon.”

(Mr. Ives.)

No record is kept of matters referred to the Landing Surveyor, nor of his decisions thereon.

21 July, 1886.
JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(MR. AUGUSTUS BERNEY, CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 8th July, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Minutes, Papers, or memoranda in reference to and in connection with the offering of the appointment of Chief Clerk and Cashier in the Custom-house to Mr. Augustus Berney, and his replies to same.”

(*Mr. Ives.*)

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 17 March, 1885.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, that in accordance with his instructions I requested Mr. Berney to assume the position of Cashier during the absence of Mr. Edmund Jones whose return to duty is at present doubtful.

The removal of Mr. Llewellyn (late Chief Clerk), and the misfortune which has befallen Mr. Jones, have together left me without the help of two officers of long experience, and consequently I desired to have Mr. Berney's services (intending according to circumstances) to unite the offices of Chief Clerk and Cashier on the Second Class under the Civil Service Act, at a higher rate of salary, and to appoint another officer to the position of Landing Surveyor at £500 per annum.

Mr. Berney informs me that he does not feel able to undertake the duties I wished him to perform, and I am therefore compelled to make other arrangements.

I propose to place Mr. Robert Small in the position of Cashier, for the present, and regret exceedingly that my desire to reorganise this establishment is in an important particular frustrated.

I have, &c.,
JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

Approved.—H.E.C., 24/5/85.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS IN.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly, dated 30th July, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “(1.) All Officers appointed on the Permanent Staff of the Customs’ Department from 1st January, 1880, to the 30th June, 1886.
- “(2.) The name of each Officer, his length of service, and status in the Department before his appointment.
- “(3.) On whose recommendation they were appointed, and what appointment they received.
- “(4.) The number of Officers dismissed and disrated during the above period; by whom were their cases investigated, and the offences for which they were dismissed or disrated; their names, status, and length of service.
- “(5.) The number of Tide-waiters, or those classified as such, doing duty as Landing-waiters, Lockers, and Clerks, stating in what cases fidelity bonds have been given for the faithful performance of their duties.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

RETURN of Officers appointed on the Permanent Staff of the Customs' Department from 1st January, 1880, to 30th June, 1886.

Name of Officer.	Length of Service.		Status in Department before appointment.	On whose recommendation appointed.	Appointment.
	Years.	Months.			
J. J. Coates.....	14	11	Extra Tide-waiter	The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer	18th Clerk, Sydney.
J. Johnstone	13	4	Locker, Deniliquin	do	20th Landing-waiter, Sydney.
R. J. Griffin	19	7	Assistant Officer, Moama	do	20th do do
W. H. Whyte.....	11	5	Clerk, Newcastle	do	Landing-waiter, Newcastle.
R. J. Hawkins .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Clerk, do
F. W. Twine	12	8	Landing-waiter, Sydney	do	Sub-Collector, Morpeth.
J. Wolfe	1	...	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Coast-waiter, Port Stephens.
J. Van Hemert .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Acting Officer, Tathra.
W. Davies	8	2	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Assistant Officer, Moama.
S. Bowden .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Acting Officer, Upper Murray.
T. T. Paris	14	6	Assistant Officer, Corowa	do	Locker, Deniliquin.
F. H. James	2	8	Extra Tide-waiter	do	do Cobarr.
R. Mooney	4	3	Do	do	Officer of Customs, Thackarings.
P. J. Davis	4	6	Do	do	do Hungerford.
H. Passmore	3	1	Do	do	do Mungindi.
James Powell .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Collector of Customs.
W. C. Davies	9	3	Extra Tide-waiter	do	19th Clerk, Sydney.
R. J. Curran	14	2	Locker, Sydney	do	20th Landing-waiter, Sydney.
A. C. Dooty	10	7	Do do	do	21st do do
H. L. Low	9	1	Do do	do	22nd do do
J. F. M'Donnell	15	11	Extra Tide-waiter	do	23rd do do
J. Peake	1	10	Do	do	17th Locker do
J. B. Crego.....	1	9	Do	do	18th do do
N. Neale	13	...	Acting Locker, Sydney	do	19th do do
E. G. Purves	1	10	Extra Tide-waiter	do	20th do do
W. Bethune	10	1	Clerk, Sydney	do	Locker, Queen's Warehouse, Sydney.
J. C. Fussell	4	9	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Coast-waiter, Port Stephens.
M. King	15	1	Locker, Barrington	do	Sub-Collector, Euston.
A. W. Small	1	9	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Locker, Barrington.
J. C. R. Brown	13	10	Do	do	17th Clerk, Sydney.
J. E. Smith.....	8	...	Do	do	Officer of Customs, Stantlorpe.
J. Wolfe	2	5	Coast-waiter, Port Stephens	do	Locker, Tenterfield.
E. Jones	31	9	2nd Landing Surveyor	do	Cashier, Sydney.
J. E. Powell .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	18th Clerk, do
C. E. Gordon	28	10	Sub-Collector, Moama	do	5th Landing-waiter, Sydney.
W. Cahill	19	6	Do Richmond River	do	20th Locker, do
J. O'Donnell	18	11	Clerk, Sydney	do	20th do do
W. H. Whyte	13	2	Landing-waiter, Newcastle	do	Tide Surveyor, Newcastle.
R. J. Hawkins	1	8	Clerk, do	do	Landing-waiter, do
T. Bartle	8	9	Assistant Officer, Morpeth	do	Clerk, do
E. A. Bruncker .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Assistant Officer, Morpeth.
G. E. Easton .....	...	...	Do	do	Acting Officer, Richmond River.
T. Laman .....	...	...	Do	do	Officer of Customs, Port Stephens.
C. C. Pope	18	...	Clerk, Sydney	do	Sub-Collector, Moama.
J. Wolfe	3	2	Locker, Tenterfield	do	Locker, Barrington.
G. L. Hill	18	9	Sub-Collector, Maryland	do	Sub-Collector, Tenterfield.
T. W. A. Connolly	13	11	Temporary Clerk, Sydney	do	18th Clerk, Sydney.
T. R. Miller	7	8	Do do	do	18th do do
P. W. Glacken	9	4	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Clerk, do
F. H. Elliott	0	8	Do	do	do do
J. C. Beer	5	9	Do	do	do do
W. R. Gainford	5	7	Do	do	do do
J. Lappin	6	4	Do	do	do do
J. L. M'Lintock	3	3	Do	do	do do
A. Ford	3	9	Do	do	do do
A. G. Morley	5	3	Do	do	do do
J. Anderson	7	8	Messenger	do	do do
B. Harker	1	...	Do	do	do do
H. S. Morgan .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	do do
M. A'B. McCarthy .....	...	...	Not in Department	do	Clerk, Sydney.
S. Dibbs .....	...	...	Do	do	do do
J. P. Leeder	3	1	Locker	do	24th Landing-waiter, Sydney.
E. Keating	14	11	Do	do	25th do do
L. H. Walford	12	4	Do	do	26th do do
M. MacDermott	28	6	Coast-waiter, Botany	do	27th do do
R. Hilliard	8	8	Extra tide-waiter	do	Assistant Examining Officer.
E. J. Flaherty	7	5	Do	do	do
B. Mooney	6	9	Officer of Customs, Curriwillingham	do	14th Locker, Sydney.
H. Passmore	5	1	Do Mungindi	do	15th do do
T. H. Dawson	8	10	Assistant Officer, Hay	do	17th do do
W. H. Anson	10	4	Clerk, Sydney	do	17th do do
J. C. Fussell	6	1	Coast-waiter, Port Stephens	do	18th do do
P. Brophy	15	11	Assistant Locker	do	18th do do
P. J. Davis	6	7	Officer of Customs, Hungerford	do	19th do do
J. J. Cunningham	13	4	Assistant Locker	do	19th do do
P. W. Glacken	10	1	Clerk, Sydney	do	20th do do

Name of Officer.	Length of Service.		Status in Department before appointment.	On whose recommendation appointed.	Appointment.
	Years.	Months.			
E. Elliott	17	1	Extra Tide-waiter	The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer	Assistant Locker, Sydney.
P. Drophy	15	0	Do	do	do do
J. J. Cunningham	14	0	Do	do	do do
T. A. T. Woods	8	2	Do	do	do do
P. Rooney	7	3	Do	do	do do
H. McAuley			Not in Department	do	Acting Officer, Clarence Heads.
J. A. Jamieson			Do	do	do Mackay River.
H. D. Brown	4	3	Messenger, Wentworth	do	Clerk, Wentworth.
C. D. Whitty		8	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Locker, Barrington.
H. D. Marsh	3	10	Bridge Watchman, Moama	do	Assistant Officer, Deniliquin.
P. J. Gorman	8	8	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Locker, Louth.
G. Hill	2	1	Messenger	do	Clerk, Sydney.
J. Musgrave			Not in Department	do	do do
J. Kennedy	13	11	Assistant Officer, Moama	do	20th Landing-waiter, Sydney.
H. Passmore	7		Locker	do	27th do do
A. Woods	2	8	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Assistant Tide-surveyor, Sydney.
J. Cloudy			Not in Department	do	20th Locker, Sydney.
T. A. T. Woods	0		Assistant Locker	do	20th do do
D. Fringle		6	Extra Tide-waiter	do	19th do do
M. Fay	23	5	Do	do	Assistant Locker, Sydney.
M. Fay	23	1	Assistant Locker	do	20th do do
J. Bennett	1	0	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Assistant do do
F. A. Eagar	16	11	Clerk, Sydney	do	Inspector of Tobacco Factories.
J. C. Brown	15	9	Do	do	Assistant Inspector of do
C. McAuliffe	7	11	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Locker, Tobacco Factory.
J. B. Evans	7		Do	do	do do
W. Benson	10	2	Do	do	do do
G. B. St. John	3	4	Do	do	do do
G. Findlay	2	2	Do	do	do do
T. Bartle	11	4	Clerk, Newcastle	do	Landing-waiter, Newcastle.
H. E. Hannell	8	10	Warrant Officer, Newcastle	do	Clerk, do
E. A. Brunker	2	0	Assistant Officer, Morpeth	do	do do
F. Mayo			Not in Department	do	Assistant Officer, Morpeth.
E. St. A. Kingsford			Do	do	Acting Officer, Port Macquarie.
W. Cousins			Do	do	do Kondrook.
R. Thompson	5	10	Bridge-keeper, Corowa	do	Clerk, Corowa.
H. C. Tonge	2	3	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Acting Sub-Collector, Thackarings.
R. Mooney	8	3	Locker, Sydney	do	do do
C. D. Whitty	1	10	Do Barrington	do	Assistant Officer, do
E. D. Martin			Not in Department	do	do Bourke.
A. G. Morley	6	3	Clerk, Sydney	do	Locker, Walgett.
R. Small	24	7	Do	do	Cashier, Sydney.
A. G. Morley	7	0	Locker, Walgett	do	Sub-Collector, Corowa.
J. B. Crego	6	5	Sub-Collector, Hay	do	Locker, Sydney.
P. Rooney	10		Assistant Locker, Sydney	do	do do
C. D. Whitty	3	2	Assistant Officer, Thackarings	do	Sub-Collector, Tocumwall.
W. J. Mallon	6	10	Extra Tide-waiter	do	Assistant Officer, Thackarings.
A. S. Taylor	1	0	Do	do	Clerk, Sydney.

RETURN of Officers in the Customs' Department dismissed or disgraced from 1st January, 1880, to 30th June, 1886.

Name.	Status.	Length of Service.		Dismissed or disgraced.	Offence for which dismissed or disgraced.	By whom cases were investigated.
		Years.	Months.			
R. Dodwell	16th Locker, Sydney	7	1	Disgraced to Extra Tide-waiter	Incompetency	The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.
J. E. Hannell	Landing-waiter, Newcastle	13	5	Dismissed	Intemperance	do
J. Boyd	Assistant Officer, Moama	13	10	Do	do	do
A. V. Nathan	Locker, Deniliquin	3	9	Do	do	do
R. Chapman	11th Locker, Sydney	8	1	Do	do	do
J. M. Walsby	Sub-Collector, Ruston	14	7	Do	do	do
R. C. Maddocks	9th Locker, Sydney	21	11	Disgraced to Acting Locker	do	do
W. Cahill	19th Locker, Sydney	20	1	Dismissed	do	do
A. W. Small	Locker, Barrington	2	10	Do	Incompetency	do
M. Fay	7th Locker, Sydney	21	5	Disgraced to Extra Tide-waiter	Intemperance	do
E. G. Purves	16th Locker, Sydney	3	3	Do	Absent without leave and neglect of duty.	do
J. Wolfe	Locker, Barrington	4	3	Do	Incompetency	do
R. J. Hawkins	Landing-waiter, Newcastle	4	0	Dismissed	Intemperance	do
P. Nihill	Sub-Collector, Corowa	23	5	Disgraced to Acting Locker	Negligence in performance of duty.	do
P. J. McMahon	5th Locker, Sydney	18	1	Disgraced to Temporary Clerk	Intemperance	do

RETURN showing the number of Tide-waiters doing duty as Landing-waiters, Lockers, and Clerks, and in what case Fidelity Bonds have been given for the faithful performance of their duties.

Acting as Landing-waiters.	Acting as Lockers.	Acting as Clerks.	Fidelity Bonds.
5	11	0	Fidelity Bonds are not required from Officers temporarily employed.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1886.

RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing all temporary appointments made since 1st January, 1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

RETURNS OF THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Colonial Secretary's Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Samuel W. Chottle ...	£ 200	Years. 33	No public examination.
Roland G. Foenander ...	200	27	None in this Colony, but a competitive examination in Ceylon prior to being admitted into the Ceylon Government Service.
Sydney Fotheringham ..	150	24	No public examination.
Frederick W. Stoddard ...	150	36	(1.) Preliminary in Arts for medical course with two extra subjects at University, Edinburgh. (2.) After being ranked <i>ad eundem statum</i> in the University of Sydney (as a 3rd-year Student of Medicine) passed first professional examination. (3.) Military School of Instruction, Aldershot, England, and obtained a Captain's certificate.
William S. Goldfinch ...	125	30	Civil Service.
William A. de Mouncey ...	100	17	No public examination.
Harry A. Unwin ...	240	35	Civil Service, Sydney University.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Legislative Assembly Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Sydney Grant Boydell	£50 per annum	Years. 19	Junior University.

F. W. WEBB,
Acting Clerk of Legislative Assembly.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Inspector of Public Charities Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
W. S. Hilliard	£120	Years. 26	Civil Service Examination, Sydney University.

HUGH ROBISON.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Government Asylums Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Mrs. Hyron	£75	...	

FREDERIC KING,
Manager.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Fisheries Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
C. D. St. Pinnock	£200 per annum	Years. 39	University of Oxford. Local Examination, held at Southampton. University of Cambridge. Local Examination, held at London.
J. D. Delaney	10/- per diem	62	St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. Classics, Mathematics, History, English, French.
Leslie G. Mann	12/6	35	Field Assistant. Examination, Survey Department.
Livingston G. Mann	10/-	25	Civil Service Examination. 2nd Mate's Certificate, London Board of Trade.
Geo. F. Hainsworth	10/-	28	Bramham College, Yorkshire. University of Cambridge. Intermediate Examination.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the State Children's Relief Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
John Creagh	£75 per year	Years. 20	Civil Service Examination.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Master in Lunacy's Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Herbert Charles Armstrong ... (Appointed 19th May, 1886)	£120 a year.	Years. 23	Oxford and Cambridge Junior and Senior Examinations (England).

H. F. BARTON,
Master in Lunacy.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Civil Service Board Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
James Reginald Scroggie ...	£225	Years. 24	Certificate of the Head Master of the Sydney Grammar School that he has passed an examination equal to the University Civil Service Examination.

E. W. PALMER,
Secretary.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Registrar-General's Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
John D. Nelson *	£100	Years. 24	None.

* This gentleman succeeded Mr. Jocelyn, who was permanently employed in Colonial Secretary's Department from 23rd June, 1886.

E. G. WARD,
Registrar-General.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Audit Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Francis Hurley	£50 per annum.	Years. 17	Civil Service, and Junior Examinations, Sydney University.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Medical Adviser's Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Henry Sinclair, M.D.	£150 per annum.	Years. ...	M.D. Queen's University, Ireland, 1881.
Thomas B. Adams	£100 per annum.	25	M.Ch. do do. None.

H. MACLAURIN,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Public Instruction Department, over which the Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	What examination passed.
Stephen Edward Brown	£3 per week ...	Years. 21	None.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments to the Departments under the control of the Postmaster-General made since 1st January, 1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.

Department.	Name.	Age.	Salary per annum.	Examination passed.	
Post Office	Breakspear, Chas. Wearne ...	14	39	Civil Service.	
	Bright, David John	24	75	do.	
	Davis, George	26	75	None.	
	Gill, Robert Geo. Manning ...	18	50	None.	
	Shearer, Wm. Kenneth M'Rae..	19	50	Junior University.	
	Sheridan, Edward James ...	45	104	None.	
	Steber, Adolphe Grebet	16	50	Civil Service.	
	Electric Telegraph, Money Order, and Government Savings' Bank.	Abbott, Chas. Thomas	26	120	None.
		Sparrow, William Wade ...	30	100	None.
		Brown, Matthew J.	19	50	Civil Service.
		Carr, Edward J.	17	50	do.
		Cearns, Edward	29	100	None.
		Coffey, Francis L.	19	50	Civil Service and Junior University.
Gee, Clement M.	25	100	Civil Service, England.		
Tillidge, Horace B.	20	78	Civil Service.		

General Post Office, Sydney, 20 July, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 September, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing all temporary appointments made since 1st January, 1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

RETURNS OF THE DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

RETURN *re* Temporary Appointments to Civil Service. Motion 17th June, 1886.

Commissioner for Railways states:—“No appointments of such a nature have been made.”—18/8/86.

RETURN of Temporary Appointments made in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, since 1st January, 1885.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Examination.
	Years.	£	
Burge, C. O.	45	500	M. Inst., C.E.
Jones, E. C.	48	300	Licensed Surveyor of New Zealand.
Voysey, A. W.	37	275	Nil.
Parkinson, H. W.	28	250	Assoc. M. Inst., C.E.
Jenkinson, C. H. G. ....	...	250	Nil. Services dispensed with.
Bowry, W.	28	250	Diploma Survey Examination at London University.
Shattock, J. H.	53	225	Nil.
Grant, W. H.	39	200	Nil.
Shaw, G. T.	32	200	Nil.
Baazs, J. R.	24	200	Nil.
Burmeister, W.	35	175	Nil.
Hollands, E.	26	150	Draftsman's Examination, Surveyor-General's Office.
Burkitt, W. M. H.	24	150	Nil.
Thomson, C. W. H.	29	150	Licensed Surveyor of New Zealand.
Barbour, R.	20	120	Nil.
Palmer, L. C.	23	150	Nil.
Wood, E. C.	22	152	B.A., B.E., B. Sc., Sydney University.
Wade, J. S.	17	52	Junior Examination, do
Quodling, W. J.	16	52	do do

JOHN WHITTON.

Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, Sydney, 3 July, 1886.

LIST

892—

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 12s. 6d.]

LIST of Appointments since 1st January, 1885, in the Department of Roads, who do not come under the control of the Civil Service Board.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	University or other examination.
D. Scott	£150 a year	Years. 41	East India Co. London, H.M.'s Indian Service, Senior Examination, Bombay, India.
Alexr. Adams	15s. a day	...	Civil Engineer.
R. H. Warner	£200 a year	26	Civil Engineer.
D. A. Munro	12s. a day	24	Civil Service Examination.
J. C. Hood	£100 a year	38	Imperial Navy Examination.
C. W. Donnelly	£50 a year	18	Civil Service, Junior and Senior.
W. Scott	£1 a week	18	Going up for Civil Service Examination at Grafton next October.
A. S. Lukin	15s. a day	...	Civil Engineer.
W. B. Nicholson	15s. a day	...	Has not passed any examination.
John Gordon	£400	...	Civil Engineer.
W. A. Bennett ... ..	.....	17	Civil Service Examination.

LIST of Officers in Sewerage Department who have been appointed since 1st January, 1885.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	University or other examination.
James S. Mollison	£325 per annum	Years. 32	Matriculation, Otago University; Survey Examination, Otago District; Licensing Examination under Land Transfer Act of New Zealand.
F. L. Brown	£50 per annum...	17	Civil Service Examination.

RETURN showing Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Department of Public Works, Harbours and Rivers Branch, over which Civil Service Board have no control.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Age.	Examination passed, or qualification.
Edward Bellingham Price	Surveyor	20s. per diem.	Years. 27	Graduate and Mathematical Honor Man of Trinity College, Dublin; elected an Associate Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, in 1885. (Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.)
George Henry Stayton ...	Engineer	£550	38	M.I.C.E.
Edward W. Young	Resident Engineer..	£500	51	M.I.C.E.
Edward Gell	Cadet	£52	19	Has passed no examination.

RETURN showing all Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in Colonial Architect's Department, with salaries, age, and examinations passed.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	University or other examination passed.
	£	Years.	
Baxter, George	150	40	Student, Royal Inst., Brit. Arch.
Borradaile, Henry	150	27	Nil.
Brindley, Alfred Thomas ...	200	34	Nil.
Bushby, Robert	200	28	Student, Science and Art Dept., S. Kensington.
Goddard, Henry	250	55	Nil.
Herbert, Samuel	200	24	Nil.
Howell, Andrew John	250	29	Nil.
Kemp, Sydney Albert	50	19	Civil Service.
Kilminster, Wm. Ernest ...	Nil.	19	Junior Public Examination.
Nelson, John	200	47	Nil.
Raw, Thomas	200	24	Undergraduate, Cambridge University, England.
Roylance, William	200	48	Nil.
Ross, Chas. Gordon	200	50	Military and Civil Engineering.
Sanders, Edward James ...	200	59	Nil.
* Wilkinson, Tennant ...	200	...	

* Deceased—29th June, 1886.

Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, 5th July, 1886.

JAMES BARNET,
Colonial Architect.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 September, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing all temporary appointments made since 1st January, 1885, over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names, salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus temporarily appointed has passed.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

RETURN OF THE DEPARTMENT UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE.

TEMPORARY Appointments to Civil Service.

Name of Officer.	Salary.	Age.	Nature of examination passed.
Clancy F. J., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Coonamble ...	£50 per annum	Unknown	Not now employed.
Treacy William, Acting Assist. C.P.S., Maitland...	50	"	"
Muldoon Thomas, Acting Assist. C.P.S., Condobolin	60	"	"
Hogarth Clement, Acting C.P.S., Moree ...	250	"	"
Murphy W. S., Acting C.P.S., Mudgee ...	50	"	"
Roman Henry, Acting C.P.S., Uralla ...	200	"	"
Maitland J. S., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Tenterfield...	183	"	"
Ling Alfred, Acting C.P.S., Moruya ...	150	"	"
O'Meagher W. F. V., Clerk, Central Police Court	183	"	"
Gossip G. H. D., Clerk, Central Police Court ...	183	"	"
Roberts H. F., Clerk, Central Police Court ...	100	25 years...	1st and 2nd year Sydney University.
Nathan A. V., Clerk, Central Police Court ...	183	Unknown	Not now employed.
Davis A. H., Acting C.P.S., Cobar...	300	"	"
Le Messurier Alfred, Acting C.P.S., Hill End ...	100	"	"
Coman E. J., Acting P.M., Moruya ...	470	41 years...	None.
Purcell R., Acting C.P.S., Forbes ...	50	Unknown	Not now employed.
Jaman Henry, Acting C.P.S., Stroud ...	200	24 years...	None.
Marshall Russell, Clerk, Newtown Police Court ...	146	23	Civil Service examination
Chisholm A. F., Clerk, Water Police Court ...	146	17	Junior University examination.
Hourigan John, Clerk, Central Police Court ...	183	Unknown	Not now employed.
Camphin W. J., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Lismore ...	146	19 years...	Junior University examination.

Name of Officer.	Salary.	Age.	Nature of examination passed.
Casey J. B., Acting C.P.S., Moama	£200 per annum	66 years...	Passed examination before Board of Examiners before appointment to Audit Office in year 1854.
Hay Joseph, Clerk, Water Police Court	183 ..	38 ..	Civil Service and other University examination
Butler A. O., Clerk, Central Police Court... ..	183 ..	23 ..	Passed preliminary examination for a teacher, and intends going up for next Civil Service examination.
Beaver C. J., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Singleton	150 ..	22 ..	None. Intends to go up to the next Civil Service examination.
Potts F. F., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Glen Innes	75 ..	21 ..	Civil Service examination
Brown Walterus, jun., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Wilcannia.	146 ..	Unknown	Not now employed.
Fawcett W. L. E., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Cowra	183 ..	30 years...	Local examination, Cambridge, England.
Davies E. A., Acting Assist. C.P.S., St. Leonards... ..	100 ..	20 ..	Civil Service examination
Pembroke Selwyn, Acting C.P.S., Gunning	370 ..	34 ..	None.
Duer J. S., Clerk, Newtown Police Court... ..	146 ..	43 ..	None. Intends to go up to the next Civil Service examination.
Macdonnell Charles, Clerk, Newtown Police Court	183 ..	36 ..	Educated at first Colleges in Ireland, but has passed no public examination here.
Kingsmill J. J., Acting Assist. C.P.S., Dubbo	200 ..	27 ..	None.
M'Alister H., Acting C.P.S., Taralga	100 ..	20 ..	"
Crowley Michael, Clerk, Central Police Court	50 ..	20 ..	Civil Service and 1st year in Arts at the Sydney University.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL SERVICE.
(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 October, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing all temporary appointments made since 1st January, 1885
“ over which the Civil Service Board have no control under the Act, stating names,
“ salary, age, and what University or other examination each person thus tem-
“ porarily appointed has passed.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

RETURN showing Temporary Appointments made since 1st January, 1885, in the Department of Mines.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	Examination passed.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	Years.		
R. H. Cambago.....	300 0 0 per annum salary. 100 0 0 per annum equipment allowance. 100 0 0 per annum travelling allowance with ordinary fees and percentage allowances.	...	Licensed Surveyor's ...	Appointed as a Mining Surveyor. Resigned.
C. B. S. Russell	200 0 0 per annum	26	Temporary Draftsman's	Appointed as a Temporary Draftsman.
J. Rowley	200 0 0 do	26	Temporary Draftsman's	do do
J. F. Williams	0 10 0 per diem	53	.....	Appointed as a Temporary Clerk.
J. Sibbald	50 0 0 per annum	...	.....	Appointed as Caretaker of Jenolan Caves.
	300 0 0 per annum salary. 100 0 0 per annum equipment allowance. 100 0 0 per annum travelling allowance, with ordinary fees only.	...	Licensed Surveyor's ...	Appointed as a Mining Surveyor. Now deceased.
W. E. Harnett				
G. S. O'Halloran	0 10 0 per diem	36	.....	Appointed as a Temporary Clerk.
G. Oom	200 0 0 per annum	23	Temporary Draftsman's	Appointed as a Temporary Draftsman.
W. L. Lynn	0 10 0 per diem	...	.....	Appointed as a Temporary Draftsman. Resigned appointment 30th September, 1885.
	300 0 0 per annum salary. 200 0 0 per annum allowance with ordinary fees.	...	Licensed Surveyor's ...	Appointed as a Mining Surveyor. Not working for this Department now.
E. H. Dawson				

Name.	Salary.	Age.	Examination passed.	Remarks.
J. Campbell	£ s. d. 0 7 6 per diem	Years. 24	Junior, 1875, & Senior, 1876, Public University.	Appointed as a Temporary Clerk.
J. A. Quinlan	25 0 0 per annum	15		Conditionally upon qualifying himself for the office of Probationer.
Christian Hildebrandt	0 2 6 per diem	15½		Appointed as a Temporary Assistant to the Geological Surveyor.
James R. Browne	0 10 0 do			Not working for this Department now.
James G. Turner	0 10 0 do	44	Qualified for position of Surveyor in New Zealand.	Appointed as a Temporary Draftsman.
J. E. Walker	500 0 0 per annum, with ordinary fees.		Licensed Surveyor's	Appointed as Surveyor in connection with Public Watering Places. Not working for this Department now.
John Barling	500 0 0 per annum, with ordinary fees.		Licensed Surveyor's	Appointed as Surveyor in connection with Public Watering Places.
Geo. M. Horne	50 0 0 per annum	19	Civil Service Examination.	Appointed as a Temporary Clerk.
James T. Gray	500 0 0 per annum, with ordinary fees.		Licensed Surveyor's	Appointed as Surveyor in connection with Public Watering-places. Not working for this Department now.
James W. Boulton	250 0 0 per annum, salary.		English Civil Service Examination.	Appointed as Inspector of Public Watering-places.
R. W. George	200 0 0 per annum, travelling allowance.	31		Appointed as Temporary Clerk.
T. W. Medley	0 10 0 per diem	53	Examination prescribed by Regulations under Diseases in Sheep Act.	Appointed as Inspector of Stock.
W. G. Dowling	280 0 0 do	33	do do	do do
James Yeo	280 0 0 do	28	do do	do do
John Fraser	330 0 0 do	42	do do	do do
E. G. Finch	280 0 0 do	37	do do	do do
J. A. Gammack	280 0 0 do	48	do do	Acting during the absence of Inspector Cleave on leave, as Inspector of Stock.
J. C. W. Crommelin	200 0 0 do	44	Previously in the Civil Service.	Appointed as Inspector of Stock.
John Murphy	0 7 0 per diem	27		Appointed as Caretaker of Cuttygullyaroo Tank.
John Bridger	0 7 0 do	40		Appointed as Caretaker of Wagga Tank.
William Mortimer	0 7 0 do	54		Appointed as Caretaker of Merr Merriwa Tank.
Henry Preston	0 7 0 do	35		Appointed as Caretaker of Rockholes Tank.
Thomas Elford	0 7 0 do	26		Appointed as Caretaker of Priory Tank.
Richard Farrell	0 6 0 do	55		Appointed as Caretaker of Ford's Bridge Tank. Tank since leased.
Arthur Lewis	0 6 0 do	41		Appointed as Caretaker of 35-mile Tank.
Thomas Bourke	0 3 0 do	40		Appointed as Caretaker of 48-mile Tank.
W. H. Keast	0 10 0 do	37		Appointed as Caretaker of Boonoono Tank, but since dismissed.
Thomas Pollard	0 10 0 do	23		Appointed as Caretaker of Holy Box Tank.
W. S. Young	0 7 0 do	58		Appointed as Caretaker of Mount Hope Tank.
Joseph Ross	0 10 0 do	31		Appointed as Caretaker of Roto Tank.
P. J. Mullarkey	0 7 0 do	23		Appointed as Caretaker of Thorndale Tank.
Samuel Sidebottom	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Gilgan Tank, but since dismissed.
E. G. Hodson	0 7 0 do	40		Appointed as Caretaker of Gilgan Tank.
G. Tretheway	0 7 0 do	31		Appointed as Caretaker of Jabinda Tank.
Charles Currie	0 10 0 do	35		Appointed as Caretaker of Carowra Tank.
T. M. Buckland	0 10 0 do	34		Appointed as Caretaker of North Roto Tank.
A. Levey	0 10 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of One-tree Tank, but since dismissed.
Peter Bennett	0 10 0 per month	29		Appointed as Caretaker of Quandongo Tank.
Wm. Rae	0 7 0 per diem	44		Appointed as Caretaker of M'Nanara Tank, but since has resigned.
Henry Turner	0 6 6 do	24		Appointed as Caretaker of Black Swamp Tank.
William Briggs	0 3 0 do	59		Appointed as Caretaker of Baradine Tank.
Peter O'Toole	0 6 0 do	26		Appointed as Caretaker of Polygonum Hut Tank.
W. H. Playford	0 10 0 do	25		Appointed as Caretaker of Pretty Pine Tank.
Henry Jewell	0 6 0 do	34		Appointed as Caretaker of Baro Tank.
F. Allen	0 6 0 do	27		Appointed as Caretaker of Youhill Plains Tank.
Wm. Egau	0 10 0 do	34		Appointed as Caretaker of Dry Lake Well.
J. M'Millan	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of 16-mile Gums Tank.
G. M'Kay	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Wooloondool Tank, but since dismissed.
P. Welsh	0 10 0 do	29		Appointed as Caretaker of Mossiel Tank.
Fred. Baker	1 10 0 per week	57		Appointed as Caretaker of Jindera Tank, but has since resigned.
F. Mullarkey	0 6 6 per diem	48		Appointed as Caretaker of Muriel Tank.
Charles Hudson	6 10 0 per month			Appointed as Caretaker of Jumping Sandhill Tank, but has since resigned.
E. N. Dunne	0 7 0 per diem	37		Appointed as Caretaker of Mowable Tank.
G. E. Keegan	0 7 0 do	18		Appointed as Caretaker of Tinda Tank, but has since absconded.
G. Keegan	0 7 0 do	41		Appointed as Caretaker of Beona Tank.
Albert Roberts	0 7 0 do	25		Appointed as Caretaker of Mombil Tank.
August Converst	0 7 0 do	51		Appointed as Caretaker of Wicklow Tank.
John Frewella	0 7 0 do	52		Appointed as Caretaker of Brura Tank.
John Heming	0 7 0 do	39		Appointed as Caretaker of Shearlegs Tank. Tank since leased.
David Coal	0 7 0 do	38		Appointed as Caretaker of Keighran's Tank.
James Searle	0 7 0 do	57		Appointed as Caretaker of Sandy Creek Tank.

Name.	Salary.	Age.	Examination passed.	Remarks.
John Turnbull	£ s. d. 0 7 0 per diem	45		Appointed as Caretaker of Belouza Tank.
David Crichton	0 7 0 do	44		Appointed as Caretaker of Nymagee Tank.
Wm. Grimmond	0 7 0 do	42		Appointed as Caretaker of Priory Tank, but has since resigned.
John Keegan	0 6 6 do	35		Appointed as Caretaker of Hermitage Tank.
Wm. Cullen	2 10 0 per month			Appointed as Caretaker of One-tree Tank, but since dismissed.
James Fraser	0 5 9 per diem	41		Appointed as Caretaker of Youhl Plain Tank.
Wm. Yates	0 8 7 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Berrigan Tank, but has since resigned.
J. Burns	0 10 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Wooloondool Tank.
H. C. Smith	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Helman's Tank.
Donald McLean	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Mount Elliott Tank.
Samuel Leighton	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Houlong Tank.
N. P. Lelliatt	3 0 0 per week			Appointed as Caretaker of Wangauella Tank.
J. W. Windon	0 8 0 per diem			Appointed as Caretaker of Box Creek Tank.
J. N. Smith	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Gunnaramby Tank.
G. Brown	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Carson's Swamp Tank.
G. Henderson	0 5 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Hovell's Dam, but since dismissed.
S. Blakely	0 5 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Hovell's Dam.
G. Orange	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Mount Manara Tank.
J. D. Ferguson	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Keighran's Tank.
C. O'Brien	0 6 6 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Broilgan Tank.
B. Doalman	0 8 8 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Jumping Sandhill Tank.
J. Scott	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Girilambone Tank.
Alfred Bennett	0 6 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Coolaman Tank.
John Jardine	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Fulleton Tank.
E. Kavan	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Kerrigandi Tank. Tank since leased.
H. Elbon	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Booroondaree Tank. Tank since leased.
T. Oxley	0 10 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Clare Tank.
J. Lefoe	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Helman's Tank, but since dismissed.
J. Barrett	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Helman's Tank, but has since resigned.
T. Hook	0 3 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Mannum Well.
Richard Dowling	0 7 6 do			Appointed as Caretaker of 48 Mile Tank.
Thomas Carno	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of 35 Mile Tank.
H. C. Shaw	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Tindce Tank.
J. Ives	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Jindera Tank.
H. Rigbye	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Brocklesby Tank.
G. Henderson	0 8 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Walla Walla Tank.
G. W. Tambyn	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Daysdale Tank.
Duncan Kelly	0 7 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Wagga Tank.
J. Ascroft	0 9 0 do			Appointed as Caretaker of Colombo Tank.
J. R. Gorman	0 10 0 do	40	B.A. Sydney University, 1867.	Appointed as Temporary Clerk, but since transferred to office of Rabbit Inspector.
H. Ballantyon	0 10 0 do to 30 April, 1886, thence 0 12 6 per diem			Appointed as Temporary Clerk, but has since resigned.
T. Williams	0 10 0 do	22		Appointed as Temporary Clerk.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEMPORARY DRAFTSMEN, SURVEY OFFICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SALARIES OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) A copy of the Petition presented to the Honorable Sir John Robertson in 1882, representing that the salaries of professional draftsmen in the Civil Service are inadequate to the responsibility incurred in the performance of their duties; together with the Surveyor-General’s report on the same, and all other reports from the various Departments relating thereto.

“(2.) All papers relating to the 12½ per cent. increase in salaries granted to temporary draftsmen in the Survey Office in the year 1882.”

(Mr. Neild.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General’s Office, Sydney, 5 August, 1882.

I concur in the proposal of the Deputy Surveyor-General in his recommendation of the 27th ultimo* to increase the salaries of draftsmen now at £200 to £250 per annum, and add nine new salaries to the number, incorporating in that grade the most eligible officers of the temporary staff. * Cannot be obtained.

842—A

The

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 3s. 9d.]

The highest pay on the temporary staff is £244 per annum, but the advantages attaching to permanent employment will have the effect of retaining services, although the actual advance is but £6 per annum.

I would further extend the proposal from nine new permanent salaries to 100, which will absorb two-thirds of the temporary staff, and probably include all those whom I should feel justified in transferring to the fixed establishment.

This recommendation will have the appearance of causing a large increase upon the Estimate of the preceding year; but such is not the case, as there is a consequent decrease in the vote for temporary services.

In view of the petition of draftsmen for increased remuneration, I am prepared to advise a general increase of about 12½ per cent. on the salaries of the professional staff (not including those in the field, respecting whom I have made another recommendation, and who are not affected by the above recommendation), or those whose salaries may (as proposed) be raised from £200 to £250 per annum.

P. F. ADAMS.

No. 2.

Mr. J. H. A. Lee to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Sutton's Buildings, 9 August, 1882.

In compliance with the request of the temporary draftsmen in your office, I have the honor to forward the Petition herewith through you to the Honorable the Minister for Lands.

The temporary draftsmen respectfully beg that it may receive your furtherance and support.

I have, &c.,

J. H. A. LEE.

Minute on above.

Place with papers.—P.F.A., 28/8/82.

[*Enclosure to No. 2.*]

To the Honorable Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., Acting Premier and Minister for Lands,—
The humble Petition of the undersigned temporary draftsmen in the Survey Department—

SHewETH:—

1. That in case of sickness, no matter how severe and prolonged, your Petitioners receive no pay whatever during their absence from official duties.

2. That your Petitioners are allowed no leave, with pay, to enable them to recruit their strength, as is the case with all the officers in the other Departments of the Government Service.

3. That your Petitioners therefore hope that you will seriously consider these regulations with a view to their amendment.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

K. G. NYBERG.
W. SHEPHERD.
P. W. FOSTER.
And 174 other signatures.

No. 3.

Mr. W. Shepherd and Mr. J. H. A. Lee to The Surveyor-General.

Sir,

Surveyor-General's Office, Sutton's Buildings, 14 November, 1882.

At the request of the temporary draftsmen we have the honor to respectfully remind you of the Petition sent on by them some months ago through you to the Honorable the Minister for Lands, praying for payment during sickness and an annual grant of leave with pay, and we have the honor to beg that you will still accord it your support and furtherance.

We have, &c.,

W. SHEPHERD.
J. H. A. LEE.

Minutes on No. 3.

Mr. Ellis.—As new Estimates will be required, I should prefer trying again to add to the permanent staff as proposed before; and if not successful, I will consider the question in another form.—P.F.A., 28/11/82.

The Secretary and Cashier.—The gentlemen should have some reply, and then, in order to place this matter before the Deputy Surveyor-General, these papers should be placed with the recommendation submitted in last Estimates, and brought forward at the proper time.—J.W.E., 20/12/83.

Mr. Biggar.—Please ask Messrs. Shepherd and Lee to note Surveyor-General's minute of 28th ultimo, as seen or observed.—J.F.L., 4/1/83. Observed.—J. H. A. LEE, W. SHEPHERD, 5/1/83.

No. 4.

Question.

Legislative Assembly, Wednesday, 7 March, 1883.

Question.—7. TEMPORARY DRAFTSMEN, SURVEY DEPARTMENT:—Mr. Olliffe asked the Secretary for Lands,—If the sum of £4,000 increase on the Estimates for temporary assistance in the Survey Department is to be devoted to paying the 12½ per cent. to the temporary draftsmen now employed?

Mr. Farnell answered:—The sum of £4,000 is intended to be applied to the purpose of increasing the pay of the temporary draftsmen, though not necessarily to the extent of 12½ per cent. in each case.

Minutes on above.

The Accountant.—Please submit statement showing what would be the result if the different classes of temporary draftsmen were paid at the old rates for six days per week, from 1st January last.—J.F.L., 9/3/83. To be seen by the Surveyor-General.—E.H.S., 9/3/83.

Mr. Biggar.—Obtain papers please, also copy of answer referred to.—J.F.L.

The

The Secretary and Cashier,—Mr. Cohen, Accountant at Lands, has searched through the Estimate papers now with him, but cannot find the Surveyor-General's minute referring to provision for contingencies or any paper bearing upon the subject of the £4,000 vote. Copy of Mr. Secretary Farnell's answer herewith.—J.E.B., 9/3/83. (See No. 5.)

Statement herewith.—T.E., 10/3/83. Re-submit on passing Appropriation Act.—P.F.A., 30/3/83. The Deputy Surveyor-General.—J.F.L., 24/5/83.

No. 5. Statement.

STATEMENT showing what would be the increase in the salaries of Temporary Draftsmen if old rates were restored for six (6) full days per week.

Class.	Number employed.	Present rate per diem for six days per week.	Old rate per diem for six days per week.	Individual annual increase at old rates for six days per week.	Total increase.
Special First Class	69	15/7	17/-	£ s. d. 22 2 0	£ s. d. 1,524 18 0
First Class	53	13/9	15/-	19 10 0	1,033 10 0
Second Class	27	11/11	13/-	16 18 0	456 6 0
Third Class	21	10/1	11/-	14 6 0	300 6 0
Fourth Class	17	8/3	9/-	11 14 0	198 18 0
Fifth Class	7	6/5	7/-	9 2 0	63 14 0
Sixth Class	4	5/6	6/-	7 16 0	31 4 0
				Total	£3,608 16 0
* Draftsmen employed upon City Survey.....	2	17/5	19/-	24 14 0	49 8 0

* To be paid from Vote for Detailed Survey.

T.E., 10/3/83.

Minutes on No. 5.

The Appropriation Act will probably be passed in a few days. I wish to have the opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Ellis on the question of distribution of the £4,000 vote.—P.F.A., 23/4/83. The Chief Draftsman.

The Secretary and Cashier,—Is this to be considered a bonus for the present year, or to be considered in the future as an annual rate of pay—increase in the future yearly to the temporary staff; I shall require a list* of the temporary staff, showing rating from the commencement of the present year, and dates of increases from that time to the present.—J. W. ELLIS, 27/4/83.

I would recommend that each temporary draftsman receive an increase on his monthly pay at the rate of 12½ per cent. for as long as the £4,000 may last.—R.D.F., 16/5/83. I concur.—P.F.A., 4/6/83.

* Not with papers.

No. 6.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General.

£4,000 vote for Temporary Draftsmen.

Mr. Landers may consider the distribution of this vote when the Estimates have passed. Sir John Robertson made some remark on the Estimate papers on the subject, and an answer was given in Parliament this week on the subject. P.F.A.

Minute on above.

The Surveyor-General,—Please see schedule herewith for six days per week, at old rates.—J.F.L. 10/3/.

No. 7.

Petition to The Surveyor-General.

The Memorial of the undersigned Special First-class Draftsmen.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the daily wage paid to your Memorialists falls far short of the earnings of professional men of like qualifications in private practice.

That your Memorialists, alike with all other Survey Office draftsmen, are forbidden under pain and penalty to supplement their income by private practice.

That no Civil Service Bill that might be drafted could in any way affect your Memorialists, whose engagement is practically from day to day only.

That to your Memorialists there lies no road to promotion open, unless to the permanent staff at serious pecuniary loss present and prospective.

That it is incumbent on your Memorialists to keep up an appearance that shall discredit neither them nor the service in which they are engaged, and to make some sort of provision against possible loss of employment for their declining years, or for the support of those they may leave behind them, when removed by death.

That

That many, if not all, of your Memorialists are continuously employed on precisely the same class of work and perform it equally as well as the permanent staff draftsmen, who are in receipt of better pay and can obtain promotion to still better positions.

That better and truer service may always be expected from the contented employé; that on the whole the special first class draftsmen have not been, and are not contented is plainly evinced by the fact of so many of them having left the Service to better themselves, and that others are only waiting favourable openings to follow.

That, undoubtedly, the Service suffers by this disaffection in, and desertion from, its ranks; old and tried servants, well up in their work, having to be continually replaced by young and inexperienced men, whose teaching and induction to office routine occupy valuable time, and operate detrimentally to the best interests of the Department.

That increase of pay and privilege would obviate this constant and, to the Service, pernicious state of affairs, if not wholly, still to a great extent may be relied on.

Your Memorialists would therefore most respectfully ask you to lay this their Memorial before the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, and give your favourable consideration to their request,—

That your Memorialists' salaries to the annual amount of £275, payable in twelve equal monthly instalments, and that, in consideration thereof, all extra leave, even without pay, as hitherto granted at their request, be refused unless sanctioned by the Minister, and that their leave be limited, in future, by the regulations.

R. FRAPPELL,
W. HOGAN,
GEO. BUSH,
And fifty-nine (59) others.

Minutes on above.

Submitted for the consideration of the Surveyor-General. I am of opinion that the principal difficulties in the management of the office arise out of the continuance of the large temporary staff as such.—R.D.F., 14/5/83.

The present extraordinary demand for public survey has practically raised the price of the services of Draftsmen; this would fall considerably if those employed on the temporary staff could be dispensed with. My recommendation of 5th August, 1882, would have gone a long way towards meeting the difficulty, but unfortunately circumstances prevented its being carried out. The principle advocated was that the salary £250 per annum should be the minimum paid to draftsmen, others than learners, and making no more appointments to intermediate classes. Under this arrangement the temporary element would have been gradually absorbed into the permanent staff. All that I can recommend is that the above principle be adopted in framing future estimates.—P. F. ADAMS, 25/5/83. The Under Secretary for Lands.

There is a sum of £4,000 specially provided on the Estimates for the purpose of increasing the salaries of temporary draftsmen, and there is, apparently, no reason why such of the officers signing this petition as are worthy of additional remuneration should not receive it. Indeed, the fact of their being special class draftsmen would seem to be a substantial ground for the favourable consideration of their respective claims.—C.O., 2/6/83.

In my opinion a special grade of temporary draftsmen should be made at an annual salary (to be paid at a daily rate) of £275. It is not necessary that this grade should apply to all the gentlemen signing this petition, but the Surveyor-General may submit the names of those whom he considers, from length of service and qualification, should be placed on this new grade.—J.S.F., 11/6/83.

The Surveyor-General.—E.H.S., 11/6/83. Mr. Fitzgerald in the first instance.—P.F.A., 14 June, 1883. The Deputy Surveyor-General.

A reconsideration should, I think, be obtained of this matter. The lowest salary on the permanent staff is £225. I think the special class of temporary draftsmen are quite contented with a ratable increase, and I fear I will not be able to satisfy them or the staff officers by any attempt to apportion salaries of £275 amongst the temporary draftsmen.—R.D.F., 18 June, 1883.

I concur. Submitted.—P.F.A., 22 June, 1883. For decision on reconsideration (see minute on Minl., 83/3,846.)—J.S.F., 22/6/83.

No. 8.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 8 June, 1883.

THE authority of the Secretary for Lands is requested for the payment to each temporary draftsman employed in this Department of an increased remuneration monthly, at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the salary received by him, the expense to be met from the vote of £4,000 as provided in Estimates-in-Chief for 1883, to commence from the 1st January last, and to be continued until the amount referred to is exhausted.

P. F. ADAMS.

Minutes on above.

This recommendation, if approved of, would interfere with the direction of the Secretary for Lands in reference to a special grade of draftsmen at a daily rate of pay equal to £275 per annum.—C.O., 12/6/83.

Approved.—J.S.F. I do not approve of the proposal for 12½ per cent. Increases when advisable should be specially recommended.—J.S.F., 12/6/83. The Surveyor-General.—E.H.S., 13/6/83. Mr. Fitzgerald in the first place.—P.F.A., 15 June, 1883. The Deputy Surveyor-General.

The Surveyor-General.—I do not know anything of an intention of the Minister to form a "special grade at a rate of pay equal to £275 per annum." The present recommendation of 12th June, 1883, would not only place the "special class" on a rate of £265 for as long as the £4,000 lasted, but also give an increase to the other temporary draftsmen. The temporary draftsmen number more than 200, and to go into their relative merits and apportion the money amongst them according to their deserts would, in my opinion, be impossible, and to attempt it would only, I think, create general dissatisfaction.—R.D.F., 18 June, 1883.

Since

Since writing the above I have received the decision of the Minister (on Minl. 83-3,592) referred to.—R.D.F., 18 June, 1883. I concur. Submitted.—P.F.A. After fully considering this matter with Mr. Fitzgerald I am of opinion that his recommendation should be adopted.—J.S.F., 22/6/83. The Surveyor-General.—S.F., 25/6/83. The Secretary and Cashier, 27 June, 1883.

No. 9.

Memorandum.

The Secretary and Cashier,—

Submitted as to whether $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is to be paid to temporary draftsmen who have resigned since January last, also to those on leave of absence over one month.

F.E.B.,
12 June, 1883.

The Deputy Surveyor-General.—Submitted also as to cases in district offices.—J.F.L., 12/6/83. Resubmit when the Secretary for Lands returns the recommendation, which I understand he intends to do.—P.F.A., 14 June, 1883. Mr. Briscoe.—J.F.L., 14/6/83. Recommendation to pay $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. approved, *vide* 83/3,846 Ml. This memo. is now submitted for decision.—E.J.B., 30/6/83. The Secretary and Cashier. Mr. Fitzgerald as to those who have resigned. The draftsmen employed in District Survey Offices should participate of course.—P.F.A., 6 July, /83. The Deputy Surveyor-General.

Those who have left are, I think, entitled to the increased pay for the time they have served, unless upon the ground that such increase being intended to keep them in the office they have no right to claim it, having resigned before it was allotted.—R.D.F., 9 July, /83.

Submitted.—I really think that those who remain ought to have the full benefit of the vote, and those who have left the office should not participate.—P.F.A., 9 July, 1883. The Under Secretary for Lands. Submitted.—C.O., 12/7/83. Those who have left the Department are not to receive any increase.—J.S.F., 13/7/83. I presume those who are on leave will be included. If necessary the question should be asked.—P.F.A., 13/7/83. I do not think it is necessary.—R.D.F., 13 July, 1883. I think that those who have left the office for the field, either as surveyors or field assistants, should not benefit.—P.F.A., 16 July, 1883.

No. 10.

Memorandum by Secretary for Lands.

Mr. Adams,—

Have the temporary draftsmen been paid out of the £4,000 voted as increases.

J.S.F.

Minutes on above.

Mr. Fitzgerald,—Be good enough to reply. I am on an inquiry.—P.F.A., 12/7/83.

The Surveyor-General,—In the Deputy Surveyor-General's absence I beg to state that no payment has been made as yet, and that the papers have been referred back to Lands as to whether those draftsmen who have left should participate.—J.F.L., 12/7/83.

No. 11.

Memorandum.

To Pay Clerk,—

Surveyor-General's Office, Clerical Branch, Bridge-street, Sydney, 26 July, 1883.

Please see that no person receives a cheque as bonus who is not now serving as a temporary draftsman, or who is on the point of sending in his resignation.

J.F.L.

The Secretary and Cashier,—Every care will be taken; but I would respectfully point out that the abstracts have been made up until the end of June only, so that perhaps any draftsman who is working or has worked in July would be entitled to receive the cheque.—F.L.G., 26.

The Deputy Surveyor-General.—The $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can be paid perhaps as suggested, *viz.*, to all draftsmen on the list for June. The payment now being made is only up to end of that month.—J.F.L., 26.

I think to all draftsmen who had not resigned prior to the decision of the Minister.—R.D.F., 27 July, 1883. Pay Clerk,—Pay to all serving as temporary draftsmen on date of Minister's decision (on 83/3,846 Ml.), *viz.*, 13th instant.—J.F.L., 27/7/83.

No. 12.

Memorandum.

The Secretary and Cashier,—

As the enclosed authority makes the bonus of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to temporary draftsmen payable from the sum of £4,000 voted for the purpose, perhaps a further authority will be required to pay a similar bonus to the temporary draftsmen employed in connection with the "Detailed Survey of the City and Suburbs." The amount required for the year would be about £50, and could be charged to the vote of £10,000 for detail survey.

T.E., 15 August, '83.

The Surveyor-General,—Specially submitted; if approved, Ministerial authority will perhaps be required.—J.F.L., 15/8/86.

No. 13.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 24 August, 1883.

THE authority of the Secretary for Lands is requested for the payment to the temporary draftsmen employed on the City Detail Survey of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increased remuneration, under the same conditions as allowed to the temporary draftsmen on the general establishment; if approved, the expenditure can be charged to the vote of £10,000 provided for "City Survey," from which funds are available.

P. F. ADAMS.

Minutes on above.

Submitted.—F.H.W., 28/8/83. C.O., 29/8/83. Approved.—J.S.F., 4/9/83. The Surveyor-General.—E.H.S., 5/9/83.

No. 14.

Memorandum by Surveyor-General to Under Secretary for Lands.

Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 10 June, 1884.

AS soon as the item of £4,000, provided in the Estimates-in-Chief for the current year, to continue increased remuneration to the temporary staff, is made available by the passing of the Appropriation Act, it is recommended for the approval of the Secretary for Lands that it be distributed in a similar manner to last year, viz., an increased remuneration monthly at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the salary received by each temporary draftsman of this Department; to commence from the 1st of January, 1884, and be continued until the amount referred to is exhausted. It is, however, to be understood that all temporary draftsmen who have already left or may leave the office prior to date of first application to Treasury for funds on account of this item are not to participate.

P. F. ADAMS.

Submitted.—C.O., 13/6/84. I approve, but it must be understood that I cannot in future recommend a like amount to be provided for distribution in a similar manner, as it appears to me the inferior officers are rewarded equally with the superior officers.—J.S.F., 25/6/84. The Surveyor-General.—E.H.S., 25/6/84.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONTRACT DRAUGHTSMEN, SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

(RETURN OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 October, 1886.**[Laid upon the Table of the House, in accordance with promise made by the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, in answer to Question No. 13 in Votes and Proceedings, No. 151, of the 21st October, 1886.]*

RETURN showing the names of all Contract Draughtsmen in the Survey Branch of the Department of Lands, together with the amount received by each for work performed during the past three months and for each month.

Name of Contract Draughtsman.	21st July to 20th August.	21st August to 20th September.	21st September to 20th October.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armstrong, J.	1 14 6	2 3 6	5 8 9	9 6 9
Blair, J.	4 13 3	4 8 6	5 12 6	14 14 3
Bligh, H. A.	6 15 9	7 18 3	12 16 6	27 10 6
Biden, F. W.,	11 12 0	24 11 0	24 5 9	60 8 9
Boles, J.,	5 9 4	11 7 6	18 3 1	34 19 11
Cheeseman, F. J.	12 14 3	1 0 3	2 6 6	16 7 0
Clarkson, A.	1 12 3	3 10 0	10 8 6	16 10 9
Delgratta, L.	11 6 11	7 8 7	12 14 0	31 9 6
Elder, J.,	5 12 10	2 5 6	9 5 5	17 3 9
Foglietta, E.	10 18 9	4 6 7	6 15 8	22 1 0
Frost, D.	4 19 8	6 19 9	21 11 1	33 10 6
Gigney, A.	3 4 6	6 12 0	14 11 9	24 8 3
Gilbert, C. G. ... ..	.....	3 18 9	.....	4 18 9
Hornby, S.	3 16 11	3 9 1	9 5 6	16 11 6
Johns, B.	9 2 6	12 5 6	14 13 6	36 1 6
M'Olusky, H.	1 2 6	9 8 6	2 19 6	13 10 6
Nelson, A. D. H.	11 16 3	.....	.....	11 16 3
Rowley, G. B.	13 8 6	.....	.....	13 8 6
Robjohns, J.	14 2 6	6 7 9	.....	20 10 3
Richardson, J.	71 8 9	.....	119 16 3	191 5 0
Rutter, L. F.	5 16 4	3 17 0	2 2 0	11 15 4
Rich, H. P.	19 15 3	.....	.....	19 15 3
Palmer, J. A. ... ..	.....	4 8 3	10 8 6	14 16 9
Saville, H.	2 0 3	.....	.....	2 0 3
Smythe, C. W. B.	1 11 6	15 9 0	.....	17 0 6
Styles, H. T. C.,	1 11 6	.....	0 13 1	2 4 7
Tindell, W. H.	3 6 6	2 5 6	4 8 4	10 0 4
Tyler, J. C.	4 13 3	1 15 0	6 5 1	12 13 4
Webber, J. H.	4 19 0	4 8 6	13 19 6	23 7 0
Wilson, T. H.	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6
Young, C.	1 5 0	4 19 5	10 5 4	16 9 9
Butterfield, G. ... ..	.....	.....	4 14 0	4 14 0

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(NUMBER OF DRAFTSMEN AND CLERKS EMPLOYED IN, ON 14 MAY, 1886.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 May, 1886.

RETURN relative to the number of Draftsmen and Clerks employed under Surveyor-General at present date.

Office.	NUMBER.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
Secretary and Cashier	1	...
Account Branch, dealing with all accounts pertaining to Survey of Lands ...	4	10
Correspondence Branch, dealing with correspondence with Licensed Surveyors and custody of Records of Measurement	4	5
Pay Branch—lodging and advising and keeping necessary books of all payments of accounts	2	2
Custodian of Stores and Stationery	1	1
Clerks in Auction Sales, Charting, and Compiling Branches,—custody and registration of papers dealt with in these Branches	3	2
Employed in Professional Division { Geographical Divisions ... ..	...	23
in doing work of a clerical nature { Roads Branch ... ..	...	3
in connection with Drafting ... { Reserves Branch ... ..	...	1
Clerk to Surveyor-General, dealing with all papers for submission to the Surveyor-General	1	...
Clerk attending to records of all matters concerning Surveyors' Districts, promotions, new appointments, and of amount of duty performed ... ..	...	1
Total	16	48

Department of Lands,
14 May, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT BROWN OF DENILIQVIN.
(CHARGES AGAINST.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers and other documents relating to the charges preferred against Superintendent Brown, of Deniliquin, by Constable George Rowe, and which were investigated in the month of April, 1885.”

(*Mr. Chanter.*)

Telegram from Mayor of Deniliquin to Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 17 March, 1885.

REPORT from Sergeant Rowe against Superintendent Brown left here yesterday. Superintendent Brown orders Sergeant Rowe to Hay by to-night's coach for temporary duty. Please allow Sergeant Rowe to stay here until you have perused reports and investigated matter. Reply.

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to The Mayor of Deniliquin.

17 March, 1885.

SERGEANT ROWE must obey orders. When I receive papers they shall have due consideration.

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

17 March, 1885.

AM informed you have ordered Sergeant Rowe to Hay to-day; surely no reason for such precipitate action without reference to me.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown to Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 18 March, 1885.

SERGEANT ROWE's conduct necessitated his immediate removal. Papers by yesterday's post.

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

18 March, 1885.

ENTIRELY disapprove of Sergeant Rowe's transfer under circumstances. He must be recalled to Deniliquin at once.

Sergeant Rowe's Report.

Police Station, Deniliquin, 16 March, 1885.

SERGEANT George Rowe most respectfully begs to ask if the Inspector-General of Police is aware of the following facts:—

No. 1. That Superintendent Brown has at least 20 or more police horses broken to harness, some of them recently purchased and valuable horses, some of which are almost daily used by Superintendent Brown and his family both for driving and riding, one of which has been fed and shod at the Government expense for several months solely for the use of one of the Miss Browns.

938—A

No. 2.

The paragraphs numbered hereon connected with the corresponding numbers in the Statement of Charges, and remarks thereupon in the Report. (By Board.)

No. 2. That on several occasions Government forage has been taken to feed his cattle and pigs; buckets full of bran and oats have been taken at a time for the pigs, and also forage to feed his son's horses, leaving the police horses to be stinted of their full ration and balance on hand to be short.

No. 3. That he uses the Deniliquin and Moama paddocks as grazing and fattening paddocks, buying poor cattle and sheep, fattening them in the Deniliquin paddock, and selling them to the butchers, having as many as 200 or 300 sheep and twenty or thirty head of cattle at one time, besides horses of his own and his sons; that Mr. Brown also allows his son to buy poor horses and fatten them in the police paddock, having as many as four at one time; also, that Superintendent Brown buys horses which are fed and shod at Government expense, and when fat sold; on one occasion when at Mount Gipps he purchased a very poor horse which was led from Pooncarie to here by Senior Constable Stone, and fed at the different police stations whilst *en route* as a police horse.

No. 4. That on the 9th August last Superintendent Brown left here on leave of absence to Corowa, driving two police horses, taking Constable James with him, riding a troop horse also, to look after the buggy and horses, returning from Corowa on the 7th, and claimed for four days' travelling as on inspection.

On the 27th October drove Mrs. Brown to Jerilderie to catch the train, driving two police horses, and taking Constable Jones; riding a troop horse as far as Hartwood, where he was met by Constable Bowen, who returned to Jerilderie with the Superintendent.

On the 3rd November Mr. Brown left here, driving his daughter to different stations, taking troop horses, and also a constable following to look after the buggy and horses; returned on the 7th.

On the 11th November left here; driving his daughter to Mathoura Station; again taking a constable to look after him; riding a police horse.

No. 5. On the 20th December Constable Eggleston left here, driving two police horses in the police van to Jerilderie to bring a large quantity of stores for Superintendent Brown, taking forage from here; returned on the 25th with a load, but not being able to bring the whole quantity, left here again on 2nd January, with van and two horses to bring the remainder; returning here on the 4th at 12 p.m.

No. 6. Also, that Superintendent Brown's family get saddlery from the Police stores, such as stirrup-irons, girths, breastplates, &c. That the constables here are compelled to clean saddles and bridles for Superintendent Brown's family, three side-saddles and bridles being continually kept at the stables and often used; also to keep his son's bridle and saddle clean when living here.

That the police are often engaged driving cattle to and from the paddocks, and in several instances from Deniliquin to Moama, and Moama to Deniliquin, the police at Moama also being engaged as well at Mathoura, and meet half way, and now almost daily looking after cattle since all the grass is eaten in the paddock. Twenty head of cattle were for a long time running in the Deniliquin paddock, and the grass getting very scarce caused the police horses to stray across the river to Mr. Sandale's property for feed. There are, however, thirteen head of cattle in the large paddock at Deniliquin, and three head in the small paddock, besides what are at Moama; no police horses have been running in the Moama paddock for a very long time.

No. 7. Also that Mr. Brown on one occasion showed three horses at the show here, two of his own property, the other a police horse—getting first and second prize for ladies hacks—one of them a police horse, all of which had been fed on police forage.

No. 8. Also that a constable and tracker are wholly employed looking after Superintendent Brown. The constable to look after horses and buggy, to cut the lawns at the house, clean fowl-houses, beat carpets, also to go about the town to borrow a mowing machine to mow the lawns, and to fetch horses for Miss Brown to ride on Saturdays. The tracker to clean boots and shoes, milk cows, feed pigs and poultry, and work in the garden, and go on errands, and when absent with Superintendent Brown on inspection a tracker from Hay comes here in coach to do this work, never doing any kind of police duty.

No. 9. All the mounted constables here complain of the work they have to perform here for Superintendent Brown and his family, cutting and branding cattle, going on errands, carrying parcels, and even going to the railway-station with the spring cart to bring his servant's luggage and many other things of a similar kind. The foot police are also often sent on errands to bring parcels, &c., when on duty, and in uniform.

No. 10. On Friday last two mounted constables were sent out by Mr. Brown to drive a dangerous bull back which had strayed from the paddock, and another constable to gather rubbish outside of the police grounds altogether, and on Saturday two of the mounted constables were sent by Mr. Brown to his house to beat carpets; and on the same day at the railway-station a constable on duty, and in uniform, was ordered by Superintendent Brown to carry some luggage belonging to some friends of his to a conveyance, and this day a constable and tracker are branding a calf. Such things as these bring discredit to the Police Force, and are talked of by the townspeople; in fact the police at Deniliquin are treated more as servants to Mr. Brown and his family, instead of what they really are, police constables; and Mrs. Brown, in the absence of Superintendent Brown, while on leave of absence, had two police horses continually fed and shod for her use, which were used nearly every day until the buggy got broken. Even on Sundays, and on one occasion sent one of the horses to a man named Clayton to ride, the horse being brought back about 8 o'clock at night. Mrs. Brown also gave orders during Mr. Brown's absence what the constables and prisoners should do, and also accused Constable Hurst of being in her garden at 3 o'clock in the morning stealing grapes, when at the time he was in bed, and constables sleeping in the same room can prove.

No. 11. Mr. Brown treats men under him unfairly and unjustly, treating some with undue leniency, and others with almost severity; consequently constables are dissatisfied when they see they are unjustly treated, and are not allowed to do their duty in the manner they should do.

As Mr. Brown will no doubt deny some of these facts, Sergeant Rowe respectfully asks that the Inspector-General will be good enough to hold a sworn investigation, as there are numerous other things of a similar nature.

GEORGE ROWE,

The Inspector-General of Police, through Supt. Brown, Deniliquin.

Sergeant, No. 2,372.

I HARDLY think the Inspector-General will call upon me to report on this scandalous production. Such a man is not fit for the Service. I request his removal from the district.—J. DOWLING BROWN, Supt., 16th March, 1885. The Inspector-General.

Telegram

Omitted from numerical rotation in the report as disposed of in evidence in other paragraphs. (By Board.)

Omitted from numerical rotation of report being dealt with by evidence on other paragraphs. (By Board.)

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

18 March, 1885.

SUCH serious and specific charges as these made by Sergeant Rowe cannot be disposed of in summary manner suggested. Investigation will be indispensable. Do you desire to make any representation now for Colonial Secretary's consideration. Sergeant Rowe must remain at Deniliquin in meantime. Wire reply at once.

Memo. from Superintendent Brown to Inspector-General of Police, Deniliquin.

18 March, 1885.

I HOPE the Inspector-General will allow Sergeant Rowe to remain at Hay till an investigation takes place as to the charges the sergeant has thought fit to make against me.

I sincerely trust without any delay the Inspector-General will appoint a Superintendent of Police to thoroughly investigate the matter. It will be most humiliating to me to have to bring back Sergeant Rowe, and on consideration I am sure the Inspector-General will not place me in that position.

J. DOWLING BROWN, Supt.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, to Inspector-General of Police.

18 March, 1885.

PLEASE return papers and I will reply to them.

Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

PAPERS returned herewith as desired.—E.F., B.C., 18/3/5.

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown.

20 March, 1885.

PRESUME my instructions for Sergeant Rowe's recall to Deniliquin acted upon; you have only yourself to blame for precipitancy. It would be obviously unfair to Rowe not to leave him at Deniliquin until matter disposed of. Cannot decide what further action necessary until I receive your explanation.

Report from Superintendent Brown to Inspector-General of Police.

RE charges against me by Sergeant Rowe, I will have difficulty in replying to these charges. Some are deliberate lies, others true to a certain extent but so put that they appear as crimes though I can show justification, and such charges made at so remote a period show the character of Sergeant Rowe to be despicable, unworthy the name of man, and certainly unfit for his position. His actions are spiteful and vindictive, evidently from my having to find fault with him occasionally and my not recommending his promotion.

1. The first charge I emphatically deny, except that part that one of my daughters has occasionally ridden a police horse. I have frequently ridden and lent my horses for police duty.

2. I also deny that forage has been taken to feed cattle and pigs or my son's horse; I have for such purpose had forage of my own. Police horses never stinted, as their condition will show, and also the books show almost always forage on hand.

3. About the paddocks at Moana and Deniliquin I also deny. I only keep a few cows for milking and occasionally sell the young stock to get rid of them. About two or three years ago, when there was an abundance of grass, I bought 200 sheep, but in a few days after sold all but under a hundred, which I kept for killing for my own use. It is false about myself or my son buying horses to fatten; on one occasion I did about three or four years ago get a horse of my own sent down from Mount Gipps which I used on police duty.

4. On or about 9th August last I got three days' leave of absence, but while on the trip some of the time was on duty inspecting station. I did take a man with me.

5. On 27th October I went to Jerilderie on duty, having Mrs. Brown with me; I took a man on patrol.

6. From the 3rd November to 7th I made a patrol to the different stations and took a man with me.

7. On the 11th November I went to Mathoura; on patrol; took a man with me.

8. On the 20th December Constable Eggleston offered to go to Jerilderie for me for some stores; gave him leave of absence; was not aware that he took any forage; if so it was very little and at the time I had forage of my own.

9. None of my family ever get any saddlery out of the store.

10. Sometimes my groom may clean private saddles but always of his own accord.

11. Now and then I have sent a few head of cattle from here to Moana paddock. The few head of cattle I have have not eaten the grass, nor do they cause the horses to cross the river to Mr. Landale's; in a bad season like the present there would be little or no grass even if there were no stock of any kind at all.

12. I did three years ago exhibit two horses at the show; one was a police horse, but did not take any prize; it was merely done for my two daughters to ride together, when one exhibited her horse. I had forage of my own at the time.

13.

13. The constable, as groom and tracker, are not employed, except on their proper work; mowing the small grass plots, I consider, Government work. The tracker does clean my boots and milk the cows. When he goes with me on tours of inspection instead of taking a constable I sometimes get a tracker from an out station, so that this station is not without a tracker.

14. The mounted men never complain of work, nor do they do anything but legitimate work.

15. On Friday last one of the men saw my bull, a quiet one, out of the paddock, and he run it in.

16. The constable, in cleaning up round my quarters, also raked up the approach, and I asked one of the men to assist in shaking a carpet. The constable on the platform assisted me in bringing a port-manteau to my buggy.

17. The police in the district and in Deniliquin are a credit to the force; they are not talked of, unless by blackguards of Sergeant Rowe's stamp.

18. I am entitled to keep my horses stabled, and in my absence my family go out in the buggy occasionally. The only orders Mrs. Brown gives is to send word when wood is required, or when the yard is to be swept; if she did not do so the sergeant would never trouble himself about it.

19. I never yet treated men unfairly or unjustly, and defy any one man saying so.

In conclusion, I would respectfully ask the Inspector-General if he is not satisfied with my explanation to cause an investigation, and I fear not the result.

J. DOWLING BROWN,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Statement made by Sergeant Rowe, of Deniliquin, against Superintendent Brown.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 23 March, 1885.

I regret that it becomes my duty to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information and consideration, the enclosed statement made by Sergeant George Rowe, of the Deniliquin police, against Superintendent Brown of that district.

The charges being of such a serious and specific character, the Colonial Secretary will no doubt be of opinion that a thorough investigation will be necessary, the evidence to be recorded in writing.

With this view, I have the honor to suggest that the Comptroller-General of Prisons, and Mr. E. V. Morisset, the Senior Officer of Police, should be appointed a Board of Inquiry to proceed to Deniliquin, and hold such investigation and report.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Minute of Acting Colonial Secretary.

It is manifest that charges so clearly and specifically made, and of such a grave character as those preferred by Sergeant Rowe against his superior officer, demand instant inquiry.

They substantially amount to an impeachment of the Superintendent's honesty by misusing public property for his private purposes.

The suggestion of the Inspector-General is approved, and no more competent officers to conduct the inquiry than those named by him could be selected. Let the necessary arrangements be at once made. The Minister for Justice should be approve as to the employment of the Comptroller-General.

W.B.D.

The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., B.C., 23 March, 1885. Inspector-General of Police, 23 March, 1885. Approved.—H.E.C., 25 March, 1885. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.E.P., B.C., 25/3/85. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 25/3/85.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 March, 1885.

In reply to your letter of this date, regarding certain charges preferred against Mr. Superintendent Brown, I am directed to inform you that the Acting Colonial Secretary has approved of the appointment (as suggested by you) of the Comptroller-General of Prisons and Mr. E. V. Morisset as a Board of Inquiry to proceed to Deniliquin and hold the needful investigation and report the result.

2. The papers have been forwarded to the Department of Justice, with a view of Mr. Maclean's receiving the necessary instructions in the matter.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

The Inspector-General of Police,—Forwarded for Superintendent Morisset's information and guidance. Mr. Maclean will take the papers and arrange with Mr. Morisset as to the date they will proceed to Deniliquin.—E.F. Superintendent Morisset, 23/3/85.

Memo. from Superintendent Morisset to Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, Goulburn, 24 March, 1885.

NOTED and returned to the Inspector-General of Police.

I have arranged to meet Mr. Maclean at the Goulburn Railway Station at midnight to-morrow, and go on to Jerilderie with him.

E. V. MORISSET,
Superintendent.

Charge 1.

Deniliquin Court-house, 30 March, 1885.

Sergeant Rowe states:—Horse No. 181, chestnut gelding No. 184, bay gelding No. 400, grey gelding No. 402, chestnut gelding No. 291, chestnut gelding No. 531, roan gelding No. 584, bay gelding No. 671, brown gelding No. 433, grey gelding No. 838, bay gelding No. 849, brown gelding No. 928, roan gelding No. 330 Sam, Native Cat, and Gol Gol (numbers I do not know) and horses at other stations

stations I do not know; grey gelding No. 838, purchased 20/6/82; bay gelding No. 849, purchased 23/9/82; brown gelding No. 928, purchased 10/4/83; roan gelding No. 930, purchased 12/4/83; I believe the horses were broken into harness since purchase; No. 930 broken into harness at Tocumwal; No. 928 broken into harness; I believe it was put into harness at Mount Gipps by Constables; No. 930, Mr. Brown admits, was broken into harness by Senior-Constable Burman at Tocumwal; 581 horse brought from the paddock on May 10, 1884, and kept in until 29/11/84; Mr. Brown told me to enter it as a spare horse, which was done; the horse was brought from the police paddock; Miss Brown used to ride it when she required it; she used to ride it once or twice a week; very seldom used by police, only by Constable Hurst on one or two occasions; this was the horse that was rationed and shod; sometimes ridden by Mrs. Brown, jun.; roan and bay horses Nos. 584 and 671; Zulu, No. 928, and No. 671, they were driven every day during the week ending respectively from 13th to 19th April, 1884; the following week the same two horses were driven 6 days; on the following week ending 3rd May, 1884, Nos. 181 and 849 were driven; the following week same two horses driven every day, week ending 17th May, 1884; driven 5 days week ending 24th May, 1884; driven 6 days week ending 31st May; No. 849 was turned out; from 1st June to 9th Nos. 181 and 402 were driven and then driven on inspection; on 8th June Constable Jones led away Nos. 928 and 291 horses to Wanganella as relay horses; returned 2nd July, 1884; from 2nd to 25th July, 1884, Nos. 181 and 402 were driven; on 21st July No. 838 was brought in; from 27th July to 5th August Nos. 402 and 838 were driven; and from 5th August Nos. 402 and 584 were driven up to 30th August; from 31st August to 4th September, 1884, Nos. 184 and 402 were driven, left on that date, driven away; from 3rd October to 4th No. 184 was driven and turned out; from 5th October to 31st October Nos. 400 and 402 were driven; from 2nd November to 3rd December, 1884, Nos. 400 and 671 were driven; from 22nd December to the present time 7 horses were driven by Superintendent Brown; on these occasions they were driven in the town and on inspection; the majority of the instances were driven in the town; in some instances driven by Mr. Brown's family; troop horse No. 80 was ridden by Miss Brown on the 25th October, 1884, and grey horse No. 402 was also ridden on same date by one of the Miss Brown's; horse 184 was also ridden by one of the Miss Brown's; used on two or three occasions; on 22nd December, 1884, Oscar Mitchel, tracker, drove Mr. Brown, junr., with horses Nos. 402 and 433 to Moana, Oscar returning on following day; tracker has often used Government horses to ride after the Miss Brown's in livery; from 24th January, 1885, Mr. Chas. Brown drove No. 402 and Sam to Tuppall Station returned on the 27th January.

Cross-examined by Superintendent Brown: I came here on 12th May, 1883; at the time I did not think it was sufficient to report upon before; you have not had occasion to find fault with me before; you have found fault with me two or three times; I am aware that Senior-Sergeant Comber has been lately promoted and I have not been; my service would not entitle me to it; about four or five months ago I received a letter from Mr. Edwards threatening me for action for defamation of character; that was in reference to a woman named Emma Russell, who was living as servant at John McGrath's, at "Terminus Hotel," in this town; previously to my receiving that I had spoken to the publican as to her conduct, and on my inspecting the hotel before the Licensing Court I told McGrath that if he kept her on the hotel I should oppose his license; I took no notice of the letter from Mr. Edwards, but two or three days after received a letter from McGrath, stating he had cleared the girl out.

GEORGE ROWE.

Mr. Brown: I cannot dispute the number of horses or number of times they were used but for the most part they were used for my long journeys on duty; I consider myself entitled to use them for my own purposes, for driving with my own family at any time; all these harness horses are broken down horses, unfit for any other service, and many of them were picked up at out stations on my return, when I absolutely required them on my return journeys; there was only one horse (No. 80) one day my daughter asked the constable to lend her which he did, I was present at the time; the other referred to as having been kept solely for the use of my daughter, I admit it has been used for such purpose; generally once a week; sometimes less; it was a spare horse not fit for much active work but was used occasionally for police work; I admit on one or two occasions when I could not go myself I have sent the tracker out with my daughters, one of my daughters riding her own horse, and I believe as far as my recollection goes, the tracker rode one of my own horses; in explanation to using police horses for riding purposes I may say that for months and months to give police horses a spell I have lent the constables my own private horses to do the work, therefore I did not think it any great harm occasionally to use the police horses for private purposes; in one instance, commencing from 1st July, 1883, to beginning of August, 1883, one of my own private horses was lent to constable to do the work; the bay horse referred to, page 3, was ridden by Constable Jones and Constable Burrows on some occasions.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Rowe: The harness-horse, No. 181, has since been ridden by Constable Passfield for several months, and reported that he was unfit to ride two or three weeks ago; No. 849 is now used as a troop-horse, and having had a long spell is now used by Constable Bowen; Zulu, No. 928, fell lame; I drove him a short time when he was given up by Senior Constable Gallagar; since being turned out; he was put in the service again, and is now ridden by Constable Simpson, and has been for several months; horse No. 402 I am aware was, on one occasion, ridden by my daughter; I have no recollection of No. 184 having been so ridden.

Mr. Brown's further statement:—I give further particulars of horse lent by me to police; one bay remount from June, 1883, to December, 1883, ridden by Constable Connors, and a tracker off and on; one bay from 16th December, 1883, to January 11th, 1884; bay horse from 16th December, 1883, to 2nd February, 1884; I am prepared to state that the bay remount has been ridden by Constable Connors and tracker; does not remember when that horse was lost.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Sergeant Rowe recalled: I produce the weekly duty book of men and horses; the horse referred to by Mr. Brown as the bay (remount) appears in the book as having arrived from Jerilderie in February, 1883, up to the 15th December, 1883; he appears first to have been used by the police, in July, 1883, and subsequent day ridden by Miss Brown to the show; previously to this he was ridden by Constable Jones for exercise; ridden 7 miles on 28th July, 1883; ridden by John Brown, junior, to the paddock; ridden by Miss Brown, on several occasions, and other members of Mr. Brown's family; he does not appear to have been used for police duties until ridden by Constable Burrows, on 6th and 7th September, 1883; on 10th and 11th September again ridden by Constable Burrows; from 4th October to 15th December, 1883, ridden nine times by the police.

GEORGE ROWE.

Thomas

Thomas Charles Jones states:—He is a police constable, stationed in Deniliquin; arrived at Deniliquin on 27th June, 1883; looked after chestnut horse No. 581; bay horse belonging to Miss Brown; they were fed in the stable and to be shown at the show; 581 horses were clipped; rode the bay horse that has been since lost for exercise; never rode it on police duty; does not remember either Connors or Oscar ever riding it; Miss Brown rode it at the show; he was fed every night whether he was used or not; he went lame afterwards.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Re-examined by Sergeant Rowe: Of the horses that have been broken into harness that have been read to me only one horse, Gol Gol, and number 184, were broken down; has ridden some of the horses since, and has known other members of the Force that have ridden them; No. 184 was on one occasion ridden by Miss Brown.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Sergeant Rowe re-called, states:—I omitted to state that there was a black mare belonging to Mr. Brown; the duty book shows from April, 1882, to 28th July, 1883, for which forage was drawn, and from 12th May, 1883, to 28th July, 1883, it was both fed and shod to my own knowledge, and was not during that time ridden on police duty.

Cross-examined by Supt. Brown: The mare was ridden by Mr. Superintendent Brown four days, week ending 16th June, 1883, and on other occasions down the town, which I did not consider on duty, and was ridden by Constable Connors and Oscar for purpose of driving cattle.

Charge No. 2.

Sergeant Rowe states:—I have repeatedly seen young Mr. Charles Brown, when home from school, taking Government feed in a bag to feed his horse; I spoke to him two or three times, and when he returned last December, the day after his return (I do not remember the date) I saw him taking the bag away from the stable with something in it; I went to the stable from my own quarters and asked Constable Hurst what Charley had got in the bag; he replied, "Feed for his horse"; I said, "Where did he get it from?" He said, "Out of the Government bin," I said, "He has no business to take that; do not let him take any more, and tell him if he takes any more that I'll lock him up"; on the following night he went for feed, and Constable Hurst told him what I had told him on the previous night; he then went away without any feed; he afterwards put his horse in the stable and fed him, and I used to turn it out if I found it there; on previous occasions, when he was home, he always fed his horse on Government forage; John Brown also, when his horse was not regularly stabled, when it was brought in for its use, used to feed it on Government forage; Oscar has both taken chaff for the cows, and bran and oats to feed the pigs; on several occasions I have had to stint the police horses of their food to make my books tally, and on one or two occasions I was short of forage; I cannot say whether Mr. Brown was aware of the forage being taken on the occasions named, excepting that Jack's pony and Charley's pony were fed at the yard and the stable and that Mr. Brown must have seen them feeding; I spoke to Mr. Brown about the pigs being fed on the forage, and he said, "I did not know that my horses were getting any bran and oats, only chaff;" he said, "I will get some stuff up from Moama."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown: I did not report it to you before; I knew that if I had reported it to you that I should have been shunted off; I am aware that you had forage of your own on the premises, at different times, on two or three occasions; I am aware that young Charley Brown took his own forage from the station after what had passed concerning the chaff; he had no forage there at the time; I am not aware that your son Jack had forage of his own at any time on the station; he could not have had it without my knowledge; I reported it to you of Oscar taking forage for feeding the pigs.

GEORGE ROWE.

Constable Hurst could corroborate these statements.

Thomas Charles Jones states:—I am a police constable at Deniliquin; I remember young Charley Brown, when home for the holidays, taking forage from the forage-room to the yard (about 100 yards off) to feed his horse; saw him six or seven times; I did remonstrato with Charley Brown, and reported it to the sergeant; I have seen Oscar, the black-tracker, taking bran and oats to feed the pigs, and told him not to take it; he said it was by Mr. Brown's orders; on one occasion I saw him taking forage out of the bin; at the time I speak of there was no other forage that Oscar could take; Mr. Brown has had forage on the station, chaff and grains from the brewery, in the forage-room, and some bran in a shed; I do not know whether any was used to feed Mr. Brown's horses; it was not used in the stable; I have seen Mr. Brown's cows being fed with it; saw Oscar taking chaff from the station; I have seen Mr. John Brown's horse fed in the stable on Government forage often; have fed him myself; twenty or thirty times I saw him fed; we have had to feed horses on half rations on account of forage being short; Mr. Brown must have seen young Jack's pony feeding in the stable; I have also seen the black pony several times, and also chestnut horse once, feeding at the stable; on the 17th of this month Mr. John Brown's horse was fed in the stable, and the following morning; on the 18th I led him half way to Tocumwall, with a police horse; Mr. Brown himself ordered the horse to be brought in, and he brought horse and put him into the stable; he could have been put into a smaller paddock, and not fed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown: Sergeant Rowe has had no conversations with me as to what I should state before this Board.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Oscar Mitchell states:—I am tracker, and employed about police station at Deniliquin; take charge of cows, pigs, and sheep of Mr. Brown; have fed the pigs on bran and oats; got it in the forage-room; was told by Mr. Superintendent Brown; I fed the pigs three times that way, and then fed them with Mr. Brown's feed; do not know how much I took; Constable Jones told me not to take it, and I told him I took it by Mr. Brown's orders; I fed the cows with chaff and bran; I took the chaff and bran five times to feed the cows, until Mr. Brown's forage came up; I took the chaff and bran without orders because the cow was losing her milk.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Rowe: Mr. Brown did not always keep feed for pigs, and I get refuse from the barracks kitchen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown: You did tell me to take Government forage for the pigs.

OSCAR.
My

My name is *Frederick George Eggleston*; have been twelve months on this station; have never seen horses on short feed; the condition of horses has been very good; I have never known the Government forage to be short; never have been told to put the horses on half rations; have been about two years in the Police Force; have never seen any person take forage from the Government forage store; have seen Mr. Brown's forage in the buggy-shed (bags of forage).

Cross-examined by Sergeant Rowe: Have seen Jack's pony fed on Government feed; have also seen Charley's fed on Government feed; I have fed them myself; I do not know by whose authority; it was an understood thing that horses brought from the paddock had to be fed; Mr. Brown himself told me to bring in those two horses from the big paddock to the stable for use; Mr. Brown has never told me to feed the horses; I know that you spoke to Charley Brown about taking feed; I have been told by Constable Hurst that he took feed.

FRED. G. EGGLESTON.

Joseph Steele Braim states:—I have been in the habit of seeing the police horses almost daily for the last two or three years or more; the horses were always in excellent condition, far from their being stinted in their food.

J. S. BRAIM.

The Superintendent has an allowance for forage for two horses; that allowance was drawn for two police horses in use by him, irrespectively of the horses spoken of in my evidence, while at this station, and I suppose at other stations; I have no knowledge of any forage having been taken, nor did I know that it was taken for my own private use; I have seen my son's horses feeding in the stable and stock-yard, but as I knew that they had forage of their own I supposed it was that forage; I can show accounts of forage purchased by myself during the years 1883 and 1884, and this forage was kept either in the forage-shed or coach-shed; I distinctly deny that I ever directed Oscar to take forage for the pigs.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Rowe: When the horses were in my sons generally purchased forage; the forage I refer to in these papers I purchased for my cows.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge 3.

Sergeant Rowe states:—Since I have been here, and on my arrival, there were a quantity of sheep in the police paddock in May, 1883; I estimated about 200; the police paddock is about 400 acres; some were brought in and killed for the house, and the remainder were sold to Marum, the butcher, some months after; I suppose upwards of 100; in August, 1883, there were fifty sold to Marum, the butcher; I believe they were some of the same 200; on October 5th twenty were sold to Marum, the butcher; on 27th November there were twenty-two sold to Marum, the butcher; when I first saw these sheep they were not marketable sheep, but they were when sold on a subsequent occasion; there were about forty bought and sold within a week; there were cattle in the paddock when I came here in May, 1883; some fourteen or fifteen in Deniliquin paddock; some have been sold in Deniliquin; from 14th January, 1883, to 25th October, 1884, there were ten head sold to two butchers in Deniliquin, some of Mr. Brown's own breeding, and some which he purchased at the yards; there have been as many as twenty in the Deniliquin paddock at one time; on 11th June, 1883, Connors and Oscar left here driving some cattle (eight I think it was), to Moama, and returned on the 18th; on 28th January, 1884, Constable Connors left here with six head to go to Nash's; on 20th January Oscar took six cattle to Moama, and met Moama constable half way; during the time the two lots of cattle were in Moama there were some thirteen or fourteen head in Deniliquin paddock; young cattle were sent away (I believe all) on 11th June, 1883; when he left for Moama Constable Connors was riding troop horse No. 433, and Oscar the black mare; on 24th September, 1883, Constable Connors riding troop horse No. 581, and Oscar riding the bay horse, went to Pretty Pine for a bull and brought it back; on 2nd August, 1884, Oscar went again to Hill Plain for cattle, riding troop horse No. 849; on the 2nd and 3rd February, 1885, Oscar took cattle half way to Mathoura, riding troop-horse Sam, and was there met by Senior-constable Stone, who took the cattle over.

Cross-examined by Superintendent Brown: I thought there were 200 sheep in the paddock in May, 1883; I believe there were twenty-four cattle in the paddock at one time.

GEORGE ROWE.

Mr. Superintendent Brown states:—In November 25th, 1882, I wanted some sheep for killing purposes, and I bought 240; had to buy that number to get them at a price; on December 6th, 1882, I sold 107; in August, 1883, I sold fifty besides killing them, at the rate of one a week ever since I got them; I think on one occasion I sold twenty after that, and after that I kept killing them all, with the exception of about twenty that were lost until they were all killed; I kept the sheep in a paddock as there was abundance of grass there; I have never had above twenty head of cattle in the two paddocks; about ten of those were cows and their increase; the cows I kept for milking purposes as the young stock were weaned; I sent a few to Moama so as to supply myself with milk; in two or three years' time, as far as I can remember, I bought three young heifers and a cow and calf for this long time past; I sold the three young cattle; I have a recollection of selling one steer; certainly no recollection of selling ten; I do not believe there were ten; I can only account for four; during the time referred to I had no horses to put in the police paddock at Moama.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Rowe: I have got about eight or ten cattle in the large paddock, and three in the small paddock, and I have two, three, or four in Moama paddock; there were five or six head of cattle taken away to Moria in February last; while the sheep were in the paddock sometimes it was well grassed and sometimes not; whenever the river is low the horses do stray across the paddock whether it is well grassed or not; the horse was brought from Mount Gipps as described myself, and finding him not suitable I sold him.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

First-class Constable Bell states:—I am stationed at Moama; I know the police paddock there; I have seen cattle running there; I believe they were Mr. Brown's cattle; the most I have known at one time have been twelve or thirteen head; no police horses in Moama paddock at present time; there were two horses since cast at the time the thirteen head were there, and at the time there was not much grass.

A. BELL.

Thomas Charles Jones states:—There are fifteen head of cattle now in the large paddock, and there are three in the small paddock.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Sergeant

Sergeant Rowe recalled, states:—I produce the slaughtering book; the slaughter book has been kept by Constable Burrows and Constable Eggleston; from 14th January, 1883, to 25th October, 1884, I find nine head of cattle sold by Mr. Brown to the butchers.

GEORGE ROWE.

Charge No. 4.

Superintendent Brown states:—I applied for three days' leave of absence to go to Corowa, and specified the days; during my trip there, and part of the way back, I was on duty inspecting Tocumwal Station, and drew night allowance during the time I was on duty; I took Constable James with me, as is customary on all occasions of my going on duty, but I stretched a point, taking the constable on to Corowa out of his own district; I always take a constable with me when I go on inspection for attendance and patrol.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge No. 5.

I admit everything; I asked Constable Eggleston to go to Jerilderie to bring my stores down which I got from Sydney; he went of his own free will and I paid all his expenses, using van and police horses; I consider it a privilege I am entitled to, and had been adopted by my predecessor here usually; the prices of goods here being so dear it necessitated my sending to Sydney for them, as the price was considerably cheaper.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge No. 6.

Sergeant Rowe states:—On 8th November, 1884, Constable Hurst came to me and asked me for two pairs girths and two breastplates; I said, "What do you want them for?" he replied "to put on the lady's saddles"; I said, "Who told you to get them?" he replied, "The boss did, himself"; I gave them to him; they were used that day on the side-saddles and have been ever since; previous to that I had given Charley Brown a pair of stirrup-irons; he said his father told him to get a pair in consequence of his own being burnt in the fire; John Brown also got a pair of stirrup-irons when one of his own broke and was not fit to use.

By the Board: I issue all stores to this station without requisition.

Sergeant Rowe also states:—Mr. Brown told me on two or three occasions when Jack's saddle was hanging in the stable to get it cleaned; also told me to see that the double-reined bridles and bits were put in their proper places.

By the Board: The bridles and saddles were cleaned for the ladies every time they were used, and Mr. John Brown's not often; the men have complained of having cleaned the saddles; I told them it could not be helped, as orders had been given; Constables Jones and Hurst complained to me.

GEORGE ROWE.

Mr. Brown states:—I have no personal knowledge of saddles and bridles being cleaned; if they had been it would have been the duty of the sergeant to report it to me; I have no knowledge of the girths and breastplates having been taken for the lady's saddles, and I do not believe it.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Thomas Charles Jones states:—I have cleaned Mr. John Brown's saddle several times; I have been told to do it, but I cannot say by whom; I have never complained to the sergeant; I have spoken about it being dirty, but I cannot remember whether I spoke to the sergeant about cleaning it when it was so dirty.

Cross-examined by the Sergeant: I have said that I did not believe in a policeman cleaning saddles for a banker's clerk.

By the Board: I do not know whether Mr. Brown knew whether I had to clean the saddles or not.

By Sergeant Rowe: The ladies' saddles were cleaned by Constables Hurst and James, the Superintendent's batman or groom; I remember Constable Hurst going to the Government store to get girths and breastplates for the ladies' saddles about last October or November; I have seen stirrups of the Government pattern on Mr. John Brown, junior's, saddle.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Charge No. 10.

Superintendent Brown states:—I admit exhibiting a police horse with my own at the show; my own horse took the prize, but not the police horse; the two horses that I have previously referred to as having been put at the service of the police; they were all fed on Government forage, and were more or less used for police purposes, as previously stated; there was only one prize taken by my own horse.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge No. 11.

Superintendent Brown states:—I admit all that; the groom does look after the horses and buggy and mow the grass, and I think it is his duty to do that; the tracker does what is described; when I take the tracker away I sometimes send for a tracker from other stations, which is at my expense; constables have beaten the carpets, but it was to oblige me.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge No. 12.

Superintendent Brown states:—I have never heard of a single complaint from any constable yet; I have one or two men to assist me in cutting and branding cattle; they have done so most willingly; I only know of one, Constable Morrison, being sent to take a note to Mrs. Holt by my wife during my absence, and he was asked to bring a parcel back; I am not aware that a constable has gone to the railway station for any luggage or any such errands; I have no knowledge of the foot police being engaged in carrying parcels, with the exception of the one case I refer to, nor have I ever heard of it until I saw this report.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

James Morrison states:—I am a first-class constable stationed at Deniliquin—a foot policeman; I have to go to the house with the letters, and have twenty or thirty times been requested to bring parcels, sometimes by Mr. Superintendent Brown and sometimes by Superintendent's family.

By

By the Board: I have had to take parcels by the coach when in uniform; I remember taking a parcel for Mr. Brown to the coach office.

By Sergeant Rowe:—On one occasion, at the railway station, I have carried some girls' luggage from there to the vehicle; I have never complained to Mr. Brown; I have been fifteen months stationed at Deniliquin; it was during that time I was asked to carry letters and parcels; I felt I had no right to be asked to carry the parcels.

JAMES MORRISON.

Thomas Charles Jones states:—I have been sent up from the barracks to the town for wire and nails for the purpose of Mr. Brown's quarters, and have carried a letter from Mr. Brown's quarters to Mr. Watson's private house by Mr. Brown's orders.

By the Board: I was not taken off any duty to do this; I have been sent to the station with the spring cart to bring the luggage of a servant girl down to Mr. Brown's house; there is always something to do at the barracks.

THOMAS CHARLES JONES.

Charge No. 13.

Superintendent Brown states:—I have asked the men when they were out at the paddock for horses to bring back any of my cattle they saw; I never sent them on any particular occasions; he was with or belonged to the other cattle; gave no particular directions about bringing a bull in; he was not dangerous but quiet; I get my groom to rake and gather in rubbish from my place; the beating of the carpets was what was before referred to; I did ask the constable to carry a portmanteau to the vehicle; I asked the constable and tracker to brand the calves for me; I was on leave of absence for eight or ten weeks; the buggy and horses were used by Mrs. Brown during that time, on the grounds before stated; during my absence on leave I learned and very much regretted that a police horse was lent to Mr. Clayton at the request of Mrs. Brown, by Constable Hurst; Mrs. Brown, during my absence, has frequently had occasion to ask for constable to clean up the place and bring firewood.

A formal charge was not preferred against Constable Hurst by Mrs. Brown, but having caught him taking peaches shortly before that she thought it was him who took grapes, and reported it to Sergeant Comber.

J. DOWLING BROWN.

Charge No. 14.

Sergeant Rowe states:—On two occasions since I have been here I have reported first class Constable Daniel Foley for drunkenness, neglect of duty, and being absent from barracks; he pleaded guilty on each occasion, promised not to drink any more, and was let off by Mr. Brown; since that time Constable Foley was sent to Jerilderie to take charge of that station, during the absence of Senior-constable Wilson and another mounted constable; he got drunk whilst there, and was nearly drunk the whole time, and was reported by Senior-constable Wilson and Constable Luey, and residents of the town, and was again let off by Mr. Brown on promising to take the pledge and not drink; the reports I speak of are now filed in the office; on New Year's Night, or following morning, Constable Queenan was reported for being slightly under the influence of liquor, and was reduced by Mr. Brown.

By the Board: Constable Foley has been five or six years in the Force, and Constable Queenan about seven years.

GEORGE ROWE.

The Board of Inquiry to The Colonial Secretary.

Board reporting on charges preferred by Sergeant Rowe against Mr. Superintendent Brown.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 1 April, 1885.

We have the honor to report that we have completed the inquiry with which we were charged into the charges preferred by Sergeant Rowe against Mr. Superintendent Brown.

We herewith transmit the proceedings, which deal *seriatim* with the several accusations as enumerated on the statement of Sergeant Rowe, leaving out such portions as are comprehended in the evidence taken on other paragraphs.

The accusations stated briefly resolve themselves under the following heads:—

1. Having had broken into harness, foraged and shod, and wrongfully using by himself and his family, police horses.
2. Misappropriation of Government forage.
3. Using the police paddocks for keeping and fattening stock for his own use and for sale.
4. Wrongfully charging travelling expenses, and unnecessarily taking a mounted constable from his proper duties.
5. Using police horses, constable, and van, for conveyance of private stores.
6. Appropriation of saddlery from police stores, and employing constables in cleaning saddles of the family.
7. Exhibiting three horses, two being his own, and one a police; all fed on Government forage, at Agricultural Show.
8. Misemploying a constable and tracker in domestic occupations.
9. Misemploying police by himself and family in various ways.
10. Directing constables to drive a dangerous bull, Mrs. Brown using police horses during absence on leave of Mr. Brown, and lending one to a civilian, and accusing a constable of stealing grapes.
11. Unfair treatment of the men.

With regard to No. 1 we consider that the charge has been established to the extent of showing an utterly unjustifiable abuse of the privilege allowed to Mr. Brown of using two police horses, and still more unjustifiable use by members of his family of horses fed and shod at the Government expense; also that a number of police horses were improperly broken to harness for his convenience.

No. 2. We consider the facts on which this charge rests to be grossly exaggerated. It appears that on some three or four occasions, when Mr. Brown's supply was out, some forage was taken by the tracker for cows and pigs; on one occasion, it was alleged by the tracker, by direction of Mr. Brown. This Mr. Brown emphatically denies.

No. 3. Mr. Brown purchased, in 1883, 240 sheep, which he put into the Deniliquin paddock. These were ultimately disposed of in the course of six months by two sales, one of 107 and another of 50, to butchers, and consumption. On a subsequent occasion forty sheep were purchased and put in the paddock for a day or two. Mr. Brown has had an average of some twenty head of cattle in the paddocks at Deniliquin or Moama, chiefly consisting of milch cows and their progeny. He sold to a butcher at several times nine head, five of which were of his own rearing, and four purchased and placed in the paddock at Deniliquin. On no grounds can Mr. Brown's conduct in this respect be justified.

No. 4. Mr. Brown obtained leave of absence to go to Corowa. On his route lay the police station of Tocumwal, 45 miles from head quarters. He charged travelling expenses for four days, the duty being the inspection of Tocumwal, going and returning. We do not think that under the circumstances any charge should have been made, and certainly not more than two days needed to reach the station and return. The constable was taken on to Corowa. He should not have been taken beyond his own district.

No. 5. Mr. Brown does not defend the proceeding of sending the police van and horses on two trips a distance of 60 miles each way for his private stores, but says that he thought himself privileged to do so.

We consider that the constable, van, and horses were put to a most improper use.

No. 6. Mr. Brown appears to have permitted undesirable relations on the part of his family towards the police establishment.

Saddlery has been furnished on two occasions to members of Mr. Brown's family without, however, so far as we could ascertain, his cognizance.

No. 7. The horses as described were exhibited. Mr. Brown's explanation is very unsatisfactory. No prize was taken for the police horse. Sergeant Rowe explains that he was misinformed on that point. The horses were apparently kept and fed for the purpose of being exhibited.

No. 8. The constable, being Mr. Brown's groom, does not seem to have been misemployed, but Mr. Brown had no right to employ the tracker as he did.

No. 9. Unquestionably the police have been improperly employed in various ways by Mr. Brown and his family, but the most has been made of it by Sergeant Rowe.

No. 10. The charge about the bull was not substantiated. Mr. Brown's official arrangements should have been better ordered than to admit of Mrs. Brown using police horses and lending one during his absence. Mrs. Brown was alone responsible for the accusation of the constable, for which mistake on her part there was the extenuation that previously the same constable had acknowledged to taking peaches.

No. 11. The charge of unfair treatment of the men dwindled down to Mr. Brown's action in two cases of different men accused of drunkenness, in which he may have been right or wrong in his judgment.

We have omitted to notice the charge of Mr. Brown's son's horses being fed on police forage.

Mr. Brown admitted to have seen these horses on several occasions feeding at the stables, but says he thought that it was on forage provided by himself or his sons. He placed before us bills showing the purchase of forage supplies.

Mr. Brown was very injudicious in permitting his private forage to be mixed up with the Government forage.

The plea of Mr. Brown in extenuation of the use of police horses that he had lent horses to the police, cannot in principle be accepted, and furthermore it has been very insufficiently sustained.

As to Sergeant Rowe's charges we consider some of them to have been maliciously exaggerated and vindictively pursued.

We have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN.

E. V. MORISSET.

We attach a letter handed in to us by Mr. Brown at the termination of our inquiry, dated 31st March:

Superintendent Brown to The Board of Inquiry.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, S.W. District,

Deniliquin, 31/3/1885.

Gentlemen,

Before completing your inquiry I should wish to make some remarks in extenuation. After twenty-two years service in the Police Force and upwards of thirty-five years in the Commission of the Peace, it is most painful to me to stand before you charged with offences most serious. To deny them is too mild a term, and I have no hesitation in saying that the entries in the duty-book are false—written by a man who is base enough for anything and can only be looked upon as a mean, low, informer.

Throughout the whole proceedings you cannot fail to see a spiteful, vindictive feeling; accusations of offences alleged to have been committed two years ago, and which, if true, should have been reported at the time. I have to thank the Inspector-General for having placed the matter for investigation in your hands, and I have every confidence in the result.

I have, &c.,

J. DOWLING BROWN,

Superintendent.

Received through Department of Lands, 7/4/85, 3 p.m.—C.W. It seems only right that Superintendent Brown should have an opportunity of furnishing some explanation of his conduct before any further action is taken in this case.—C.W., 9/4/85.

Approved.—W.B.D. The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 10/4/85.—C.W. Forwarded to Superintendent Brown accordingly.—E.F., B.C., 13/4/85.

The Superintendent of Police, Deniliquin, to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 20 April, 1885.

Referring to the report of the Board of Inquiry to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, I do myself the honor to make the following explanations in answer to the charges made against me:—

No. 1. As regards the charges generally, while I may have been guilty of what may appear irregularities and disobedience, I contend that a Superintendent is not deprived of all discretion. Rules which apply to some districts would, I respectfully submit, not be rigidly enforced in a large and scattered district like mine, subject to the extremes of climate and its consequences. Take

Take for instance the rule binding me to the use of two horses; when taking a journey of a thousand miles two horses could not possibly perform it, and on their return would be useless for a time. I have followed the practice on persons engaged in the management of large stations with the most satisfactory results by taking more than two horses. By breaking in police horses to harness they are available for such purpose afterwards, and being useless for saddle when sold would realize higher prices.

When two horses are kept in stable in good condition they require exercise; members of my family have used them in this way and the Public Service has in no way suffered.

No. 2. It has been made to appear that I used Government forage; the best answer I can give to such statement is that I purchased forage on my own account and that it may have become mixed with that of the Government, but there has been no extravagance in the quantity used for Government purposes; the Government horses have never in any way suffered, and have always been a subject of admiration to every one.

No. 3. With regard to the purchase of stock, when grass was plentiful in 1883, I certainly did so, but kept them only a few days instead of some months before I sold a large number, the remainder being kept for my own use. I purchased the large lot in order to get what I required at a cheaper rate. In this district we have either a superabundance of feed or none at all, and when I kept the stock in the paddocks the Government horses did not suffer.

No. 4. As to my charging travelling allowance when on leave, I asked leave to go to Corowa; on my way I inspected the police station at Tocumwal; if I had not done so, and anything had happened, I should have been guilty of neglect of duty. I therefore made it an official visit to the boundary of my district, taking my leave of three or four days from the time I left my district until I returned to it; on my return I again officially inspected the station and charged accordingly. I should not have asked for leave if I had not been going in that direction, and I could not go out of my district without leave. I took the constable with me as usual rather than leave him at the station Tocumwal till my return.

No. 5. I think I was justified in using the Government van and horses in getting my supplies; my predecessor did so and it is no expense to the Department.

No. 6. I have no hesitation in saying that two girths and one breastplate were put in my stable to prove the charge of getting saddlery out of police store for private use.

No. 7. That my horses were fed and stabled purposely to be exhibited I deny; they were frequently ridden by police, but unfortunately for me Sergeant Rowe, who has been keeping private notes against me, has omitted entering in the duty-book the number of times they were so ridden, although he carefully entered every time they were ridden by my family; in this case the Public Service in no way suffered.

No. 8. The tracker has been employed by me for domestic service; such employment helps to civilize an aboriginal and keeps him out of mischief when there is no Government work to do; it also keeps him from mixing with people in the town, and frequenting public-houses.

No. 9. Whenever constables have done anything for my family it has been of a trifling nature; they have always been asked as a favor and never objected.

No. 10. I regret a police horse was lent on one occasion by a member of my family in my absence to a civilian.

No. 11. This is not important as I consider I am a better judge of such matters than Sergeant Rowe. In conclusion I feel convinced that the Inspector-General will bear witness that during my long period of service I have done my duty efficiently, and kept my district in good order and free from crime, in which it will compare favorably with any other district in the Colony.

I beg to draw particular attention to the opinion given by the Board that the charges made by Sergeant Rowe were maliciously exaggerated and vindictively pursued; such conduct is subversive of all discipline, justifying his removal, and the fact that he has been keeping private notes against me for years I submit carries with it its own condemnation.

I have, &c.,

J. DOWLING BROWN,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 23 April, 1885.

In returning the report of the Board, appointed to inquire into certain charges preferred against Superintendent Brown, with that officer's explanation, I conclude that the Colonial Secretary desires that I should append my observations.

After a careful perusal of the evidence taken by the Board I am unable to see how they could have arrived at any other conclusions than those expressed in their report, and I regret that I can find no extenuation for the disregard of the regulations shown by Mr. Brown.

It will be seen by the copy of my circular order of the 3rd of August, 1883, attached, that, when the Colonial Secretary approved of Superintendents of Police having an annual allowance of £20 towards equipment, I expressly forbade such officers from driving even broken-down troop horses without special sanction.

Mr. Brown rightly points out, however, that the circumstances in his district are somewhat exceptional. He has occasionally a journey of nearly 1,600 miles to make on inspection, but I have always been willing to allow him on such occasions facilities for travelling, either by paying coach fares or providing extra horses.

I regret that in defending himself Mr. Brown should have thought proper to justify certain irregularities, which are not only highly improper in themselves but entirely opposed to the regulations of the Service, and he cannot plead that he has not received previous warning regarding irregularities of the kind.

Mr. Brown has served in the Department for twenty-two years; he is, I am informed, over sixty years of age, and therefore entitled to claim a retiring pension of £300 per annum (if not disqualified by the decision regarding the charges against him). I should be glad therefore if the Colonial Secretary could see his way to some course more lenient than removal from the Service, which would entail absolute ruin on his family.

Perhaps the Colonial Secretary may desire that I should wait upon him personally in the matter.

As regards Sergeant Rowe, whose action may appear to have been vindictive, I should inform the Colonial Secretary that he has borne a good character in the Service; though Mr. Brown repeatedly urged

me

me to transfer him from Deniliquin, on the ground that he was of a disobliging disposition. I refused however to sanction his removal, and I submit that the critical position in which he was placed entitles him to some consideration.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Circular Order, No. 696.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, 8 August, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Secretary has been pleased, upon my recommendation, to approve of an allowance at the rate of £20 per annum being paid to Superintendents of Police (and Inspectors acting as such in charge of districts) from the 1st July ultimo, as an equipment allowance—that is, for providing buggy, horses, and harness to enable them to perform the duties of inspection.

It is to be understood that such allowance is only to be drawn by such officers as have provided themselves with the equipment abovementioned, and that when travelling, any small packages, such as arms, printed forms, &c., &c., shall be conveyed to out stations in such vehicles.

No troop horses unfit for further saddle work are to be driven by Superintendents in future without special authority, which should be applied for by sending a description of such horses on the printed form for "cast horses."

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

The Superintendent of Police. Submitted, 23/4/85.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1885.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, regarding the charges preferred against Superintendent Brown, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of a minute written by the Colonial Secretary on the subject, by which it will be seen that Mr. Brown is to be reduced in the rank which he holds by a lowering of his present salary by £50 per annum from the present date.

2. I am desired to request that the copy of the minute may be forwarded to Superintendent Brown for his perusal.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

Minute of the Colonial Secretary.

Re Superintendent Brown of Deniliquin. Board of Inquiry into charges brought forward by Sergeant Rowe.

WHEN the letter of Sergeant Rowe, of the 16th of March last, was brought under my notice by the Inspector-General of Police, containing charges against his superior officer, I came to the conclusion that the only satisfactory mode of dealing with them was by means of an investigation, which accordingly I directed to be made. The officers named by Mr. Fosbery as members of the Commission are both men of intelligence, high character, and have long been connected with the Public Service. Their report, together with the explanations of Mr. Superintendent Brown and all the papers in connection with the case, are now before me. I have arrived at the conclusion that although in the preferment of some of the charges there have been gross exaggerations, it is clearly established that there have been serious irregularities on the part of the Superintendent. It is unnecessary for me to minutely examine the various matters which both by testimony adduced before the Commission and by Mr. Brown's own admissions have been established against him. Several of the charges have not been substantiated, and it is clear that Mr. Brown has been a victim, as the Commission has pointed out, of a malicious exaggeration and a vindictive prosecution of some of these charges. It appears to me however that Mr. Brown is deserving of very severe censure. For some time I contemplated that it might be necessary, in the interest of the Public Service, to remove him from the district of which he is at present in charge to another part of the colony. I am aware that to a man with a large family this means not only a great pecuniary loss but to some extent a public humiliation. I am not disposed under all the circumstances to subject him to either one or the other. He has been in the Public Service of the Colony since May, 1863. He has had the control of a very large district, the police supervision of which is exceptionally difficult. He has to undertake journeys for the purpose of discharging his police duties of inspection of from twelve to eighteen hundred miles, and he seems to have had some difficulty with the men under his command. On the other hand his proved irregularities demand that he should not be permitted to escape without punishment. I desire that he should be informed, taking into consideration the circumstances to which I have just referred of his length of service and of the difficulties of his police administration, that the penalties which the Government would have deemed it essential in the interest of the Public Service to have imposed upon him will not now be inflicted, but he will be reduced in the rank which he holds by a lowering of his present salary of £50 a year, and he will distinctly understand that the establishment in the future of any complaint of a like nature to those which have been preferred will be regarded as sufficient to justify his removal from the Public Service. I shall see the Inspector-General as to the necessity of removing Sergeant Rowe to some other district, as under the existing circumstances it is impossible that he should remain in his present position.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

27th April, 1885.

A copy of this minute will be sent to the Inspector-General, who will forward it to Mr. Brown.

Minute from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 28 April, 1885.

THE Acting Colonial Secretary's decision and observations regarding the charges recently preferred against Superintendent Brown are forwarded for that officer's information.

He will be good enough to note and return the papers.

He

He will also read that portion of the Colonial Secretary's minute, censuring Sergeant Rowe, to him, instructing him at the same time to hold himself in readiness for immediate transfer to another district.

I have not yet decided who will replace him at Deniliquin.

E. F.

Supt. Brown, Deniliquin. Noted and returned.—J. DOWLING BROWN, Superintendent, 2/5/85.
The Inspector-General of Police.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 4 May, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., and to state that I have noted and acted upon the Colonial Secretary's instructions and informed Mr. Brown. I also conveyed the censure to Sergeant Rowe and directed him to hold himself in readiness for transfer, when he tendered his resignation, which I accepted, and granted his immediate discharge.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY.

Approved.—W.B.D. Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 14/5/85.—C.W. Noted and returned.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police. The Principal Under Secretary. As Mr. Superintendent Brown's salary was increased by Executive Council the same course had better be pursued in reducing it.—C.W., 19/5/85.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, to Inspector-General of Police.

30 April, 1885.

SERGEANT ROWE has tendered his resignation on the 6th May. He has for the last few days been making arrangements to take the "Pretty Pine Hotel." I recommend his resignation be accepted to-day, and he be discharged to-morrow.

Telegram from Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

1 May, 1885.

SERGEANT ROWE'S resignation accepted, and immediate discharge approved.

Inform Sergeant Rowe.—J.D.B., Superintendent, 1/5/85. Senior-sergeant Comber.

Telegram from Sergeant Rowe to Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 1 May, 1885.

TENDERED my written resignation yesterday to leave next Wednesday, stating reasons why; Superintendent Brown informs me am discharged to-day by you. Is this correct? Cannot leave house until next Wednesday; will post copy of resignation to-morrow.

Sergeant Rowe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sergeant Rowe's resignation.

Police Station, Deniliquin, 30 April, 1885.

SERGEANT GEORGE ROWE, No. 2,372, begs to tender his resignation as a member of the New South Wales Police Force, to leave on the 6th or 7th of May next. He, the sergeant, having taken an hotel, he has to take possession on the above date; his wife and family will take charge of the place on the 6th proximo.

The sergeant's reason for leaving the Police Force is on account of the treatment he has lately received from Superintendent Brown.

On Friday previous to the investigation being held into the report of Sergeant Rowe against Superintendent Brown, he, the Superintendent, told Sergeant Rowe *he looked on him as a low, mean, contemptible informer*, and on the day after the investigation was held he ordered the sergeant not to go into the office any more, which he has not done since, the duty and forage books having since been kept by Constable Eggleston, and who now gives orders what is to be done.

Superintendent Brown also gave orders that the police here *are not to obey orders given by the sergeant*. Under these circumstances Sergeant Rowe hopes the Inspector-General will be pleased to grant the resignation at the time asked for, viz., 6th proximo.

GEORGE ROWE.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General as per my telegram of to-day. I recommend Sergeant Rowe's immediate discharge. He cannot perform his duties satisfactorily. Last week he entered his duty on patrol, Hay Road, when I ascertained he was at the "Pretty Pine Hotel" making arrangements about taking the house. The application for the transfer of the license has been made though not yet granted.—J. DOWLING BROWN, Superintendent, 30/4/85. The Inspector-General of Police.

I have already approved this discharge on the 6th. If the statements alleged to have been made by Mr. Brown are correct he has acted most inadvisedly and wholly beyond his powers. He should explain his action.—E.F., 2/5/85. Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

I presume the Inspector-General means the statements made by Sergeant Rowe and not by me. The statements are generally correct. I refused Sergeant Rowe to go into the office, and I gave orders personally, sometimes through Sergeant Comber.—J. DOWLING BROWN, Superintendent, 4/5/85. The Inspector-General of Police.

I may say that the duty and forage books are kept in this office and entered by directions of Senior-sergeant Comber.—J.D.B.

My

• Italics

My meaning is sufficiently obvious. Did Mr. Brown make use of the expressions attributed to him, and underlined in red ink* If so, I consider that he behaved most improperly, and I wonder the result was not a most unseemly breach of the peace. I regret that Mr. Brown should again force me to bring his conduct under the notice of the Colonial Secretary.—E.F., Inspector-General of Police. Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, 6/5/85.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, to Inspector-General of Police.
2 May, 1885.

SERGEANT Rowe was discharged yesterday; he can remain in quarters till Wednesday, but certainly not in the Force, as he is attending to his private business in connection with the public-house.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, to Inspector-General of Police.
4 May, 1885.

SHALL I reinstate Sergeant Rowe till the 6th? He is occupying quarters and can do so as long as the Inspector-General wishes.

Sergeant Rowe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Police Station, Deniliquin, 2 May, 1885.

According to my telegram, to which I have as yet received no reply, I beg to forward you a copy of my written resignation which asked for my discharge from the service on the 6th instant. I was, however, informed by Superintendent Brown that you had ordered my immediate discharge, and that I was no longer in the Police Force.

I now respectfully ask if such is the case? If so, the reason why, as I consider this is equal to a dismissal?

I also respectfully ask that a copy of all correspondence between Superintendent Brown and yourself in reference to my discharge may be furnished to me, as I consider an injustice has been done, and for which means I have now applied to you to remedy.

With reference to my report against Superintendent Brown I have not been informed of the result, and for which I also respectfully ask for a copy, as a very great injustice has been shown to me; but no doubt the whole correspondence will be asked for in the House when it meets.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ROWE.

Sergeant Rowe to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Station, Deniliquin, 30 April, 1885.

SERGEANT George Rowe, No. 2372, begs to tender his resignation as a member of the New South Wales Police Force, to leave on the 6th or 7th of May next, he (the sergeant) having taken an hotel; he has to take possession on the above date; his wife and family will take charge of the place on the 6th proximo.

The sergeant's reason for leaving the Police Force is on account of the treatment he has lately received from Superintendent Brown.

On Friday, previous to the investigation being held into the report of Sergeant Rowe against Superintendent Brown, he the Superintendent told Sergeant Rowe he looked upon him as a low, mean, contemptible informer, and on the day after the investigation was held he ordered the sergeant not to go into the office any more, which he has not done since, the duty and forage books having since been kept by Constable Eggleston, and who now gives orders what is to be done. Superintendent Brown also gave orders that the police here are not to obey orders given by the sergeant. Under these circumstances Sergeant Rowe hopes the Inspector-General will be pleased to grant the resignation at the time asked for, viz., the 6th proximo.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ROWE,

Sergeant, 2372.

The Inspector General of Police to Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 4 May, 1885.

SERGEANT Rowe may be paid up to the 6th instant.

He was not justified in addressing me direct, and I can only reply to his letter through his officer, who will inform him that the only portion of the decision relating to his charge against Superintendent Brown, of which he will be informed, is that relating to himself, and which has already been read to him.

Mr. Brown has still some matters to report upon respecting Sergeant Rowe's complaint.

Defaulters sheet to be amended.—E.F.

E.F.

Ex Sergeant Rowe informed.—J. DOWLING BROWN, Superintendent, 7/5/85. The Inspector-General of Police.

Telegram from Superintendent Brown, Deniliquin, to Inspector-General of Police.

May 4, 1885.

THE instructions from the Inspector-General by telegram were in reply to my telegram. Immediate discharge approved. Portion of Colonial Secretary's minute was read to Sergeant Rowe, upon which he handed his resignation. Sergeant Rowe is allowed to remain in his quarters till 6th; but it was desirable he should cease duty as he was attending to his private business.

Superintendent

Superintendent Brown to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, S.W. District, Deniliquin, May 9, 1885.

I DO make use of the expression as stated by ex Sergeant Rowe, but under very great provocation as I think the Honorable the Colonial Secretary will admit when he in the kindest manner referred to the charges Sergeant Rowe made against me as malicious exaggerations and vindictive prosecutions.

I certainly now regret having made use of this expression, but under the circumstances I hope the Inspector-General will think it was to some extent excusable. I have no recollection of saying that the men were not to obey Sergeant Rowe's orders, indeed I can safely say I did not, as I had no occasion, as I either gave orders personally or through Senior-Sergeant Comber.

J. DOWLING BROWN,
Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 May, 1885.

Referring to the recent investigation of charges brought by Police Sergeant Rowe against Superintendent Brown, I regret to have to trouble the Colonial Secretary with further papers in the case, but I do so on account of Rowe (who has been discharged from the Force on resignation), expressing his intention of endeavouring to have the matter brought before Parliament.

I regret that Mr. Brown acted in a manner so highly improper and injudicious towards Sergeant Rowe.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted, 19/5/85. Seen.—A.S.

Reduction of a Superintendent of Police.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25 April, 1885.

UNDER the circumstances represented in the accompanying papers, I recommend that Superintendent John Dowling Brown, of the Police Force, be reduced to the lowest grade of that rank, with salary at the rate of £400 a year.

ALEX. STUART.

THE Executive Council having carefully considered the report of the inquiry into charges made against Mr. Superintendent Brown are of opinion that he has failed to comply with the Police Regulations in some particulars; at the same time it has been shewn that the charges have been vindictively made.

In order, however, to mark disapproval of Mr. Brown's conduct, the Council now advise that he be reduced to the lowest grade of Superintendent, at £400 a year.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Min., 85/14, 21/5/85. Confirmed, 2/6/85. Approved.—A.L., 21/5/85.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 June, 1885.

Referring to my letter of the 27th April last, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to reduce Superintendent John Dowling Brown of the Police Force, to the lowest grade of that rank, with salary at the rate of £400 a year.

I have, &c.,
J. J. M. BEATTY,
(For Principal Under Secretary.)

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. F. CHAPMAN AS PROTHONOTARY
OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1886.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd September, 1886, That there be laid upon the table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all papers, letters, and other documents relating to the appointment of Mr. F. Chapman as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.
“(2.) Copies of all letters, petitions, and correspondence in reference to the salary of the said Prothonotary.”

(Mr. Abbott.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Minute of the Minister of Justice, &c.

PREPARE minute recommending the appointment of Frederick Chapman as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court and Curator of Intestate Estates, in place of Thomas Michael Slattery, removed.

F. B. SUTTON, 9/4/80.

Minute Paper herewith, 9/4/80.

997—A

No. 2.

No. 2.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject—Appointment of Frederick Chapman, Esquire, Solicitor, as Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 April, 1880.

REFERRING to Minute-paper for the Executive Council of the 7th instant, wherein I advised, for the reasons therein stated, the removal from office of Thomas Michael Slattery, Esquire, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates, I now recommend that Frederick Chapman, Esquire, Solicitor, &c, be appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and Curator of Intestate Estates for all parts of the said Colony, with salary at the rate of £700 per annum, *vice* Slattery removed. To take effect from 9th instant.

F. B. SUITOR.

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of Council. Minute 80/16, 9/4/80. Approved.—A.L., 9/4/80. Confirmed, 13/4/80. Appointment notified in Government Gazette; Mr. Chapman and Treasury informed, 13/4/80. Copy of Minute to Auditor-General, 15/4/80.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 12 April, 1880.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint Frederick Chapman, Esquire, to be Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and Curator of Intestate Estates for the Colony of New South Wales, with salary at the rate of £700 per annum, from the 9th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to F. Chapman, Esq.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 13 April, 1880.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint you to be Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, and also Curator of Intestate Estates for the Colony of New South Wales, with salary at the rate of £700 per annum, from the 9th instant.

I am to add that it will be necessary for you to give security for the due performance of your duties in respect to all public money which may pass through your hands, by entering into a bond with two sureties jointly and severally for the sum of £2,000, and to request therefore that you will submit, with the least practicable delay, the names at length, occupations, and residences of the persons you propose as your sureties.

Your appointment will be duly notified in the Government Gazette, and your Commission is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

P.S.—I am to add that the Government will not object to accept, in lieu of personal security, a bond for the same amount from any approved Guarantee Society.

No. 5.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 14 May, 1884.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the matter of this letter before the Minister of Justice, and respectfully request, in my name, that he will give it favorable consideration.

2. I was appointed Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates on the 9th April, 1880, at a salary of £700 a year, and have been in receipt of this down to the present time.

3. Shortly after being made Prothonotary, I was appointed to the offices of Registrar of the Divorce and Vice-Admiralty Courts.

4. For the year 1879 there was paid into the Treasury by the Prothonotary, for fees of office collected in his Department, £3,804 8s. 9d.

5. For the four following years I paid in as Prothonotary as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1880	3,970	15	8
1881	4,008	11	2
1882	5,603	19	3
1883	5,793	12	7
Total	£23,181	7	5

6. For the year 1879 the Curator paid in to the Treasury for Commission, £380 9s. 1d.

	£	s.	d.
1880	816	8	5
1881	1,227	7	8
1882	1,154	7	2
1883	2,014	14	2
Total	£5,593	6	6

7. Out of my salary I have to pay the premium on a fidelity policy of £2,000.

8. Twenty years ago, when the business in my department was not half what it is at present, the Prothonotary's salary was £800. There was then no Divorce Court.

9. Upon these facts I respectfully base my claim to have my salary increased to the sum of £1,000 per annum.

10. It will be seen from the above figures that the increase of payments to the Government is £4,723 8s. 9d. in excess of what they were in 1879. Mr. Suttor, when offering me the appointment, stated it was worth £1,000 a year.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,
Prothonotary.

[Enclosures.]

I am clearly of opinion that the salary of the Prothonotary is too low, having regard to the importance of his duties, the knowledge necessary to perform them efficiently, and the great increase of business in his office during the last two or three years.—J.M., C.J., 14 May, 1884.

I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice.—P. FAUCETT, J., 16/5/84.

I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice, that the present salary of the Prothonotary is too low. The nature of his duties imperatively demand that this officer should be a person of high efficiency, and such I have no hesitation in saying Mr. Chapman is.—W. M. MANNING, J., 16/5/84.

I concur with the Chief Justice in thinking that the salary of the Prothonotary is too low. From the opportunities afforded me, as Chamber Judge, I have come to the conclusion that the large increase which has taken place in the amount of fees collected in the Supreme Court since Mr. Chapman took the office is owing not only to the increased business of the Court but to the vigilant manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.—WM. C. WINDYER, J., 16/5/84.

I have read the opinions of the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court and concur in the opinions expressed.—J. GEO. LONG INNES, J., 16/5/84. Submitted.—W.E.P., 16/5/84.

I had a personal interview with Mr. Chapman, and informed him that no increase of salary could be proposed for this year, but that his application should have full consideration in the preparation of the Estimates for 1885. Note for consideration thereon.—H.E.C., 15/5/84. Prothonotary informed, 16/5/84.

No. 6.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 16 May, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, requesting that your present salary may be increased to £1,000 per annum, and with reference to your personal interview with the Minister of Justice upon the subject, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Cohen regrets that no increase of salary can be proposed for you upon the Estimates of the present year, but that your application will have full consideration in the preparation of the Estimates for 1885.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

No. 7.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 1 June, 1885.

I have the honor to request that you will bring this letter under the notice of the Minister of Justice, and respectfully ask him, on my behalf, to reconsider my letter to yourself of the 14th May, 1884, which I had the honor to write, together with the recommendations of the Judges of the Supreme Court appended.

On the 16th of the same month I received a reply stating that in the preparation of the Estimates for 1885 my application would receive the Minister's full consideration.

As the assurance in this letter that my application would receive full consideration in preparing the Estimates for 1885 was given before the Civil Service Bill was introduced, I beg most respectfully to submit, for the consideration of the Minister, whether I am not now, notwithstanding that Bill having passed into law, warranted in respectfully soliciting its further full consideration in the preparation of next year's Estimates.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,
Prothonotary.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 10/6/85. The Cabinet cannot approve of the increase in salary asked for.—A.S., 6/7/85. Inform Mr. Chapman in suitable terms of the decision of the Cabinet.—H.E.C., 6/7/85. Mr. Chapman informed, 10/7/85.

No. 8.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 10 July, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 1st ultimo, in which you request a reconsideration of your letter of the 14th May, 1884, applying for an increase of salary, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the Cabinet have decided that they cannot approve of the increase of salary asked for.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 9.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 31 July, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, by which you inform me that the Executive had determined not to comply with my application for an increase of salary as Prothonotary.

As you do not state any reason for this determination, I naturally conclude that the Civil Service Act precludes a compliance with my request.

I would respectfully bring to the notice of the Minister of Justice the following facts for his consideration:—

The 20th section of the Civil Service Act is in the following words:—

“When any new office shall be created there shall be placed on the Estimates the salary proposed to be paid to the holder of such office and such salary as may be voted shall fix the class of such officer who shall thereupon be entitled to receive the same together with the annual increment of such class. Provided that until such vote be taken he shall be entitled to the salary thus placed on the Estimates.”

When the salary of the Prothonotary was fixed at £700 a year the Matrimonial Causes Act was not in force.

I am the Registrar of the Court, constituted by this Act, and I have been so since the month of April, 1880.

As Registrar of this new office I have never received any remuneration whatever.

The Clerk of this Court, however, during this period has been placed on the Estimates and has been in the receipt of £50 a year.

On these grounds I would respectfully base my claim to be placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year, as Registrar of the Divorce Court, as the recipient of a salary of £300 a year, to compensate me for my past five years' gratuitous services, and to remunerate me for the future discharge of the duties which I now particularize.

As Registrar I have to tax the costs in all Divorce Court suits, to settle all the issues for trial either by Judge or Jury, to draw deeds of settlement directed by the Judge to be executed by the parties to the suit, &c. In fact I have to perform all the duties which on the Equity side of the Court are referred to the Master-in-Equity.

The Master-in-Equity as such receives a salary of £1,000 a year, and as Master-in-Lunacy an additional £250 a year.

I am likewise Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Branch of the Supreme Court.

The Master-in-Equity is the Chief Officer of only one branch of the Court.

I am the Chief Officer of every branch of the Court, with the exception of that in Equity.

I should mention as a further reason for asking for this sum that the business of the Divorce Court has increased 100 per cent. since I first held the office, and that I have no doubt that it will continue to increase at the like ratio.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

No. 10.

Mr. Justice Windeyer to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Judges Chambers, Supreme Court, 31 July, 1885.

Mr. Chapman having informed me that he has applied for a sum to be placed on the Estimates as remuneration for his services in his capacity as Registrar of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, I beg to recommend his application to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The business of the Court has increased very largely since the office was created, and Mr. Chapman's responsibilities are much greater than they were; not only has he to tax bills of costs, which in some cases are heavy and troublesome to deal with, but he has to prepare deeds of settlement which require care and an amount of attention that I am convinced he can only bestow upon them out of Court hours, as his time is fully occupied by the routine common law business connected with his office as Prothonotary.

The Clerk of the Divorce Court, who keeps the records to which constant reference is required, and the accounts connected with the Court, very properly has the sum of £50 per annum for his services; but Mr. Chapman, whose responsibilities are greater, and whose services are those which only a trained lawyer could give, has hitherto received nothing, and as the expenses of the Court are covered by the fees received by the Government, there is no reason why he should not be rewarded for services quite outside his ordinary duties as Prothonotary.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. WINDEYER,

Judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

This may, perhaps, be noted on Draft Estimates for consideration of Cabinet at the proper time.—
T.E.McN., 4/8/85. Submitted. Approved.—H.E.C., 4/8/85.

No. 11.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Supreme Court, Sydney, 9 November, 1885.

I have the honor to request that you will bring under the consideration of the Minister of Justice the documents in your Department in reference to my application for an increase of salary as Prothonotary.

The first of these documents is my letter to yourself, dated the 14th May, 1884.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

The late Government refused to entertain Mr. Chapman's application for increase to his salary as Prothonotary; but the late Minister of Justice recommended that a salary of £300 be placed on the Estimates for consideration of Parliament for office of Registrar of Divorce Court, the duties of which office have been performed by the Prothonotary, without salary, since establishment of the Court. May be put away for the present pending further inquiry.—T.E.McN., 14/11/85.

No. 12.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Supreme Court, Sydney, 19 January, 1886.

I have the honor to desire you in my name, most respectfully, to request the Minister of Justice, when he has the Estimates of the present year under his consideration, to peruse my letter of 14th May, 1884, to Mr. Cohen, the then Minister of Justice, and the subsequent correspondence in reference to my request, contained in that letter, for an increase of my salary as Prothonotary.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

No. 13.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Supreme Court, Sydney, 27 February, 1886.

I have the honor to desire you in my name, most respectfully, to request the Minister of Justice, when he has the Estimates of the present year under his consideration, to peruse my letter of 14th May, 1884, to Mr. Cohen, the then Minister of Justice, and the subsequent correspondence in reference to my request contained in that letter, for an increase of my salary as Prothonotary.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

No. 14.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Supreme Court House, Sydney, 26 July, 1886.

I have the honor to request that you will, on my behalf, be so good as to present the enclosed petition to the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

[Enclosure.]

To the Honorable JAMES PATRICK GARVAN, Esquire, Minister of Justice of the Colony of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of Frederick Chapman, Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner was appointed Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates of the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the 9th day of April, 1880, at a salary of £700 a year.

2. When your Petitioner was offered this appointment he was told by the then Minister of Justice that the office was in fact worth £1,000 a year. Upon that assurance your Petitioner accepted it. This assurance has not been realized. Your Petitioner has not received anything beyond his salary of £700 a year.

3. On the 10th day of the same month your Petitioner was appointed Registrar of the Divorce Court without salary.

4. For the year prior to your Petitioner's appointment there was paid into the Treasury by the Prothonotary, for fees of office collected in his Department, the sum of £3,804 8s. 9d. For the four following years your Petitioner, as Prothonotary, paid into the Treasury for fees collected in his Department as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1880	3,970	15	8
1881	4,008	11	2
1882	5,608	19	3
1883	5,793	12	7

These annual increases were of course partly owing to the increase of the business of the Supreme Court, but they were to a great extent attributable to your Petitioner's rigid exaction of the fees of office payable according to the Rules of Court.

5. For the year 1870 the then Curator paid into the Treasury, for commission on intestate estates collected by him, the sum of £380 9s. 1d. In consequence of your Petitioner's personal supervision of matters in connection with this Department your Petitioner paid into the Treasury as Curator as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1880	816	8	5
1881	1,227	7	8
1882	1,154	7	2
1883	2,014	14	2

The business of the Prothonotary and of the Curator, year by year, thus continuing to increase, it became physically impossible that your Petitioner could efficiently discharge both offices, and in the latter end of the month of December, 1884, Mr. Powell, who had for some time previously acted as sub-Curator, was appointed as Curator in his stead.

6. Twenty years ago, when the business of the Prothonotary's Department was less than half what it is now, the Prothonotary's salary was £800 a year. Since then there has been attached to the office of the Prothonotary the duties of Registrar of the Divorce Court without salary.

7. On the 14th day of May, 1884, your Petitioner made an official application to the then Minister of Justice, resting his claim on these facts as to fees collected, &c., to have his salary increased to £1,000 per annum.

8. To that application the Judges of the Supreme Court appended the following minutes:—

I am clearly of opinion that the salary of the Prothonotary is too low, having regard to the importance of his duties, the knowledge necessary to perform them efficiently, and the great increase of business in his office during the last two or three years.—*JAMES MARTIN*, Chief Justice.

I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice.—*FRED FAUCETT*, J.

I concur in the opinion of the Chief Justice that the present salary of the Prothonotary is too low. The nature of the duties imperatively demand that that officer should be a person of high efficiency, and such I have no hesitation in saying Mr. Chapman is.—*W. M. MAXTED*, J.

I concur with the Chief Justice in thinking that the salary of the Prothonotary is too low. From the opportunities offered me, as Chamber Judge, I have come to the conclusion that the large increase which has taken place in the amount of fees collected in the Supreme Court since Mr. Chapman took the office is owing, not only to the increased business of the Court but to the vigilant manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.—*WILLIAM C. WINDEYER*, J.

I have read the opinions of the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, and concur in the opinions expressed.—*J. GRAY LOWN* ESSEX, J.

9. That on the 10th day of May, 1884, in reply to his letter, your Petitioner was officially informed by the Department of Justice that the Minister regretted that the increase of salary could not be proposed upon the Estimates of that year, but that the application of your Petitioner would receive full consideration in the preparation of the Estimates for 1885.

10. That the Civil Service Act was passed in October, 1883, and your Petitioner has every reason to believe that his application did not receive the consideration promised to him, as no increase of salary was proposed for him on the Estimates of 1885.

11. That your Petitioner, having previously obtained the Minister's permission to do so, on the 27th day of August last wrote a letter to the Department of Justice, in which he pointed out the great injustice, in his opinion, of the fundamental principles of the Civil Service Act. Your Petitioner in his letter requested the Minister's sanction to its publication.

12. That letter having by the then Minister of Justice been brought under the notice of the then Colonial Secretary, the late Sir Alexander Stuart, your Petitioner was officially informed, on the 28th of the following month, that the Minister of Justice was unable to give his sanction to its publication.

13. That on the 31st July, 1883, your Petitioner applied to the Department of Justice to be placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year as Registrar of the Divorce Court, at a salary of £300 a year, to compensate him for his five years' gratuitous services, and to remunerate him for the future discharge of the daily increasing duties of such office.

14. That at the same time the Judge of the Divorce Court, His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, wrote to the Minister of Justice, and in his letter recommended that a salary should be granted to your Petitioner as Registrar of the Divorce Court, and stated that, "as the expenses of the Court are covered by the fees received by the Government there is no reason why he should not be rewarded for services quite outside his ordinary duties as Prothonotary."

15. That no reply has been made to the letter of the Divorce Court Judge or to your Petitioner's application. The Clerk of the Divorce Court, who, of course, is the Registrar's inferior officer, receives, by a strange anomaly, a salary of £50 a year.

16. That your Petitioner has, since this application, prior to the time of your acceptance of office as Minister of Justice, repeatedly brought his claim for a fair remuneration as Prothonotary and Registrar under the consideration of the Department of Justice, but it has not been recognized.

17. That your Petitioner, as Prothonotary, paid into the Treasury for the year 1884 the sum of £6,141 3s. 9d., and for the year 1885 the sum of £6,852 5s., this latter sum being £3,047 16s. 3d. in excess of the amount paid into the Treasury by the then Prothonotary for the year previous to your Petitioner's appointment to that office. That your Petitioner, as Curator, paid into the Treasury for the year 1884 the sum of £1,551 10s. 7d.

18. That the Master in Equity and in Lunacy receives a salary of £1,250 a year.

19. That the offices of Prothonotary and Registrar of the Supreme Court are, if not superior to, most certainly on an equality with those held by the Master in Equity, and its duties and responsibilities are of a far more onerous character.

The Supreme Court, Victoria.		The Supreme Court, New South Wales.	
Chief Clerk under the Judicature Act	Salary, £1,200	Prothonotary	£700
Prothonotary	800	Prothonotary is also Registrar of the Divorce Court and Registrar of the Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction without salary.	
Chief Clerk for Probate Duty and Lunacy			
Business	500		

And your Petitioner humbly prays that you will take this petition into your earnest consideration, and that you will grant him such relief as to you as Minister of Justice may seem fit.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

FRED. CHAPMAN.

For consideration when next Estimates are being prepared.—J.P.C., 10/8/86.

Inform in acknowledgment that, in view of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and the fact of the Estimates for this year having been submitted to Parliament, this application cannot be considered at the present time, but that the case will be noted for careful consideration in connection with the preparation of the Estimates of next year.—T.E.MeN., 11/8/86.

No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 August, 1886.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, with enclosure, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that in view of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, and the fact of the Estimates for this year having been submitted to Parliament, your application for an increase of salary cannot be considered at the present time, but that the same will be noted for careful consideration in connection with the preparation of the Estimates for next year.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,
Under Secretary.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(PAID MAGISTRATES OF THE COLONY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 October, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8 June, 1886,—

“That there be laid upon the Table of this House, in tabulated form, verified by the Civil Service Board,—A Return of the names of all the paid Magistrates in the Colony, inclusive of (and not separately) the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney, in the order of their appointment as paid Magistrates in the Public Service; but where service has not been continuous, from the date of last re-appointment as such paid Magistrate, and showing, in separate columns, the date of appointment or re-appointment, and number of years' service as Magistrate, and also date of first appointment or last re-appointment to Public Service.”

(Mr. Henry Clarke.)

INFORMATION respecting Paid Magistrates of the Colony.

Name of Police or Stipendiary Magistrate.	Where stationed.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.	Date of re-appointment to Public Service.	Date of appointment as Paid Magistrate.	Date of re-appointment as Paid Magistrate.	Number of years' service as a Magistrate.
James Buchanan	Sydney	27 Jan., 1846...	28 Mar., 1866...	15 Mar., 1853...	28 Mar., 1866...	33
Whittingdale Johnson	"	10 July, 1849...	— Jan., 1852...	— July, 1857...	— May, 1884...	27
William Stewart Caswell	Dubbo	30 April, 1847...	"	7 Aug. "	"	29
Robert Dawson	Cooma	12 Jan., "	"	10 " "	"	28
Charles Edward Smith	Armidale	27 Mar., 1851...	"	11 Sept., "	"	28
Henry Baylis	Wagga Wagga.....	9 Aug., 1852...	"	1 Jan., 1858...	"	28
J. Milbourne Marsh	Sydney	7 Jan., 1859...	"	7 " 1859...	"	35
Henry M. Keightley	Albury	10 July, 1854...	"	1 Nov., "	"	26
David Williamson Irving	Tamworth	24 June, 1861...	"	29 April, 1862...	"	42
Joseph Eds Pearce	Hay	24 July, 1862...	30 April, 1870...	24 July, "	30 April, 1870...	24
Charles Hugh Fawcett	Stroud	1 Nov., "	1 July, 1863...	— Nov., "	1 July, 1863...	40
George Plunkett Keon	Eden	26 Dec., 1845...	"	10 Aug., 1864...	"	22
Frederick Wheeler Vyncr	Tumut	1 Jan., 1865...	"	1 Jan., 1865...	"	20
Henry James Bolding	Narrabri	22 Feb., 1866...	"	1 " 1867...	1 Jan., 1885...	24
Frederick William Edwards	Coonabarabran.....	28 Oct., 1863...	"	1 " "	"	19
Alexander Ogilvie Grant	Bourke	27 Jan., 1846...	1 Jan., 1867...	1 " "	1 Jan., 1870...	19
James Mair	Newcastle	3 Oct., 1862...	"	1 " "	"	19
John Tom Lane	Orange	1 Jan., 1867...	"	1 " "	"	38
James Norton Brooks	Maitland	1 June, 1853...	"	1 Oct., 1868...	"	15
Glentworth W. F. Addison	Sydney	14 April, 1858...	"	— " 1869...	"	43
George Maunsell	Moruya	13 Mar., "	"	1 Jan., 1870...	"	16
George O'Malley Clarke.....	Sydney	1 Jan., 1854...	"	1 April, "	1 Jan., 1882...	6
Philip Snape	Gulgong	1 June, 1871...	"	1 June, 1871...	"	15
Thomas Arkell Smith	Trunkey	1 Aug., "	"	1 Aug., "	"	17
Frederick Robertson Wilshire	Berrima	1 Mar., 1862...	— Nov., 1865...	11 Mar., 1872...	"	14
Thomas Henry Neale	Hartley	15 Aug., 1873...	"	4 Aug., 1873...	"	13
Henry Connell	Ryama	21 " 1844...	"	1 " 1874...	"	16
Benjamin Lee	Bathurst	12 " 1874...	"	12 " "	"	12

Name of Police or Stipendiary Magistrate.	Where stationed.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.	Date of re-appointment to Public Service.	Date of appointment as Paid Magistrate.	Date of re-appointment as Paid Magistrate.	Number of years service as a Magistrate.
Rudolf Roxburgh Morisset	Deniliquin	1 Feb., 1875		1 Feb., 1875		11
James Brisbane Graham	Tenterfield	1 Mar., 1859		3 July, "		11
Francis T. Basden	Merriwa	25 July, 1830		1 Sept., "		40
George Martin	Glen Innes	3 Mar., 1868		1 Sept., "		13
William Wilberforce Fraser	Iverell	1 Sept., 1875		1 " "		10
Samuel Robinson	Young	15 April, 1872		1 " "		10
Edward Reeve	Gosford	16 Oct., 1845	1 Sept., 1875	1 " "		10
Henry Gordon	Gundagai	1 Dec., 1841		1 " "		10
William Derenish Meares	Mudgee	10 April, 1842	1 Sept., 1852	1 " "		10
Arthur Money Fisher	Yass	17 Sept., 1875		17 " "		11
Charles Robert Middleton	Raymond Terrace	11 Oct., "		11 Oct., "		29
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott	Sydney	14 Oct., 1867		" "		11
Alfred Allotson Turner	Wollongong	23 May, 1848		5 May, 1870		17
Patrick Brougham	Gunnedah	5 Sept., 1870		1 Sept., "		10
Leopold Yates	Sydney	10 July, 1862		5 " "		16
James Aldoorn	Braidwood	14 June, 1867		5 " "		9
Andrew L. McDougall	Grafton	5 Sept., 1870		5 " "		41
Charles Graham Smith	Dungog	1 May, 1861		5 " "		9
Joshua Bray	Murwillumbah	17 Sept., 1875		27 Nov., "		9
Richard Maunsell	Port Macquarie	20 Oct., "		20 Oct., 1877		9
Reginald Hare	Wellington	1 May, 1869	1 July, 1869	6 Nov., "		9
John Davis	Bega	1 Dec., 1865		— Dec., "		9
Edward Liscombe Rowling	Bulanald	1 Feb., 1878		4 Feb., 1878		15
Lester Stuart Donaldson	Narrandera	19 Sept., 1871		18 Mar., "		19
Neil Charles O'Neil	Hillston	26 April, 1870		1 June, "		8
William Fox Parker	Scone	26 April, 1862		1 " "		8
Watson Augustus Steel	Hill End	19 Nov., 1872		1 July, "		8
Robert Raymond Bailey	Coomamble	1 April, 1878		8 " "		8
Ernest A. L. Sharpe	Forbes	22 July, 1873		10 Feb., 1879		7
Robert Iscell Perott	Waratah	1 Aug., 1850		18 Mar., "		38
W. Corbett Lawson	Bingera	1 Mar., 1850		1 " 1850		13
Joseph F. Makinson	Tumbarumba	7 July, 1875		29 Dec., "		5
Charles De Boos	Copeland	1 Nov., 1874		—		11
John Chadwick Woore	Queanbeyan	7 Mar., 1862		1 Jan., 1881		22
James Baker	Temora	30 June, 1874	1 Mar., 1879	15 Feb., "	1 Jan., 1883	6
William Vaughan M. Cooko	Warialda	1 May, 1867		1 April, "		17
Charles M'Arthur King	Milparinka	1 May, 1863	1 Jan., 1882	1 Jan., 1882		24
Thomas Charles K. M'Kell	Bont Harbour	1 Oct., 1875		1 Feb., "		4
Hubert Dillon	Walgett	1 Jan., 1873		1 " "		4
George Henry Gower	Wilcannia	4 Dec., 1874		19 Sept., "		4
Milton Sydney Love	Wentworth	1 May, 1868		1 Mar., 1883		3
Henry T. Wilkinson		1 July, 1875		— April, "		3
Jasper Albert Creagh	Taroc	1 Feb., "		27 June, "		3
Albert Kennedy Beveridge	Corowa	28 Mar., 1870		1 July, "		3
Charles S. Alexander	Goulburn	1 Feb., 1862		1 " "		16
James Bray	Casino	1 Jan., 1866		— Sept., 1875	— July, 1880	11
Nathaniel Connolly	Carcoar	18 May, 1852		7 Oct., 1883		29
Wyman Brown	Silverton	1 June, 1870		29 Jan., 1881		8
Thomas Alfred Davies	Kempsey	28 May, 1878		1 Mar., 1885		11
William Henry Thomas	Wollombi	12 April, 1864		1 April, "		11
William J. E. Wotton	Burrows	25 Jan., 1862		1 " "		17
Charles H. Burton Primrose	Cootamundra	22 Aug., 1872		1 Feb., 1886		...
James Holloway Tompson	Brewarrina	1 July, 1860		1 " "		...
John Kingdon Cleve	Penrith	3 June, 1865		24 June, "		...
William Ebenezer Henry	Moree	2 May, 1873		29 July, "		...

The Civil Service Board are not in possession of the information necessary to enable them to verify all the dates given in this Return, but they hereby certify that the foregoing list of the names of all the paid Magistrates of the Colony, inclusive of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney, together with the date of first appointment to the Public Service, is correct.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETIREMENT OF MR. P. M'DONOUGH FROM THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE.
(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st September, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, letters, papers, &c., having reference to the retirement of Mr. P. M'Donough from the Government Printing Office, and his subsequent appointment to the Despatch Branch of the Educational Department.”

(*Mr. Davies.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
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2. Mr. P. M'Donough to Minister of Public Instruction, 9 February, 1883, with minute of Chief Inspector thereon of 28 May, 1883	2
3. Minister's minute. 29 June, 1883	2
4. Under Secretary to Minister. 30 June, 1883	2
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9. Memorandum of Acting Under Secretary to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, 15 February, 1884, with memoranda and Minister's minute thereon	3

No. 1.

Minute Paper from Government Printer to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.
Government Printing Office, Sydney, 1 October, 1886.

Subject:—Letters referring to the retirement of Mr. P. M'Donough from the Government Printing Office.

1. APPLICATION by Mr. M'Donough for gratuity—one month's pay for each year of service—dated 20th October, 1875, and forwarded to the Treasury on 21st October, 1875, with the following memo. by the Government Printer:—

“I beg to recommend this application for favourable consideration.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

T.B.,
B.C., 21/10/75.”

2. Similar application to above, dated 30th November, 1876, forwarded to the Treasury on 5th December, 1876, with the following memo. by the Acting Government Printer:—

“Mr. M'Donough is a respectable and sober man, and has always been punctual in attendance to his work. He first entered the office on 1st June, 1849; left on 10th January, 1852; re-entered, 17th September, 1855. His present salary is £180 per annum.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

C. POTTER,
B.C., 5/12/76.”

3.

1019—

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 12s. 6d.]

3. Letter from Mr. M'Donough, requesting the Government Printer to obtain Treasury authority for payment of his annuity—dated 1st November, 1877—submitted to the Treasury by the Acting Government Printer on 2nd November, 1877.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

Mr. P. M'Donough to The Acting Government Printer.

Sir, Government Printing Office, 1 November, 1877.
A gratuity of one month's pay for each year of service having been granted to me on my retiring from duty through loss of sight, I beg respectfully to request that you will be good enough to obtain the authority of the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer for the payment of the sum voted.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'DONOUGH.

Submitted.—C. POTTER, Acting Government Printer, B.C., 2/11/77. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Approved.—W.A.L., 12/11/77.

No. 2.

Mr. P. M'Donough to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 February, 1883.
I have the honor most respectfully to apply for a permanent appointment in the Department under your charge. I have been employed (temporarily) in the Department for the last twenty-one months, where I feel I have given entire satisfaction to my superior officers.

I have, &c.,
PETER M'DONOUGH.

For report.—G.H.R., 9/2/83. Mr. Cooper,—1. What are Mr. M'Donough's duties? 2. How does he perform them? 3. What offices under the Department do you consider him competent to fill?—E.J., 28/5/83.

Chief Inspector,—1. Mr. M'Donough is employed in the Record Room in stamping and sorting papers, and, as occasion requires, in packing supplies of printed forms for despatch to Inspectors. 2. He does that work with fair efficiency. 3. He would, I think, be found useful in doing the mechanical work connected with the keeping of records, in sorting and packing printed forms, and in despatching letters.—D.J.C., 28/5/83. Under Secretary,—I concur.—E.J., B.C., 28/5/83.

No. 3.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

GIVE me all papers relating to Mr. M'Donough and his application for increased pay, and all papers as to new appointments and promotions in consequence of Estimates. G.H.R., 29/6/83.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 June, 1883.

Miss M'Donough having intimated to me that you would receive from me a recommendation in favour of her brother, Mr. Peter M'Donough, I beg to state that that gentleman has been constantly under my notice for the last two years, and that I have found him attentive, diligent, and careful in the performance of duties entrusted to him; and that he is fully capable of taking charge of printed and other documents, and of distributing them to the various officers by whom they are used. Mr. M'Donough will, I feel assured, creditably serve the Department in such a position.

I am, &c.,
W. WILKINS.

No. 5.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

MR. M'Donough to receive 10s. a day like the others, from 1st August.

G.H.R.,
2/7/83.

Noted.—E.M.

No. 6.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction with Acting Under Secretary's Memo. thereon.

The Acting Under Secretary,—

Is it desirable to have some officer detailed for this duty of taking care of stock, forms, and issue of same, &c.?

G.H.R.,
3/7/83.

The printed forms used in this office are mostly kept by the respective officers who deal with the branches of the correspondence to which they relate. The forms not so kept are in charge of the Despatch Clerk, who has sets of pigeon-holes for the purpose. I do not think it would be advisable to disturb this arrangement. There are, however, duties, such as the keeping of files of Gazettes and of Parliamentary papers, which might be entrusted to Mr. M'Donough, under the immediate supervision of the Despatch Clerk, who also requires assistance in other ways. Mr. M'Donough is at present employed in the Chief Inspector's Branch, where he has been for a considerable time past.—G.M., 4/7/83.

Submitted.—G.M., 4/7/83.

3

No. 7.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction, with Memoranda thereon.

Bring forward in connection with Estimates for 1884. Employ Mr. M'Donough in the meantime in the way suggested. G.H.R.

Memo.—It is proper to state that Mr. M'Donough was formerly in the Government Printing Office, and that he retired on a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service, which extended over twenty-three years. This information he gave me himself.—G.M., 11/7/83.

The Minister has directed that Mr. M'Donough be employed in assisting the Despatch Clerk, and in keeping the Government Gazettes and Parliamentary papers properly filed, so as to be easily referred to when necessary. Mr. Monckton will therefore be so good as to see that Mr. M'Donough's duties are regularly and punctually performed.—G.M., 11/7/83.

Despatch Clerk.—This memo. was mislaid. It is now sent to you to be noted.—G.M., 22/8/83. Noted.—F.O.M., 4/9/83. Read.—P.M.D., 5/9/83.

No. 8.

Minute of Minister of Public Instruction.

Will the Under Secretary ascertain at the Treasury for me whether there are any precedents for appointing an officer, who has received a retiring allowance, again to a permanent position in the Service. G.H.R.,

14/2/84.

Attended to.—G.M., 15/2/84.

No. 9.

Memo. from Acting Under Secretary to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, with Memoranda and Minister's Minute thereon.

Would the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade kindly furnish the information required by the Minister of Public Instruction, and indicated in the appended memorandum of 14th instant (paper 4,309-84). G. MILLER,

Acting Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 15/2/84. Examiner.—G.E., 15/2/84.

I am not aware, nor can I ascertain, that there is any precedent for appointing an officer again to a permanent position who was paid a retiring allowance on leaving the Service. Such allowances are made on the grounds that the applicants are no longer capable of performing their duties, either through age, mental or bodily infirmity, and therefore unfit for future active service.—G.E.

The Under Secretary for Public Instruction, B.C., 19/2/84. Submitted.—G.M., 23/2/84. Seen.—G.H.R., 28/2/84.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. E. O. MORIARTY, ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF FOR
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.
(POSITIONS HELD AND SALARY RECEIVED BY)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 October, 1886.

STATEMENT showing positions held and salary received by Mr. E. O. Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Date of Appointment and Increases.	Positions.	Year.	Annual Rate.
1 June, 1849	Assistant Surveyor, Surveyor-General's Department	1849	£ 200
	" " " "	1850	200
	" " " "	1851	200
1 July, 1852	" " " "	1852	200
1 January, 1853	" " " "	1852	220
12 March, 1853	Engineer and Surveyor, Steam Navigation Board	1853	275
	" " " "	1853	400
	" " " "	1854	400
23 November, 1855	Engineer, Hunter River Improvements...	1855	400
	" " " "	1855	750
	" " " "	1856	750
	" " " "	1857	750
10 October, 1858	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1858	750
	" " " "	1858	1,100
1 January, 1860	" " " "	1859	1,100
	" " " "	1860	1,100
	" " " "	1861	1,100
	" " " "	1862	1,100
	" " " "	1863	1,100
	" " " "	1864	1,100
	" " " "	1865	1,100
	" " " "	1866	1,100
	" " " "	1867	1,100
	" " " "	1868	1,100
	" " " "	1869	1,100
	" " " "	1870	1,100
1 February, 1871	" " " "	1871	1,100
	" " " "	1871	1,018
1 January, 1873	" " " "	1872	1,018
	" " " "	1873	1,100
	" " " "	1874	1,100
	" " " "	1875	1,100
	" " " "	1876	1,100
	" " " "	1877	1,100
26 November, 1877	Allowance as Engineer for Sydney Water Supply	1877	300
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1877	1,100
	Allowance as Engineer for Sydney Water Supply	1878	300
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1878	1,100
	Allowance as Engineer for Sydney Water Supply	1879	300
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1879	1,100
	Allowance as Engineer for Sydney Water Supply	1880	300
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1880	1,100

Date of Appointment and Increases.	Positions.	Year.	Annual Rate.
			£
30 June, 1880 ...	Allowance as Engineer for Sydney Water Supply	1880	300
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1881	1,100
	Engineer, Sydney Water Supply... ..	1881	Nil.
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1882	1,100
	Engineer, Sydney Water Supply... ..	1882	Nil.
1 January, 1883 ...	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1883	1,200
	Engineer, Sydney Water Supply... ..	1883	Nil.
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1884	1,200
	Engineer, Sydney Water Supply... ..	1884	Nil.
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1885	1,200
	Engineer, Sydney Water Supply... ..	1885	Nil.
	Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers	1886	1,200

In addition to the above, the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers has filled the under mentioned offices at various periods, viz. :—

- Commissioner and Engineer for Roads.
- Lieutenant, No. 1 Battery, Artillery.
- Superannuation Fund Commissioner.
- Water Supply Commissioner.
- Captain, No. 1 Battery, Volunteer Artillery.
- President, Hunter River Floods Commission.
- Commissioner of Defence from Foreign aggression.
- Member of Board for inspecting and maintaining the supply of Colonial warlike stores.
- Captain, Engineer Corps, Volunteer Rifles.
- Member of Public Works Tender Board.
- Vice-Chairman, Sewage and Health Board.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL INTERPRETER.

(REPORT, &c., RESPECTING QUALIFICATIONS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 September, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table with reference to the answer given to the following questions, Wednesday, 25th August, 1886.]

(9.) Government Oriental Interpreter:—Mr. Abigail asked the Minister of Justice,—

- (1.) How many languages does the Government Oriental Interpreter speak, and what are they?
- (2.) Is it a fact that before Judge Docker, at the Darlinghurst Court-house, on the 10th instant, the Government Oriental Interpreter, called upon to interpret a Madrased prisoner's evidence, did not comprehend the language, and sometimes spoke English to the prisoner, and sometimes Hindostanee; and, through the Interpreter's incompetency, a miscarriage of justice is alleged to have taken place, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour?
- (3.) Can he state what language the Interpreter spoke to the prisoner "Seena," a Madrased, and whether the prisoner spoke sufficient English to enable the Judge and Jury to understand him?
- (4.) Has he any objection to lay upon the Table all the depositions taken by Judge Docker; and also, to furnish reports from Senior-Sergeant Perry and Inspector Attwell on the above case, and full particulars of the Interpreter's abilities?

Mr. Garvan answered,—It will be impossible to reply to the above questions to-day, as a report from Judge Docker, the Acting Clerk of the Peace, and the Inspector-General of Police, would appear to be necessary.

Memo. to Superintendent Read.

Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 August, 1886.

SUPERINTENDENT Read will be good enough to obtain the reports required regarding the Oriental Interpreter's qualifications, and forward them to me as early as possible this day, as the question is to be answered in the House this evening.

E.F., I.G.P.

Superintendent Read to The Inspector-General of Police.

Replies to questions to be asked in Parliament by Mr. Abigail.

1. Five—Hindostanee, Arabic, Parsee, Ordoe, and Bengalee.
2. No.
3. Hindostanee. The prisoner spoke English sufficiently well to be understood by the Judge and Jury.
4. Mr. Hasmot, the Oriental Interpreter, is considered well qualified for the office.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

Sub-Inspector Potter to Superintendent Read.

Sir,

Redfern Station, 25 August, 1886.

I have the honor to report for your information that on the 10th instant a native of Madras named "Seena," was tried at the Quarter Sessions before his Honor Judge Docker, upon the charge of wounding one John Ryan, a fellow countryman. On the clerk reading the indictment to the Government Interpreter, Mr. Hasmot, to be rendered by him to the prisoner, and while this was being done the prisoner in an excited manner said something in his own language, whereupon the Judge asked what he was saying. Mr. Hasmot said that prisoner had told him that he could not understand what was being

said, and at the same time pointing to an Indian named Fernandez, who was sitting in the body of the Court near the dock, said that he (Hasmot) had heard Fernandez on the day previous tell prisoner not to understand him (Hasmot), when the case came on for hearing and that Fernandez had done this sort of thing on other occasions with the view of injuring him (Hasmot) in the eyes of the Government.

His Honor expressed his disapprobation of such conduct, and then proceeded to hear the case which was interpreted by Hasmot, prisoner still continuing to object both in Hindostanee and English, but at the same time by his questions to the prosecutor, his occasional interjections and subsequent address to the Jury, showed that he fully understood the whole of the proceedings, although not able to express himself fluently in English. Ryan also told the Judge that prisoner fully understood what was said to him by the interpreter. The Jury never expressed any doubt as to his ability in this particular, and there is no reason to believe that prisoner suffered any injustice upon his trial; in fact the Judge allowed him considerable latitude throughout the hearing of the case.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED POTTER,
Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Attwell was not in attendance at the Court when Seena was tried; Senior-Sergeant Pirie had been sent to a remote part of his district on special duty, before I received the Parliamentary notice of questions, but he could afford no information additional to that supplied by Mr. Potter.

The man Fernandez referred to was some time ago an applicant for the appointment of Oriental Interpreter, and was I am informed greatly disappointed that he did not obtain it.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

25/8/86.

Forwarded to the Under Secretary of Justice.—EDMUND FOSBERT, I.G.P., B.C., 25 August, 1886.

Judge Docker to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Granville, 27 August, 1886.

With reference to the questions to be asked concerning the qualifications of the Government Oriental Interpreter, I have the honor to give the following information for the Hon. the Minister of Justice:—

1. I am unable to state how many languages the Oriental interpreter is acquainted with, but in the Indian cases which came before me at the late Darlinghurst Session he showed an intimate knowledge of the dialects used, and was, in my opinion, a thoroughly competent interpreter.

2. It is not a fact that he did not comprehend the language of the prisoner, "Seena," a native of Madras, but it is a fact that the prisoner declined to have the evidence interpreted by the Government Interpreter, and persisted in speaking to him in English, and on one occasion I told him to reply to the prisoner in English, which he did. It was deposed that this interpreter had interpreted at the committal without any difficulty or any objection from the prisoner, but that his conduct at the trial had been instigated by an individual who had been a rival and unsuccessful candidate for the office of Oriental Interpreter, who had been overheard to tell the prisoner not to speak to the Government Interpreter. That person was sitting in Court near the prisoner, and I had to warn him that any interference with the procedure of the Court would render him liable to punishment for contempt of Court.

I am not aware whether a miscarriage of justice is alleged to have taken place through the incompetency of the interpreter, but as a matter of fact no such miscarriage took place.

3. It was sworn in evidence that the prisoner understood and spoke English fairly well, and he spoke at the trial sufficient English to enable both Judge and Jury to understand him, except when his extreme violence of demeanour rendered his utterances indistinct. His threats of further violence towards the prosecutor were particularly intelligible.

4. No depositions were taken by me.

I have, &c.,
ERNEST B. DOCKER, D.C.J.

P.S.—I was unable to answer these questions earlier, as they did not reach me at Darlinghurst, where they were addressed.—E.B.D.

The Acting Clerk of the Peace to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, 28 August, 1886.

With reference to your B.C. of 25th instant, forwarding copy of certain questions to be asked by Mr. Abigail, M.P., I have the honor to report as follows:—

"Seena" was tried before Judge Docker on 10th instant, upon a charge of wounding. When about to be arraigned the accused shook his head, apparently to indicate that he did not understand the interpretation. Mr. Hasmot stated to the Judge that "Seena" had been instigated by a person then in Court to feign inability to comprehend the proceedings. Mr. Hasmot also stated that not only was he able to interpret the language spoken by the accused, but that the accused was able to speak the English language, and that the person referred to made a practice of frequenting the Courts when Hindoos were being tried, with a view of inciting defendants and witnesses to pretend inability to understand the proceedings as interpreted by Mr. Hasmot. During the progress of the trial "Seena" showed by the way in which he cross-examined the witnesses that he had a very fair knowledge of the English language. I may add that there has been no reason to complain of the manner in which Mr. Hasmot has performed his duties as interpreter at the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

I am, however, aware that considerable hostility has been shown towards him when in the discharge of such duties, especially by two persons who are understood to be unsuccessful applicants for the position of Oriental Interpreter; indeed upon a recent occasion two Hindoo witnesses were brought to me and it was stated that they had been offered money upon condition that they should pretend in Court not to be able to understand Mr. Hasmot's interpretation of the evidence.

I have, &c.,
W. R. BEAVER,
Acting Clerk of the Peace.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. GEORGE STEVENSON.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE MACLEAY RIVER.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 August, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned residents of the Macleay River,—

HUMBLI SHWETH:—

1. That Mr. George Stevenson has been Clerk of Petty Sessions and Registrar of the District Court at West Kempsey since the 1st day of December, 1883.

2. That a special Commissioner, appointed under the hand and seal of His Excellency the Governor, commenced an inquiry at Kempsey, on the 17th April, 1886, into certain irregularities in the discharge of his official duties preferred against the said George Stevenson by T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.P.

3. That about sixty witnesses were examined, their united testimony proving that Mr. Stevenson was not guilty of any misconduct, but that he is the best and one of the most attentive officers in the Department of Justice.

4. That Mr. Stevenson's zeal and ability in discharge of his official duties, as well as his high moral character, has gained the entire approval of your Petitioners.

5. That subsequent to the conclusion of the inquiry Mr. Stevenson was severely reprimanded and ordered to be removed to another Department without his being asked for any explanation, or to make defence to any specific charges, or otherwise.

6. That your Petitioners are convinced that a gross injustice has been done to Mr. Stevenson, principally through false and malicious representations made by interested parties, but which were never substantiated, nor did they form any portion of the inquiry.

7. That your Petitioners are in a position to prove that the punishment awarded to Mr. George Stevenson is the result of political persecution, and in no way connected with the discharge of his duties as Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the foregoing premises into your consideration, with the view that a full and searching inquiry be made by a Committee of your Honorable House into the whole matter, or otherwise as may seem expedient to you, so that substantial justice may be done to Mr. Stevenson.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 126 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 March, 1886.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 13.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the Civil Service Act 1884.

*Government House,
Sydney, 30 March, 1886.*

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2.)

(MESSAGE No. 104.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 October, 1886.

CARRINGTON,
Governor.

Message No. 104.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the "Civil Service Act, 1884," in respect of classification and increases.

Government House,
Sydney, 6th October, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 84.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 September, 1886.

CARRINGTON,

Governor.

Message No. 84.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for periodical investigation, reduction, and re-organization of the Civil Service, for the better regulation thereof, for granting compensation for loss of Office, for granting Allowances and Gratuities, and for other purposes connected with the administration of the said Service.

Government House,

Sydney, 20th September, 1886.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Callan Park, Balmain, April 1st, 1886.

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, in accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, a Report on the Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,
Inspector-General.

The number of insane persons in the Colony under official cognizance on 31st December 1885 was 2,643, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Number on Register.			Number on Leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	478	299	777	8	23	31
Do Parramatta (Free)	606	357	963	4	8	7
Do do (Criminal)	48	7	55	.....	.....	.....
Do Callan Park	330	128	458	9	2	11
Do Newcastle	127	113	240	.....	.....	.....
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	10	140	150	1	1	2
	1,599	1,044	2,643	22	29	51

The increase in number during the year was 119; but large as this increase is, there was a decrease in the proportion of insane to the general population, which increased by 59,414 during the year.

The proportion of insane to population in the Colony was, at the close of the year, 1 in 374, or 2.67 per thousand, and compares favourably with the proportion in England, which, on 31st December, 1884, was 1 in 345, or 2.89 per thousand, and in the neighbouring Colony of Victoria, which was 1 in 297, or 3.35 per thousand, at the same date.

There has been no real increase in the proportion of insane to population during the last fifteen years. The proportion increased slightly up to 1881, when it was 1 in 352, but has since receded to exactly the same proportion as at the end of 1871.

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, the proportion of recoveries, the rate of mortality, the causes of insanity in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died, the causes of death, the length of residence in those who recovered and those who died, as well as the ages, condition as to marriage, religious profession, native countries, and previous occupations of those admitted and of all under care, and the form of mental disorder in those admitted, those who recovered, and those who died. The table showing the previous occupations of those admitted and those under care is given for the first time.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1885.

Causes of Insanity.	No. of Instances in which each Cause was assigned.								
	As Predisposing Cause. †			As Exciting Cause. †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	4	5	4	6	10	5	10	15
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	4	2	6	10	1	11	14	3	17
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	1	2	3	2	8	10	3	10	13
Religious excitement	4	3	7	6	3	9	10	6	16
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2
Fright and nervous shock	...	3	3	1	2	3	1	5	6
Isolation	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9
Nostalgia	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink	35	5	40	45	13	58	80	18	98
Do. (sexual)	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Veneral disease	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Self-abuse (sexual)	3	...	3	2	...	2	5	...	5
Sunstroke	4	...	4	6	2	8	10	2	12
Accident or injury	5	...	5	5	...	5	10	...	10
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	6	5	...	16	16	...	21	21
Lactation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	5	5
Puberty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4
Privation and overwork	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	14	8	22	8	8	16	22	10	38
Disease of skull and brain	4	...	4	3	2	5	7	2	9
Old age	12	5	17	...	...	...	12	5	17
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill health	1	1	2	2	...	2	3	1	4
Excess of opium	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	12	10	22	...	2	2	12	12	24
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	20	16	36	...	1	1	20	17	37
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	7	4	11	3	2	5	10	6	16
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
UNKNOWN	107	62	169	193	133	326	300	195	495

* These "Causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the Patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No Cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any Patient.

‡ The aggregate of the Totals exceeds the whole number of Patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASES—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	3	2	5
Epilepsy and convulsions	12	5	17
General paralysis	17	3	20
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	26	10	36
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	4	3	7
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	10	3	13
Pulmonary consumption	12	7	19
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	5	4	9
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	4	5	9
Dysentery and diarrhoea	4	...	4
Albuminuria	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate	...	...	...
Disease of liver	3	2	5
ERYSIDELAS	...	...	...
TYPHOID FEVER	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	16	4	20
EXHAUSTION FROM CARBUNCLE ON THIGH	1	...	1
ACCIDENT	1	...	1
SUICIDE	...	...	...
Total	118	40	167

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1885.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	11	8	14	6	1	7
From 1 to 3 months.....	42	31	73	10	2	12
" 3 to 6 months.....	28	14	42	9	4	13
" 6 to 9 months.....	22	7	29	6	3	9
" 9 to 12 months.....	5	5	10	10	1	11
" 1 to 2 years.....	17	15	32	25	10	35
" 2 to 3 years.....	7	2	9	10	4	14
" 3 to 5 years.....	9	4	13	13	6	19
" 5 to 7 years.....	4	2	6	2	1	3
" 7 to 10 years.....	4	.....	4	4	2	6
" 10 to 12 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
" 12 to 15 years.....	1	.....	1	13	5	18
Over 15 years.....	1	.....	1	6	10	16
Total.....	151	83	234	118	49	167

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1885, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10
5 to 10 years.....	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	21	20	41
10 to 15 years.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	1	1	28	20	48
15 to 20 years.....	15	19	34	6	2	8	.....	1	1	2	2	4	50	52	102
20 to 30 years.....	80	56	136	36	25	61	4	2	6	14	8	22	277	179	456
30 to 40 years.....	87	55	142	38	27	65	8	10	18	19	6	25	445	305	750
40 to 50 years.....	82	43	125	41	17	58	4	4	8	29	12	41	496	328	824
50 to 60 years.....	39	31	70	12	9	21	1	4	5	20	10	30	343	201	544
60 to 70 years.....	19	10	29	11	2	13	1	1	2	15	5	20	165	120	285
70 to 80 years.....	7	3	10	6	1	7	2	1	3	17	2	19	78	46	124
80 to 90 years.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	10	9	19
90 and upwards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	338	229	567	151	83	234	22	25	47	118	49	167	1,919	1,284	3,203

TABLE 7.

SHOWING Conditions as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1885.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	201	73	279	1,223	466	1,689
Married.....	113	129	241	403	570	973
Widowed.....	9	18	27	70	130	200
Unascertained.....	15	6	20	223	118	341
Total.....	338	229	567	1,919	1,284	3,203

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1885.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England.....	168	109	277	859	503	1,362
Presbyterian.....	29	16	45	106	76	184
Wesleyan.....	6	12	18	46	40	86
Lutheran.....	4	.....	4	50	7	57
Other Protestant Denominations.....	9	7	16	48	35	83
Roman Catholic.....	99	78	177	669	564	1,233
Pagan.....	12	.....	12	67	.....	67
Hebrew.....	2	2	4	8	5	13
Mahomedan.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Unascertained.....	9	5	14	63	30	93
Total.....	338	229	567	1,919	1,284	3,203

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Readmitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1885.

	Admitted and Readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	83	90	173	467	389	856
Other Colonies.....	15	9	24	71	34	105
Great Britain... { England	100	56	156	502	277	779
Scotland	26	6	32	102	59	161
Ireland	73	53	126	491	456	947
France .....	.....	1	1	14	9	23
Germany	6	.....	6	57	20	77
China	10	.....	10	70	.....	70
Other Countries	25	14	39	145	40	185
Total.....	338	229	567	1,919	1,284	3,203

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1885, and of Inmates in Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, on 31st December, 1885.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY:—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy	3	7	10	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	55	39	94
Do (b) without Epilepsy.....	11	14	25	.....	1	1	4	7	11	156	109	265
Epileptic Insanity	13	13	26	1	.....	1	8	3	11	69	36	105
General Paralysis of the Insane	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....	18	3	21	22	9	25
MANIA:—												
Acute	26	37	63	12	21	33	6	.....	6	36	42	78
Chronic	6	1	7	1	.....	1	6	4	10	232	167	399
Recurrent	15	7	22	7	2	9	.....	1	1	31	35	66
Delusional	81	40	121	42	10	52	16	8	24	397	202	599
A Potu	20	8	28	16	9	25	.....	1	1	13	1	14
Puerperal.....	.....	9	9	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21
Senile	4	4	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	11	17
MELANCHOLIA:—												
Acute	16	12	27	8	3	11	4	.....	4	18	12	30
Chronic	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	53	56	109
Recurrent	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	.....	1	8	6	14
Delusional	61	44	105	37	23	60	12	6	18	169	127	296
A Potu	3	2	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Puerperal.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Senile	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	6	12
DEMENTIA:—												
Primary	43	15	58	14	1	15	13	5	18	183	80	263
Secondary	8	5	13	6	3	9	7	3	10	66	32	98
Senile	12	6	18	1	.....	1	12	4	16	58	42	100
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	19	7	26
Total	338	229	567	151	83	234	118	49	167	1590	1044	2634

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1885.

Occupations.	Admitted and Readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.	18	.....	18	46	.....	46
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.	37	2	39	126	1	127
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.	24	1	25	93	1	94
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in out-door avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.	42	.....	42	182	.....	182
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupation	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.	31	.....	31	109	.....	109
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	12	4	16	53	63	116
Educational and higher domestic duties	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.	148	.....	148	882	4	886
Ordinary domestic work...	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c. ....	.....	13	13	2	30	32
Commercial — actively employed.....	Scrivans, charwomen, laundresses, &c. ....	.....	56	56	.....	309	309
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations...	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.	3	4	7	29	21	50
Wives of professional men	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c. ....	.....	5	5	.....	40	40
Wives of commercial men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. ....	.....	7	7	.....	15	15
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.....	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. ....	.....	19	19	.....	43	43
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. ....	.....	21	21	.....	80	80
Wives of	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. ....	.....	10	10	.....	33	33
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c. ....	.....	25	25	.....	106	106
	No occupation.....	13	35	48	159	212	371
	Unknown.....	10	27	37	238	321	559
	Total.....	338	229	567	1,919	1,284	3,203

Admissions.

The admissions numbered 567, 338 males and 229 females, and were 74 more than in any previous year. The proportion of females was more than usually large, the number being 46 in excess of that for 1884. So far as can be seen there is no special reason for this influx of female patients, but it is evident from the unusual number of idiotic and imbecile children and old and demented people of both sexes among the admissions, that the general condition of depression throughout the Colony has continued to operate in inducing people to send to Hospital helpless relatives whom they are able and willing to maintain in more prosperous times.

The admissions for the year, though unusually numerous, have not been much in excess of the average for the last fifteen years in proportion to the general population, so that neither in the accumulated nor in the "occurring" cases does there appear any reason to think that insanity is increasing in this Colony.

The following returns show, 1st, the number of insane persons and the proportion to the population in New South Wales and in England during the last fifteen years; and 2nd, the ratio of admissions into Institutions for the Insane to the population of the Colony for the same period:—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total Number of Insane in New South Wales on 31 Dec.	Proportion of Insane to Population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to Population in England.
			Per M.	Per M.
1871	519,182	1,387	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 394 or 2.53
1872	539,190	1,440	1 in 374 or 2.67	1 in 387 or 2.58
1873	560,275	1,526	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 381 or 2.62
1874	584,278	1,588	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 375 or 2.66
1875	606,652	1,697	1 in 357 or 2.80	1 in 373 or 2.68
1876	629,776	1,740	1 in 361 or 2.77	1 in 368 or 2.71
1877	662,212	1,829	1 in 362 or 2.76	1 in 363 or 2.75
1878	693,743	1,910	1 in 362 or 2.76	1 in 360 or 2.77
1879	734,282	2,011	1 in 365 or 2.74	1 in 363 or 2.75
1880	770,524	2,099	1 in 367 or 2.72	1 in 353 or 2.83
1881	781,265	2,218	1 in 352 or 2.84	1 in 352 or 2.84
1882	817,468	2,307	1 in 354 or 2.82	1 in 348 or 2.87
1883	869,310	2,403	1 in 361 or 2.77	1 in 345 or 2.89
1884	921,129	2,524	1 in 364 or 2.74	1 in 345 or 2.89
1885	980,573	2,643	1 in 374 or 2.67	

Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1871	340	519,182	1 in 1,527
1872	303	530,190	1 in 1,779
1873	342	560,275	1 in 1,638
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770
1875	356	606,652	1 in 1,704
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,749
1877	457	652,212	1 in 1,449
1878	424	693,743	1 in 1,636
1879	440	734,282	1 in 1,668
1880	476	770,624	1 in 1,618
1881	494	781,265	1 in 1,581
1882	473	817,468	1 in 1,728
1883	476	809,310	1 in 1,826
1884	493	921,129	1 in 1,868
1885	567	980,573	1 in 1,729

The practical deduction from these returns appears to be that an increase of population brings with it an increase of insanity in a tolerably fixed ratio, and that in round numbers three persons in every thousand are so insane as to need special care and treatment.

The medical certificates sent with patients to Hospital have, as a rule, been carefully prepared, and have not only contained full and sufficient evidence of insanity, but have given detailed information as to the mental condition, which has been of service to the Medical Officers in charge. In a number of cases, however, the information afforded has been meagre, and in some, and especially those sent from the Sydney Police Courts, the evidence contained was barely sufficient to comply with the requirements of the statute. When these certificates have been accepted by Police Magistrates or by two Justices of the Peace, and an order based on them has been granted for admission under section 6 of the Lunacy Act, I have not as a rule thought it necessary to insist on an amendment or amplification of them, but in three cases during the year the certificates approved by Magistrates were so manifestly out of order that I rejected them, and others were obtained. The medical certificates accompanying patients sent under section 8 of the Lunacy Act have in all cases been closely scrutinized, and a full and complete statement of the facts denoting insanity insisted on. In seven cases these certificates have been amended, and the amendments approved by the Colonial Secretary under section 14 of the Lunacy Act, and in eight cases the certificates were rejected and others obtained.

Towards the close of the year the official visitors to Gladesville having called attention to the several certificates in which, in the case of the facts denoting insanity communicated by others, no information was given as to the person from whom these facts were obtained, a circular letter was addressed to every medical practitioner on the list whose address could be ascertained, pointing out the necessity for complying with the marginal note on the printed form, which requires that the relation to the insane person (as relative, friend, guardian, officer-in-charge, nurse, &c.) of the person giving the information should be stated.

Discharges.

The number discharged recovered was 234, 151 males and 83 females, or a percentage of 41.26 on the admissions and readmissions for the year; and the number discharged relieved was 40, 15 males and 25 females, or a percentage of 7.05 on the admissions and readmissions. Excluding the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, specially set apart for imbecile and incurable cases, the percentage was 42.39.

In addition to the patients discharged from the Hospitals and Licensed House, 18 were discharged recovered from the Reception House, and 18 from up-country gaols after lunacy certificates had been signed, and 211 from the Reception House and 224 from up-country gaols whilst under remand, for care and treatment, with symptoms of insanity.

Transfers.

The following return shows the number of Patients transferred from one Institution to another during the year 1885.

Transferred from.	Transferred to.											
	Gladesville.		Parramatta (free).		Parramatta (criminal).		Callan Park.		Newcastle.		Cook's River.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gladesville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	65	...	2	...	4
Parramatta { (Free)	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...
{ (Criminal) .....	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Callan Park	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cook's River	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

The total number of these transfers, all of which were made in accordance with the 80th section of the Lunacy Act, was 112.

The opening of the new wards for female patients at Callan Park rendered it advisable to relieve the overcrowded wards at Gladesville by the transfer of 65 patients. A number of male patients were transferred from the criminal to the free division of the Hospital at Parramatta, on expiry of sentence or release from criminal disability. Imbecile and idiotic children admitted to other Institutions were transferred to Newcastle, and all vacancies occasioned by death or discharge among the Government patients at Cook's River were filled up by transfer from the Public Hospitals.

In addition to these transfers for departmental reasons, a number were made at the request of friends, or with a view of affording to the patients a change of air or of surroundings as likely to be conducive to the restoration of mental or general health.

Escapes.

Seven patients escaped and remained at large beyond the period prescribed by the Lunacy Act. Two of these patients, after trying to obtain their living out of doors, and failing to do so owing to their peculiarities, were returned to hospital. Two others were taken care of by their friends, and the remainder were not afterwards heard of. In one of the latter cases the patient was convalescent, and being on the Medical Superintendent's list for speedy discharge, was relieved from the ordinary control of the attendants, and allowed out in the Hospital grounds without supervision. The case in which the patient was a criminal was made the subject of special report.

Deaths.

The number of deaths was 167, or a percentage of 6.58 on the average number resident. The death rate was highest at Callan Park and Gladesville, 8.08 and 7.23 respectively, where the acute cases bear a larger proportion to the total number than at the other Institutions. Next to these came Newcastle, with a percentage of 6.61; Parramatta (free), with 5.90; and Cook's River, with 5.26. The percentage at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta was 1.96 only. The causes of death are shown in Table 4. In 85 cases it was due to cerebral, in 41 to thoracic, in 19 to abdominal disease, and in 20 cases to general debility and old age.

In 67 cases the cause of death was ascertained by *post mortem* examination.

Leave of Absence.

The system of granting leave of absence in accordance with provisions of the Lunacy Act has been made use of more fully than during preceding years. In the majority of cases leave has been accorded to convalescent patients, but it has been found possible with safety to allow relatives to remove chronic patients for short periods. No accident has occurred in connection with the system, and the two deaths which occurred during leave were due to natural causes.

The number remaining on leave at the close of 1884 was 38, and leave was granted to 83 during the year, making a total of 126. Of these, 37 were discharged recovered, 3 were discharged relieved, and 23 were returned to hospital, 2 died, and 51 were still absent at the close of the year.

The following return shows the numbers allowed leave of absence from each Institution:—

Institution.	Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1884.			Granted leave during 1885.			Discharged Recovered or Relieved.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1885.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	6	18	24	20	32	52	6	16	22	12	10	22	...	1	1	8	23	31
Do. Parramatta...	3	5	8	4	6	10	3	3	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	3	7
Do. Callan Park...	1	...	1	10	5	15	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	0	2	11
Do. Newcastle ...	...	1	1	4	...	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed House, Cook's River.....	...	4	4	2	5	7	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Total	10	28	38	40	48	88	13	27	40	15	18	33	...	2	2	22	29	51

Total Number under care.

The total number of patients under care was 3,203, 1,919 males and 1,284 females, an increase of 135 on the number under care during 1884. The daily average number resident was 2,535, 1,550 males and 985 females, or exactly 100 in excess of the average for the preceding year.

Number remaining at close of the year.

The number of patients on the registers of the Hospitals at the close of the year was 2,493, 1,589 males and 904 females, of whom 49, 21 males and 28 females, were absent on leave. On the register of the licensed house there were 150 patients, 10 males and 140 females, of whom 2 were absent on leave.

The total number on the registers of all the Institutions was 2,643, and of these 51 were away on leave.

The accommodation in the Hospitals at the close of the year was somewhat in excess of the requirement, and for the first time for upwards of twenty years there were some vacant beds. The accommodation was increased during the year by the erection of a cottage for twelve patients at Callan Park, and by placing the old mansion at the same hospital, which will hold twenty-two patients, in a habitable condition. There are at present no new buildings in progress, but with an increase in the number of the insane at the rate of 120 a year it is clear that some further accommodation will soon be required. On this head I have nothing to add to the recommendations contained in my annual reports for the years 1883 and 1884.

Accidents.

All accidents have, in accordance with a general rule of the Department, been reported to me as soon after their occurrence as possible. Considering that the average Hospital population has been 2,535, the number of accidents has not been large, and two only were fatal. In one of these an attendant-in-charge administered a dose of carbolic acid instead of black draught to a patient, and in the other a nail driven into the skull by a patient given to persistent and apparently purposeless self-mutilation was followed after two months by an abscess of the brain. Inquiries were held by the Coroner in both these cases. In the first, the attendant, who had grossly infringed the careful rules adopted by the Medical Superintendent for the care and administration of medicines, had a record of upwards of twenty-eight years' good and faithful service; and it was considered that a weighty expression of official censure was a sufficient punishment in addition to the distress which he very evidently felt at the result of his carelessness.

The

The other accidents were as follows:—Two dislocations of the shoulder, one due to an accidental fall and the other to muscular action when climbing to a window; seven fractures, two of the neck of the thigh-bone, caused by falls in aged patients, one of arm and one of fore-arm occurring during quarrels with fellow patients; one of leg, and one of one rib, caused by slipping on the cement pavement, and one of jaw, caused by a blow; one ruptured ligament of wrist, caused by a fall during an epileptic fit; three wounds—one of hand, self-inflicted whilst chopping wood; one of forearm, and one of scalp from accidental falls.

The occurrence of the case of fracture of the jaw above mentioned, which occurred at Parramatta during a quarrel in one of the dormitories at night, has again shown the necessity for some increased accommodation in the male division in the form of single rooms for the more turbulent patients. The proportion of single rooms to the general dormitory accommodation is 1 to 11; and although the majority of the patients belong to a chronic class, this is clearly insufficient. A special report on this subject has been submitted during the year, and plans for the additional accommodation required have been drafted, but have not yet received sanction.

The year has happily passed without any case of suicide, and without any severe accident or injury to any member of the staff.

Changes among Attendants, Nurses, and Servants.

The changes among attendants and nurses have been somewhat more numerous than during the two preceding years, amounting altogether to 47. Of the attendants, 13 resigned, 6 were dismissed for incompetence, 3 for intemperance, 2 for leave-breaking, 2 for insubordination, 1 for improper conduct, and 1 for striking a patient. A considerable proportion of both the resignations and dismissals occurred during the period of probationary service, the persons employed finding themselves, or being found by the officers in charge, unfit for the position. One attendant died from typhoid fever, after a comparatively brief period of service. There has not been the slightest difficulty in filling vacancies, the Medical Superintendents always being in a position to select from a number of applicants. Of the nurses, 17 resigned, and 2 were dismissed as incompetent; the majority of the resignations were due to marriage. During the last two or three years it has been found difficult to find suitable persons to fill vacancies in the staff of nurses, and this difficulty appears to have been greater during the last year than before. Unfortunately, the great increase in the number of female patients, and the opening of new wards at Callan Park, rendered more new nurses than usual necessary. The changes among the servants have been mainly among the cooks and laundresses. At the close of the year all the appointments appear to have been satisfactorily filled.

Re-examination of old Cases.

The Medical Superintendents of the three main hospitals have, at my request, made a special and formal re-examination of all the patients who have been for some years in the Institution, with a view, in the first place, of gauging as accurately as possible their mental condition, and of noting changes which might have passed unnoticed in the ordinary visits to the wards and other parts of the Hospital; and in the second, of ascertaining if it were possible, in certain cases in which the abnormal mental symptoms were either in abeyance or had been rendered less prominent by the general mental obscuration and feebleness of advancing years, to send the patients to one of the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, where they would be maintained at less cost than in this Department. Owing to special circumstances, however, and mainly to the facts that there are no paid attendants in these Institutions and no means of insisting on the patients remaining when they are sent, it has been found impossible to discharge more than a few isolated cases, and one or two of these have relapsed, owing, apparently, to the somewhat meagre dietary, which is unfitted for patients who have suffered from attacks of the insanity of old age. There are a large number of old demented cases in all three Hospitals who do not require the special appliances and care of an ordinary Hospital for the Insane, and who could be treated in a special Institution at a considerable reduction of cost, but who are not fit subjects for the general wards of the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, under existing regulations.

Native Countries of the Patients.

Out of the 3,203 patients under care during the year, only 356 were natives of New South Wales, and 105 of other Colonies. The numbers born in Great Britain and Ireland was 1,887, and of these 947 or more than one half were natives of Ireland. The number of Irish patients is, as I have before shown, out of all proportion to the number of persons of Irish birth in the general population. The total number of Foreign patients, 56 of whom were admitted during the year, was 355; they include 23 French, 77 German, and 70 Chinese, together with representatives of almost all the European States, South Sea Islanders, African blacks, and a motley assemblage of wanderers from every part of the world. A large proportion of the Foreign-born patients, exclusive of the French and Germans, are able to express themselves only very imperfectly in English. Not a few are in all but complete ignorance of it, and some when most insane will only speak in their native tongue. Owing to these circumstances, and to a want of knowledge of their peculiarities of thought and feeling, on the part of both officers and attendants, and to the impossibility of making any impression by kind and timely persuasion or advice, they are most difficult to deal with, and form on the whole an intractable class among whom the recoveries are comparatively few. Those among them who belong to the darker-skinned races are often dangerous, vindictive, and uncertain. When recovery does take place, it is found extremely difficult to find for them a fresh start in life, and the opportunities of getting them returned to their native countries are few.

Since the year 1877 the Chinese patients have increased from 60 to 70, and the total number of patients of Foreign birth from 239 to 355.

In connection with this subject, I have again to draw attention to the fact that a number of patients are admitted to the Hospitals either direct from the ships in which they arrive in the Colony or within a short time after arrival. The number of quite recent arrivals admitted during the year 1885 was 25. I have to repeat my recommendation that some steps should be taken to prevent this influx of insane people.

Number of Epileptics and General Paralytics.

On the 30th June, 1885, at which date the number of patients under care was 2,579, 1,573 males and 1,006 females, I caused special returns to be prepared showing the number of epileptics and general paralytics among them. The returns are given below; they show that about $\frac{1}{2}$ of all the patients under care suffer from epilepsy, and that this disease is about equally common in each sex. The number of general paralytics was 42, and only 8 of these were women. At the close of the year the number of general paralytics had fallen, owing to the death of a considerable number, to 25. Taking the admissions for the year, it appears that the percentage of epileptics and general paralytics admitted to the total number of patients admitted was 6.3 and 2.1 respectively.

The number of epileptics among the insane in this Colony appears to bear about the same proportion to the general Asylum population as in England; but the proportion of general paralytics, taking into consideration the number admitted and the number under care, is decidedly less, and would, so far as can be judged from the English returns, appear to be not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the proportion in England.

RETURN showing number of Epileptics in Hospitals for the Insane, on the 30th June, 1885.

Institution.	Having fits frequently.			Having fits at intervals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gladesville	19	9	27	8	6	14
Parramatta (Free).....	18	11	29	20	6	26
Parramatta (Criminal) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callan Park	10	2	12	13	6	19
Newcastle	29	27	56	9	13	22
Cook's River .....	...	5	5	1	4	5
Total.....	76	64	129	51	35	86

RETURN showing number of General Paralytics in Hospitals for the Insane, on the 30th June, 1885.

Institution.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gladesville	16	4	20
Parramatta (Free).....	10	2	12
Parramatta (Criminal) .....	...	...	...
Callan Park	7	2	9
Newcastle .....	...	...	...
Cook's River	1	...	1
Total.....	34	8	42

Protection against Fire.

Having in view the special dangers attending an outbreak of fire in buildings occupied by insane persons, and the fact that a number of these buildings are of weatherboard, I requested, by letter dated January 28th, 1885, that Mr. Bear, the Superintendent of Metropolitan Fire Brigades, might be instructed to visit the Hospitals at Gladesville, Parramatta, and Callan Park, to examine the arrangements for extinguishing fire, and to report on the efficiency of these, and as to the necessity for alterations or for additional apparatus. Mr. Bear visited all three Institutions; and, after a complete examination, forwarded, under date 23rd June, an elaborate and exhaustive report, which commences with the statement that "it is very certain that under existing circumstances no material aid, as regards a local fire brigade, could reach any of these Asylums after an outbreak of fire; and it is therefore absolutely necessary that complete measures should be taken for the protection of these Institutions by means of their own fire-extinguishing appliances worked by their own attendants"; and concludes with a number of suggestions and recommendations with a view of rendering these fire-extinguishing appliances more useful and effective.

These recommendations may be divided into three classes:—

1st. Those relating to the care of existing apparatus, hydrants, stand-pipes, &c., together with minor alterations, to render these more readily servicable, the removal of wooden barriers, the marking of the situation of all hydrants, and the drilling of attendants, all of which have been remitted to the Medical Superintendents to carry out.

2nd. The supply of light hose reels with 400 feet of canvas hose in 100-foot lengths, of extra fire-buckets, and of pressure-gauges, and the connection of detached buildings and of the pumping station at Gladesville to the central offices by telephone, services for which the necessary requisitions have been forwarded.

3rd. The more important structural alterations, which at my request have been brought under the consideration of the Colonial Architect. These are—1st, the substitution of 6-in. main with 4-in. branches for the 3-in. and 4-in. mains now in use; 2nd, the use of "screw-down clear waterway valves" instead of ball or mushroom-head hydrants; 3rd, the raising of the main supply tank at Gladesville 70 feet, and its supply by a new gas-engine pump; and 4th, the re-roofing with iron of buildings now covered by shingles.

The official visitors at Gladesville, at a visit paid on April 2nd, drew special attention to the advisability of raising the tank so as to increase the pressure of water; and there can, I think, be little doubt as to the wisdom of this important alteration.

Cost of Maintenance.

The Receipts of the Department from all sources amounted to £8,891 11s. 9d., being the largest sum yet collected, and £891 3s. more than the collection for 1884.

The total sum was made up as follows:—Collections by Master in Lunacy towards maintenance of patients, £8,012 19s. 10d.; payments by Imperial Treasury, £562 14s. 3d.; sale of fat, old stores, &c., £292 3s. 9d.; and rent of land, £23 13s. 11d.

The details are shown in the following return:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1885.

Name of Institution.	Collected for Maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for Maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and Old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	4,196 5 0	.....	86 16 7	.....	4,283 1 7
Do. Parramatta.....	1,267 11 5	535 18 4	188 19 2	.....	1,832 8 11
Do. Callan Park.....	1,606 13 5	.....	48 17 1	.....	1,655 10 6
Do. Newcastle.....	657 18 6	26 15 11	17 10 11	.....	702 5 4
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	270 0 4	.....	.....	.....	270 0 4
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.....	24 11 2	.....	.....	.....	24 11 2
Inspector-General's Office.....	.....	.....	.....	23 13 11	23 13 11
Total.....	£ 8,012 19 10	562 14 3	292 3 9	23 13 11	8,891 11 9

The total expenditure for the year was £90,259 13s. 4d. and was made up as follows:—Maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £78,601 11s. 1d. Maintenance of Government patients at the Licensed House, Cook's River, £7,325 2s. 6d. Maintenance of patients in Reception House, £1,774 7s. 5d., and general expenses, including cost of Inspector General's Office, allowances to official visitors, maintenance of steam launch, &c. &c., £2,558 12s. 4d.

The cost of maintenance in Hospitals was £5,802 5s. 8d. more than in the year 1884, but the total number of patients under care in Hospitals was 130, and the daily average number resident 96 more than in the preceding year.

The cost of the Reception House was £28 6s. 4d. more than during 1884, but the number of patients under care was 17 more than the preceding year. The cost per patient was £2 9s. 9d. during 1885, as against £2 10s. 11d. in 1884.

The following table give the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals:—

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1885.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Cost.	Amount of Collections.	Total Annual Cost per Patient, without deducting Collections.	Annual Cost per Patient, deducting Collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville...	1,026	746	25,542 9 10	4,283 1 7	34 4 9	28 9 11
Do. Parramatta...	1,139	989	27,601 3 11	1,932 8 11	27 12 6	25 13 10½
Do. Callan Park...	539	396	17,863 11 6	1,655 10 6	45 2 5	40 18 7
Do. Newcastle...	263	242	7,594 6 10	702 5 4	31 7 7	28 9 7
Total	3,026	2,383	78,601 11 1	8,573 6 4	.....	.....

TABLE showing Weekly Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1885.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on average number resident.								Weekly Cost, deducting Collections.
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions &c. &c.	Amputations, Boots, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c.	Total Weekly Cost without deducting Collections.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hospitals for the Insane—												
Gladesville.....	1,026	746	25,542 9 10	0 4 10	0 5 6	0 0 1½	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 2 2	0 13 2	0 10 11	
Parramatta.....	1,139	989	27,601 3 11	0 4 1½	0 4 3½	0 0 1½	0 0 1½	0 0 2	0 1 3½	0 10 7½	0 0 10½	
Callan Park.....	539	396	17,863 11 6	0 0 2½	0 5 6	0 0 2½	0 0 6½	0 0 3½	0 4 7½	0 17 4	0 15 9	
Newcastle.....	263	242	7,594 6 10	0 4 0½	0 5 1	0 0 1½	0 0 5	0 0 2½	0 3 2	0 12 1	0 10 11½	

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 12s. 8d., or, deducting collections, 11s. 3½d.

The average weekly cost, without deducting collections, was 12s. 8d., as against 12s. 5d. in 1883 and 12s. 3d. in 1884, and after deducting collections, the cost was 11s. 3½d., as against 11s. 5d. in 1883 and 10s. 11d. in 1884.

The cost at Gladesville shows an increase of 5½d. a week, the cost at Parramatta an increase of ½d., and at Newcastle of 1d. a week, as compared with the preceding year. The cost at Callan Park shows a decrease of 1s. 4½d. a week as compared with 1884, but is still much higher than at the other Hospitals. The main difference, however, is in the cost of stores for outfit for new wards and in the cost of salaries, in both of which items the accounts are likely to show a reduction during the current year.

The

The following Return shows the weekly cost of maintenance at all the Hospitals, from 1870 to 1885 inclusive:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1885 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Farramatta.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870.....	0 12 6	0 12 11								
1871.....	0 11 11½	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½						
1872.....	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11				
1873.....	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4½	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1				
1874.....	0 12 2½	0 12 10½	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6				
1875.....	0 12 2	0 12 6½	0 11 10½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 3				
1876.....	0 12 6	0 13 1	0 10 0½	0 11 2½	0 14 1	0 14 4½				
1877.....	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8½	0 11 10½	0 14 1½	0 14 7	*1 17 8½	*1 17 8½		
1878.....	0 11 4½	0 12 3½	0 12 9½	0 12 10½	0 13 3½	0 13 6½	1 2 7	1 2 7½		
1879.....	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2½	0 11 7	0 12 8½	0 13 1½	1 2 2	1 2 2	*1 2 11½	*1 3 10½
1880.....	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1½	0 11 5	0 12 0½	1 0 5½	1 0 5½	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1881.....	0 10 1½	0 12 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 9½	0 10 9½	0 11 8	0 18 5	0 18 7½	0 12 10½	0 13 8½
1882.....	0 10 11	0 13 0½	0 12 6	0 13 0½	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 19 4½	0 19 5½	0 14 2½	0 15 2½
1883.....	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0½	0 19 3½	0 19 4½	0 16 4	0 17 3½
1884.....	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 9 11½	0 10 7	0 10 11	0 12 0	0 17 9½	0 18 0½	†0 17 2½	†0 18 8½
1885.....	0 10 11	0 13 2	0 9 10½	0 10 7½	0 10 11½	0 12 1			0 15 9	0 17 4

* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit. † Opening of new Hospital.

Review of ten years.

The statistics of all the Institutions have now been kept in one form for ten years, and a brief review of them for this period may not be without interest. On 31st December, 1875, the number of patients under care was 1,607. On the same date in 1885 it was 2,643, so that the increase in the number of the insane during the ten years was 946, or at the rate of 94 a year.

The total number of patients admitted during the ten years was 4,611, and of these 1,897 or 41·14 per cent. were discharged recovered, and 363 or 7·87 were discharged relieved.

The deaths during the ten years numbered 1,359, and give a percentage of 6·69 on the average number resident.

Both the recovery and death rates compare favourably with the return from English Asylums. The recovery rate in the latter for the ten years ending December, 1884, and excluding the idiot establishment, which are included in the returns for this Colony above given, was 39·51; and the death rate, including the idiot establishments, and being therefore exactly on the same basis as the returns for this Colony, was 9·77 per cent.

The following return shows the amount of collections for the maintenance of patients, together with the average weekly maintenance rate at all the Hospitals during the ten years:—

Year.	Collections.	Average weekly cost, collections deducted.	Average weekly cost, without deducting collections.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876.....	1,762 6 6	0 12 10	0 13 4
1877.....	1,455 17 10	0 13 0½	0 13 5
1878.....	2,480 8 8	0 12 8	0 13 1
1879.....	2,985 5 11	0 12 1	0 12 8½
1880.....	5,521 0 4	0 10 8½	0 11 9
1881.....	6,631 13 5	0 10 8½	0 11 10½
1882.....	6,767 15 6	0 12 0½	0 13 2½
1883.....	6,879 2 4	0 11 5	0 12 5
1884.....	8,000 8 9	0 10 11	0 12 3
1885.....	8,891 11 9	0 11 8½	0 12 8

It will be seen that the amount of collections has steadily increased from £1,762 in 1876 to £8,891 in 1885, and that, notwithstanding some fluctuations, and despite the general rise in the cost of provisions and increase in salaries, especially to attendants, the maintenance rate has on the whole fallen, though it is not now so low as it was in 1880 and 1881.

Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

The number of cases under care and treatment at this Institution during the year was 713 or 17 more than during the preceding year. The number of males was 488, and the number of females 225. On December 31st, 1884, there were 5 cases under lunacy certificate, and 16 under remand, and during the year, 346 under lunacy certificate, and 346 under remand were admitted. Of the total number, 140 were received first under remand and were subsequently again admitted under certificate. Taking the two classes separately, it appears that of the 351 under Lunacy certificate, 18 were discharged recovered, 331 were sent to Hospitals for the Insane, 1 died, and 1 remained on December 31st, 1885, and of the 362 under remand by Magistrates, 211 recovered and were discharged, 140 were certified as insane and again admitted, 4 died, and 7 remained on December 31st, 1885. Of the two classes, 229 were discharged recovered, and a very large proportion of these, but for this Institution, must have been sent for treatment in Hospital.

Since the Institution has, under the 1st section of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act been open for the admission of cases of insanity, under remand from the Police Courts, a practice has grown up, and has been carried to an extreme extent during the last two years, of repeatedly remanding the cases from week

week to week, and keeping them in the Institution for a considerable time instead of sending them on to Hospital. In a number of cases, the patients have been sent on to Hospital after 4, 5, or 6 weekly remands with their chances of recovery certainly impaired by the delay. I presume that the course has been adopted by the Stipendary Magistrates after medical advice, but I venture to question its wisdom.

In most cases, if the patient has not recovered, or is not rapidly recovering at the end of 14 days, he should, in my opinion, be sent on to Hospital. The Reception House was not intended for more than temporary home, and the Lunacy Act specially provides that no patient under certificate shall be kept for a longer period than 14 days. The practice of repeated remands is not only prejudicial to the patients, but tend to keep the wards of the Institution in an overcrowded condition.

I paid 15 visits during the year either to inspect the Institution, or to hold enquiries, and at each visit I examined the registers and other departmental papers, and saw all the medical certificates received with patients, who were admitted and discharged without being sent on to Hospital. In one instance in which complaints of harsh usage were made by a patient I fully investigated these, and came to the conclusion that nothing more had been done than was absolutely necessary under the circumstances. The patients have, with the above exception made no complaint whatever, and their general appearance has indicated care and proper treatment.

The Institution has at all my visits been in excellent order and a model of cleanliness. There has been no suicide and no serious accident.

During the year, new Store-rooms for clothing and other goods, and a Straw House have been erected, and there has been a re-arrangement of the attendants, sleeping rooms.

The following returns give the statistics of the Institution :—

TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1885, and their disposal.

Year.	Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1884.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Licensed House, Cook's River.			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to friends.			Died.			Remain- ing 31st Dec., 1885.				
	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.					
1885...	3	2	5	219	127	346	66	47	113	1	1	2	141	73	214	1	...	1	1	...	1	10	6	16	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1885 under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act.

Year.	Remain- ing, 31st Dec., 1884.			Received.			Sent to Police Court, and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House.			Died.			Remain- ing, 31st Dec., 1885.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1885.....	11	5	16	255	91	346	166	45	211	91	49	140	4	...	4	6	2	7

TABLE showing the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane for the years 1868 to 1885 inclusive, and their disposal, &c.

Year.	Remain- ing.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Sent to Cook's River.			Sent to Police Court, and discharged as sane.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane, and returned to Reception House.			Dis- charged of sound mind.			Dis- charged to care of friends.			Died.			Remain- ing on 31st Decem- ber.									
	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.													
1868	...	...	29	19	48	27	19	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...							
1869	1	...	1	78	48	126	77	45	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3							
1870	3	3	74	51	125	67	48	115	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3						
1871	2	1	3	126	64	190	121	66	177	1	2	3	2	4	6						
1872	2	4	6	131	63	194	118	61	179	2	3	5						
1873	2	3	5	140	74	214	130	65	195	1	4	5					
1874	1	4	5	151	89	240	127	83	210	1	6	7					
1875	6	...	6	189	105	294	154	87	241	3	4	7				
1876	4	6	10	204	108	312	151	99	250	2	1	3				
1877	6	3	9	241	99	340	226	94	320	2	1	3			
1878	4	3	7	194	104	298	183	101	284	1	1	4	2	6		
1879	3	...	3	201	108	309	165	94	259	
1880	3	1	4	202	126	328	123	114	237	2	2	4	49	49	1	1	2		
1881	2	4	6	209	116	325	162	110	272	1	1	2	80	39	1	1	2		
1882	2	1	3	371	166	537	145	101	246	
1883	10	2	12	383	106	489	141	103	244	
1884	6	5	11	474	211	685	115	116	231	
1885	14	7	21	474	218	692	68	47	115	1	1	2	141	73	214	1	1	2

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged as sane at Police Court.	Discharged—cured.	Died.	Remaining	Received in transit.
Inverell	8	2		2	7			1	
Maitland	22	4	4		20			2	3
Mudgee	5	5	6		5				
Moro	1			1					
Muswellbrook		2	2						
Murrumbidgee	2	2		3		1			
Narrabri	4	1	1		3			1	
Orange	10	2	2		9		1		3
Parramatta	21	10	10	2	18		1		
Queanbeyan	2	4	4		2				1
Singleton	2				2				
Tamworth	3	7	7	2	1				
Tenterfield		1	1						
Tareo		1	1						
Wagga Wagga	9	1	1		9				
West Kempsey	1				1				
Warialda	3	1		1	3				
Wellington	5	3		5		3			
Wentworth	5			3	2				
Wilcannia	11			3	8				
Windsor		4	3			1			
Wollongong	7			1	6				3
Yass	11	5	5		11				
Young	7			1	6				
Total	259	154	125	28	224	18	6	12	30

Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

The year opened with 846 patients in this Hospital—498 males and 348 females—during the year 142 patients were admitted for the first time, 30 were re-admitted, and 7 were transferred to other Hospitals. The total number under care was 1,025, and of these 103 were discharged recovered, and 16 relieved, 73 were transferred to other Institutions, 2 escaped, and 54 died, leaving 777—478 males and 299 females under care at the close of the year. The discharges show a percentage of 59.88 recovered, and 9.30 relieved calculated on the admissions, and the deaths were 7.23 per cent of the average daily number resident. These results must be regarded as extremely satisfactory.

The complete statistics of the Hospital are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent and the tables thereto appended. (*See Appendix A.*)

The Hospital was visited once a month by the official visitors, Sir Alfred Roberts (for whom Dr. MacLaurin acted during his absence from the Colony during the last nine months of the year), Dr. J. C. Cox, and Mr. C. J. Manning, Barrister-at-law, who forwarded reports after each visit, which expressed a general satisfaction with the condition of the Hospital, and call for no special comment. My visits of inspection were paid on January 22nd and 24th, February 28th, March 13th, April 23rd, May 16th, June 23rd, August 11th, September 15th and 16th, October 15th, November 26th, and December 14th, and at all of these I carried out the duties prescribed by Section 71 of the Lunacy Act. In addition to these visits of inspection I have repeatedly visited the Hospital to be present at Divine Service or some of the associated amusements, to see individual patients, or to consult with Medical Superintendent on questions of management or structural alterations.

The opening of the wards for women at Callan Park allowed the transfer of a number of patients to that Hospital, and as Callan Park now receives the whole of the patients from the Metropolitan district, the admissions at Gladesville have been fewer, the number under care less, and the wards in consequence less crowded, and altogether more comfortable than for some years past.

The diminution in the numbers has permitted of various minor alterations conducive to the comfort and general well-being of the patients, and concurrently with this, and owing to special care and interest on those points on the part of the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Medical Officer, the numbers usefully employed and attending Divine Service have largely increased.

The accidents have been fewer than usual, and with one exception comparatively unimportant, and there has been no case of suicide.

At my visits I have been glad to express a general satisfaction with the management of the Hospital. The condition of the female division, and of the wards at the Hill Branch has been always specially creditable to the officers immediately in charge, care being taken not only to ensure the cleanest cleanliness and order, but to make the rooms bright and cheerful with flowers and minor ornaments. The general health of the inmates and of the staff has been good, and the general sanitary condition of the Hospital satisfactory, but at the close of the year two cases of typhoid fever occurred among the patients, and were, there is every reason to believe, due to drinking the water from the dam which is year by year becoming more liable to contamination by reason of increasing settlement on the area from which it flows. There has always been a good supply of pure water for drinking and cooking from underground tanks, but the water from the dam is brought to the wards for bath and other purposes, and it is difficult to prevent demented patients from occasionally drinking it.

Among the more important alterations and improvements during the year has been the erection of gas works, and the lighting of the entire Hospital with gas; the erection of a pavilion in the cricket-field, which is both a slight addition and a great boon to the patients. The removal of bars, and the enlargement of windows in corridors formerly used as dormitories, and the ventilation of single rooms by means of large and efficient openings.

The

The works still required are a cottage, as a dormitory during the day, for the night attendants, so that they may secure the amount of sleep necessary; new visiting rooms—the present ones being much too small;—an enlargement of the sewing room, so as to accommodate in comfort the large number of patients engaged in sewing, knitting, &c.; and new work-shops for the carpenter, painter, &c.

The condition of the wooden dormitories erected eighteen years ago, in a hasty manner, and of soft timber, is now such that they must soon be so largely repaired as to make them almost new buildings, or replaced by stone or brick rooms. The latter course I believe to be the most advisable.

There has been no change in the officers of the Hospital during the year.

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.

The number of patients in this Hospital on 31st December, 1884, was 957—607 males and 350 females. During 1885, 80 were admitted for the first time, 3 were re-admitted, and 19 were transferred from other Hospitals, making together 1,059—675 males and 384 females, under care and treatment. Of these 29 were discharged recovered, and 2 relieved, 8 were transferred, 1 escaped, and 56 died, leaving 963—606 males, and 357 females, at the close of the year.

The percentage of recoveries was 34·93, and of those relieved 2·40 on the admissions, and the death-rate was 5·90 on the average number resident.

The complete statistics of the Hospital are given in the tables attached to the report of the Medical Superintendent. (*See Appendix B.*)

The Colonial Secretary paid a visit to the Hospital on July 21st, to see the old buildings and judge as to the advisability of their removal.

The Hospital was visited once a month by the official visitors, who forwarded reports after each visit, and who, on the 10th of December, after having been appointed visitors to the Hospital at Callan Park, and vacated their appointments at Parramatta, made the following entry in the Inspector's book.

"We have to day thoroughly inspected the whole of this Institution. We found all the patients quiet and practically uncomplaining, the wards clean and in their usual good order. Leaving out of consideration the Hospital and Epileptic wards, which it is hoped will soon become things of the past, it is really a pleasure to see how the comfort of the unfortunate patients is attended to. The changes effected in the last few years are wonderful, and reflect great credit on the officers of the Institution, and on this, probably, our last visit, we desire to place on record our appreciation of their courtesy and their ready desire to give us every assistance in our duty of inspection."

My visits of inspection were made on January 6th, February 14th, March 13th, April 17th, May 7th, June 4th, July 10th, August 19th, September 29th, October 8th, November 9th and 19th, and December 11th, and I paid in addition 8 other visits, to hold enquiries, inspect buildings or alterations in progress or with other special objects:—

At all my visits, I passed through some and occasionally through all the wards, and I saw the patients, giving to all the fullest opportunity of speaking to me, and making complaints, and on the rare occasions on which these have not been obviously the outcome of delusions, I have made such enquiries as seemed to me necessary. I have not on any occasion had reason to think that the patients were treated harshly or roughly by the attendants in charge.

The general appearance and dress has been satisfactory, and the bedding clean and ample. I have not at any one of my visits during the year, found a patient in seclusion, and on several occasions there has been no instance of mechanical restraint. On one occasion I found a female patient in a camisole, for reasons which appeared to me satisfactory, and I several times saw a male patient wearing one leather glove, owing to destructive tendencies. From the Register it appears that the amount of restraint, has not at any time exceeded 1 case in 1,000, and has sometimes been entirely absent.

The general health has been very good, there has been no infectious ailment in the wards, and the very low death-rate, 5·90 per cent., is excellent evidence of the satisfactory sanitary condition of the Hospital.

There have been 3 cases of sudden death: 1 from apoplexy, 1 from rupture of the coronary artery, and the 3rd from accidental poisoning by carbolic acid. The latter I have alluded to in a former part of this report.

The accidents have been few, and, with one exception, unimportant; the exception was a fracture of the jaw, occurring in one of the dormitories at night, and points to the necessity, already several times insisted on, of a larger number of single rooms for the more turbulent and quarrelsome patients.

There has been a decided increase in the number of patients employed, especially among the women, who now average nearly 50 per cent., a fair number considering the large proportion of aged and feeble.

The weatherboard buildings for male patients, in which are accommodated 260 of the more quiet and harmless, and which in its arrangements approaches more closely to the Lunatic Wards of some of the Poor Houses in Great Britain, than to an ordinary Hospital for the Insane, has been greatly improved by the re-arrangement of the gardens and grounds, and by the constant and intelligent care of the attendants-in-charge, and the kitchen which serves for this Department and for the female wards, has at all of my visits been in admirable order and a credit to the cook. At two of my visits, I took the opportunity of trying the appliances for extinguishing fire at this building. At the first they were not satisfactory, owing to the defective pressure, but on the second occasion, on August 19th, after a second main had been laid, the pressure was good, and the appliances worked thoroughly well.

In June, the new block to replace the old central buildings, was ready for occupation, and, as soon as the patients were transferred to it, the old buildings, which were in a ruinous condition, were completely removed, and the site laid out in gardens and shrubberies.

The new block accommodates 101 patients—15 in single rooms, and the remainder in associated dormitories, with a cubic space exceeding 600 cubic feet for each patient. It has ample day and dining room space, with wide verandahs, attendants' rooms, bath room, scullery, and all necessary fittings. It over-looks the Public Park, and is, with its clock tower, an attractive looking building. No greater difference, both in its external appearance and its internal arrangement, can be imagined than between it and the unsightly and ruinous pile it has replaced.

The only old buildings now remaining at this Hospital, are those in the division for the sick and epileptic, and these should be replaced by more convenient wards as soon as possible. Plans have been drawn for new buildings, but funds have not yet been voted for the work. No steps have yet been taken to provide a large hall for amusement and recreation.

The Hospital has, during the year, received all the patients sent from the Western District of the Colony.

There have been no changes among the officers during the year.

Hospital

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.

On 31st December, 1884, there were 57 patients—50 males and, 7 females on the Register of this Hospital, and on the 31st December, 1885, the number was 55—48 males and 7 females. The statistics of the Hospital together with a special return showing the classification of the inmates, with reference to the period at which the insanity was recognised, are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent (*see Appendix C.*)

I visited the Institution on February 14th, July 10th, August 19th, November 19th, and December 11th, and on each occasion I saw all the patients in the ward, and on two occasions I checked the Registers and saw every patient on them.

At my visit on August 19th I saw the patients at dinner, which consisted of an ample meal of soup, meat, and potatoes, and was served in a clean, orderly, and proper way.

During my visits I have enquired into all complaints made to me, examined the clothing and bedding, and inspected the rooms in which the patients slept.

The building is ill-adapted for its purpose, and defective in its arrangements, but it is thoroughly clean and in good repair, and the grass plots and gardens surrounding it are remarkably well kept and a pleasure to see.

No serious accident has occurred, and though the patients belong to a dangerous class it has not been found necessary to employ restraint, except on rare occasions, and the instances of seclusion have been few and infrequent.

The new bath-room and lavatory, so much needed, has not yet been built, and although requisitions have been forwarded for improving the ventilation of the single sleeping rooms the work has not yet been carried out.

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.

There were at the close of 1884 273 patients in this Hospital,—261 males and 12 females.

During 1885 245 patients were admitted for the first time, 9 were re-admitted, and 72 were transferred from other Institutions, making a total of 509—433 males and 166 females under care and treatment. Of these 81 were discharged recovered, and 13 relieved, 12 were transferred to other Hospitals, 3 escaped, and 32 died, leaving 458 on the Register at the close of the year.

The recoveries give a percentage of 31·38 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 8·08 on the average number resident.

The statistics of the Hospital are given in the tables in the Medical Superintendent's Report. (*see Appendix D.*)

The Hospital has received during the year the whole of the new cases of insanity from Sydney and its suburbs, except such as were sent by their friends to other Hospitals, besides 72 cases transferred from Gladesville to relieve the overcrowded wards of that Hospital.

At the beginning of the year there were only 5 wards open, 4 for males and 1 for females, but at the close 5 wards for males and 3 for females were occupied and two others were furnished and ready for the reception of patients.

The opening of the new wards, the organization of the staff, and the reception of 326 patients, either as direct admissions or transfers, has involved a very large amount of labour and anxiety to the Medical Superintendent.

During the year an Assistant Medical Officer—Dr. David Grant—a Dispenser and a Matron, were appointed, and a large number of attendants, nurses, and servants were required for the charge of the wards. As might be expected a certain proportion of those placed on the staff either found themselves or were found by the Medical Superintendent, unsuited for the positions they engaged to fulfil, and those confirmed in their appointments took some time to settle down to the duties of their respective offices. Among the additions to the staff Dr. Blaxland, with my full concurrence, appointed a nurse to one of the male wards. The result has been most encouraging, the sick have been better nursed and looked after, the patients in the ward have behaved better, and it is decidedly a matter for consideration whether female nurses may not be more largely employed in the male wards if suitable persons can be found to undertake the duties. The buildings have been found well fitted for the purpose for which they were erected, but as each ward was opened some alterations were found necessary, and innumerable minor wants, in the shape of fittings, &c., were discovered. A large number of requirements were excluded from the contracts because they could be supplied by the labour of patients, and it will necessarily be a considerable time before all these are met. A cottage, for better class patients, has been built, and the weatherboard buildings, erected to meet a temporary need, and the old mansion, bought with the estate, have been placed in proper repair, and made ready for occupation by patients. These latter form no part of the original plan. The total accommodation has been thus brought up to what is necessary for 800 patients.

I paid special visits of inspection to the Hospital on January 29th, February 21st, March 20th, April 16th, May 18th, July 20th, September 8th, November 17th and 18th, and December 29th, and, my offices having been arranged in rooms in the building during the whole year, I have had constant opportunity of visiting various parts of the Hospital, and have been in frequent consultation with the Medical Superintendent.

There were no official visitors during the year. At my visits I inspected the wards and dormitories, made the usual statutory enquiries, saw and examined the patients recently admitted, and examined into all complaints made by patients. I have been satisfied with the cleanliness and order of the wards, but they have not all as yet assumed the homely and cheerful appearance which should characterize both the day rooms and the dormitories of an Hospital for the Insane. Pictures and minor ornaments are much required, and will, no doubt, be obtained as opportunity occurs. The patients have always been well and properly clothed, and the bedding clean and ample. On two occasions on which I saw the patients at dinner it was served with order and commendable care.

The general health of the patients has been good, but towards the close of the year typhoid fever appeared among the attendants, of whom six were attacked and two unfortunately died, one shortly before the close of 1885 and one early in 1886. The outbreak was the cause of the most anxious consideration on the part of the medical officers, and I held a searching enquiry into the matter, with a view, if possible, of discovering if the disease originated within the Hospital, or was propagated by conditions existing therein.

The

The attendants who suffered were all unmarried men. None of the nurses, none of the married attendants, and none of the patients, though living in the same buildings, using the same water and food, and being under exactly the same conditions so far as the Hospital was concerned, were attacked. This seems to point undoubtedly to an extraneous origin, and the immunity of the male patients and the married attendants after it had been localized in the male division of Hospital, is a strong argument against the existence of any insanitary conditions within the building itself tending toward the propagation of the mischief. There was reason, however, to think that in two cases the disease had been caused by direct contact owing to non-observance of necessary precaution on the part of two attendants who had nursed one of the first cases, and were themselves subsequently attacked with the disease. In the course of my enquiries I found reason to think that the Hospital sewers, though having numerous ventilating openings, were at night, when the air was stagnant in them by reason of the cessation of the ordinary water supply, not sufficiently ventilated. Owing to the defective and intermittent water supply, it was impossible either to thoroughly flush them or to ensure at all times a full and sufficient current of water, and I deemed it advisable, as a precautionary measure, to recommend that large ventilating tubes should be placed at two points and carried to a height above the buildings, so as to ensure a better circulation of air in the sewers. This has been carried out with, apparently, a satisfactory result. Some progress has been made in turfing and planting the wards and in laying out the grounds, and in forming roads and pathways; but it will be some years before the rocky and barren soil on which the Hospital stands can be made into shrubberies and plantations, and longer still before the trees will grow so as to take off the bareness of the buildings and to give the privacy, shade, and general appearance which are desirable.

The labour of the patients properly directed, however, will soon effect some changes, and every year will make the grounds more pleasant and orderly. The number usefully employed is at present far too small, and will, no doubt, be increased as the organization of the Hospital becomes more complete. The number attending Divine Service is also below what it should be.

The following is a copy of the entry made in the Inspector's book on one of my visits:—

July 20th. The number of patients on the Register is as follows:—

On Register.			On Leave.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
307	114	421	1	—	1

An increase of 29 since my last official inspection. I saw and signed the admission and discharge Registers and the Medical Journal, all of which are correctly kept and written up to date, and I examined also the case books in which the entries as to new patients are made with great fullness and care by the assistant medical officer, and the notes as to patients who have been some time in the Hospital, appear to be made with the frequency required by the case-book order issued by the Colonial Secretary. I examined the Ward Reports and the Night Reports, and from the former I find that the number attending Divine service yesterday was 170, a proportion which I consider too small. From the Night Reports it seems that ten men and eleven women are wet, and five men and six women dirty at night, and considering the proportion of patients now in the Hospital, and the fact that urinary incompetency is much more frequent in men than women, the proportion of women reported as faulty in habits is too large.

I visited all the wards in both the male and female divisions and have to express a general satisfaction with their condition. In the male division, however, No. 1 and 5 were by no means in such a smart and clean state as the others, and the senior attendants in them evidently require supervision. The bedding, with some minor exceptions, was in good order, and the bedclothes clean and sufficient. The dress of the patients was also satisfactory, and there were only one or two instances in which special dresses were necessary. In the female division, a third ward has been recently opened and is already in fair order. Two of the wards in this division are in great need of pictures and other ornaments, but the general condition of all three shows care and attention on the part of the nurses.

In the male division, I found one patient in seclusion owing to excitement and threatening language at the time of the medical visit, and one patient in restraint for reasons which seem satisfactory. The number in bed on the male division was nine, all in single rooms. No one was in bed in the female division.

I spoke to a number of the patients, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. The only complaint made (except of detention) was by a man who in certain phases of his illness is very prone to make unfounded or grossly exaggerated statements, and as I found that the Medical Superintendent had enquired into his statements and made an entry as regards them, in the Medical Journal, coming to the conclusion that they were without reasonable foundation, I did not think it necessary to re-open the question. In three cases in which I noticed bruises, these were accounted for by recent epileptic fits. The couches in both the male and female divisions which were supplied some months ago are not yet furnished with mattresses and pillows, and in the female division there is a great want of invalid chairs for the more feeble patients. I notice also that a few of the pillows are still made of straw.

The kitchen and stores which I visited were in good order and thoroughly clean. The beef-teen for dinner, and also the potatoes and meat, seemed thoroughly good, but the latter was somewhat overcooked. The whole of the provisions in the general stores seemed of satisfactory quality.

The laundry was in good working order, but the steam-drying horses are not working satisfactorily and need some alteration. The heat obtained is ample, but owing to want of draught the drying is not nearly so rapid as it should be. I saw the patients in four out of five male wards at dinner, which was served with order and care. It consisted of soup, with roast beef, potatoes, and bread.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the chaplains attend regularly and hold service on every Sunday. The amusements of the patients does not appear to have been so fully attended to of late as is desirable, but a dance on one evening in each month has now been started, and as the large hall is now fully seated and ready for use, with the exception of stage fittings, it will probably be used more frequently.

Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.

The number of patients in this Hospital on the 31st December, 1884, was 241—129 males and 112 females. During the year 14 patients were admitted for the first time, 1 was re-admitted, and 7 were transferred from other Institutions, making altogether 263—137 males and 126 females, under care and treatment. Of the total number, 5 were discharged relieved, 2 were transferred to other Hospitals, 16 died, and 240—127 males and 113 females remained under care at the close of the year. The average daily number resident was 242, and the deaths were 6.61 per cent. on this number. The causes of death were epilepsy and convulsions in 7, inflammation of the lungs, pleuræ or bronchi in 3, and inflammation of intestines, peritoneum, &c. in 6 cases. In almost all the cases in which death was due to thoracic or abdominal disease, tubercular mischief was either a cause or complication.

Of the total number of patients under care, 154 were under 20 years of age, 225 were unmarried, and 207 were natives of the Colony.

Of those in Hospital on 31st December, 1885, 205 were suffering from congenital or infantile mental deficiency, and 35 from dementia, secondary, senile, or organic.

There has been no serious accident, and the general health of the Hospital has been excellent.

Two

Two cases of typhoid fever occurred among the patients, but so far as could be discovered, were not due to defect in the sanitary arrangements.

I visited the Hospital on February 24th and 25th, April 27th, August 4th and 5th, November 10th and 11th, and December 21st and 22nd, and the following are extracts from my reports at those visits:—

February 24th and 25th.—I visited this Hospital on both days. The number of inmates is 241—130 males and 111 females—of whom 81—44 males and 37 females are under 16 years of age. Since my last visit there have been 3 deaths—2 males and 1 female, and 3 children have been admitted. I examined them specially and consider them fit subjects for this Hospital. I visited all the day dormitories and other rooms set apart for the accommodation of patients and found them clean and in good order. The dormitories in the female division have been cleaned and much improved by painting the lower half and calcimining the upper half of the walls. The bedding generally was in good order, and in the male division kopuk has been substituted for horsehair in almost all the pillows. The patients in the female division were in their usual cleanly and orderly condition, some few are still suffering from weakness of the eyes following ophthalmia, but do not need isolation or special care. No one was in bed, and in only one case of restraint (in the mild form of a thin camisole) necessary. In the male division the patients in No. 1 ward were tidy and nicely dressed, but those in No. 2, though fairly clean and showing evidence of care on the part of those in charge of them, are still in some instances untidy, and the usual dress adopted, though strong and serviceable, is not attractive in appearance. The hats, both felt and quitted, very soon get shabby and out of shape, and I think something more suited might be specially made.

In the male division, 7 were in bed owing to chronic ailments, but no one was acutely or dangerously ill. One female patient, congenitally imbecile, but now a stout strong woman, over 30 years of age, has lately been violent at times. I have recommended her removal to Parramatta. I visited the kitchen, laundry, and stores, and other out-buildings. In the stores I examined all the articles of provisions, including the bread, and found all thoroughly good. The soap, however, is most inferior, and when the present stock is out a better sample must be insisted upon. I found the gardener and cook both off duty sick, their places being both taken by substitutes as a temporary arrangement. I visited the three dining-rooms while the patients were at dinner, and found the meal served with cleanliness and all proper care and order. After signing the statutory books, I looked over a number of the departmental records, which I found properly kept and in good order. The Medical Officer has visited the Hospital regularly and frequently, and religious service has been performed every Sunday. The garden is somewhat bare, but the weather has been dry and accounts for the absence of vegetables.

April 25th.—I found the kitchen, stores, and laundry in good order. In the stores, I examined the tea, sugar, bread, cheese, and other articles, and found all excellent in quality, and the Superintendent reports very favourably of the general conduct of the contractors. I am not, however, satisfied with the milk, the specific gravity is 29 degrees, but the standard appears to have been attained by skimming it, as the amount of cream arising after standing is by no means satisfactory. I recommend that the contractor be warned that unskimmed milk only will be accepted, and the supply must stand both of the lactometer and cream test. In the laundry the necessity of some alteration in the mode of boiling the clothes, &c., was very apparent; and the sooner a pair of efficient boilers are supplied, to supply steam and hot water for the whole establishment, the better. At present the waste of fuel, the loss of time, and the constant expense of repairs, are all large. The amount of water available is small, but with care there has been no absolute scarcity, and the light showers which have recently fallen have made the vegetable and flower gardens green, and have added somewhat to the water supply. Several small alterations and improvements are in progress, and a large part of the Hospital has been recently re-painted and the dormitories re-coloured. I saw and signed the Statutory Books. In the Medical Journal there is no report of any accident or serious casualty, and there appears to have been only one case in which seclusion, and only one in which restraint, has been necessary since my last visit.

The garden is in good order, and the crop of vegetables very promising. One of the patients on leave is at the Newcastle Hospital, where he has undergone an operation for the radical cure of a large and troublesome inquistal hernia.

August 4th.—I saw all the patients recently admitted, and the papers sent with them, and found them correct. The Hospital was throughout in good order and clean, and the amount of sickness small. Some improvements have been made by enlarging windows in the female, and cementing entrance hall in the male division; but there are still some requisitions unattended to for painting and repairs. I am glad to find an effort being made to teach the children to sew, and trust this will be persevered with. I saw and signed the Statutory Books, which are properly kept, and I also saw the case books. The recent rains have so far augmented the water supply as to render any dread of scarcity unnecessary for some time.

November 11th.—I took care to see every inmate of the Hospital, marking each name off in my Register, and enquiring as far as possible into the mental and bodily condition of every patient. The general appearance of the patients was satisfactory, especially in the female division, and it was evident they were treated with care and attentive consideration. I found four in bed in the female division, and four in the male; all were suffering from general debility and disease incident to their mental condition, except in one of the cases in the female division, in which the Medical Officer diagnosed and reported typhoid fever. I am not altogether prepared, after one visit, to accept this diagnosis, especially in the generally excellent sanitary condition of the Hospital, and the absence of any special exciting cause; but the patient is no doubt seriously ill, and requires care and attention. I visited all the dormitories and other rooms, and found them clean and in good and substantial repair. The bedding was, as a rule, in good order, but some of the horsehair pillows require re-picking, and the nurse in the Hospital ward points out the necessity for hair mattresses, to place over the wire mattresses in special cases. I was particularly pleased with the condition of the Hospital room for males, which was evident that the nurse understands and performs her duties carefully.

I visited the stores, in which all the articles of provisions except the cheese seemed of satisfactory quality, and in which the clothing recently received appears equal to sample. On referring to the requisition books, it appears that fencing, painting, and other urgent needs are still unattended to by the Colonial Architect's Department, and I cannot help pointing out the highly unsatisfactory quality of the cement work in window-sills, &c., in contracts recently completed. I saw and signed the Statutory Books, which are correct to date, but certain of general records are not written up to as recent a date as desirable, no entries having been made since August.

December 21st.—At my last visit the number of patients on the Register was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nov. 10—Number on Register	128	113	246
Admitted since	1	0	1
	129	113	247
Died	1	4	5
Discharged to care of friends	1	1	2
	127	113	240
Dec. 21—Remaining on Register	127	113	240

There is now no one absent on leave.

I visited the day-rooms and dormitories in both the male and female divisions, and have to express a general satisfaction with their cleanliness and good order; the bedding clean and comfortable and sufficient. The patients were free from all excitement or complaint, and their general appearance was indication of care and attention. I visited the kitchen, laundry, stores, artisans' shops, and other buildings, and found all properly kept. In the stores I saw the bread, cheese, butter, and other articles, which, together with milk, were of good quality; and meat and potatoes, I saw when dinner was served, were excellent. One of the constant troubles of the Institution is the condition of the water supply, and only by constant pumping from all the wells in the Institution itself, and a free use of the water from the well at the Superintendent's quarters, that a sufficient supply can be obtained. It has been necessary to make frequent repairs to the pumping machinery, and the horses are severely worked. As the town water supply will be available in a few days, I have thought it necessary to write and urge its connection with elevated tank of Hospital as soon as possible.

I saw and signed the Statutory books, and found those and also Case books and departmental records properly kept. Number attending Divine service—63 males and 61 females, total 124; and number employed—37 males and 43 females, total 80. I should like to see a larger number, especially the boys, engaged in some occupation. I notice with pleasure that the patients in the Hospital male division show continued evidence of attention and extreme care, the nurse evidently taking a personal interest in them. The Chaplains and Medical Officer appear to visit the Institution with regularity and sufficient frequency.

The

The re-arrangement of the hot and cold water supply, and the improvements required in the laundry, have not been carried out. Under present arrangement there is a considerable waste of fuel, and the service is inefficient and unsafe.

The following tables give the main statistics for the year :—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1885.

	Males.			Females.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1884							120	112	241
Admitted for the first time during the year	6	8	14						
Re-admitted during the year	1	1	2						
Transferred during the year	2	5	7				8	14	22
Total under care during the year							137	126	263
Discharged or removed—									
Recovered	3	2	5						
Relieved	1	1	2						
Transferred	1	1	2						
Escaped (and not recaptured)	6	10	16						
Died									
Total discharged or died during the year							10	13	23
Remaining							127	113	240
Average number resident during the year							128	114	242
*Persons under care during the year†							137	126	263
*Persons admitted							8	14	22
*Persons recovered									

* Persons, &c., separate persons in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the years 1871 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31 December in each year.	Average number resident	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.	Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.						
	Admitted for the first time.		Re-Admitted		Re-covered.		Re-Relieved.														
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.									M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1871				33	25	113				1											
1872				32	11	43			1	1	18	3	21	101	33	184	91	27	116		
1873	Totals admitted.			11	1	12					12	2	14	100	32	132	100	32	132		
1874				26	18	44	2	2			9	1	10	115	49	164	108	34	142		
1875				25	9	34		2	2	1	2	10	4	20	121	33	174	110	43	154	
1876	7	1	8																		
1877	1	3	4	1																	
1878	9	1	10																		
1879	5	1	6																		
1880	5	3	8																		
1881	3	1	4																		
1882	11	4	15																		
1883	13	5	18																		
1884	2	6	8																		
1885	6	8	14	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	6	10	16	127	113	240	123	114	242

TABLE

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis			
Epilepsy and convulsions	3	4	7
General paralysis			
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay			
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.			
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	1	2	3
Pulmonary consumption			
Disease of heart and blood-vessels			
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritonæum	2	4	6
Dysentery and diarrhoea			
Albuminuria			
Disease of bladder and prostate			
Disease of liver			
ERYSIPELAS			
TYPHOID FEVER			
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE			
ACCIDENT			
SUICIDE			
Total	6	10	16

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1885, in the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle.

	Admitted & Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years													5	4	9
5 to 10	3	2	5					1	1	1	1	2	21	17	38
10 to 15	2	5	7				2	1	3		1	1	28	18	46
15 to 20		2	2							1	1	2	30	31	61
20 to 30										2	5	7	32	25	57
30 to 40	1		1				1		1	1	2	3	4	24	28
40 to 50										1		1	9	3	12
50 to 60													6	2	8
60 to 70													1	2	3
70 to 80													1		1
80 to 90															
90 and upwards															
Total	6	9	15				3	2	5	6	10	16	137	126	263

Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.

On December 21st, 1884, the number of patients in this Institution was 150, 7 males and 143 females. During 1885, 21 patients were admitted for the first time and 6 were transferred from Hospitals, making 177, 19 males and 158 females, under care and treatment. Of these, 13 recovered, 4 were relieved, 2 were transferred to Hospitals, 8 died, and 150, 10 males and 140 females, remained on the register at the close of the year. Two of these were absent on leave.

The recoveries show a percentage of 61.90 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 5.26 on the average number resident. The vacancies caused by death among the Government patients were, as usual, filled up by transfers from the Hospitals, and the number on the books was 125 throughout the year.

I paid visits of inspection on February 4th, March 21st, April 23rd, June 10th, July 23rd, August 28th, October 7th, and December 2nd, and the Institution was also inspected by the official visitors.

At my visits I invariably saw and signed the statutory books, examined the medical certificates and other papers received with all patients recently admitted, and saw and spoke to these patients. On every occasion I visited all the day-rooms and saw the greater number if not all the patients, giving every one an opportunity of speaking to me and making complaints if they so wished. On three occasions I saw the patients at dinner, which was well cooked, plentiful in quantity, and served with all necessary attention to the patients' comfort. The instances of restraint and seclusion have been few and infrequent, and the patients were, as a rule, quiet and orderly in demeanour. The wards have been always clean and in good order. On one occasion I thought it necessary to call attention to the want of proper air space in some of the dormitories, and I consider a rearrangement of the dormitories for private patients, so as to ensure a minimum of 600 cubic feet for each patient, to be absolutely necessary. Improvements have been made in the closets, but no alterations have been made in the laundry and kitchen, and the water supply has not been increased.

The license expired on April 30th, and after some delay a new license for three years for 150 patients was granted, on the following conditions:—

1. A full water supply from the Sydney mains, with hydrants as a protection against fire, to be provided.
2. Satisfactory alterations to be made to the kitchen and laundry.
- 3.

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

The number of patients in this ward, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, on the 31st December, 1884, was 13, and the number admitted during the year was 59, making 72 under care and observation; of these, 46 were discharged of sound mind and fit for prison discipline, 12 were certified as insane and sent to hospital; 6 were discharged to the Police Courts; and 8 remained on 31st December, 1885.

In addition to these cases, 1 prisoner was admitted whilst awaiting trial at the Quarter Sessions, and 100 were admitted whilst under sentence, or on remand from the Police Courts; whilst 5 of the latter class remained from the previous year.

The large majority of the Police Court cases were habitual drunkards, or persons who had been repeatedly in gaol for minor offences; and all displayed such symptoms of mental disease, defect, or peculiarity as rendered it advisable that they should not be placed in the ordinary wards.

I visited the ward on March 16th, July 15th, September 17th, and 8th December, and, at each of my visits, I saw and spoke to every inmate of the ward, and made inquiries as to their mental condition. In my entries in the Inspector's book after each visit, I was able to express a general satisfaction with the condition of the ward and the care of the inmates. On the occasion of my visit in September, I noted that the ward was overcrowded at night, owing to an increase in the number of epileptic prisoners who were allowed to sleep there, and I recommended that in no instance should more than three prisoners be placed in each room. My recommendation was at once adopted, and the epileptics removed to other gaols.

The registers and other records have been most carefully kept. The following return gives the statistics for the year:—

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1885, the place whence received, and their disposal.

From whence received.	Remaining on 31st December, 1884.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1885.			
							Of sound mind.			To Hospital for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Acquitted, under the provision of section 43 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, from—	H.M. Gaol.—																					
	Darlinghurst.....																					
	Bathurst.....																					
	Goulburn.....																					
	Maitland.....																					
	Wollongong.....																					
	Parramatta.....																					
	Gosford.....																					
	Young.....																					
	Berrima.....																					
	Mudgee.....																					
	Hay.....																					
	Deniliquin.....																					
	Yass.....																					
	Tamworth.....																					
Bega.....																						
Albury.....																						
Total.....																						
Awaiting } Supreme Court, Sydney																						
} Quarter Sessions.....																						
Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure.....																						
From Police } Under sentence, or																						
} Courts. } on remand.....																						
Total.....																						

APPENDIX A.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, to The Inspector General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, 10 March, 1886.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1885, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

At the beginning of the year there were 816 patients in the Hospital. During the year, 179, 88 men and 91 women, were admitted. The whole number under treatment was 1,025, and the average resident, 746. There were discharged 248, of whom 103 had recovered, 16 were relieved, 73 were transferred to other Hospitals, 2 escaped, and 54 died. There remained at the close of the year 777, 478 men and 299 women.

The admissions during the year were much less than usual, in fact they were little more than half those of 1884. This was expected, and was due to the Hospital at Callan Park receiving all the patients from the Metropolitan district, who, in previous years, formed a large proportion of the number admitted here. The wards have in consequence been relieved to a great extent of the overcrowding, which so hampered the management and lessened the usefulness of the Hospital. The Institution is still however as full as it can be, without interfering with the safety and comfort of the patients.

The proportion of recoveries is considerably higher than the average, being 59% for both sexes, 72% of men, and 48% of women. The average for the previous ten years is 41.15. These figures taken without explanation are, however, misleading, and do not in reality imply that a larger number of patients than usual has recovered. The decrease in admission, owing to the opening of new wards at Callan Park, took place abruptly, and to it is due the abnormal recovery rate. A reference to Table V will show that considerably more than half the recoveries occur under one year, and 70% under two years' residence; consequently

consequently the recoveries of patients admitted in 1884, when the admissions numbered 322 (and who were not discharged in that year), have this year been calculated on the smaller number of 179.

The death rate has again fallen to 7.53, being 2% less than in the past two years. This rate is rather under the average for the past ten years, 7.9%. The majority of the deaths (as will be seen in Table IV) were due to diseases of the brain—33 out of a total of 54; the others were caused by various bodily diseases, and five of them by old age. In three cases the deaths were sudden, but the District Coroner, when communicated with, did not deem an inquest necessary. In a fourth he attended, and held an inquiry, the result of which was duly reported to you.

Several accidents occurred during the year, but fortunately none were dangerous to life. They included a fracture of the neck of the femur, a fracture of the humerus, a fracture of the fibula, and a dislocation of the ulna at the wrist. There were, besides, one or two injuries of a slighter nature. In each case an inquiry was held, but all were found to be due to accident.

The water supply has again been a source of great anxiety. The continued dry weather preventing the supplies being replenished, the greatest economy had to be exercised, and for several months the daily allowance was so small as to seriously inconvenience the work of the Hospital. The scheme for pumping up salt water to be used for washing purposes was pushed forward and completed, but fortunately rain fell in time and it was not used. The dam water, although with economy and in good seasons it is sufficient for ordinary supplies, has now become so impure as to be highly unsafe. The catchment area is extensively built on and, as there is no sewage scheme in use in the village, rain falling on the ground washes all the filth that has accumulated there during the dry weather into the dam. This water is of course kept for washing purposes only, but it is impossible to prevent its being occasionally used by the patients, and to its use must be attributed two cases of typhoid fever which occurred in patients during the year, and also a third, which early in the current year proved fatal. To the use of this water must also be attributed two cases of hydatid disease in patients who had been four years and ten years respectively resident in the Hospital. The rapidly approaching completion of the Nepean waterworks leads me to hope that the Government will see fit to extend the pipes to the Hospital, and thus not only furnish a supply sufficient for all purposes, but insure its being of good quality, and so entirely prevent illness due to impure water.

Under the direction of the Colonial Architect gas-works have been created, and gas is now in use throughout the Hospital. The change from kerosene is a great improvement, more and better light being now obtained, with much less trouble and with less risk of fire.

The artisans in the employ of the Hospital, with the assistance of the patients, have executed most of the minor repairs necessary to the buildings. A pavilion has been erected in the cricket paddock, a new cart-shed in the wood-yard, and the verandahs of two of the wards have been re-cemented. The number of patients in the working parties has this year continued large, as many as 55 per cent. of the whole number being regularly employed. As usual, the women show a larger percentage than the men, and in the last quarter of the year, by making new arrangements for the sewing-room, it has been possible to employ 62 per cent. of women. The men have, under supervision, done a large amount of work in enlarging and cleaning out the dam, in clearing the reserve, in road-making, &c., in addition to the usual garden, ward, and artisan work.

Church services have been held regularly on Sundays by the Chaplains; Church of England in the forenoon, and Roman Catholic in the afternoon. During the year there has been a large increase in the numbers of those attending these services: from 194 or 23% in January, to 315, or 42% in December.

The following donations have been received, and I take this opportunity of thanking the donors for their gifts. Illustrated papers have been sent by Mrs. Salter, Mr. J. H. Adger, Mr. T. H. Jones, Miss Bedford, Miss Walker of Yaralla, Rev. W. Lumsdaine, Mr. Owen, and Mr. E. O. Smith. Mr. Forster Rutledge, Bungendore, sent three mountain ducks; Mr. Ross, Gladesville, a rosella parrot; the Trustees of Parramatta Park, three deer; Mr. R. R. Terry and Mr. Salter each a load of oranges. Mr. A. Day, Secretary of the General Post Office, kindly forwarded 15 bales of unclaimed papers. From Mrs. Barton, Gladesville, we received £5 to provide amusement for the patients; from Mr. Moloney's executor, £10; and from an anonymous friend, £12.

I have also, on behalf of the Hospital, to tender thanks to those who kindly gave entertainments, theatrical performances and concerts, viz.—the Hunters' Hill Private Dramatic Society; Mr. Frank Smith's Alhambra Variety Company; Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and friends; the Camellia Minstrels; and the Band of H.M.S. "Nelson."

The proprietors of the following newspapers—*Australian Churchman*, *Bathurst Free Press*, *Bega Gazette*, *Demiliquin Chronicle*, *Weekly Advocate*, *Bathurst Daily Times*, *Burrigong Argus*, *Dubbo Dispatch*, *Goulburn Herald*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Cucanbeyan Age*, *Manaro Mercury*, *Riverina Grazier*, *Southern Argus*, *Wagga Advertiser*, *Wagga Express*, *Western Post*, *Yass Courier*, *Social Reformer*, *St. Leonards Recorder*, and *Sydney Daily Telegraph*—have generously forwarded a copy of each issue free during the year.

To Dr. Ross, Mr. Betts, and the rest of the officers and staff of the Institution, I desire to tender my thanks for the willing and efficient assistance they have rendered to me during the year.

I have, &c.,

ERIC SINCLAIR,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1884	408	348	816
Admitted for the first time during the year	71	71	142
Readmitted during the year	10	20	30
Transferred during the year	7	.....	7
Total under care during the year	88	91	179
Total under care during the year	586	430	1,025
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	69	44	103
Relieved	6	10	16
Transferred	2	71	73
Escaped (and not recaptured)	2	.....	2
Died	39	15	54
Total discharged or died during the year	108	140	248
Remaining	478	290	777
Average number resident during the year	472	274	746
* Persons under care during the year†	583	435	1,018
* Persons admitted	87	89	176
* Persons recovered	69	44	103

* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases," which may include the same individual more than once.
 † Total cases minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and the Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1869 to 1885 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.	Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.																																	
	For the first time.	Readmitted.	Total.		Recovered.	Relieved.	Total.																																									
	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.		M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.																																									
1869.	143	70	216	.....	58	32	96	20	12	40	53	.....	53	7	60	420	225	652	435	215	650	39	16	48	66	40	30	.....	.....	.....	12	18	3	25	0	25							
1870.	131	66	197	.....	41	35	76	7	8	10	233	1	234	.....	26	4	20	251	246	500	302	231	493	31	25	53	60	39	57	.....	.....	.....	9	51	1	73	6	68					
1871.	172	105	277	.....	53	40	93	0	7	13	111	40	151	.....	27	8	46	230	256	456	306	243	513	30	50	33	41	33	57	.....	.....	.....	10	18	3	32	6	62					
1872.	164	104	280	.....	70	49	119	11	4	15	69	39	107	.....	20	9	38	215	270	474	231	250	487	42	68	47	11	44	44	.....	.....	.....	12	25	3	41	7	80					
1873.	183	107	290	.....	04	26	100	12	10	22	41	16	57	.....	20	10	30	267	294	561	240	278	425	33	56	33	04	37	78	.....	.....	.....	8	15	3	69	5	71					
1874.	180	120	312	.....	51	41	92	0	13	22	49	104	153	.....	40	16	56	304	247	551	230	301	581	27	44	32	53	29	48	.....	.....	.....	14	23	4	68	0	40					
1875.	205	134	337	.....	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	94	150	.....	37	10	47	363	379	642	327	261	591	21	67	39	55	28	78	.....	.....	.....	11	31	3	78	7	85					
1876.	208	137	340	.....	81	69	150	14	18	32	39	43	141	.....	30	17	47	340	307	616	349	263	610	29	50	50	26	44	41	.....	.....	.....	7	60	6	34	7	65					
1877.	311	122	433	.....	129	64	193	13	17	30	120	21	141	.....	38	10	48	354	277	631	343	263	606	31	48	52	50	44	50	.....	.....	.....	11	07	3	30	7	62					
1878.	240	160	400	.....	101	44	145	18	20	38	100	42	153	.....	37	9	46	334	322	656	335	301	636	42	68	37	50	36	25	.....	.....	.....	11	01	3	09	7	23					
1879.	204	120	323	.....	85	62	140	12	20	32	74	12	86	.....	31	14	45	330	247	627	335	331	669	43	13	40	31	42	65	.....	.....	.....	10	05	4	22	7	17					
1880.	132	115	247	25	20	54	0	1	10	36	61	137	14	17	33	27	32	56	2	236	23	22	303	269	794	339	343	685	54	43	25	60	45	61	10	10	11	80	10	81	6	51	9	60			
1881.	170	118	288	25	27	52	8	1	9	70	67	143	8	12	20	16	14	29	1	129	18	47	404	401	308	371	280	761	38	07	46	20	42	08	4	10	8	27	6	83	7	81	4	73	0	25	
1882.	147	112	259	17	25	42	4	4	62	73	185	12	15	27	9	10	19	2	240	30	60	447	432	870	410	393	817	37	50	53	28	44	81	7	31	10	34	8	07	0	51	5	02	7	01	
1883.	145	118	261	15	22	37	5	2	7	65	60	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	18	25	33	478	323	801	460	312	801	40	03	49	23	44	60	6	25	5	71	0	00	10	45	7	01	9	11	
1884.	130	129	264	18	23	51	4	3	7	50	60	125	12	9	21	15	33	48	3	3	19	31	50	498	343	846	434	331	810	38	61	40	90	70	69	5	70	5	40	6	00	0	01	0	33	0	76
1885.	71	71	142	10	20	30	7	7	50	44	103	6	10	16	2	71	73	2	2	29	16	54	478	293	777	472	274	740	72	81	48	57	59	35	7	40	10	08	9	30	8	20	6	47	7	88

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1885.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As Predisposing Cause. †			As Exciting Cause. ‡			Total. §		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	2	3	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	4	1	5	4	1	5
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	1	1	...	6	6	...	7	7
Religious excitement	2	3	5	2	3	5
Love affairs (including seduction)
Fright and nervous shock	2	2	...	2	2
Isolation	1	1	...	1	1
Nostalgia
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink	8	6	14	8	6	14
Do (sexual)	1	...	1	1	...	1
Veneral disease	1	...	1	1	...	1
Self-abuse (sexual)	1	...	1	1	...	1
Stroke	4	...	4	4	...	4
Accident or injury	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Pregnancy
Parturition and the puerperal state	1	1	...	9	9	...	10	10
Lactation
Uterine and ovarian disorders	3	3	...	3	3
Puberty
Change of life
Fevers	2	2	...	2	2
Privation and overwork	1	...	1	1	...	1
Phtisis
Epilepsy	2	4	6	2	4	6
Disease of skull and brain
Old age
Other bodily diseases and disorders, and chronic ill-health	2	...	2	2	...	2
Excess of opium	1	1	...	1	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	5	9	14	...	...	...	5	9	14
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	6	7	13	...	...	...	6	7	13
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES
UNKNOWN	51	51	102	51	51	102

* Those "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected by the Medical Officers as far as possible.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combination.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	1	.....	1
Epilepsy and convulsions	4	.....	4
General paralysis	6	3	9
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	13	5	18
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	1	.....	1
THORACIC DISEASE—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi	3	1	4
Pulmonary consumption	2	3	5
Disease of heart and blood-vessels	3	1	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1	.....	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	1	.....	1
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver .....	.....	1	1
ERYSIPELAS .....	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER .....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	4	1	5
ACCIDENT .....	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	15	54

TABLE 5.
SHOWING the length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1885.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month		1	1			
From 1 to 3 months	11	14	25	2		2
From 3 to 6 months	14	4	18	1	3	4
From 6 to 9 months	5	4	9	1	1	2
From 9 to 12 months	3	4	7	5	1	6
From 1 to 2 years	11	11	22	10	2	12
From 2 to 3 years	5	2	7	8	1	9
From 3 to 5 years	6	2	8	10	3	13
From 5 to 7 years	2	2	4			
From 7 to 10 years					1	1
From 10 to 12 years						
From 12 to 15 years	1		1			
Over 15 years	1		1	2	3	5
Total	59	44	103	39	15	54

TABLE 6.
SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1885, in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville.

	Admitted and Readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years															
5 to 10 years	2		2											2	2
10 to 15 years	1		1											1	1
15 to 20 years	4	5	9	3	1	4				1	1	2	7	11	18
20 to 30 years	29	24	44	17	11	28	2	2	4	6	1	7	111	87	198
30 to 40 years	19	23	42	17	19	36	3	4	7	6	4	10	153	117	270
40 to 50 years	21	17	38	13	9	22	1	1	2	8	3	11	139	104	243
50 to 60 years	10	16	26	2	2	4		2	2	7	4	11	89	67	156
60 to 70 years	4	3	7	3	2	5	1		1	7	1	8	55	37	92
70 to 80 years	2		2	4		4	1	1	2	5		5	28	11	39
80 to 90 years	1		1							1	1	2	4	2	6
90 years and upwards															
Total	81	91	172	59	44	103	8	10	18	39	15	54	586	439	1,025

TABLE 7.
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville, during the year 1885.

	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	49	29	78	417	160	577
Married	27	49	76	131	225	356
Widowed	2	13	15	27	53	80
Unascertained	3		3	11	1	12
Total	81	91	172	586	439	1,025

TABLE 8.
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1885.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	34	41	75	228	154	382
Presbyterian	8	9	17	42	42	84
Wesleyan	5	6	11	23	19	42
Lutheran	1		1	30	2	32
Other Protestant Denominations	7	6	13	35	28	63
Roman Catholic	13	28	41	190	190	380
Pagan	6		6	10		10
Hebrew				3		3
Mahomedan				1		1
Unascertained	2		2	15	4	19
Total	81	91	172	586	439	1,025

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care during the year 1885.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies... { New South Wales	20	36	56	126	120	255
{ Other Colonies	6	2	8	15	8	23
Great Britain..... { England	23	27	49	165	112	297
{ Scotland	8	2	10	34	21	65
{ Ireland	15	20	35	144	153	297
France.....	.....	1	1	4	4	8
Germany.....	2	.....	2	26	7	33
China.....	5	.....	5	16	.....	16
Other countries	3	3	6	38	5	41
Total.....	81	91	172	586	430	1,025

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the admissions, readmissions, recoveries and deaths of the year 1885, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1885.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
(b) without epilepsy.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	29	18	47
Epileptic insanity	1	4	5	.....	1	1	5	.....	5	21	12	33
General paralysis of the insane	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9	9	1	10
MANIA—												
Acute	11	22	33	4	12	16	1	.....	1	15	27	43
Chronic	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	1	2	38	30	68
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	12	10	23
Delusional	14	5	19	9	2	11	2	.....	2	117	43	160
A potu	3	1	4	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Puerperal .....	.....	6	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Senile	1	2	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	5	6	8
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute.....	1	7	8	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Chronic	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	10	14
Recurrent .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Delusional	23	24	47	24	18	43	6	4	10	86	67	153
A potu	3	2	5	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Puerperal .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Senile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
DEMENCIA—												
Primary	11	7	18	10	.....	10	12	5	17	111	48	159
Secondary	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Senile	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	10	6	16
Organic (i.e. from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.) .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	81	91	172	59	41	103	39	15	54	478	290	777

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladsville, during the year 1885.

Occupation.	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.					
	3	.....	3	18	.....	18
Commercial	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, slopmen, &c.					
	6	.....	6	56	.....	56
Agricultural and pastoral	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.					
	11	1	12	44	1	45
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c.					
	13	.....	13	76	.....	76
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.					
	1	.....	1	27	.....	27

TABLE 11—continued

Occupation.		Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic service	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.....	2	..	2	8	..	8
	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c	41	..	41	318	..	318
Educational, and higher domestic duties	Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c.....	..	5	5	..	20	20
Ordinary domestic work ...	Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c.....	..	21	21	..	116	116
Commercial—actively employed	Shopkeepers, saleswomen, &c.....	..	..	..	..	6	5
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations ...	Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c.....	..	2	2	..	11	11
Wives of professional men	Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c.....	..	6	6	..	9	9
Wives of commercial men	Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c.....	..	9	9	..	26	26
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.....	Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c.....	..	5	5	..	36	36
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c.....	..	7	7	..	19	19
Wives of	Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c.....	..	8	8	..	49	49
	No occupation.....	2	13	15	20	56	76
	Unknown	2	14	16	19	91	110
Total.....		81	91	172	586	439	1,025

APPENDIX B.

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to the Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 26 February, 1886.

I do myself the honor to forward, for your information, a report upon this Hospital for the year 1885, together with the usual statistical tables.

There were 957 patients in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1884, 607 being men and 350 women; and 102 patients, 68 men and 34 women, were admitted during the year, giving a total of 1,059, 675 men and 384 women, under care and treatment. Of this number, 29 recovered, 8 were transferred to other hospitals, 2 were discharged relieved, 1 escaped and was not recaptured within the prescribed limit of twenty-eight days, and 56 died, leaving a total of 963, 606 males and 357 females, on the 31st of December, 1885.

Comparing the statistics of this year with those of 1884, it will be observed that the number of admissions and readmissions is greater, being 83 in 1885 and 60 in 1884. The total number of patients transferred from other institutions was 19, as against 41 last year. 3 patients were readmitted during the year, 2 men and 1 woman. The percentage of recoveries on the total number of admissions and readmissions during the year is low as compared with the previous year, being only 34.93 in the former and 43.33 in the latter. This is due to the fact that the number of admissions in 1885 was greatly in excess of the previous year, and a great proportion of the cases admitted were of an almost incurable nature, consisting in a great measure of epileptics, demented, and cases of congenital mental deficiency. In addition to this, a great many were old and infirm, 21 being over 50 years of age, and of these 6 were between 60 and 70, 3 between 70 and 80, and 2 over 80 years of age. A percentage of 2.40, although not cured, were considered to be so far recovered in their mental health as to be discharged to the care of their friends. The percentage of deaths calculated on the average number resident during the year was 5.90, which is very low, considering the large proportion of aged and infirm patients now in the Hospital. As usual the District Coroner was informed in all cases of sudden death, but, with one exception, did not consider that an inquiry was necessary. The exception referred to above was in the case of William Sharpe, a patient who met with his death on the 29th of September, under peculiarly distressing circumstances, the senior attendant having accidentally given him two ounces of carbonic acid instead of the medicine ordered. A full report of the melancholy occurrence was forwarded to you directly after it had taken place, together with the result of the inquiry held by the Coroner. No other accident of serious import occurred during the year.

The general health of the patients both male and female has continued good; no epidemic disease of any kind has made its appearance amongst them, and since the women have occupied the weatherboard buildings they have continued to improve in every way. They are more contented and cheerful, a larger number are industriously employed, there is a more marked absence of noise and excitement amongst them, and the peculiar unhealthy appearance of some of the older ones has almost entirely disappeared. The attractiveness of this part of the Hospital is being increased year by year, the garden and grounds are commencing to repay by their appearance the labour and care bestowed upon them, and the wards and day-rooms have a more cheerful and homely aspect. The weatherboards in this division are already commencing to look dirty, and in many places are much stained and discoloured by the action of the weather. The whole of the buildings will ere long require repainting.

Mr. Bear, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades, thoroughly inspected all the fire-extinguishing apparatus and appliances connected with the Hospital, together with the water supply, and made several suggestions, most of which have been carried out. At the time of his visit the stream of water thrown from any one of two stand-pipes connected to the main in close proximity to each other and being turned on at the same time was not very great, but since then another connection has been made with a water main in front of the principal entrance gate, which has very materially added to its force. The stand-pipes with hose and nozzle are attached each night to the hydrants about all the weatherboard buildings

buildings, so that should an alarm of fire be given one man could manipulate the hose without unnecessary loss of time, and any confusion that might arise by having to fix the stand-pipes in the dark is thus obviated. The whole of the weatherboard division for men is covered with shingles which were placed there when the buildings were first erected about sixteen years ago; they are now commencing to decay and in places are very faulty, allowing the water to come through when it rains. In addition to this, I wish to point out their very inflammable nature and the extreme risk that is incurred by any of them becoming ignited by a spark falling from one of the various surrounding chimneys. I would suggest that galvanized iron be substituted with as little delay as possible.

The new ward for men is completed, and as was originally intended, is mainly occupied by convalescent and industrious patients.

The old dormitories known as the "centre buildings" have been demolished, and the ground upon which they stood converted into a flower-garden. Great improvements are in progress at the back of the Hospital, several parties of patients, under the supervision and guidance of attendants, are busily engaged in building walls to form terraces for flowers and shrubs, clearing out the bed of the river, and building a dam, which when completed will throw the water back and form an artificial lake, thus removing the untidy and neglected appearance which it has always borne, and converting it into one of the most attractive spots, not only about the Institution, but in the surrounding neighbourhood.

The bathing arrangements in No. 3 Ward have not yet been improved. As I pointed out in my report of last year, these can be done effectively and economically in conjunction with the alterations that are recommended for the bath-room and lavatory in the Criminal Division.

A large number of the patients have been engaged as usual in various occupations, some in the garden and grounds, others in the laundry, wood-yard, kitchen, stores, farm, &c.; the number of women occupied in the needle-room has increased greatly, and more sewing is done in the wards than was formerly the case.

The customary Sunday services have been regularly conducted both morning and evening. They are looked forward to by the patients with a great amount of pleasure, and I am sure that no inconsiderable amount of benefit is derived from them. For some time past the number attending divine service has been increasing and is now more than the room will accommodate, so that some are seated outside the large folding-doors, where they cannot always hear or follow the officiating clergyman, whilst a number, who might with advantage attend are allowed to remain in the wards.

As in my former reports I must once again urge the necessity of providing some commodious building specially adapted for holding divine service, and which could also be utilized as a recreation and concert hall, as occasion required.

The amusement of the patients has not been neglected, and thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen who have from time to time volunteered their services in promoting this object.

There were but few instances in which patients made their escape, and, with the exception of three, they were returned to the Hospital within a few hours of leaving; one patient was away sixteen days, and was then returned by the police authorities; another was absent for ten days, and was then re-taken by the attendants; and the third, who escaped from the dormitory in which he slept, by unscrewing an iron bar of the balconet in front of the window, remained unheard of for twenty-eight days, and his name was consequently taken off the books of the Hospital.

So far no steps have been taken to provide new quarters for the Assistant Superintendent, or renovate the old; nearly two years ago I pointed out the damp and unhealthy state of the house he then occupied, and since that date his family have been living away from the Hospital, which is not only a very inconvenient arrangement, but also the source of much extra expense to him.

Before closing my report, I wish to draw attention to the very urgent need that exists for more single room accommodation in the men's division: a great number of those who at present sleep in associated dormitories are really unfit to be there, and should be sleeping by themselves in single rooms; some are restless and irritable, and keep their fellow-patients awake by talking and pacing up and down the room; this is often the cause of quarrels and fighting, with consequent bruises, and sometimes even more serious injury: some are dirty and destructive in their habits, and others are positively dangerous. Taking all this into consideration, the wonder is that more serious accidents have not occurred amongst them.

The changes in the staff of the Hospital have been very few; as a rule, both the nurses and attendants have discharged their many and onerous duties in a satisfactory manner. I must again record my thanks to Dr. Williamson and the officers and members of the staff generally for the able and efficient help accorded to me throughout the past year.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN GODSON,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity*, apparent or assigned, on the admissions and readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause †			Total ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).....	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	2	1	3	2	...	2	4	1	5
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and over-work.....	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
Religious excitement.....	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Love affairs (including seduction).....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Fright and nervous shock.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Isolation.....	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Nostalgia.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink.....	...	...	...	10	2	12	10	2	12
Do. (sexual).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Veneral disease.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Self-abuse (sexual).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroke.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
Accident or injury.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pregnancy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition and the puerperal state.....	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3
Lactation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Puberty.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Privation and overwork.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Phthisis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy.....	1	2	3	1	...	1	2	2	4
Disease of skull and brain.....	1	...	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Old age.....	6	2	8	...	...	...	6	2	8
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excess of opium.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	5	1	6	...	2	2	5	3	8
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	10	4	14	...	...	...	10	4	14

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the Medical Officers.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE:—			
Apoplexy and paralysis.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy and convulsions.....	2	...	2
General paralysis.....	6	...	6
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....	...	1	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	2	3	5
THORACIC DISEASE:—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....	6	...	6
Pulmonary consumption.....	9	3	12
Disease of heart and blood-vessels.....	2	2	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE:—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritonæum.....	...	1	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa.....	3	...	3
Albuminuria.....	...	...	...
Disease of bladder and prostate.....	...	...	...
Disease of liver.....	2	1	3
ERYSIPELAS.....	...	...	...
TYPHOID FEVER.....	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	8	2	10
ACCIDENT	1	...	1
SUICIDE.....	...	...	...
Total	42	14	56

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
From 1 to 3 months	9	3	12	2	...	2
" 3 to 6 months	4	3	7	1	...	1
" 6 to 9 months	1	...	1	...	1	1
" 9 to 12 months .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
" 1 to 2 years	4	1	5	9	6	15
" 2 to 3 years	1	...	1	2	1	3
" 3 to 5 years	1	1	2	3	1	4
" 5 to 7 years	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 7 to 10 years .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 10 to 12 years .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 12 to 15 years .....	...	...	...	13	1	14
Over 15 years .....	...	...	...	4	4	8
Total	21	8	29	42	14	56

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1885, in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta.

	Admitted & readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 to 10 .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10 to 15 .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
15 to 20 .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
20 to 30	15	7	22	4	4	8	...	...	...	3	1	4	53	35	88
30 to 40	12	6	18	4	...	4	1	1	2	7	...	7	129	80	209
40 to 50	12	6	18	5	2	7	...	...	...	10	3	13	208	100	308
50 to 60	6	4	10	3	2	5	...	...	...	9	5	14	158	83	241
60 to 70	3	3	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	6	77	53	130
70 to 80	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	9	1	10	41	24	65
80 to 90	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5	11
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	29	83	21	8	29	2	1	3	42	14	56	675	384	1059

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted, and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	30	8	38	349	83	432
Married	12	19	31	97	147	244
Widowed	6	...	6	32	47	79
Unascertained	7	2	9	197	107	304
Total	54	29	83	675	384	1,059

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and re-admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	33	12	45	307	137	444
Presbyterian	2	3	5	21	15	36
Wesleyan .....	...	3	3	10	12	22
Lutheran	1	...	1	13	2	15
Other Protestant Denominations .....	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total	15	10	25	237	199	436
Roman Catholic	1	...	1	33	...	33
Togau .....	...	...	...	1	2	3
Hebrew .....	...	...	...	1	2	3
Mahomedan	2	1	3	32	12	44
Unascertained .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	29	83	675	384	1,059

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care during the year 1885.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies... { New South Wales.....	15	14	29	123	82	205
{ Other Colonies.....	1	2	3	12	10	22
Great Britain..... { England.....	21	4	25	181	79	260
{ Scotland.....	1	2	3	36	20	56
{ Ireland.....	9	6	15	192	171	363
France.....				4	1	5
Germany.....				18	6	24
China.....	1		1	39		39
Other Countries.....	6	1	7	70	15	85
Total.....	54	29	83	675	384	1,059

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1885, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1885.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy.....	1		1							15	2	17
(b) without epilepsy.....	3	3	6				3		3	35	16	51
Epileptic insanity.....	1	1	2					1	1	21	9	30
General paralysis of the insane.....	1		1				5		5	3	1	4
MANIA—												
Acute.....	1	3	4							15	11	26
Chronic.....							5	3	8	103	74	177
Recurrent.....					1	1		1	1	7	17	24
Delusional.....	23	15	38	11	2	13	11	4	15	223	93	316
A potu.....										1		1
Puerperal.....		2	2		2	2					7	7
Senile.....										2	3	5
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute.....	3	1	4	2	1	3	2		2	4	4	8
Chronic.....								1	1	18	23	41
Recurrent.....					1	1			1	4	1	5
Delusional.....	5		5	2		2	4	1	5	52	29	80
Puerperal.....											2	2
Senile.....	1		1				1		1	5	4	9
DEMENTIA—												
Primary.....	7		7	3		3	1		1	35	20	55
Secondary.....	4		4	3	1	4	1		1	5	1	6
Senile.....	4	4	8				4	4	8	43	36	79
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.).....							3		3	12	5	17
Total.....	54	29	83	21	8	29	42	14	56	606	357	963

TABLE 11.

SHOWING the Occupations of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1885.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Professional..... { Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }	1		1	5		5
Commercial..... { Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. }	6	1	7	11		11
Agricultural and pastoral..... { Farmers, squatters, graziers, free selectors, &c. }	2		2	19		19
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations { Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c. }	6		6	50		50

TABLE 11—continued.

Occupations.	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c., employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	6	.....	5	29	.....	29
Domestic service	1	2	3	24	44	68
Educational and higher domestic duties	26	.....	26	320	4	324
Ordinary domestic work	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Commercial—actively employed	.....	6	6	.....	117	117
Commercial—employed in sedentary occupations	3	.....	3	27	5	32
Wives of professional men	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Wives of commercial men	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	.....	3	3	.....	4	4
Wives of	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
No occupation	2	5	7	5	25	30
Unknown	2	3	5	183	168	346
Total	54	29	83	675	384	1,059

APPENDIX C.

Sir,

Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, March 1st, 1886.

I do myself the honor to forward for your information a report upon this Hospital for the year 1885, together with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients on the 31st of December, 1884, was 50 men and 7 women—total, 57—and 19 men and 4 women were admitted during the year, making the number under care in 1885 69 men and 11 women—total, 80. Eight men were discharged to gaol, recovered; 11 men and 4 women were transferred to the Free Hospital, after the expiration of their sentences; 1 patient died, and 1 escaped and was not recaptured—making the total of discharged or died during the year 21 men and 4 women, and, deducting these from the total number under care, leaves 48 men and 7 women in the Hospital on the 31st of December, 1885, classified as shown on the following table:—

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes and Sentences of Patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, on 31st December, 1885.

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognized.												Total number (in Hospital) 31st December, 1885.					
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Reprieved on the ground of insanity.						Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder	1	.....	1	2	1	3	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	21	3	24
Attempt to murder	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Manslaughter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Indecent assault	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Unnatural offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	8	2	10
Burglary and housebreaking	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Sheep and horse stealing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Larceny and petty thefts	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arson and malicious burning	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Attempting suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Vagrancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Total	6	.....	6	3	1	4	21	5	26	.....	.....	.....	18	1	19	48	7	55

It will be seen at once from this classification of the inmates, that the patients in this Hospital belong for the most part to a dangerous class, and that greater responsibility attaches to the attendants employed in it than to those in an ordinary Hospital for the Insane. The attendants form part of the general staff, and I venture to suggest the advisability of giving them some additional remuneration during such time as they are employed in the care of the criminal patients.

At

At the commencement of the year a patient effected his escape, during the night, from his room in which he slept, notwithstanding that extra precautions had been taken to prevent it; a detailed report of the occurrence was forwarded to you at the time.

A new bath-room is very much needed—the present one being quite inadequate to the proper and systematic bathing of the patients. Various improvements have been made during the year in the single rooms occupied by the patients at night; wire gratings have been placed over each window, and the glass taken away where possible, so as to allow of the entrance of more air. Inspection openings have been made, and small gratings to admit the light from a lamp have been placed in the doors, so that every occupant can now be seen from the corridor by the night attendant, without being disturbed or annoyed by the opening of the door, as was formerly the case. The ventilation of the single rooms is, however, still defective, and is likely to remain so until openings are cut through the inner walls, so as to allow of cross ventilation into the corridors.

No accident of any importance has occurred during the year, and the patients on the whole have been very free from all kinds of noise, excitement, or complaint. Both the lower and upper airing courts have greatly improved in appearance, the grass-plots are beautifully green and well cared for, and the flower-beds give variety and a cheerful appearance to them; various animals and birds have been introduced during the year, and these form a great source of amusement and pleasure to the inmates.

The health of the patients as a rule has remained very good; only one death occurred, the patient, a Chinaman, was ill for some months, and ultimately died from disease of the liver.

The following is a table showing the admissions, discharges, and deaths, with the mean annual mortality, and the proportion of recoveries, &c., per cent., at this Hospital, from 1876 to 1885 inclusive:—

TABLE

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, for the years 1876 to 1885 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.				Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and readmissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average number resident.										
	For the first time.		Re-admitted.			Re-covered.		Re-ceived.							M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.						
1876..	0	2	5	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	36	4	40.00	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.33	..	7.00				
1877..	10	10	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	38	4	41.27	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.40	..	4.87			
1878..	3	2	10	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	48	4	44.00	68	5	43.25	60	66.66	86.20	5.20	..	4.65
1879..	10	3	19	1	1	5	5	3	3	6	1	7	3	3	31	6	67	40	4	53.31	25	..	20.31	18.75	..	15.73	6.12	..	5.00		
1880..	21	2	23	1	1	4	4	11	2	13	1	4	4	53	6	50	47	6	53.12	94	..	17.39	..	..	..	..	..	8.51	..	7.54
1881..	13	3	21	1	1	6	6	14	3	17	1	1	1	50	6	50	50	6	58.33	33	..	23.57	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	1.73
1882..	26	2	28	1	1	6	6	24	1	25	1	1	1	44	6	50	52	5	67.30	70	..	23.57	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	1.70
1883..	21	3	24	1	1	4	4	11	3	14	1	1	1	50	6	50	45	6	51.19	64	..	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1884..	25	4	29	1	1	4	4	20	3	23	1	1	1	50	7	57	47	6	53.10	60	..	19.70	..	..	..	..	..	2.02	..	1.83
1885..	17	6	21	1	1	3	3	11	4	15	1	1	1	48	7	55	44	7	57.44	41	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.27	..	1.96

No general out-door occupation has yet been instituted for the patients in this division, the risk of escape being so great that it has not been deemed advisable to incur it. The large space recently occupied by the old female division of the Hospital is, however, now clear of buildings; it is surrounded by a wall, which will reduce the chances of escape to a minimum, and it is proposed to transform it into a vegetable garden, with the special object of growing lettuces, radishes, &c., by spade labour. I hope soon to be able to report that a considerable number of the patients are employed in it, and are growing crops which will supply the whole Hospital with salads, herbs, &c.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN GODSON,
 Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

APPENDIX D.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, to the Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 9 March, 1886.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report upon the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, for the year 1885, accompanied by the usual statistics.

The number of patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1884, was 273, including one who was absent on trial. During the year, 172 males and 154 females were received; of these, 160 males and 85 females were admitted for the first time, 7 males and 2 females were re-admissions, and 5 males and 67 females were transferred from other Hospitals.

The total number of cases under care was 559, viz., 433 males and 126 females, and the average number resident, 396.

The number discharged during the year was 109, of whom 81 were classed as recovered, 13 as relieved, 12 were transferred to other Hospitals for the Insane, 3 escaped and were not recaptured, and 32 died.

The number remaining on the books on 31st December, 1885, was 458.

The percentage of recoveries on the number admitted during the year was 33.06.

The deaths number 32, 29 males and 3 females, the causes being shown in Table IV. Two cases of sudden death occurred under circumstances which were reported to you at the time. The City Coroner was also informed, but as death was clearly due to natural causes he did not deem an inquest necessary in either case.

The general health of the patients has on the whole been good, though there were more cases than usual of minor ailments.

It is with extreme regret that I have to record the death of two attendants from typhoid fever. Robert Emerson, whose kindly disposition and gentle manners had endeared him to his fellow-workers and to the patients alike, and Michael O'Neill, who died early in the current year, and who, though he had been but a little over two months in the Institution, was likely to have made an excellent attendant.

The outbreak caused much anxiety to the medical officers, who were, however, quite unable to trace the source. In all, six attendants were attacked. The first probably had a mild attack, as he did not complain till he arrived at Cooma for his fortnight's leave, when he was obliged to lie up. The other five cases were all treated in the Institution, and, after Emerson's death advantage was taken of an empty ward in the female division where isolation could be carried out, and the patients better attended to. A special nurse was engaged for night duty, and everything that was possible was done for their relief and the prevention of any further spread.

It seems most probable that the disease was contracted outside the building, for the following reasons:—Firstly, typhoid is endemic in most of the suburbs; and secondly, no patients were attacked. This is most important, as they do not enjoy an immunity from the disease, and being subject to the same conditions within the Institution as the attendants, drinking the same water and eating the same food, they would most certainly have been attacked had the cause of the disease existed in the building itself.

The escapes and attempts at escapes were somewhat more frequent than in 1884. The patient who was mentioned in last year's report as having escaped a few days before the close of the year was not retaken, but he remained at large only four months from the date of escape, when he was re-certified and returned to Hospital. During the year two others escaped and were not retaken; one would have been discharged in the ordinary course in a few days, and the other was convalescing from an acute maniacal attack, and probably continued to improve after his escape.

An average of about 40 per cent. of the patients of both sexes have been usefully employed in the wards, laundry, sewing-room, kitchen, and the various artisans' shops. The grounds have been laid out in various directions, roads have been formed, and many minor improvements have been effected.

Divine service was held as usual on Sundays, and thanks are again due to Mr. Frederica Russell for kindly presiding at the harmonium at the Church of England services.

As much as possible was done to promote change and amusements for the patients, monthly dances were held during the winter, and great change and enjoyment were afforded to many by an arrangement with the Medical Superintendent at Gladesville, by which a number from that Hospital attended the dances at Callan Park, while every fortnight a number from here attended those at Gladesville.

Several picnics to various parts of the harbour were organized, and at least once a week the launch took patients for pleasure trips. Such trips are specially beneficial, and much enjoyed by the female patients, who, in the absence of outdoor occupation, have otherwise little opportunity of getting beyond their wards.

Thanks are due to the Balmain Coldstream Band for an afternoon performance, during which the patients indulged in various athletic sports, the prizes being provided from a sum of money kindly collected by Mr. Jones.

The following donations were received during the year, and are acknowledged with thanks:—Mr. David Mulayson, a parcel of illustrated papers; the Secretary of the Mechanics' School of Arts, a large number of books; Mr. Samuel Nathan, several books; Mr. Adger, several illustrated papers; Mr. A. C. Garrick, a boat and a pair of sculls; through Dr. Manning, the sum of £12 14s. 6d.; Mrs. B., £2; Mr. G. C. A., £5; Mr. S. Barter, several parcels of illustrated papers; and the Secretary of the G.P.O., Sydney, several bags of unclaimed newspapers.

Early in the year Mr. David Grant, M.B., was appointed Assistant Medical Officer, and Miss Fairhair was appointed Matron, both of whom I have to thank, in conjunction with the other officers, attendants, nurses, and others, for ably seconding me in maintaining the discipline and usefulness of the Institution.

I have, &c.,

H. BLAXLAND,
Medical Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of the Insane.

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity,* apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Readmissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

Causes of Insanity.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause. †			As exciting cause. †			Total. ‡		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL:—									
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	1	4	5	1	...	1	2	4	6
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	2	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	4
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Religious excitement	4	3	7	1	...	1	6	3	8
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fright and nervous shock .....	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Isolation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nostalgia	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
PHYSICAL:—									
Intemperance in drink	5	5	40	21	2	23	60	7	63
Do (sexual)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Veneral disease	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Self-abuse (sexual)	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Stroke	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5
Accident or injury .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Pregnancy .....	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	7	7
Parturition and the puerperal state .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lactation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puberty .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation and overwork .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	12	6	18	5	3	8	17	9	26
Disease of skull and brain	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Old age	5	3	8	...	...	...	5	3	8
Other bodily diseases and disorders, and chronic ill health	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Excess of opium	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	8	6	14	...	...	...	8	6	14
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNKNOWN	80	49	129	137	77	214	217	126	343

* These "causes" are taken from the statements in the papers received with the patients on admission, and are verified or corrected as far as possible by the medical officer.

† No cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

‡ The aggregate of the totals exceeds the whole number of patients admitted, the excess being due to the combinations.

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
CEREBRAL DISEASE:—			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	...	...	...
Epilepsy and convulsions	3	1	4
General paralysis	6	...	6
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	12	1	13
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.	1	...	1
THORACIC DISEASE:—			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	...	...	...
Pulmonary consumption	1	...	1
Disease of heart and blood-vessels .....	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASE:—			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1	...	1
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	...	...	...
Albuminuria .....	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	...	...	...
Disease of liver .....	...	...	...
ERYSIPELAS .....	...	...	...
TYPHOID FEVER .....	...	...	...
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE	4	...	4
EXHAUSTION FROM CARBUNOLES ON THIGH	1	...	1
ACCIDENT .....	...	...	...
SUICIDE .....	...	...	...
Total	29	3	32

TABLE 5.
SHOWING the length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month	8	1	9	3	.....	3
From 1 to 3 months	18	13	31	6	1	7
From 3 to 6 months	5	6	11	7	1	8
From 6 to 9 months	14	2	16	5	1	6
From 9 to 12 months	1	1	2	3	.....	3
From 1 to 2 years	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
From 2 to 3 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 3 to 5 years	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
From 5 to 7 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
From 7 to 10 years	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
From 10 to 12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68	23	81	29	3	32

TABLE 6.
SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the Year 1885, in the Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park.

	Admitted and readmitted.			Recovered.			Removed, relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20 years	19	10	29	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	13
20 to 30 years	37	20	57	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	69	23	91
30 to 40 years	47	24	71	15	7	22	3	4	7	5	.....	5	139	46	185
40 to 50 years	42	16	58	17	4	21	3	3	6	10	2	12	124	56	180
50 to 60 years	18	10	28	5	3	8	1	1	2	4	.....	4	63	27	90
60 to 70 years	11	4	15	6	.....	6	.....	1	1	5	.....	6	22	7	29
70 to 80 years	2	3	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	7	4	11
80 to 90 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 years and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	167	87	254	58	23	81	7	9	16	29	3	32	433	166	599

TABLE 7.
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and readmitted and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

	Admissions and readmissions.			Under Care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	97	27	124	293	50	343
Married	66	55	121	135	101	236
Widowed	1	4	5	8	12	20
Unascertained	3	1	4	7	3	10
Total	167	87	254	433	166	599

TABLE 8.
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and readmitted and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England	86	47	133	198	77	275
Presbyterian	15	4	19	32	10	42
Wesleyan	1	.....	1	7	4	11
Lutheran	2	.....	2	6	.....	6
Other Protestant Denominations	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Roman Catholic	53	31	84	164	69	233
Pagan	4	.....	4	9	.....	9
Hebrew .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained	6	4	9	11	5	16
Total	167	87	254	433	166	599

TABLE 9.
SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and readmitted, and those under care, during the year 1885.

	Admitted and readmitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales	35	25	60	94	34	128
{ Other Colonies	6	5	11	29	9	38
Great Britain { England	50	22	72	102	39	141
{ Scotland	16	2	18	27	8	35
{ Ireland	41	24	65	125	66	181
Franco				5	3	8
Germany	3		3	12	4	16
China	3		3	9		9
Other Countries	13	9	22	30	13	43
Total	167	87	254	433	166	599

TABLE 10.
SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions and Readmissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1885, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1885.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions and Readmissions.			Recoveries			Deaths.			Remaining in hospital, 31st Dec., 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with epilepsy										9	2	11
(b) without epilepsy	2	4	6							7	2	9
Epileptic insanity	10	8	18				2		2	23	8	31
General paralysis of the insane	8	1	9				7		7	10	1	11
MANIA—												
Acute	14	11	25	8	8	16	5		5	5	2	7
Chronic	4		4							86	36	122
Recurrent	15	7	22	6	1	7				9	7	16
Delusional	33	15	48	16	5	21	2		2	27	11	38
A potu	14	4	18	10	2	12				4		4
Puerperal												
Senile	3	2	5							1	2	3
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute	5	3	8	3		3	1		1	2		2
Chronic										31	16	47
Recurrent	3	2	4		1	1				1	3	4
Delusional	31	20	51	10	4	14	2	1	3	29	15	44
Puerperal												
Senile												
DEMENTIA—												
Primary	23	8	31	1	1	2				32	6	38
Secondary	1	1	2	3	1	4	6	2	8	54	17	71
Senile	2	1	3	1		1	4		4			
Organic (i.e. from tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)												
Total	167	87	254	68	23	81	29	3	32	330	128	458

TABLE II.

SHOWING the Occupations of those admitted and readmitted and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1885.

Occupations.	Admitted and re-admitted during 1885.			Under care during 1885.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Professional	{ Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. }	13	.....	13	21	.....	21
Commercial	{ Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. }	22	.....	22	52	.....	52
Agricultural and pastoral	{ Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c. }	6	.....	6	18	.....	18
Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c., actively employed, and in outdoor avocations	{ Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, &c. }	21	.....	21	47	.....	47
Mechanics, tradesmen, &c. employed at sedentary or indoor occupations	{ Bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. }	24	.....	24	50	.....	50
Domestic service.....	Waiters, cooks, servants, &c.	8	.....	8	18	.....	18
Educational and higher domestic duties	{ Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c. }	66	.....	66	199	.....	199
Ordinary domestic work	{ Governesses, teachers, housekeepers, trained nurses, &c. .... }	.....	7	7	.....	9	9
Commercial—actively employed	{ Servants, charwomen, laundresses, &c. .... }	.....	29	29	.....	50	50
Commercial — employed in sedentary occupations	{ Shopkeepers, saleswomen &c. .... }	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Wives of professional men	{ Tailoresses, needlewomen, machinists, bookbinders, factory-workers, &c. .... }	.....	3	3	.....	11	11
Wives of commercial men	{ Clergy, military and naval officers, members of the medical and legal professions, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, &c. .... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wives of tradesmen, mechanics, &c.	{ Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, shopkeepers, shopmen, &c. .... }	.....	6	6	.....	9	9
Wives of agricultural and pastoral men	{ Blacksmiths, carpenters, engine-fitters, firemen, sawyers, painters, police, bootmakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, &c. .... }	.....	12	12	.....	21	21
Wives of	{ Farmers, squatters, graziers, free-selectors, &c. .... }	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Wives of	{ Miners, labourers, seamen, shepherds, &c. .... }	.....	14	14	.....	26	26
Wives of	No occupation	2	5	7	16	14	30
Wives of	Unknown	5	8	13	12	20	32
Total.....		167	97	254	438	166	599

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

(REPORT OF DR. TUCKER ON THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE VISITED BY HIM, UNDER THE CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 February, 1886.

Dr. G. A. Tucker to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 283, George-street, 10 February, 1886.
I do myself the honor of forwarding to the Government an introduction to my Report on the various Asylums for the Insane visited by me under your circular letter, together with a portion of the Report. The remainder of the Report shall shortly follow.

I have, &c.,
G. A. TUCKER.

Dr. G. A. Tucker to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Birmingham, March, 1885.
Herewith I have the honor to present to you, for the consideration of the Government, my collection of Reports upon the Lunatic Asylums I have visited during the last three years.

These Reports constitute a kind of encyclopaedia of lunacy information of great variety and much minuteness, and, I trust, of usefulness also. Already the Australian Colonies have become remarkable for the valuable collections of such information which they have given to the world at the public charge, and I presume to hope that my Reports will enhance that honorable reputation, and confer upon New South Wales the distinction of being second to no colony or country in affording facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the modes in which those afflicted with insanity are dealt with in different countries, and in supplying materials for the formation of sound conclusions as to the proper care and treatment of the insane.

CREDENTIAL.

On the 18th of April, 1882, I had the honor of receiving from Sir John Robertson, the then Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, the following credential as an introduction to the Governments of the countries I might visit in the course of my mission:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 18 April, 1882.
This is to introduce Dr. George A. Tucker, the Superintendent of the Bay View Lunatic Asylum, near Sydney. Dr. Tucker is a gentleman of some standing in this city, and is visiting Europe and America, in the interest of his business, for the purpose of inspecting Institutions for the cure of the Insane and collecting information regarding them.

This Government will be gratified by any attention which may be shown to Dr. Tucker during his travels.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

COUNTRIES VISITED.

On the reception of the foregoing introduction, I left Sydney, visiting Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Honolulu. From the latter place I crossed the Pacific to San Francisco, and visited the United States and Canada. I inspected institutions in every State of the Union and in all the Provinces of the Dominion. In America alone I travelled about 18,000 miles. I subsequently visited most of the countries on the European Continent, including all the States of the German Empire, Austria, and Russia, and their dependencies; Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Corsica, Spain and Portugal. I also visited Tunis and Algiers, in Africa. I afterwards visited the chief Asylums, public and private, in Great Britain and Ireland.

Altogether I have visited and inspected some four hundred Asylums in various parts of the world, and communicated with over a hundred others, chiefly small establishments.

By the time I return to New South Wales, I shall have travelled altogether about 140,000 miles in the accomplishment of the task I had undertaken—a task the magnitude and difficulties of which exceeded the liberal anticipations I had formed of them.

A list of the Asylums visited by me, and of the Asylums from which I obtained information without making a personal visit, is given in Appendix A. In the same Appendix will be found a list of the Official Authorizations furnished to me to facilitate my inspection of the Asylums of various countries.

SIR SAUL SAMUEL'S ASSISTANCE.

Having devoted eleven months to visitations in the United States and Canada, I proceeded to England, where I received from the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel, a circular letter (see Appendix A) to all British Consuls abroad, and, in addition, he kindly obtained letters of introduction (see Appendix A) from the English Commissioners in Lunacy, to the Superintendents of the various Asylums in England and Wales, and also Government Authorizations to visit the Army and Navy and Indian Service Asylums, these being institutions under direct Government control. Other Asylums in the United Kingdom are not subject to direct ministerial control, as in most countries, but are governed by County and Borough Boards under Government inspection. To these only an introduction to the Superintendents could be given, and for this I had to wait five or six weeks.

THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, &c.

While waiting, I passed into Holland and visited the International Exhibition at Amsterdam. At the Exhibition I rendered what service I could to the Colony in my capacity as Commissioner from New South Wales. I then proceeded to visit the Asylums of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia, returning by way of Berlin to Amsterdam. From thence I went to London, on business connected with the Exhibition, and soon after returned to Amsterdam. Departing once more from Amsterdam, I went to the Rhine Provinces of Prussia, and subsequently visited, in succession, the Asylums of the different Continental States already indicated.

THE UNDERTAKING.

The task to which I devoted myself, and the results of which I now have the honor to submit to you, was conceived and carried out on a scale never before attempted.

In 1868 Dr. Manning, Inspector-General of Asylums in New South Wales, was commissioned by the Government to visit European Institutions for the care and treatment of the Insane, and he succeeded in producing, in a summarized form, a valuable Report.

In 1871 Dr. Wilkins, of San Francisco, was in like manner commissioned by his Government, and reported in the same form as Dr. Manning, with equally satisfactory results in the appreciation of the speciality. Both these Reports are recognized as standard works.

The work which I have essayed differs from those of Doctors Manning and Wilkins, in being of a wider and more comprehensive character. It is designed as a source of reference for every institution in the civilized world of any importance. Each institution is dealt with separately and comprehensively, and the fullest obtainable information is supplied as to local situation, acreage of grounds, architectural structure, external and internal arrangements, capacity, statistics of patients, treatment followed, per capita cost, &c. I have added the opinions collected from Superintendents and others as to the care of and provision for the insane, the causes of insanity in various countries, its form and curability, and the proper maximum number of patients for treatment in any one institution to insure most successful management and the best results in recoveries. From such materials, drawn from all parts of the world, the causes of insanity may be traced, and conclusions can be formed as to the best means of treating the insane with a view to their present comfort and prospective cure.

DIFFICULTIES OF OBTAINING INFORMATION.

In some cases the information supplied is not so complete as I could wish, but this arises from the great difficulties I encountered in eliciting all I desired to know from the Superintendents. This observation applies more particularly to certain Asylums in Europe. For the sake of facility and precision, I supplied to Superintendents a series of printed questions in English and French, with a request that the answers might be filled in and the paper returned to me (see Appendix A for form of questions). In many cases my request, though repeated, met with no response, and hence the lack of full information in those instances. Such information as could be gathered was collected on tabulated forms (see Appendix A), and copies of these forms were sent for verification to the Asylums to which they related. In most instances those forms were returned corrected or approved, but again there were instances in which the forms were not sent back. Where the information has been supplied I have no reason to think that it is not reliable and truthful.

THE REPORTS.

Throughout my Reports I have, as far as possible, abstained from making comments or drawing comparisons between one institution and another. I have endeavoured to simply state the facts coming under my own notice, or supplied to me by the officials of the Asylums visited. But in this place it is proper to direct particular attention to certain of those facts, and to contrast and comment upon them, as it is upon their close observation alone that judgment and opinion can be formed. I shall deal with the different subjects I purpose touching upon, as nearly as possible, in the order in which they appear in the Reports and in the series of printed questions above referred to.

THE

THE BUILDINGS.

I found many of the buildings used as Asylums old and unsuitable, having been originally—sometimes centuries ago—constructed for prisons, monasteries, palaces, castles, &c., and now relegated to the accommodation of lunatics, with very little alteration or improvement, and not much scope for any such. This was chiefly the case on the European Continent. Such institutions cannot of course be so well adapted for the care and treatment of the insane as those of more recent construction, fitted with modern appliances, and that fact should be borne in mind when considering efficiency and contrasting results. In some important directions improvement is simply impossible so long as those old structures are used. Some of them are devoted to the accommodation of chronic or supposed chronic patients, the arrangements for the purpose being of the most crude and primitive description. The mere incarceration in such institutions is, in the highest degree, calculated to render all chance of cure impossible. No doubt there are instances in which patients can never be restored to mental health, but it is in the highest degree unadvisable and pernicious to form that conviction and act upon it. “While there is life there is hope” is a true and wholesome precept; but I have seen Asylums over the portals of which might well be written the words Danté read above the gates of his “Inferno”—“All hope abandon ye who enter here.” Patients upon whom the fatal condemnation of “chronic” is passed are told to hope no more, and those about them, regarding them as incurable, take little or no trouble with them.

A large proportion of the Asylums of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were originally built for a much smaller number of patients than they at present accommodate. Structural additions have been made from time to time, to such an extent and in such fashion as to interfere greatly with light and ventilation, management and administration. In some instances the difference in the level of what are supposed to be the same floors is as great as 30 feet. The kitchens and other administrative departments have commonly been built between the original blocks, and in course of time have been so built in by additional structures that their enlargement to meet the increased demands upon their resources has become a matter of absolute impossibility. The management has thus been rendered difficult and laborious, while the numerous dark corners, stairways, narrow passages, &c., to be found in all directions, and the consequent lack of direct light, render the Asylum gloomy and repulsive. Many of the new institutions are in a not much better condition as regards light and air, owing to want of adequate ground space, while the vast extent of some of the buildings themselves is such as to render it absolutely impossible for the Superintendent to acquire a personal knowledge of his patients.

Good Asylums can be built on a variety of plans, but the better opinion seems to favour the échelon or pavilion style. In this style the several isolated blocks are usually connected by covered ways, and should not exceed two stories in height above the basement. Great convenience and perfect supervision are thus secured; and if the Asylum is built for not more than 300 patients, or less, the medical staff can have the whole under perfect observation with much less labour than in large institutions of several stories in height, or low, rambling edifices of great extent.

The English Commissioners of Lunacy, in their Report for 1857, dwell on the evils of very large buildings, on account of the want of individual and responsible supervision, the loss of the patient's individuality, and the upward tendency of the rate of maintenance for patients. The divided responsibility in such large institutions was held to be injurious to management, and it was also pointed out that the cures of patients were actually fewer.

Earl Shaftesbury maintained that Asylums ought not to be so enormously expensive, that many of them were constructed with a needless display of architecture, and some were far too large. Take Leavesden, a Metropolitan District Asylum, as an example. Here the accommodation is for 2,000 patients—900 males and 1,100 females. The total cost of the building, furniture, clothes, bedding, &c., included, amounted to £173,118, or £86 per bed. Taking out the items of furniture, bedding, and clothes, the amount per bed would be £77. Compare this with Wakefield, the cheapest of the County Asylums, with £111 per bed, and Gloucester, one of the highest, with £357 per bed. In many instances the average per bed is exclusive of furniture, &c. The average cost per bed is about £200 in English County and Borough Asylums.

SITUATION OF ASYLUMS.

It is an obvious theoretical desideratum that Asylums should always be built, as nearly as possible, in the most generally accessible situation in the district or locality from which they receive their patients. It is of great importance that the poor friends of patients should not be deterred from paying visits by avoidable difficulties of distance and travelling expenses. It is equally important to the patients themselves that they should be cheered and comforted by visits from their friends as often as possible, and not allowed to suspect that they are neglected or forgotten. In practice, the selection of the situation of Asylums is often too largely governed by the cost of land. Without desiring to make light of this consideration, I think that it ought not to be the only one thought of in selecting a site. Accessibility, for the reasons above given, should also have weight, and, where economy is not imperative, should have the first place.

GROUNDS.

The yards or airing-courts vary greatly in size and general appearance. Some for single patients are mere prisons, with high walls, dreary, damp, and cold, often unprovided with seats or other accommodation. Some institutions have well arranged gardens, fenced in with iron rails or sunken walls and other provisions against escape, well provided with
seats,

seats, sunshades, shrubberies, flowers, &c., and many command extensive views of the surrounding country. In America, Scotland, and some parts of Germany, it is worthy of special mention that a large number of the Asylums are unprovided with yards or even a fence around the estate, the patients being allowed free access to the well-kept grounds, under charge of their attendants, the grounds being adorned with ornamental fountains, statuary, lakes, and groves. At many such places I have seen the patients walking unattended. The view entertained is that it is much better to risk the occasional escape of a patient, than that a large number of sick should be injuriously confined and unnecessarily restrained. Opinions vary also on this point. A Superintendent of one institution informed me that he never allowed his female patients outside the wards, for fear of their complexions being injured, he being of opinion that for a woman to be sunburnt is degrading and demoralizing, and he assured me that several of the women in his Asylum had not been out for years!

The arguments used in favour of as much freedom as possible are applicable in relation to suicidal patients. It is maintained that because some few may commit suicide, that is no good reason why all should suffer close confinement and harassing restriction; and it is contended that the probable number of suicides under the more wholesome and less repressive conditions would not be found to exceed the ratio of those in the outside world.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Many hospitals are furnished so as to correspond with the former social surroundings of the different patients. Except in private Asylums, in no part of the world have I found the handsome furniture and general elegant arrangements of the American States Asylums; but it is noteworthy that, with few exceptions, this remark applies to the front wards, the back wards being in this respect neglected, and in many cases nearly void of furniture. In some other countries the furniture is of a most meagre description. In one Asylum in Canada I found twenty-five men in a corridor with only seats for ten, with no object for the eye to rest upon but the whitewashed walls, and this at a time of the year when, owing to the inclemency of the weather out of door, exercise and recreation would be impossible for several consecutive months.

In the County and Borough Asylums of Great Britain the furniture and general surroundings of the patients are of the most comfortable, home-like, and, in many cases, elaborate and artistic description, and this condition of things is almost universal throughout the island. Many of these Asylums are so decorated throughout as to have the appearance of large conservatories. In many places, as on the Continent of Europe and in Ireland, I have no doubt the plain and inexpensive furniture used is in accordance with the home habitudes of the patients—at least I have been told so; but this should be no reason for the almost total absence of pictures, books, and other inexpensive objects of interest calculated to advance the mental condition of the patients, nor for the total exclusion of all means of recreation, amusement, and occupation. The use of heavy iron bars to the windows, more particularly on the European Continent, must be held to be in accordance with the general social conditions, the lower windows of the private residences being generally guarded in the same way; but in Germany, and Austria particularly, this mode of protecting Asylum windows is being beneficially superseded by half-inch clear glass panes. This largely tends to mitigate the prison-like aspects of the Asylums.

KITCHEN, COOKING, &c.

In many parts of Europe the cooking arrangements and management of the kitchen form no part of the conduct of the establishment proper. They are attended to separately, and by contract, the contractor being paid so much per head, providing everything, and charging by a scale of prices, according to the quantity and quality of food supplied. Some Superintendents disapprove of this arrangement, as not being sufficiently under the general control of the establishment. It is a common thing to find patients employed in and about the kitchens. This is advantageous from the point of view of domestic economy, and also as finding beneficial occupation for the patients, calculated to promote their recovery. In the better class of the more modern institutions, the kitchens are supplied with every convenience for cooking by steam, gas, and coal.

WATER, BATHS, CLOSETS, &c.

Water is supplied in a variety of ways—by gravitation from long distances, by ordinary wells, by Artesian well, and by pumpings from adjacent rivers. In many parts of Europe the arrangements are defective and the supply insufficient. Most of the Asylums in Northern and Central Europe have no water for closet use, and only a scanty supply on the ground-floor for baths. In most places general bath-rooms are in vogue, where several patients may be bathed at one time.

The sewage is disposed of variously, but is in most cases utilized on the farm or ground of the institution. Where water-closets are used, the sewage is, in the better class of institutions, taken long distances from the building, through earthenware pipes, and used on the farm; but in many of the Asylums in Northern Europe and other parts of the Continent, the old latrines are used, without water, earth, or any deodorizer. The soil passes through earthenware pipes from the top floor to the basement, where it falls into tubs or pans, creating most offensive odours throughout the place. These vessels are emptied twice a week. It was impossible to mistake the position of those closets on the various floors in passing through the institutions—the indication was infallible. Even where the closets themselves were clean, which was not always the case—some being in a disgraceful state—I frequently found patients down with fever, and on two occasions I was ill for some days from the dreadful smells pervading the whole institution.

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The most approved style of closets are those in separate towers, standing out from the main building, connected therewith by short covered ways of iron and glass. The towers contain, as well as the closets, bath-rooms and lavatories. The closets are flushed by automatic or tumble-over tanks in the roof.

VENTILATION, HEAT, LIGHT.

Gas, petroleum, or kerosene is generally used in Europe and America for illuminating purposes. The gas is sometimes manufactured on the premises, sometimes procured from town mains. In some few institutions gasoline is made. In America most of the Asylums are heated by steam, and ventilation is secured by means of large fans driven by steam-engines. In Europe the Asylums are chiefly heated by stoves and open fire-places, guarded where deemed necessary. The modes of ventilation differ very much, and include all known forms, natural and artificial.

VISITATION AND INSPECTION.

Generally speaking the official visitation of Asylums is open to three objections—(1) the visits are not frequent enough, (2) they are made at stated times, and (3) the inspection is not sufficiently minute. In regard to the second of these objections—it is of the greatest importance that the official visits should be without notice or warning of any kind. The object of the inspection is to ascertain the normal condition of the Asylum; but it is too often the case that the inspection is merely the occasion of a special display, which must of necessity be misleading and delusive if it is taken as representing the everyday condition of the institution.

In my opinion, non-official visitation and inspection are at least equally important with the official. Asylums should be more freely open to inspection by the medical profession and the public of all classes. They should, at all reasonable times, be accessible to the friends of the patients and the representatives of the Press. The hall-porter should, in all cases, keep a register of persons visiting the patients, stating whether they had been seen or not, and, if not, giving the reason or reasons why. The visitation or outside supervision in all parts of the world is not adequate to the necessity which exists for it. The Law in most countries enforces the residence of the insane within the walls of Asylums, for the protection of the general public, and that being so, the Law should also take care to surround the person it thus confines with every possible guarantee for that fair and proper treatment which his helpless condition and his incapacity for self-protection require. But it is too often the case that the patient has little or no protection on taking up his residence amongst strangers; and, in many instances, he is soon abandoned by his nearest friends, often because of the cost and difficulty of access to the Asylum, or from the belief and assurance that there is no hope of recovery. Under those circumstances it is no wonder that patients settle down into a state of chronic insanity. The mind works on itself for months, hoping for the freedom which never comes, and as the hope is intensified by the disease itself it is absolutely necessary that insane people should have some one to talk to, if only to give them opportunities of relieving their minds by setting forth their imaginary wrongs. Therefore, outside visitation should be more general and frequent than it is.

A register should be kept in each ward, under the control of the attendant in charge, and every officer passing through the ward, for any purpose whatever, should be required to enter his name in the book, and be free to make any remark he pleased. This would constitute a positive record of the visitation of each ward. It often appears that, from the Superintendent and other high officials being overworked, long intervals elapse without the wards being visited by other than the attendants. In some instances the medical visitation and treatment of the patients is almost absolutely confined to the assistant medical officers, the Superintendent merely coming in contact with his patients occasionally, and only learning of their condition by reports and representations at second hand.

STAFF AND ATTENDANTS.

In many Asylums the staff would appear very large, and in others not sufficient. In one Asylum containing several hundred patients I found the Superintendent struggling to conduct the institution as best he could, without any assistance other than attendants.

As a rule, there should be about one attendant for every ten patients, but sometimes there is only one to fifteen or thirty, or even a much larger number.

In some institutions the patients are shut in their rooms, and left entirely to themselves and to their own resources, on account of the insufficiency of attendants. I have seen a room crowded with patients, with nothing to occupy them, locked in securely by an iron wire gate, to enable the attendants at their pleasure to inspect them from the outside from time to time, and then leave them in that hopeless and unprotected condition. It is an obvious and long recognized maxim of lunacy treatment that insufficiency of attendants means multiplicity of restraints.

In many Asylums the Superintendents carry out the idea of paying well, and surrounding themselves with responsible people of education, refinement and feeling, who understand their great responsibility, and carefully perform the duties of their position. In other cases I have seen attendants whose general appearance would indicate that they were from the lowest walks of life.

In all cases the salaries of Medical Superintendents should be equalized. In many instances the larger salary is dependent on an increased number of patients, though it involves less work. The Superintendent of a larger institution will have three or four assistant medical officers, and will have double salary, making it his direct interest to amass large numbers of patients in one building, while leaving the greater part of the work

work to his assistants. Candid Superintendents have personally told me—in relation to what they considered the limit of patients for individual care and treatment—that if the salary were the same for a large as for a small number, they would advocate a limit of 300, but as it is at present, their higher remuneration is dependent on a larger number. But though this congregation of large numbers is notoriously inimical to patients, the direct personal interest of the Superintendents tends to perpetuate and extend the evil of large Asylums.

LAY SUPERINTENDENTS.

It will be seen from my Reports that, in several Asylums, a steward or lay superintendent is employed, who is solely accountable to the Board of Directors for all monetary transactions, who sees to the supply of the provisions, seeks a market for the goods produced by the patients, &c., &c. The medical officer is thus relieved of all but his medical duties. This has been found to work well and satisfactorily, and such Asylums invariably give evidence of superior management. This is the case at the Asylum of Morristown, Pennsylvania (see Reports), where there is a male and female medical superintendent, each taking charge of the patients on their respective sides of the establishment, the lay manager having full charge of all other duties. This plan has proved most successful, as is shown by the condition of the Asylum. The lay superintendent is under the general control of the Medical Superintendent or Director.

CAPACITY.—MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

As a rule, all Asylums contain more patients than they were originally designed for—sometimes hundreds beyond their official capacity. I have found as many as 500 in excess, so that the imputed capacity of an institution is no criterion of the actual number of patients in residence. Beds are made up on the floors of the corridors, and two patients in one bed is not an infrequent incident, and two beds in single rooms also. The natural results are occasional homicides, impossibility of classification, disarrangement of the management, the creation of insanitary conditions, increased harshness and severity towards the patients, and the promotion of chronic insanity, whereby the public charges are increased and the confinement of the patients prolonged.

It appears, from the written opinions furnished to me by the various Superintendents (see Reports), that about 300 is the maximum number of patients which should be contained in one Asylum for individual care and treatment by the Superintendent, and that a less number would give still better results and secure a higher percentage of recoveries. This consensus of opinion is borne out by the fact that in all cases the percentage of recoveries will, on reference to the Tables (see Reports), be found much higher where there are greater facilities for individual treatment and observation by the Superintendent. This is recognized by many Governments, in the encouragement given to the establishment of small, but well organized and handsomely fitted, private Asylums throughout America and Europe. Such Asylums are for the most part under strict inspection, and are obliged to be licensed. The licenses are, in all cases, except perhaps England and New South Wales, granted for life, and are irrevocable unless for cause shown.

The Select Committee of the English House of Commons which, in 1806, inquired into the state of pauper lunatics, recommended that no Asylums should be erected to contain more than 300 patients. In 1844, the Commissioners in Lunacy, in a special Report to the Lord Chancellor, strongly insisted upon the advantages of Asylums for small numbers of patients. Lord Ashley, now Earl Shaftesbury, in supporting the Commissioners' Report, maintained that no Asylum for curable lunatics should contain more than 250 patients, if, indeed, 200 were not the full number that could be managed in one Asylum with best advantage to the general public and best results to the patients. In the same speech Lord Ashley quoted Dr. Connolly's statement, that 100 patients was the maximum number for one Asylum, where the best attainable results of individual care and treatment were sought.

CLASSIFICATION.

Classification in the English Asylums has almost ceased, inasmuch as refractory wards are scarcely now to be found, new admissions of acute insanity being, at the suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, absorbed in the general wards of the institutions. In other Asylums the patients are classified both in accordance with their mental condition, previous history, and the fees (where any) which are paid by their friends. In the latter case the classification has relation to the accommodation, food, &c., of the patients. In Northern and Central Europe, fees on various scales are common. In the case of patients having no resources, their communes or parishes have to pay a small fee for them, regulated on a pauper scale. The classification is generally left to the Superintendent.

When criminal patients are mixed with non-criminal patients, as I have often found to be the case in overcrowded institutions and others, the mental distress to the non-criminal patients, who are able to realize the position, and to their friends, must be terrible indeed.

The general opinion expressed to me by the Superintendents is, that there is urgent necessity for the separate accommodation of the criminal insane. The extra care and restrictions necessary for the safe keeping of the criminals adds largely to the responsibility and anxiety of the Superintendent and his staff, and at the same time deprives the other patients of that degree of freedom which they might otherwise be allowed to enjoy. On the one hand, the Superintendent has to take upon himself the incongruous duties of a prison warder or gaoler, and on the other hand, the non-criminal patients under his charge have to participate in the treatment to which their criminal fellow-patients are necessarily subjected. In short, the Asylums become less hospitals for the insane than prisons for the security of dangerous criminals. At the present moment the English Lunacy Commissioners,

missioners, ignoring or unconscious of these objections, are recommending the introduction of criminal patients among the patients in the general wards of County Asylums. In Asylums where this mixture takes place, the patients of both classes have less opportunity of recovery. In ordinary Asylums the chief object is or should be the medical treatment of the patients; in Asylums where criminal patients are mixed with others, the primary object must necessarily be safe-keeping. There is thus a conflict of principles and purposes which cannot but be mischievous, and the only remedy is to keep the two classes of patients apart in distinct and separate establishments.

The evil is magnified by the also new notion of lessening as much as possible the number of single rooms. These have almost disappeared in the more recent Asylums, with the consequent result of congregating all sorts of patients—epileptic, suicidal, &c.—in large dormitories containing from fifty to eighty beds. At the end of these dormitories there are from three to six single rooms for excited patients. The upper panels of the doors are of open lath work, and there are large apertures in the walls over the doors opening into the main room. These arrangements are in accordance with the directions of the Commissioners in Lunacy, but it is obvious that under such conditions a single troublesome patient can disturb the quietude and destroy the repose so much needed by the others.

PER CAPITA COST.

The per capita cost will be found to vary greatly in different countries; and of course the internal arrangements, furniture, &c., will also vary where the means at the disposal of the Superintendent are small, or, as in many places, insufficient.

This point must be kept in view in judging between the different institutions; and the merits of the management can only be justly appreciated by carefully reading and comparing a summary of the information supplied in the subjoined Reports.

I have not always found that the largest expenditure is productive of the best results. The superior management of one institution, working on moderate means, often counterbalances the advantages which another institution possesses in the matter of a large income. Nor does it follow as a matter of fact that large Asylums can be conducted at a less cost per head than small ones, even in the case of chronic patients. In regard to the class of insane so designated, the one single argument in favour of their collective detention in a separate institution is that the per capita cost for their maintenance can be rendered lower than would otherwise be possible. But I find on examination that this argument, poor as it is at best, is not borne out in practice. For instance, the per capita cost at Willard Asylum in the State of New York, which is *exclusively* for chronic insane, is given in the official Report at 3 dollars per week, but a reference to the Reports of the Ward's Island Asylum (a general Asylum) in the same State, will show that the per capita cost in that institution is only 2 dollars 25 cents per week. I have spoken in deservedly high terms of the superior management and treatment in the latter institution. The inference is obvious, and the same inference is derivable from the example of other Asylums in various parts of the world.

The Chronic Asylums at Leavesden and Caterham, both London Metropolitan District Asylums, having upwards of 4,000 chronic lunatics, are maintained at a per capita cost of 7s. per week. The County and Borough Asylums in England average about 10s. per head per week. The difference lies in the fact that fewer attendants are employed in the Chronic Asylums, and the direct supervision is consequently less.

Variations in the per capita cost also arise from the liberality or otherwise of those controlling the public purse. But it should be borne in mind, as an important fact for the public, that in no case does per capita cost include the interest on the outlay of capital in buildings, &c. The per capita cost only covers the current expenses, viz., salaries, clothes, and food.

In some of the States of America the whole expenditure is at the public cost, and rich and poor alike can claim the benefit of the hospital. In most cases the institution is bountifully provided and elegantly furnished, but this is too often at the cost of the great bulk of the insane unprovided for outside. The available funds being absorbed in palatial structures, needlessly luxuriant furniture, &c., for the benefit of the few, nothing is left for the provision and proper accommodation of the many. Legislatures finding that they have already voted large sums of money for the insane, are chary of granting more (see Report of State Asylum at Buffalo), and, consequently, the bulk of the insane are provided for in a most wretched manner in county workhouses. The practice in England is misleading to the ratepayers, inasmuch as the annual Reports of the Asylum only show the per capita cost as defrayed by the Union fund, the total cost of the buildings and furniture, with landlords' repairs, being drawn from the County fund and not shown. But if these were charged to the annual cost, the average per capita would, in many cases, be raised by more than one-third. This remark also applies to New South Wales.

ADMISSIONS.

The modes of admission vary greatly, and often in the same country, each City and County, or Province, having its own regulations in this respect. In some instances one medical certificate is all that is required; in others, two; in others, again, none, the order of the Probate Judge being sufficient to secure admission. In some places a note to the police is all that is required; in others, a trial by Jury on medical evidence is necessary. In Ireland no grounds are given in the certificates for assuming the insanity of the individual. In short, there is almost an endless variety in the modes of admission.

It is obviously desirable that while, on the one hand, facilities should be afforded for the ready admission of patients into Asylums, great care should be taken, on the other, that those facilities are not abused by designing persons, and that the liberty of the subject

subject is not improperly invaded. Whatever other precautions are taken—as trial before a Judge, &c.—there ought to be a better regulation of the system commonly followed of having two medical certificates of insanity. Recent disclosures have painfully shown that this duality of certificates is no guarantee that two independent medical opinions are formed as to the condition of the supposed lunatic, and that further securities are required against the contingency of one of the certifying doctors being in any way unduly influenced by the other. This might be prevented by a provision not only that each medical man should examine the supposed lunatic separately, and report independently, but that it should be esteemed a misdemeanour to interchange views as to the condition of the subject, or communicate to one another the contents of their respective certificates, before reporting the results of their examination, that is, pending the inquiry into the condition of the supposed lunatic.

The suggestion of permitting medical certificates of *sanity* to be obtained, with a view to neutralizing the certificates of insanity, is one which is deserving of some consideration. It would undoubtedly be an additional guarantee against the improper detention and incarceration of an alleged lunatic, though it might involve delays and inconveniences not easy to prevent. Still there is obvious danger in the fact that (as in England) it is possible to consign a person to a Lunatic Asylum if two out of the 20,000 registered medical men of that country can be found to certify to insanity, even though any number of other medical men may have refused to certify, or could be found to do so.

Under the heading of "Lunacy Districts" I have suggested that Medical Certificates of insanity should not operate as orders for incarceration, but be merely taken as opinions upon which the District Lunacy Commissioner would have to act according to his judgment and on his own responsibility.

DISCHARGES.

As to discharges, it is in some cases ordered by the Board (where one exists) on the advice of the Superintendent, in others the Probate Judge issues the order, and in others the Superintendent is vested with the power of discharging a patient he considers cured. In England there are three modes of discharge:—(1.) On the application of the person incarcerating the patient. (2.) By the Commissioners in Lunacy, with or without the consent of the incarcerating person: and (3.) by a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo*. It might be the interest of the person causing the incarceration to obstruct the discharge. It is an accepted view that the Superintendent is the best authority as to the fitness of the patient to be set at large, but this should not be a barrier to the removal of the patient at the instance of his friends if necessary, irrespective of the wish of the party incarcerating. The Superintendent should be vested with full power to discharge a patient on probation, in accordance with his judgment, and not, as the rule is in many places, with the concurrence of the incarcerating person or some Government official who may interpose needless difficulties. The power of discharging or refusing to discharge a patient once consigned to an Asylum should not in any degree be shared by the person causing the incarceration.

RECOVERIES.

It is customary in most countries to calculate the returns as to patients cured on the percentage of admissions during the year. This is very misleading for the general public, and unsatisfactory for those who desire reliable statistical information. People are apt to suppose that "the percentage of discharges on admissions" relates only to the patients admitted during the year, whereas it in fact represents all the discharges that have taken place from the Asylum in the course of the twelve months. Of course the contrast of the number discharged in the year with the number admitted in the same time must invariably show a much higher percentage than a contrast between the discharged and the number treated—that is, the admissions, *plus* the number already in the Asylum. On this point the Irish Lunacy Commissioners aptly observe, in their Report for the year ending January 1st, 1884, that "with respect to the relative bearing of cures (1,079) to admissions, it would stand at about 40 per cent., but to the daily average under treatment—a more legitimate calculation—fully 11 per cent."

Eminent writers in the *English Journal of Mental Science* have repeatedly stated that insanity is as curable a disease as others. Dr. Savage, in his Report on the Bethlehem Hospital for the year ending January 1st, 1884, incidentally says: "I should be sorry to reject cases in which the symptoms may be alleviated although cure is hopeless. General paralysis of the insane must still be looked upon as the one incurable and fatal form of insanity." It is to be borne in mind that the Bethlehem Hospital is one which enjoys peculiar advantages; the Superintendent having the power to reject epileptics, paralytics, and all cases presumably incurable within twelve months. But notwithstanding these advantages, the returns of the Hospital for the year 1883 give only 50·3 per cent. of recoveries *on admissions*, clearly showing one of two things—(1) either that insanity is not the curable disease the English specialists allege it to be, or (2) that the treatment does not yield the results we are encouraged to expect.

If we turn to the Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Lunacy for England and Wales, we find that the recoveries on admissions in 1859 (the first year for which the Commissioners give the percentage of recoveries) were 35·12 per cent., and in 1883 they were 38·50 per cent. There is thus an advantage of only 3·38 per cent. in favour of the latter year; and such a slight advantage, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and in view of the boasted superior knowledge and medical skill of the present day, is very remarkable and suggestive. The Commissioners' averages for periods of ten years do not yield more satisfactory results. Thus, the average recoveries on admissions for the ten

years

years ending 1883 were 39.53 per cent. per annum, as compared with 39.38 for the ten years ending 1882, and 39.44 for the ten years ending 1881. That is to say, the average annual recoveries on admissions for the ten years ending 1883 were .15 per cent. better than those for 1882, and only .9 per cent. better than those for 1881. Comment may be passed over.

The observation may here be made that a large proportion of the recoverable patients admitted into English Asylums, especially in and around London, are inebriates, who, as a rule, do not remain inmates for any length of time. These greatly tend to swell the percentage of recoveries. The chief physical cause of insanity is given in the Commissioners' Reports as "intemperance in drink."

It may of course be said that the fluctuations in the admissions have an uncertain effect on the percentages of recoveries. That is so, no doubt, and that is why I complain of the accepted mode of showing recoveries as a percentage on admissions. A contrast of the recoveries with the absolute numbers under treatment would be far more reliable and instructive, but obviously such a contrast would very materially reduce the percentage of recoveries above given.

DEATHS.

In some instances notice of death may, or may not, be sent to the friends, and the Superintendent is under no legal obligation to do so, but the matter is left to his courtesy. In others, it is requisite that notice be sent to the Government; and again, in other cases, the friends have notice of the death through public advertisement in the newspaper press. Humanity and good policy alike dictate that, in every instance, some form of public notice of a death should be given, and private notice also if the deceased has friends who can be communicated with.

HISTORY OF PATIENTS.

In many institutions in America and Europe (Great Britain is an exception) the Law does not require a history of the patient to be kept from the time of admission. In most places it is left to the option of the Superintendent, who make notes from time to time as he may deem necessary. In many cases, no history is kept during the interval between the admission and discharge or death.

It is certainly necessary to the proper treatment of patients that a record of the changes in their condition should be kept, but this can only be done where the strength of the medical staff is such as to permit of individual observation and treatment.

MORTUARIES AND POST-MORTEM ROOMS.

Mortuaries and post-mortem rooms are found in very few Asylums, and only exist in some of the larger ones, where the number of deaths necessitate special accommodation. In England, the Commissioners require that there should be a mortuary for each sex in the Asylums under their control.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

In very few Asylums have I found the means supplied or even the inclination evinced to make microscopical and pathological research, or any other attempt towards establishing facts for future guidance in the treatment of diseases of the brain and nervous system. The Superintendent is, in most cases, too much overburdened with the details of management, the reception of visitors, replying to correspondence, preparing returns and reports, and other mere clerical duties, to have time or inclination for scientific studies, or even the proper medical care of the patients. This suggests the question whether it would not be desirable that the medical officers should be confined strictly to their medical duties, so as to enable them to devote more time to pathological and microscopic studies in connection with insanity—branches very greatly neglected in English Asylums. In Great Britain, there is only one institution which has a special pathologist, and for the rest there is absolutely no work going on for the scientific study and treatment of insanity. It is, therefore, not surprising that most of the advances made of late years in the treatment of the insane have originated with members of the profession not devoted to Asylum work.

In the American Asylums, and also in many parts of Europe, the proportion of medical assistants to patients is very much higher than in British Asylums, and every assistant is expected to follow up some line of pathological or other research. And surely this is the proper course, if insanity is to be treated as a disease, and Asylums are regarded as hospitals, and not merely as places of detention or prisons.

A sufficient staff, and a proper division and relegation of the duties of the establishment, can alone render scientific research possible, or permit of proper medical attention being given to each patient.

DIETARY SCALE.

A fixed dietary scale is not usually found, the general rule being that the Superintendent, with or without the Board of Managers, arranges the diet from day to day, making as many changes in regard to the quantity or quality of the food as may seem desirable. In this matter the Superintendent cannot be left too free.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Divine service is held in most Asylums. In some a separate chapel is provided for Protestants and Catholics; in others the amusement room is used for the purpose. In some, one or more Chaplains are engaged; in others, the Superintendent or his assistant reads the service. In others, again, divine service is thought unnecessary, and even injurious to the patients. Some Asylums have large detached places of worship in the grounds, handsomely appointed.

OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENT.

As a rule, in the large Asylums all clothing for the male and female patients are made and repaired, including beds, shoes, slippers, &c. But this is not as universal as it should be, for in many of the Asylums the patients are found sitting or lying about without occupation or employment, and even their clothes are supplied them by contract. At Ward's Island Asylum, New York, although the patients are all men, all the laundry work is done by them, together with other household duties of the establishment, only a very few women being employed in the hospital, for special reasons. Here, also, several other occupations are provided, as cane-work for furniture, &c. All the printing required for the various Institutions under the Board of Charity and Correction for the State of New York is done by the patients. In this Asylum, as in many other institutions too numerous to mention, employment is provided to the fullest extent, and the patients so employed number from 60 to 90 per cent. of the whole.

Some Superintendents have expressed their opinion that no class of insane patients should be exempt from work of some kind, provided according to the judgment of the Superintendent as to the kind of occupation best suited to the mental and physical condition of the patient. This is, no doubt, a sensible view, and of importance to all concerned.

In Great Britain the forms or varieties of occupation for lunatics are fewer than in other countries, and less remunerative than they should and could be. This, I was given to understand, was owing largely to some out-of-door objection to the profitable employment of such persons, and Asylums were therefore prevented from being self-supporting, or nearly so. The percentage of lunatics furnished with employment in the Asylums of Great Britain is very much less than in most other countries. The provisions for the amusement of the patients otherwise than by work are also inferior both in quantity and quality.

In America, and on the continent of Europe, there are many Asylums which derive a large revenue from the proceeds of the work of the patients. The money obtained from the sale of the articles made by them is not only often sufficient to defray the expenses of furnishing, fitting, decorating, &c., the Asylum, but supplies as well a large surplus for other purposes. For instance, the City Asylum at Vienna has a fund of this kind, amounting to 5,000 florins. All kinds of papier mâché ware, terra-cotta manufactures, and a vast variety of useful and artistic goods, are manufactured on the premises, and disposed of to the dealers and shopkeepers and general public, for the benefit of the institution. Several gold medals have been awarded to this institution, by various International Exhibitions, for work exhibited. I have obtained numerous specimens of such work.

In Asylums of this description it is not thought necessary to confine the capable female patients to the work of the laundry or kitchen, but they are given any employment which may be suitable to their mental and bodily powers. In some institutions they are employed in ornamental needlework, ornamental basket-work, in making terra-cotta ware, fret-work picture-frames, brackets, &c., for sale and for the use or decoration of the institution. In one Asylum as many as one hundred dozen scrubbing-brushes are manufactured weekly. (See Reports.) In many Asylums skilled mechanics—blacksmiths, locksmiths, carpenters, &c.—are employed to instruct the patients and supervise their work; and, in some, wood-carvers, engravers, painters, and other artists are advantageously employed for a like purpose. Professors and teachers are employed to forward and complete not only the artistic but also the scholastic education of the younger patients progressing towards recovery, so that as little time as possible may be lost in studying for the Universities. In such Asylums progressive educational classes are conducted.

The Richmond Asylum at Dublin furnishes a good example of what can be done in the direction of Asylum teaching. Scholastic classes, under the National Board of Education, exist in the establishment, and are conducted by trained teachers of the Board. All the male and female patients attend school each day, and periodical examinations by the Board's Inspectors take place. Some of the female patients are taught artificial flower-making, and often on being discharged are able to earn their own living at this work. This Asylum is remarkable for its good order and the quietude of the patients—results not unreasonably claimed as due to the mental and physical employment of the inmates. Dr. Lalor, the Superintendent, states frankly that no great educational proficiency is to be expected from the teaching, but the occupation thus afforded for the patients is found most beneficial to their mental condition.

The moral, mental, and physical advantages to the patients of industrial occupation are undoubted and important, as is well shown by the fact that where there is most employment there is less restraint and less need for it. A patient, from a good social class, once told me that occupation should be a leading feature in the management of every Asylum, and should be chosen so as to suit the inclinations as well as the physical condition of the patient. "When we are engaged," he said, "we are more free from delusions and regrets, and feel more cheerful and hopeful; but when we spend our time walking up and down the wards and sauntering idly about we brood over our misfortunes, despair of ever getting home again, and are troubled with our delusions." There are few patients who cannot be provided with something to do, and who will readily work if the right thing is found for them, and work of one description or another can always be created in an Asylum. I have seen feeble paralytic patients interested and occupied in quietly picking lint, and I have seen patients of the most demented classes unweaving the threads of cast-off clothing, balling them up, and preparing them for the hand-loom weavers (also patients), to be made into carpets for the institution.

In Asylums where the employment of the patients is made a matter of the first consideration, tradesmen are usually secured as attendants, and their duty is to encourage and instruct the patients, and not merely to act as watchers.

I may here remark that in most Asylums the Superintendent has absolute power of engagement and discharge over the attendants. This is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline and order amongst the attendants, and for the welfare of the patients. In some countries, from political and party causes, the Superintendent is injudiciously restrained in his powers of dealing with attendants. I have known cases where, from such causes, a suspended attendant has been reinstated in his office in spite of the objections of the Superintendent, and of the grave charges recorded against the attendant. I have found in Asylums in some parts of America the whole staff, from the Superintendent down to the lowest employé, suddenly changed on a change in the States' government, the new staff being individually and totally ignorant of the organization and management of Lunatic Asylums and the treatment of the insane. For an instance of this, see my report on the dreadful condition of things I found on the occasion of my visit to the Lunatic Asylum at Austin, Texas, United States of America. In this, as in other cases which came under my notice, the outgoing staff seemed to have been at special pains to leave the institution in the worst possible condition for their successors.

RESTRAINTS.

The forms of mechanical restraints used in Asylums are largely dependent upon the taste and ingenuity of the Superintendent, and in some instances are as varied as they are cruel. The fact that in numbers of institutions absolutely no restraint is used, and even mere seclusion rarely resorted to, proves conclusively that restraint is unnecessary under proper conditions—that is where the individual care, comfort, and treatment of the patients are properly attended to, and where the insane are regarded not only as sick people, but as people having equal legal and moral rights with their more fortunate fellow-subjects outside. In many of the places I visited there were no bars of any kind to the windows, and the very appearance of restraint was carefully removed or concealed, as far as consistent with the safe and judicious keeping of the patients. Often there is not even a fence round the estate or yard. To some nervous persons the locking of the bed-room door at night is irritating and distressing, and, accordingly, in the better managed Asylums, one of two ways is adopted to avoid this. The one is to leave the bed-room doors unlocked, and to have a night attendant in each corridor; the other (where there are associated bed-rooms), to have an attendant occupying the same room with the patients, acting at once as companion and nurse, and administering the consolation and solace so often looked for by the afflicted, and so beneficial to them. In this way the attendant becomes a confident and friend, and—if a person of humane feelings and firmness of character—gains a control over the patient far more durable and beneficial than can be obtained from the numerous methods of restraint in use.

Cages, iron chains, handcuffs, hobbles, straps, crib beds, and fixed chairs are common modes of restraint for patients, who, being afforded no means of occupation, or diversion for mind or body, naturally become noisy and troublesome. The bath, either shower or immersion, is a favourite means of tranquillizing excited patients. In the cupboard shower-bath the patient is subjected to a continuous downpour of water, and this, in some cases, as a punishment at the option of the attendants, without the sanction of a medical officer. In the covered hot bath, the head alone protruding, the patient is confined, unable to move, from one to twelve hours at a time, and in many instances unattended, at a temperature of 34 degrees of Centigrade, often with cold water dripping on the head.

This, I have been gravely but rather needlessly informed, was not adopted as medical means of improving the patient, but simply to quiet and subdue him for the time being.

In one institution I saw 215 women in various modes of restraint—camisoles, wristlets, straps, &c.—secured upright to racks round the day-rooms. In another there were forty-three women in box beds, ironed hand and foot, and extended in spread-eagle fashion, at 3 in the afternoon. (See Reports for many other instances of cruel and wholesale restraints.)

All such brutal practices should be discountenanced, and, if necessary, stamped out by law. Pleasant surroundings, occupation, and adequate individual attention and treatment, are effective substitutes for restraint.

I am not sure that officialism in England is not going back rather than forward in this matter. I have found windows protected by iron bars, and glass-panelled doors covered with strong iron wire, and I have been told that this was done at the instance of the Commissioners. Surely these are retrograde stages, and they contrast very unfavourably with the advancements going on in other countries, where (as I have already mentioned) $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch clear glass plates are taking the place of iron bars and wire, and unlocked doors are the rule rather than the exception.

COMPLAINTS OF PATIENTS.

There can be no valid objection to affording every facility to patients to relieve their minds by the exercise of the right of free complaint; on the contrary, the existence of such a right suggests many advantages. As a means to this end, writing materials should be accessible to the patients at least once a week, and locked-up letter-boxes, the key of which should be in the possession of the Commissioner of the district, should be freely accessible to the patients without official interference of any kind. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to read and forward all letters of the patients so deposited by them, or to send them to the Minister of the Lunacy Department, with an endorsement of the reasons for not forwarding them as addressed.

From the many occupations of Superintendents, too, the patient is often thrust aside when his heart is breaking for some one to sympathize with him and listen patiently to

to his wrongs, real or imaginary, or give him a kindly hearing when, perhaps, he has something to communicate which he considers of importance. A cold indifference or a rude rebuff from a possibly good-hearted but overworked Superintendent causes the patient to think that there is no hope for him in this world, and his mental depression is consequently deepened and intensified. I have met with frequent instances of this. On the other hand, I have seen Superintendents who always had a kind and sympathetic word for patients addressing them in passing, and notwithstanding their pressing duties could always find time for the interchange of a few cheering remarks.

TREATMENT.

With reference to the curative treatment of the insane, it varies so widely in different Asylums that it is difficult to summarize it. In the better managed institutions it consists in supplying nourishing food, tonics, exercise, occupation, &c.; but in a large number of Asylums the medical treatment is nominal, or nil, the patients in this matter being left to the attendants, who are often ignorant and indifferent. It will be seen that in many of my Reports the Superintendents state that they chiefly depend on moral and hygienic treatment. The more modern idea is to resort to purely hospital or infirmary treatment, commencing, on the admission of the patient, with placing him at once in bed as a sick person, instead of turning him loose amongst the other patients of the establishment. His condition as a new comer should be specially borne in mind, and the soothing influence of the prone position, a comfortable bed and pleasant surroundings, tend to rapidly allaying the excitement and to producing quietude. (See Reports.)

The practice of permitting patients to take exercise in the grounds and beyond, without constant or ostentatious supervision, has been found beneficial, and is pretty general in many parts of Europe and America, and is extensively adopted in the Scotch Asylums. The beneficial results from this practice depend upon the close observation of each patient, so that a tolerably reliable opinion may be formed as to the amount of liberty which may be conceded to each individual. Where the Superintendents and other responsible officials have acquired a full insight into the character and mental condition of the patients, favourable and unfavourable changes can be foreseen and provided for.

Moral treatment is considered even more important than medical treatment, as being more universally applicable, and more likely to be successful in any given number of cases. It is a great and reprehensible mistake to deem it necessary to commence an acquaintance with a patient by a display of physical strength. Esteem is a more powerful and more beneficial agent of control than fear, and the best form of restraint is self-restraint. Gentleness should take the place of violence, and every effort should be made to divert and improve the "mind diseased," by conversation, amusement, cheerful surroundings, bodily exercise, &c. In short, as far as possible, patients should be treated as rational and responsible beings, and made to feel that they are being so treated. In this way their confidence is gained, and the enfeebled powers of their mind exercised and invigorated. There is no more well-founded observation in lunacy management than that the increase or decrease of physical restraint is dependent on the extent to which judicious moral treatment is carried out.

BOARDING-OUT.

The experiment of boarding-out single pauper patients is one which has only been tried in Scotland and in Belgium—on a small and circumscribed scale in the former country, and in a very much larger way at Ghent in the latter, where a veritable lunatic colony has long been established. The boarding-out system, as a system, presents many advantages, but its application requires great care and circumspection. So far as it has been adopted in Scotland, it has given satisfaction to the lunacy authorities, and seems to be entirely successful.

In speaking of this class of patients, Deputy Commissioner Fraser (in the Report of the Commissions in Lunacy for Scotland for the year ending January 1st, 1884) says:— "The great majority of them lead a healthy and happy life, experience much kindness from their guardians and from the general community, and enjoy the freedom which domestic care affords. I am of opinion that, both with regard to the harmless class, and the limited number of somewhat refractory patients, who, under exceptional guardianship are resident in private dwellings, all the requirements of humanity are, to say the least, fully met. They are sufficiently clad, sufficiently fed, and satisfactorily housed and guarded." The number of private lunatics who were provided for in Scotland in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st January, 1884, was 128, and the number of pauper lunatics so provided for, 1,811.

I am tempted to introduce here some very excellent remarks of Dr. Fraser, the Deputy Commissioner mentioned above, in favour of the boarding-out system, when thoughtfully and judiciously applied. He says:—

No one I think now holds, or can hold, that all lunatics should be provided for in Asylums. A very different view indeed is daily gaining ground. Great aggregations of the insane in institutions are now almost universally condemned. In making this statement, I have chiefly in view those great aggregations which are brought about by the accumulation of incurable patients. These are now very generally accepted as undesirable, both in the interests of the insane and of the general community, and this opinion has led to a wider experience and a more intimate knowledge of the extent to which a suitable provision can be made for the insane out of establishments, that is in private dwellings. The experience thus acquired appears to me to be leading to something beyond a mere condemnation of great accumulation of chronic patients in Asylums. It shows, for instance, that, in so far at least as concerns the safety of the public, a very considerable number of persons labouring under the acquired forms of insanity do not require to be cared for in Asylums. Whether the condition of many or of any of these persons would have been prevented from becoming incurable, by their having been subjected to Asylum care in the early stages of their malady, we have no facts to show; but I think it would probably be a wise course to recommend treatment in an Asylum, in the hope thereby of effecting a cure, in the case of most persons recently attacked by insanity, if those persons do

do not belong to the affluent class of society. At the same time, it seems to me of importance to point out that, in the discharge of my duties as a Deputy Commissioner, it has come to my knowledge that many persons belonging to the middle and even to the lower classes of society have recovered from attacks of insanity without having been subjected to Asylum treatment, that is, they have recovered under private care judiciously directed by medical men who are not specialists; and there must be a large number of cases of acute insanity in which recovery takes place under the care of ordinary medical practitioners, and which never come to the knowledge of any one connected with official work. The number of such cases appears to me to be greater than has been generally supposed, and, as I have indicated, I think there is a growing recognition of the success which often attends the treatment of active forms of insanity at home among the poor as well as among the rich. It is possible that this may be partly due to the fact that the nature and treatment of insanity is now a branch of medical education, and if so, we may expect further development of what I am now directing attention to, and also a fuller knowledge of certain states of insanity which seldom come under observation in Asylums.

The Scotch Commissioners point out that the difficulties in the way of extending the boarding-out system are often insurmountable. Persons considered suitable to take charge of the patients are not always easy to find, and often when found the modest rate of remuneration available is not sufficient to induce them to undertake the duty.

At Gheel there is little room for choice, and scarcely anything which can be called by the name of a selection of persons suitable to take charge of the patients; and, while the rate of remuneration is wretchedly small, the misery of the people is such that they are glad to accept the allowances offered.

I paid a special visit and made a stay of some time at Gheel, in the winter of 1883. It is a Commune some 26 miles south-east of Antwerp, and its well authenticated history as a lunatic colony extends back for the surprising period of thirteen hundred years, its origin being due to the reputed cures effected by proximity to the remains of an Irish female saint, St. Dymphna. The colony has undergone many changes and been subjected to many laws and regulations, but enough of its primitive condition survives to constitute a very striking and interesting spectacle, though one eminently unsatisfactory to any one interested in the proper care and treatment of the insane.

The Commune of Gheel has a population of over 10,000 souls, of whom nearly 2,000 are lunatics. The population of the town of Gheel is 6,000, the rest of the inhabitants of the Commune being scattered amongst the several villages and hamlets of the territory. The whole region is low and swampy, and perfectly flat. Nothing in the nature of a hill breaks the monotony of the landscape, and even the smallest undulation of ground is wanting. The farms, so to denominate them, are of the most limited dimensions, and for the most part barely suffice to supply the modest wants of the cottagers. There is no commerce or industry of any kind, and the town is as dull and depressing as any town could possibly be. The leading feature of the place is the drinking shops or small public-houses which are met with in every direction. They are not only accessible to lunatics, but many of the patients are quartered in them.

New patients are sent in the first instance to the hospital, about a mile from the town, and are thence drafted out amongst the cottagers. Four medical assistants from the hospital and six inspecting attendants are supposed to watch over the treatment of the patients so boarded-out. The allowance for the care and maintenance of the patients varies from £4 a year upwards, some few non-pauper patients paying substantial sums for superior accommodation, but the generality not paying more than £8 or £9 a year. Inadequate as these payments would be if devoted exclusively to the benefit of the patient, they in most instances represent the whole or a substantial part of the maintenance of the entire family, many of the people in charge having little or no income beyond.

Most of the cottages are of one story, with one or two bed-rooms in the roof for the use of the patients. They are generally old, out of repair, and, in inclement weather, utterly miserable. The patients quartered in these places looked neglected, cold, dirty, and altogether wretched. Only in one house did I find a book, and there seemed to be no provision whatever for the mental occupation or amusement of the patients. Such of them as were capable of physical exertion were employed in household or out-of-door drudgery of the meanest and most sordid description. The quartering of patients in the small houses and cottages I have described is bad enough, but the evil is still worse in respect to the use of the drinking shops as abodes for them. Here the unfortunates are exposed to the boorish jokes and tricks of the tipsy drinkers, and no doubt in many instances acquire habits of drinking in addition to their other afflictions.

In the Reports will be found a pretty full description of my observations of the boarding-out system, as in force at Gheel, and I will only lengthen my present remarks by a couple of additional extracts from that description:—"I have deemed it needless and inadvisable to repeat over and over again the same disagreeable description of smoke, dirt, want of space, deficiency of light and ventilation, absence of wholesome or even decent accommodation and comfort, and universal wretchedness and sordid misery. Instead of the extra care and attention which the condition of insanity requires, I found vastly less than ordinary humanity should experience. With few exceptions, the patients were treated more like individuals of the brute creation than like human beings having special claims for care and protection in their helplessness and dependency.

"The opinion I formed from my close inspection is unqualified, and altogether adverse to the Gheel system. The personal liberty—which is supposed to be the adequate compensating advantage for other drawbacks to the system—is for the most part delusive and unreal. The numbers of old and infirm patients I saw could not avail themselves of it at all, and it is a mere trite observation to say that they could be incomparably better nursed and treated in the lunatic ward of any well-regulated workhouse, or in any ordinary Lunatic Asylum. Then, the state of the weather in those low marshy regions, during eight months out of the twelve, is such as to make locomotion out of doors impossible or disagreeable,

agreeable, and certainly undesirable in the interests of the patients. In almost every instance I found the patients cowering over the miserable fires and stoves in the smoky and comfortless kitchens crowded with the children, the people of the house, and (in the drinking shops) the customers of the place, and encumbered with domestic rubbish and farm implements. There was an utter absence of all means of amusement or occupation for the patients, and their condition of listlessness and desolation made it seem as if they had no part in this life but mere animal existence from day to day.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Under the English law it is permissible for medical men to take into their private houses for profit a single lunatic patient, and a considerable number of people of a superior social position are disposed of in this way. The treatment, &c., of those patients is under general, and somewhat superficial official supervision, and complaints have been made from time to time of the provisions of the law, in respect of this class of patients, being extensively evaded. It almost necessarily follows that patients of this description must be under less official protection than those in an ordinary Private Asylum, where the official visits are frequent and the inspection very searching; and it is also apparent that they cannot receive an equal degree of individual attention and social consideration. In many cases it is to be suspected that the patient is left to the care of the man-of-all-work or the housemaid, while the ladies of the house treat him with cold indifference, and only tolerate him as a disagreeable means of augmenting an inadequate income. If the medical man has a large practice he cannot give much of his time to the care and treatment of his single patient, who is thus, from any point of view, not only more isolated but in other respects worse off than if he were an inmate of a well-organized Private Asylum.

In respect to patients of this description, the Report of the English Commissioners of Lunacy show that, for the ten years ending January 1st, 1884, the recoveries to admissions of private single patients averaged 16·37 per cent. This is a remarkably low percentage, and contrasts unfavourably with the general lunacy percentages. Thus the mean average recoveries on admissions in licensed Asylums and registered Hospitals for the same period is 38·35 per cent.; in the Naval and Military Hospitals, and the Royal Indian Asylum 53·26 per cent.; in the County and Borough Asylums, 40·5 per cent.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES IN ENGLISH REGISTERED AND ROYAL HOSPITALS.

The British Registered and Royal Hospitals are a class of institution which owe their foundation and maintenance to the benevolence of donors, to public subscriptions, and to the large increase in the value of grants of realty made to them in times past. They were originally constituted, whether as ordinary Hospitals or Insane Asylums, for the benefit of the poorer classes and for persons in reduced circumstances, to the exclusion of those whose more ample means left them in no need of throwing themselves on the public charity.

Of late these institutions have been departing from their original purpose, and are now competing with Private Lunatic Asylums for the paying class of patients, and the profits derived from them. One result of this is that the profits so secured are appropriated to the purchase of property and the accumulation of wealth for the institution, but this is attended with consequences of another character which require to be jealously watched. There are but too many instances in England to suggest that such plausible deviations from the original constitution of charitable institutions always end in the complete exclusion of the poorer classes, who were originally intended to be benefited, and the appropriation of the benefits of the Charity to the better-off sections of the people. Already, in respect to the institutions in question, it is becoming evident that the poorer classes of patients are being regarded as merely on sufferance—they are treated with such attention as can be spared from the more favoured class of patients, the accommodation afforded them is very much inferior, and their general position is made subservient to that of the other patients. As a consequence, they are worse off in many instances—especially in the Hospitals which receive County and Borough patients. Gart Naval Hospital, near Glasgow, Scotland, is an exception to the rule; the accommodation it affords is equal to that in the best County and Borough Asylums.

CHIEF CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The chief causes of insanity are recognized by the Superintendents who have communicated with me, to be heredity, intemperance, general dissipation, and overwork with insufficient and improper food. Many other causes are also assigned, and a variety of opinions expressed as to the obscurer causes of insanity, but on reference to the Reports appended hereto the foregoing will be found to be the chief causes. Of the number, heredity and intemperance, or alcoholism, take the leading places, and perhaps it would not be unsafe to assume that in the majority of cases hereditary insanity has its origin in alcoholism.

VARIATION IN THE FORMS OF INSANITY.

It has been found almost universally throughout my investigations, as will be seen from the opinions expressed by the Superintendents, that maniacal insanity is much more rare than in former years, suicidal, melancholic and dementia being the prevalent forms at the present time. In one large institution of over 1,800 patients, I was told at the time of my visit that no case of mania had been admitted for two years. Concurrently with this well recognized change in the forms of insanity, the Reports will show that the almost universal opinion of the Superintendents is that insanity is now more curable than formerly. Nevertheless, it will be seen by what I have already stated herein, and by close observation of the statistics and particulars furnished in my Reports, that although the increased curability of insanity is believed in by most of the Superintendents, that belief is quite erroneous.

erroneous. The percentage of recoveries remains remarkably low, even in Asylums the most favourably circumstanced, and I can see no reason whatever for supposing that insanity is more curable now than formerly.

INCREASE—INSANITY AND GENERAL PARALYSIS.

It will also be seen from the statistics that general paralysis is largely increasing in both sexes, and that it is generally believed that insanity is increasing above the rate of population. This is thought by many of the Superintendents to be possibly erroneous, as the apparent increase may be due to the increased facilities for removing lunatics to Asylums, and the greater inducements to their friends to commit their care to such establishments. Making every allowance on this score, however, it does not sufficiently account for the recorded increase in the number of the insane. The facilities afforded for the treatment of the insane in Asylums is no new or recent thing; and in view of the incessant demand for and the construction of new Asylums, and the enlargement of old ones, it must be accepted as a fact, however reluctantly, that insanity is increasing in a higher ratio than the increase of population.

At one time it was supposed that the sexes were afflicted with general paralysis in the proportion of about one female to six males. I have found in some Asylums as many as twenty females to one man afflicted with general paralysis. I have also remarked that this form of disease is much more common in large populous centres than in rural localities.

LUNACY DISTRICTS.

The formation of Lunacy Districts of a manageable size, each under the supervision of a special District Commissioner, is an almost self-suggestive expedient for the better ministerial or departmental control of lunacy administration in a country like England, where there are nearly eighty thousand lunatics to be provided for, costing for maintenance only (allowing 10s. per head per week) about two millions sterling per annum. This cost, it should be remarked, is exclusive of buildings, repairs, furniture, &c. The districts should be of a size to permit of the Commissioner visiting each institution under his charge at least once a week. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to countersign the certificate of admission on view of the patient only. The certificate itself should be a mere medical opinion, and the responsibility for the incarceration should be thrown upon the Commissioner countersigning it.

It would be well if the Commissioners of the Lunacy District had the assistance of a Select Committee of ladies to help him in his supervision of the female side of each Asylum. This Committee should have power of visitation at all reasonable times and without notice, and their reports should be made to the District Commissioner.

WOMEN'S WORK AND INFLUENCE.

I have found that the employment of lady physicians for the treatment of the female insane is attended with many beneficial results. One of these is that the lady physicians commonly set an example of neatness and order which soon becomes adopted on the male side, and a wholesome emulation is thus set up, highly beneficial to the institution and its inmates. But perhaps the most important benefit arising from the presence of lady physicians in the Asylums is that the female patients suffering from diseases peculiar to women have, in their lady medical attendant, a friend and confidante who can listen, comprehend, and sympathize with their distressed sisters, and when necessary have personal examinations, without causing pain to refined feelings, or producing or strengthening delusions which too often occur in the case of male physicians, especially when they are young men or mere boys. These views have been confirmed by the Medical Superintendents, in reply to my questions, in institutions where lady physicians are employed. Such institutions are chiefly confined to America and Russia.

That the softening influence of a refined woman is very great there can be no doubt, and the introduction of such influence in the treatment of mental disease, particularly on the female side, and the regular visitation of the lady physician on the male side, has a very soothing effect, and is conducive to good order and good management in the wards.

This influence is also distinctly visible, in valuable results, where women are employed in the men's wards to superintend the general household work, the bed-making, &c., and to see that the patients are properly and tidily dressed. Their presence imparts a home-like character to the wards; and if they are the right kind of women, their tastes and instincts supply many little home-like and inexpensive additions to the surroundings of the patients, enhancing their comfort and contentment, and consequently conducing to their recovery.

In only one case was I informed that a male patient had overstepped the boundaries of propriety, by making use of improper language in the presence of the female attendant.

PRISONS AND DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUMS.

I have embodied in my work a few brief reports of my observations on the Prisons and Deaf and Dumb Asylums visited by me in the course of my travels, but these do not call for any special remark here, being somewhat without the scope of my mission.

INSTITUTES FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

I desire to make special mention in this place of the American Asylum at Lincoln, in Illinois, for feeble-minded children, which will be found noticed fully in its proper place in the Reports. I found much to admire and nothing to criticise in the arrangement and order of the establishment, and the treatment of the inmates. The care and ingenuity

ingenuity devoted to the development of the co-ordinate faculties, mental and physical, of the children, are in the highest degree praiseworthy, and the practical results attained are really wonderful. There is a similar Asylum at Syracuse, State of New York, to which the same terms of commendation may be justly applied, with the qualification that the buildings and appliances are not so perfect. Those institutions demonstrate how much can be done to ameliorate the condition and elevate the mental standard of children afflicted with mental weakness in all degrees of intensity. The English Asylums of the same description do not compare advantageously with those I have just mentioned, in the various forms of education, calisthenics, &c.

GENERAL.

Notwithstanding the vast distances travelled and the amount of labour undergone in the production of the Reports, together with the expenditure of some £4,000 in procuring the necessary information, I should be amply repaid if my work should promote the better care, comfort, and recovery of the insane in the future, and prove useful to the specialty in the furtherance of the much-needed changes I have indicated.

I would not recommend this or any other Government to adopt the principles followed in any one Asylum, either as to structure, arrangement, management, treatment, &c., but to gather from all every useful suggestion or improvement to be embodied in future Asylums. The general scientific opinions expressed herein by the Superintendents in all countries should have weight in the organization of future institutions or in the remodelling of existing ones, and suggest the provisions to be made for the accommodation and treatment of the insane.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have to acknowledge, with gratitude, my indebtedness to the several Governors of States and Ministerial Heads of Departments in various countries, for their courteous reception of me, and ready compliance with the request of my credentials for authority to visit the institutions under their control. (See List of Authorities, and some representative letters given in full in Appendix A.) Also to the Medical Superintendents and other officers my thanks are particularly due for the courteous reception I met with in most instances, and for friendly expressions for the success of my undertaking. I desire to express my equal thanks on the same account to the Commissioners of Lunacy of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

Neither can I close these introductory remarks without an acknowledgment of the assistance I have received in the preparation of the entire work from my Secretary, the late Mr. Dathy Daly, formerly of the *Boston (U.S.) Herald*, and subsequently from his father, Mr. Dominick Daly, barrister-at-law, Birmingham, England, who, at a critical and anxious moment for me, took up the work where it had been left by the untimely death of his son, and helped me with it to its completion.

The Reports are arranged in the alphabetical order of the States and Nations in which the Asylums they relate to are situated. They are sequented by a series of statistical reports with tables, chiefly from small Asylums, the materials of which I obtained from the Directors, without myself making a personal visit. Of these latter there are in all about one hundred and twenty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. TUCKER.

APPENDIX A.

Official Authorizations.

The following is a list of authorizations to visit the Asylums of the different countries. In some cases the signatures could not be made out, and they are accordingly left blank. Authorizations for Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Austria, and the Tyrol, Rhenish Prussia, and Switzerland, are omitted.

AUSTRALASIA.

- "Colony of New South Wales. Master in Lunacy's Office, Sydney, April 25th, 1882." A. T. Holroyd, Master in Lunacy.
 "Colony of South Australia. Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, May 2nd, 1882." J. C. Bray, Chief Secretary.
 "Colony of Victoria. Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, May 12th, 1882." T. R. Wilson, Secretary.
 "Government of Tasmania. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hobart, May 23rd, 1882." William Moore, Chief Secretary.
 "Government of New Zealand. Colonial Secretary's Office, June 2nd, 1882." G. S. Cooper, Under Secretary.

HAWAII.

- "Honolulu, July 2nd, 1882." Walter M. Gibson, President, Board of Health. (Authority to visit Branch Leper Hospital at Kuakakako). (Similar authority to visit Insane Asylum, Kalibi.)

AMERICA.

- "State of California. Mayor's Office, San Francisco, July 14th, 1882." M. C. Blake, Mayor.
 "State of California. Executive Department, Sacramento, August 15th, 1882. George C. Perkins, Governor.
 "Utah Territory. Secretary's Office, Salt Lake City, August 21st, 1882." Eli H. Murray, Governor.
 "State of Colorado. Governor's Office, Denver, August 25th, 1882." Frederick W. Pitkin, Governor.
 "State of Kansas. Executive Department, Topeka, August 28th, 1882." John P. St. John, Governor.
 "State of Nebraska. Executive Department, Lincoln, September 4th, 1882." Albinus Chance, Governor.
 "State of Wisconsin. Executive Chamber, Madison, September 22nd, 1882." J. M. Rusk, Governor.
 "State of Minnesota. Executive Department, St. Paul, September 22nd, 1882." L. P. Hubbard, Governor.
 "State of Illinois. Executive Department, Springfield, September 25th, 1882." John Callom, Governor.
 "State of Indiana. Indianapolis Executive Department, October 6th, 1882." A. G. Porter, Governor.
 "State of Ohio. Executive Department, Office of the Governor, Columbus, December 9th, 1882." Charles Foster, Governor.
 "New York. Mayor's Office, City Hall, December 28th, 1882." W. H. Young.
 "New York. Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 66, Third Avenue, December 28th, 1882." Thos. S. Brennan, Commissioner.
 "State of West Virginia. Executive Department, Wheeling, January 17th, 1883." J. B. Jackson, Governor.
 "State of New York. Executive Chamber, Albany, January 3rd, 1883." Grover Cleveland, Governor.
 "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Executive Department. Office of the Governor, Harrisburg, January 10th, 1883." Henry M. Hoyl, Governor.
 "State of Kentucky. Executive Department, Frankfort, 23rd January, 1883." Luke V. Blackburn, Governor.
 "State of Tennessee. Executive Department, Nashville, January 27th, 1883." Wm. B. Bates, Governor.
 "State of Tennessee. Office of Adjutant General, Nashville, January 27th, 1883." R. W. Cantrill, Adjt. Genl.
 "State of Alabama. Executive Office, Montgomery, January 29th, 1883." E. A. O'Neal, Governor.
 "State of Mississippi. Executive Department, Jackson, February 1st, 1883." Robert Lowry, Governor.
 "State of Texas. Executive Office, Austin, February 5th, 1883." John M'Cann, Governor.
 "State of Louisiana. New Orleans, February 8th, 1883." S. D. McEnery, Governor.
 "State of Georgia. Executive Department, Atlanta, February the 15th, 1883." J. W. Warren, Secretary Ex. Dept.
 "State of South Carolina. Executive Chamber, Columbia, February the 19th, 1883." Hugh S. Thompson, Governor.
 "State of North Carolina. Executive Department, Raleigh, February 22nd, 1883." Thos. J. Janis, Governor.
 "Commonwealth of Virginia. Governor's Office, Richmond, Va., February 23rd, 1883." William E. Cameron, Governor.
 "District of Columbia. Office of the Commissioners, Washington, March 1st, 1883." J. R. West, Commissioner.
 "State of Maryland. Executive Department, Annapolis, March 3rd, 1883." William T. Hamilton, Governor.
 "Department of the Interior, Washington, March 7th, 1883." Wm. Tebb, Secretary.
 "State of New Jersey. Executive Department, Trenton, March 14th, 1883." A. C. Ludlow, Governor.
 "Brooklyn, N. Y. Mayor's Office, March 19th, 1883." Seth Low, Mayor.
 "Brooklyn, N. Y. Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of King's County, 444, Fulton-street, March 19th, 1883." J. Short, jr., Clerk. (Introduction to King's Co. Asylum, Flatbush.)
 "Brooklyn, N. Y. Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of King's County, 444, Fulton-street, March 19th, 1883." B. Kissam, Commissioner of C. and C. (General Introduction.)
 "Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Executive Department, Boston, April 2nd, 1883." Benj. F. Butler, Governor.
 "State of Vermont. Executive Department, Shelburne, April 3rd, 1883." John L. Baistow, Governor.
 "State

"State of New Hampshire. Executive Department, Concord, April 5th, 1883." Charles H. Bell, Governor.

"State of New Hampshire. Office of Secretary of State, Concord, April 5th, 1883." A. B. Thompson, Secretary of State.

"State of Rhode Island. Executive Department, Providence, April 14th, 1883." Alfred H. Littlefield, Governor.

"State of Rhode Island. Office of Secretary of State, Providence, April 14th, 1883." J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State.

"State of Connecticut. Executive Department, Hartford, April 27th, 1883." Thornay M. Waller, Governor.

BRITISH AMERICA.

"Prince Edward Island, Provincial Secretary's Office, Charlottetown, November 1st, 1882." Arthur Newbery, Asst. Prov. Secy.

"Halifax, Nova Scotia, 3rd November, 1882." Charles E. Church, Provincial Secretary.

"Province de Quebec, Secrétariat, Quebec, 6th November, 1882." Wm. Blanchet, Provincial Secretary.

"Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 13th November, 1882." W. H. Reilly, Inspector.

HOLLAND.

"Ministerie van Binnenlandsche Zaken, Gravenhage 28 Mei, 1884."

GERMANY.

"Ministerium der Geistlichen, Unterrichts-und-Medicinal Angelegenheiten, Berlin, den 16 Mai, 1884."

BELGIUM.

"Ministère de la Justice, Inspection Générale des Etablissements de Bienfaisance et des Asiles d'Aliénés, Bruxelles, le 10 Décembre, 1883."

FRANCE.

"Ministère de l'Intérieur, Secrétariat 4e Bureau, Maison Nationale de Charenton, Paris, le 9 Janvier, 1884." Le Ministère de l'Intérieur, —

ITALY.

"Il Ministro Segretario di Stato, per gli Affari dell' Interno, Roma, addi 25 Genairio, 1884." — Pel Ministro.

"Gabinetto Particolare del Prefetto, Palermo, 14-2-'84."

TUNIS.

"Gouvernement Tunisien, Secrétariat Général."

SPAIN.

"Ministerio de la Gobernacion. Subsecretaria Sor Gobernador Civil de las Provincias, 12 Abril, 1884." Alberto Bosch.

"Gobierno de Provincia, Barcelona. (Sor Director del Hospital de Sta. Cruz), Barcelona, 4 de Abril de 1884."

"Gobierno de Provincia, Barcelona (Sor Director del Manicomio de Nueva Belcu), Barcelona, 4 de Abril de 1884."

"Gobierno de Provincia, Barcelona (Sor Director del Instituto Frenopatico Corts de Sarría), Barcelona, 4 de Abril de 1884."

"El Secretario Particular del Exmo. (Sor Gobernador de la Provincia B.L.M., Barcelona, 4 de Abril de 1884." Alberto Gomendio.

"El Subsecretario del Ministerio de la Gobernacion B.L.M., Madrid, 12 de Abril de 1884." Don Alberto Bosch y Fustegueras.

PORTUGAL.

"Ministerio do Reino, Direcção Geral de Administração Política e Civil, Ilmo. Exmo. Sur, 21 de Abril de 1884." Pelo Director Geral, Joaquim-Mariada Cortal Ordens.

SCOTLAND.

"General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh, 5th September, 1884." Wm. Denton, for the Secretary. (Introductory letter to the Superintendents of Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.)

IRELAND.

"Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, 8th October, 1884." J. Lowndes. (Introductory letter to District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums, Ireland.)

The following letters of introduction are given as specimens of the general character of the letters of authorization :—

COLONY OF VICTORIA.

Memorandum.

Heads of Departments and other officers under the Government of Victoria are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to enable Dr. G. A. Tucker, Sydney, N.S.W., to make a full inspection of the Public Institutions under their control.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 12th May, 1882.

For the Chief Secretary,
T. R. WILSON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Memorandum.

Heads of Departments and other officers under the Government of South Australia are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to enable Dr. G. A. Tucker, Superintendent of Bay View House Lunatic Asylum, near Sydney, to make a full inspection of the Public Institutions under their control.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 2nd May, 1882.

J. C. BRAY.

GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

Memorandum.

Heads of Departments and other officers under the Government of Tasmania are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to enable Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, to make a full inspection of the Public Institutions under their control.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 23 May, 1882.

Wm. MOORE.
New

NEW ZEALAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office.
 Heads of Departments and other Officers under the Government of New Zealand, are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, to make a full inspection of the Public Institutions under their control.

June 2nd, 1882.

G. S. COOPER,
Under Secretary.

STATE OF NEBRASKA.

To whom it may concern :

Executive Department, Lincoln, September 4, 1882.

The bearer of this letter, Dr. G. A. Tucker, Commissioner from New South Wales, visits the United States for the purpose of inquiring into the management of our Asylums for the Insane, and to personally inspect public Eleemosynary Institutions.

Dr. Tucker is a gentleman of culture, experience, and scholarly attainments. I trust that he will receive the courteous attention of every officer connected with institutions of this character in Nebraska.

ALBINUS CHANOE,
Governor of Nebraska.

UTAH TERRITORY.

To whom it may concern :

Secretary's Office, Salt Lake City, August 21, 1882.

The bearer, Dr. G. A. Tucker, is Commissioner from New South Wales to inquire into our management of Asylums for the Insane, and to inspect, personally, public Eleemosynary Institutions.

Dr. Tucker is a gentleman of culture and scholarly attainments. I bespeak for him the courtesy and attention of every officer connected with such institutions in this territory.

Very respectfully,
ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Executive Department, Springfield, September 25, 1882.

To the Superintendents of the Charitable Institutions of Illinois :—

Gentlemen,

I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, N. S. Wales, Australia. The doctor is sent to this and other countries by his Government on a tour of inspection, especially of Insane Hospitals, with a view to make a report to his Government of his observations, investigations, and conclusions on the subject of insanity and the best mode of treating, &c.

You will please give him all the attention he desires, consistent with other official duties, in furtherance of his investigations, as doubtless his work will redound to the public good the world over.

Very truly yours,
JNO. COLLON,
Governor.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Executive Chamber, Madison.

To whom this letter shall come, greeting :

I am pleased to recommend to the kind consideration of all persons, the bearer, Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, a gentleman of culture, delegated by his country to travel in the United States, and study the system of Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions.

And to all persons engaged or interested in such work, I commend him for their generous assistance and courtesies.

Witness my hand and the Executive Privy Seal, this 22nd day of September, 1882.

Seal. By the Governor :—

L. J. RUSK, Private Secretary.

J. M. RUSK.

STATE OF MINNESOTA.

To whom it may concern :

Executive Department, St. Paul, September 22, 1882.

This is to introduce Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, Australia, who wishes to visit the Insane Asylums of this State, for the purpose of gathering information pertaining to the proper management, working, and equipment of such institutions ; and I cordially bespeak for him such proper aid, attention, and advice of which he may find need.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, on the date above written.

Seal.
Attest.L. F. HUBBARD,
Governor.

FRED. VON BAUMBACH, Secretary of State.

STATE OF OHIO.

Executive Department, Office of the Governor, Columbus, December 9, 1882.

To whom it may concern :

This letter is given to introduce Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, Australia, who is commissioned by his Government to inspect and report upon the Asylums for the Insane in this country and Europe.

I cordially commend him to your courtesy and kindness, and request you to assist him to obtain the information he seeks.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

Executive Department, Atlanta, February 15th, 1883.

Mr. T. O. Powell, Superintendent, Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Sir,

Dr. G. A. Tucker is in Atlanta, for the purpose of obtaining from Governor Stephens a letter of introduction to the authorities of the State Lunatic Asylum. The Governor, as you probably know, is absent from the capital. From the character of Dr. Tucker's credentials, I am satisfied the Governor would, if he were here, bespeak for him your personal and official courtesy.

Very respectfully,

J. W. WARREN,
Sec. Ex. Dept.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Executive Department, Raleigh, February 22nd, 1883.

To Superintendents of Insane Asylums of North Carolina.

The bearer of this, Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, is making an inspection of the Asylums of this country, in the interests of science and humanity. All officers in charge of Asylums in this State will kindly furnish any facility in their power to aid him in his investigations.

THOS. J. JANIS,
Governor.

STATE

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department, Frankfort, 23rd January, 1883.

To the Superintendents of Charitable and Penal Institutions in the State of Kentucky.

Gentlemen,

This will be handed to you by Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, who is visiting our institutions with a view of reporting their management to his Government.

I respectfully request that you will afford him such opportunities to inspect your institution as will enable him to understand its entire management.

Very respectfully,

LUKE V. BLACKBURN,
Governor of Ky.

THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Executive Office, Austin, February 5th, 1883.

Dr. A. N. Denton, Lunatic Asylum.

This will be handed to you by Dr. Tucker, of New South Wales, who is commissioned and visits the United States, for the purpose of inspecting the Asylums of this country. Be pleased to show the Doctor through, and extend to him the hospitalities his station and mission so well deserve.

Yours truly,

JNO. M'CANN,
Governor.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, October 6th, 1882.

To all whom it may concern :

It gives me pleasure to commend to the regard and polite attention of all persons in this State to whom this letter may be shown, Dr. G. A. Tucker, from New South Wales, who has come to the United States as a representative of his Government, to collect information with respect to the manner in which Insane Hospitals, in the several States of the Union, are conducted, and their success in curing the insane, and also to learn what he conveniently can, by visits and otherwise, with regard to other public charitable establishments and reformatory and penal institutions.

His high standing in his profession, and the extent of his knowledge with respect to institutions of charity and reform, especially qualify him to communicate, not less than intelligently to receive, suggestions of importance in relation to the conduct of such institutions.

A. G. PORTER,
Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Executive Department, Annapolis, March 3rd, 1883.

The bearer of this, Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, is now engaged in the investigation and examination of the Asylums of the country, with a view of making a general report.

I most cordially commend this gentleman to the Superintendents and other persons having charge of mad and other public institutions that he may be pleased to visit in this State, and express the hope that all facilities may be given him in promoting his humane and interesting objects.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Office of the Commissioners, Washington, March 1st, 1883.

I take great pleasure in commending to your kind courtesy Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, N.S. Wales, whose credentials will explain the present informal visit which he makes to you, pending his request for official sanction by the President of the United States.

Trusting that the acquaintance may be mutually agreeable and advantageous,—

I am, with sincere respect, yours,

Dr. W. W. Godding, St. Elizabeth's.

J. R. WEST.

Department of the Interior, Washington, March 7th, 1883.

Dr. W. W. Godding, Superintendent Govt. Hospital for Insane, Washington D.C.

My dear Sir,

This will be presented to you by Dr. G. A. Tucker, Superintendent of the Bay View Lunatic Asylum, near Sydney, New South Wales, engaged in investigation and examination of the Asylums in this country and Europe.

I will thank you to extend to him all courtesies and facilities to enable him to gain a thorough and complete knowledge of the institution in your charge as may be practicable.

Very respectfully,

WM. TELB,
Secretary.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Office of Secretary of State, Concord, April 5th, 1883.

To the Superintendent of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord.

Dear Sir,

Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, a duly accredited agent of his Government, desires to examine the methods employed by you in conducting your institution. I hope you will afford him every facility of examining the same, and give him such information as may promote the object he has in view,—

Yours very truly,

A. B. THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Executive Department, Boston, April 2nd, 1883.

To whom these letters shall come :

Doctor George A. Tucker, of Australia, comes duly accredited from the Government of that Colony, as a scientific gentleman, investigating, on its behalf, the disease of insanity and cognate diseases, the method of treatment and mode in which insane people are cared for and restrained.

I commend Dr. Tucker and his enterprise to those in charge of the several institutions in this State, which he desires to visit, and ask that every facility be given to make such investigation, and every courtesy shown him which belongs to his benevolent mission.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Governor.

(Seal.)

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Executive Chamber, Albany, January 3rd, 1883.

To whom this letter shall come :—

This will introduce Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, who visits this country for the study of our system of Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions.

I am pleased to commend him to the kind consideration and courteous attention of all persons who are engaged in the management of such institutions in this State.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
Governor.

New

NEW YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, New York, 28th Dec., 1882.

Thos. S. Bronnan, Esq., President, &c.

Dear Sir,

The bearer of this, Dr. Geo. A. Tucker, comes credited by the Government of New South Wales with the idea of making a study of the treatment of our institutions in connection with the insane, and of the treatment of the insane in this country, Canada, and Europe. Dr. Tucker is himself Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum situated in Sydney, New South Wales, and you will be kind enough to give him every facility in visiting the Insane Asylum in charge of your Board, and extend to him every courtesy in your power, and oblige,

Yours,

W. H. YOUNG.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor's Office, Brooklyn, N.Y., March 19th, 1883.

To Commissioners of Charities, &c., &c., King's County.

Dear Sirs,

This will serve to make you acquainted with Dr. G. A. Tucker, who represents the Government of New South Wales in a visitation to the Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions in the United States.

May I ask you to favour Dr. Tucker with your kind attention, so that he may enjoy every facility for visiting and inspecting the several institutions under your charge.

Yours very truly,

SETH LOW.

Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of King's County.

444, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Mar. 19th, 1883.

To the Supts. of Various Departments, Board Commissioners Charities and Corrections.

Gentlemen,

This introduces Dr. G. A. Tucker, who represents the Government of New South Wales, and desires to make an observation of your various institutions. You will please extend him every facility and courtesy, and oblige,

Respectfully,

B. KISSAM,

Commissioner of C. and C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Secrétariat, Quebec, 6th November, 1882.

Heads of departments and other officers under the Government of this Province are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to enable Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, New South Wales, to make a full inspection of the public institutions under their control.

J. BLANCHET,

Provincial Secretary.

(Seal.)

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

Dear Sir,

Government House, Charlottetown, November 1st, 1882.

This note will be handed to you by Dr. G. A. Tucker, who is making a tour of inspection of the various Lunatic Asylums of the United States and Canada. You will please give him full authority to visit the Asylum at Falcounad and afford him all the information he may require relating to the working, &c., of the institution.

Yours truly,

To the Honorable Donald Ferguson, Provincial Secretary.

Lieut.-Governor.

To whom it may concern :

Charlottetown, November 1st, 1882.

This is to introduce Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, Australia, who is making a tour of inspection of the various Lunatic Asylums in the Old and New World, for the purpose of gathering information pertaining to the proper management, working, and equipment of such institutions; and I hereby, in accordance with directions received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, give him full authority to visit the Hospital for the Insane of this Province, and request the officers thereof to afford him all the information he may require.

ARTHUR NEWBERY,

Asst. Provincial Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary, Halifax, N.S., 3rd November, 1882.

To whom it may concern :

This is to introduce G. A. Tucker, Esq., M.D., of Sydney, New South Wales, who is making a tour of inspection of the Asylums for the Insane in the Old and New World, for the purpose of collecting information pertaining to the proper and efficient management, working, and equipment of such institutions; and I hereby, in accordance with directions received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, give him full authority to visit the Hospital for the Insane for this Province, and request the officers thereof to afford him all the information he may require.

CHARLES E. CHURCH,

Provincial Secretary.

ONTARIO.

Office of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 13th November, 1882.

The Medical Superintendents and other officers of the Lunatic Asylums of the Province of Ontario are hereby authorized and enjoined to afford every facility in their power to enable Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, New South Wales, to make a full inspection of the Public Institutions under their control.

(Seal.)

W. H. REILLY,

Inspector.

The following is the circular letter to Her Majesty's Consuls on the Continent of Europe, with which Sir Saul Samuel favoured me :—

New South Wales Government,

(Circular.)

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 29 June, 1883.

Sir,

The bearer of this letter, Dr. George A. Tucker, of Sydney, is visiting Europe for the purpose of preparing a report on the construction, management, and cost of Lunatic Asylums, and generally as to the methods adopted in the treatment of the insane.

Dr. Tucker was the bearer to me of a letter of introduction from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, asking me to obtain for him facilities for visiting Institutions for the Insane in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. I have therefore the honor to solicit your good offices on behalf of Dr. Tucker; and any assistance you can conveniently give to him in the furtherance of his mission will be greatly appreciated by the Government of New South Wales, and for which I should also be very greatly obliged.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for New South Wales.

To Her British Majesty's Consul at

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND.

British Consulate, The Hague, July 6th, 1883.
 (Enclosing introduction from Mr. Von Capelle, the Head of the Sanitary Department of the Ministry of the Interior, to the Directors of Lunatic Asylums in Holland. H. P. FAYRON.

(Translation.)

The Ministry of the Interior, 28th May, 1884.
 The Minister of the Interior requests the Superintendents and Directors of the Insane Asylums of the Netherlands to afford Dr. George A. Tucker, of the Bay View House Lunatic Asylum, by Sydney, in Australia, the opportunity to inspect the institutions under their charge, and to give him any information relating to them which he may require.

Gravenhage, 28th May, 1884.
 To Dr. George A. Tucker, Superintendent of the Bay View House Lunatic Asylum, near Sydney.

FRANCE.

Ministère de l'Intérieur, Secrétariat 4e Bureau, Paris, le 9 Janvier, 1884.

(Translation.)

Monsieur the Doctor, in pursuance of your demand, I authorize you to visit the National Insane Asylum at Charenton, situate at St. Maurice (Seine).

Instructions have been given to the Director of this establishment, in order that he may facilitate the accomplishment of the mission with which you are charged.

I have the honor to return you herewith the enclosures which accompanied your demand.

Receive, Monsieur the Doctor, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

For the Minister, the Director of the Secrétariat,

BELGIUM.

Ministère de la Justice, Inspection Générale des Etablissements de Bienfaisance et des Asiles d'Aliénés

(Translation.)

The Directors of the Asylums of the Kingdom are requested to permit Dr. Tucker to visit their establishments, and to supply him with information which may be useful to him in the accomplishment of the mission with which he is charged by his Government.

V. VODURT.

Brussels, 10th December, 1883.

ITALY.

(Translation.)

To the Secretary of the Interior.

Dr. Tucker, the bearer of this letter, is commissioned by the Government of Australia to visit, in every State, the public and private institutions where persons of unsound mind are received and cured, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the scientific mode of treatment and the administration of the same.

We therefore ask the Directors to see that the Doctor has free access to the establishments under their control, and to give him facilities to gather the information which he needs for the discharge of his mission.

Rome, 25th January, 1884.

(Seal.)

For the Ministry,

SPAIN.

(Translation.)

The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior.

"B. L. M."

(I kiss his hand.)

Dr. G. A. Tucker, who is commissioned by the English Colonial Government, has desired me to give him the enclosed letters of recommendation to visit the Insane Asylums of the Kingdom, and requires to be assisted by the authorities in his inspection of the same.

Don Alberto Bosch y Fustergeras reiterates to the right honorable gentleman his sentiments of sincere appreciation and consideration.

Madrid, the 12th of April, 1884.

PORTUGAL.

(Translation.)

The Ministry of the Interior, the General Direction of Political and Civil Administration.
 Most Illustrious and most Excellent Sir,

In conformity with the desire your Excellency expressed to visit the Lunatic Asylums existing in Portugal, to carry out the Commission you are charged with by the Australian Government, I have the honor to send to your Excellency the enclosed Official Notes, on the production of which you will be enabled to make the visits you desire, and obtain all the information you may need.

May God watch over your Excellency.

Secretary of State for the Interior, for the Director General,

The 21st April, 1884.

JOAQUIN MARIADA CORTAL ORDENS.

The Most Illustrious and Most Excellent DR. G. A. TUCKER.

PRUSSIA.

(Translation.)

Ministry of the Spiritual, Educational, and Medical Department, Berlin, 16th May, 1884.

Dr. George A. Tucker, from Sydney, has been sent to Europe by the English Colonial Government of Australia, to collect information concerning the arrangement of Lunatic Asylums in Prussia.

The Directors of the various institutions to whom Dr. Tucker may present this letter are requested to allow him to inspect the respective institutions under their charge, and to afford him all possible assistance to obtain the information he is seeking.

Open introduction.

ENGLAND.

Sir,

Central Department, War Office, London, 21 June, 1883.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th inst. requesting permission for Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Sydney, to visit any Lunatic Asylums which are under the control of this Department; and in reply, I am to acquaint you that Netley Hospital is the only institution of this nature under the control of the Secretary of State for War, and that Lord Hartington has no objection to Dr. Tucker visiting the same.

Instructions have accordingly been given to the authorities at Netley Hospital to afford Dr. Tucker every facility should he wish to visit it.

Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,

RALPH THOMPSON,

The Under Secretary of State.

India Office, London, S.W., 20th July, 1883. (A letter similar to the previous one, authorizing a visit to the Royal India Asylum, Ealing.) Edmund Neel, for Mil. Sec.

Admiralty.

Admiralty, 21st June, 1883. (Letter same as previous, authorizing visit to Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth.) G. Tyrone.
The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall Place, S.W., 7 June, 1883.

To the Medical Superintendents of Registered Hospitals in England and Wales.

Gentlemen,

The bearer, Dr. George A. Tucker, of Sydney, has been introduced to the Commissioners in Lunacy by the Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales, as a gentleman of respectability and consideration, who is collecting information on a large scale with regard to the care and treatment of the insane in this and other countries.

He is anxious to see, if possible, every English Registered Hospital, and has asked the Commissioners for a general letter of introduction to the Medical Superintendents.

The Commissioners, in complying with his request, have no doubt that he will be permitted to enjoy such facilities for inspection as may appear proper in all the circumstances.

I am, &c.,

CHAS. SPR. PERCEVAL,
Secretary to Commissioners.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall Place, S.W., 7 June, 1883.

To the Resident Medical Proprietors and Superintendents of Licensed Houses in England and Wales.
Letter same as previous one. Chas. Spr. Perceval, Secretary to Commissioners.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall Place, S.W., 7 June, 1883.

To the Resident Medical Superintendents of County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales.
Letter same as previous one. Chas. Spr. Perceval, Secretary to Commissioners.

SCOTLAND.

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh, 5 September, 1884.

To the Superintendents of Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums.

Gentlemen,

Dr. Tucker, who is credentialled by the New South Wales Government, intends to visit a considerable number of Asylums in Scotland, and has applied to the Board for a circular letter recommending him to the good offices of the Superintendents.

The Board have no doubt that the presentation of this letter will secure for Dr. Tucker all proper assistance in his inquiries.

I am, &c.,

WM. DRNTON,
(For the Secretary).

Dr. Tucker, Royal Hotel, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.

Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle, 9 October, 1884.

I am directed by the Inspectors to request that you will afford Dr. Tucker every facility for visiting the Asylums under your individual charge, and enabling him to be furnished with all the information he may be in search of. The Inspectors have no doubt you will receive him in a friendly spirit, and render him every aid in his inquiries.

I am, &c.,

J. LOWNDES.

To the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic Asylums and Criminal Asylums and Proprietors of Private Lunatic Asylums, Ireland.

ASYLUMS VISITED.

AUSTRALASIA.			
1. Adelaide, South Australia, Central Terrace Asylum.		13. Illinois Southern State Hospital at Anna.	
2. Do. do. Park Side do.		14. Do. Northern do. Elgin.	
3. Bay View House, Cook's River, New South Wales.		15. Do. Eastern do. Kankakee.	
4. Gladesville Asylum do. do.		16. Do. Central do. Jacksonville.	
5. Newcastle do. do. do.		17. Do. Kane County Asylum at Geneva.	
6. Parramatta do. do. do.		18. Do. Cook do. Chicago.	
7. Cremorne do. (Private) Victoria.		19. Do. Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville.	
8. Kew do. do. do.		20. Do. Asylum for Feeble-minded Children at Lincoln.	
9. Sandhurst do. do. do.		21. Do. Bellevue Place (Private) Asylum at Bavaria.	
10. Yarra Bend do. do. do.		22. Do. Oak Lawn (Private) Asylum at Jacksonville.	
11. Tasmania, New Norfolk Asylum.		23. Indiana, State Hospital at Indianapolis.	
12. Do. The Cascades, Hobart.		24. Iowa, do. Mount Pleasant.	
13. New Zealand, Auckland Asylum, Whau.		25. Do. do. Independence.	
14. Do. Dunedin do. do.		26. Kansas, State Asylum at Osawatimie.	
15. Do. Wellington do. Mount View.		27. Do. do. Topeka.	
		28. Kentucky, Central State Asylum at Anchorage.	
		29. Do. Eastern do. Lexington.	
		30. Do. Western do. Hopkinsville.	
		31. Louisiana, State Asylum at Jackson.	
		32. Do. Louisiana Retreat (Private) Asylum at New Orleans.	
		33. Maine, State Hospital at Augusta.	
		34. Maryland, State Hospital, near Baltimore.	
		35. Do. Mount Hope (Private) Asylum at Baltimore.	
		36. Massachusetts, State Hospital at Northampton.	
		37. Do. do. Taunton.	
		38. Do. do. Danvers.	
		39. Do. do. Worcester.	
		40. Do. Boston City Hospital at Boston.	
		41. Do. Temporary Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Worcester.	
		42. Do. Department of the Insane at the State Almshouse at Tewksbury.	

43. Massachusetts, McLean (Private) Asylum at Somerville.
44. Michigan, Eastern State Asylum at Pontiac.
45. Do. State Asylum at Kalamazoo.
46. Minnesota, State Hospital at St. Peter's.
47. Do. Second do. Rochester.
48. Mississippi, State Asylum at Jackson.
49. Missouri, do. Fulton.
50. Do. do. St. Joseph.
51. Do. County do. St. Louis.
52. Do. St. Vincent's Institution (Private Asylum) at St. Louis.
53. Nebraska, State Asylum at Lincoln.
54. Nevada, do. Reno.
55. New Hampshire, State Asylum at Concord.
56. New Jersey, do. Morristown.
57. Do. do. Trenton.
58. New York, do. Utica.
59. Do. do. Buffalo.
60. Do. Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie.
61. Do. State Asylum for the Chronic at Willard.
62. Do. do. Binghamton.
63. Do. do. Homeopathic Asylum at Middletown.
64. Do. do. Asylum at Syracuse.
65. Do. do. for Criminals at Auburn.
66. Do. do. Prison at Sing Sing.
67. Do. Munroe County Asylum at Rochester.
68. Do. King's do. Flatbush, L.I.
69. Do. do. Hospital for Incurables at Brooklyn.
70. Do. City Asylum for Males at Ward's Island.
71. Do. do. Females, Blackwell's Island.
72. Do. The "Tombs," or City Prison of New York.
73. Do. Brigham Hall (Private) Asylum at Canandaigua.
74. Do. Pleasantville (Private) Asylum at Sing Sing.
75. Do. Bloomingdale (Private) Asylum in New York City.
76. Do. Greenmont (Private) Asylum near Sing Sing.
77. Do. Sandford Hall (Private) Asylum at Flushing, Long Island.
78. North Carolina, State Asylum at Raleigh.
79. Ohio, do. Columbus.
80. Do. do. Dayton.
81. Do. do. Newburgh.
82. Do. do. Athens.
83. Do. do. for Feeble-minded Children at Columbus.
84. Do. Lucas County Asylum at Toledo.
85. Do. Longview Asylum at Carthage.
86. Do. Sanatarium Asylum at Cincinnati.
87. Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia.
88. Do. State Hospital at Harrisburg.
89. Do. do. Danville.
90. Do. do. Norristown.
91. Do. Western Penn. do. Dixmont.
92. Do. State do. Warren.
93. Do. Friends (Private) Asylum at Philadelphia.
94. Do. Insane Department of the Almshouse, Philadelphia.
95. Do. Barn-Brae (Private) Asylum at Clifton Heights.
96. Rhode Island, State Asylum for Incurables at Cranston.
97. Do. Butler Hospital at Providence.
98. South Carolina, State Asylum at Columbia.
99. Tennessee, do. Nashville.
100. Texas, do. Austin.
101. Utah, Asylum at Salt Lake City.
102. Vermont, State Asylum at Brattleboro'.
103. Do. Lake View Retreat (Private) Asylum at Burlington.
104. Virginia, State Central Asylum at Richmond.
105. Do. Eastern State do. Williamsburg.
106. West Virginia, do. Staunton.
107. Do. do. Weston.
108. Wisconsin, State Hospital at Madison.
109. Northern State Hospital at Oshkosh.
4. Ontario, Prov. Asylum at Toronto.
5. Do. do. London.
6. Do. do. Kingston.
7. Do. do. Hamilton.
8. Prince Edward's Island, Prov. Hospital at Charlottetown.
9. Quebec, Private Asylum at Quebec.
- HOLLAND.
1. The Jews' Hospital, at Amsterdam.
2. Public Asylum at Dordrecht.
3. Rotterdam City Asylum.
4. Delft Asylum.
5. Haarlem, Meerenburg. (Government Asylum).
6. Utrecht City Asylum.
7. Hague City Asylum.
- GERMANY.
1. Fredericksburg Asylum, Hamburg.
2. Private Asylum at Lindenhof, Saxony.
3. Public Asylum at Bonn, Rhenish Prussia.
4. Private do. at Endernich, near Bonn Rhenish Prussia.
5. Do. Bonn, Rhenish Prussia.
6. Provincial Asylum at Duren, do.
7. State do. Frankfort-on-the-Maine.
8. District do. Oberbayen, near Munich, Bavaria.
9. Government Asylum, Pirna, Saxony.
10. Private do. do.
11. Stephanfeld do. near Strasburg.
12. Private do. Gorlitz, Silesia.
13. Provincial do. Bunzlau, do.
14. Charitable do. Ecksberg, Bavaria.
15. Leipzig City do. Saxony.
16. Provincial do. Eberswalde, Brandenburg.
17. Public City do. Dalldorf, near Berlin.
18. Private do. Schoneberg, Berlin.
19. Zehlendorf do. Potsdam, Berlin.
20. Lunatic Department, City Hospital, Berlin.
- BELGIUM.
1. Private Asylum, Schaerbeeck, Brussels.
2. Do. Uckel, do.
3. Government Asylum, Everè.
4. St. Julian's do. Bruges.
5. St. Dominic's do. do.
6. St. Nicholas' do. do.
7. Public Hospice, Guisians, Ghent.
8. Private Asylum for Women, Ghent.
9. Maison de Santé for Women, do.
10. Government Hospital, Mens.
11. Do. near Tournay.
- FRANCE.
1. St. Maurice National Asylum, Charenton, Paris, Seine.
2. St. Anne's Provincial Asylum, Paris, Seine.
3. Private do. Passy, Paris.
4. General Hospital (Insane Dept.), Bicêtre, Paris.
5. Do. do. Salpêtré, Paris.
6. Private Asylum, 23, Rue de Seine, Ivry, Paris.
7. Provincial do. Villa Evrard, Neuilly-sur-Marne.
8. Private do. Vanves, Seine.
9. St. Vincent's Provincial Asylum, Marseilles.
10. Private Asylum, Clermont.
11. Do. Evreux, Eure.
12. La Trinité Public Asylum, Mont Perrin, Aix, Bouches-du-Rhône.
13. Provincial Asylum, Roseau, Seine Inférieure.
14. Do. St. Yon, do.
15. Do. Quatres Mares, St. Yon, Sottevilles-las Rouen.
16. Do. St. Marie de l'Assomption, St. Pons, Alpes Maritimes.
17. Private Asylum, Esquival, Ivry-sur-Seine, Seine.
18. Do. Fabret, Vanves, Seine.
19. Maréville Public Asylum, near Nancy, Meurthe and Moselle.
20. Public Asylum, Auxerre, Yonn.
21. Do. Bonneval, Eure et Loire.
22. St. Katharine's, near Moulins.
23. Private Asylum, Champvert.
24. Public do. Bapeus, Savoy.
25. La Chartreuse, Dijon.
26. Mangeat, near Limoges, Haute-Vienne.
27. Public Asylum, St. Luc, Pau, Basses Pyrénées.
28. La Fond, La Rochelle.
- CANADA.
1. Montreal, St. John's Hospice (Private Asylum).
2. New Brunswick, Prov. Asylum at St. John.
3. Nova Scotia, Prov. Hospital at Halifax.

29. Public Asylum, Cadillac, Gironde.
30. La Roche-Gandon, Mayenne.
31. Public Asylum, St. Robert, Isere.
32. St. Joseph de Chury, Limoux, Aude.
33. De-la-Roche-sur-Yon, Provincial Asylum, Vendée.
34. Provincial Asylum, Challons-sur-Marne.
35. Lunatic Department, General Hospital, Orleans.
36. St. Athanase, Public Asylum, Finistère.
37. Vaucluse, Seine-et-Oise.
38. St. Vary la Noca.
39. St. Peter's, Marseilles (Dr. Curtoux).
40. Provincial Asylum St. Pons, Alpes Maritimes.
41. Private Society Hospital, Lyons.
42. St. Leonard Public Asylum, Bordeaux.
43. Asylum for Women, at Bordeaux.
44. Private Asylum, near Bordeaux.
45. St. James's Lunatic Asylum, Nantes.

ITALY.

1. Provincial Asylum, St. Francis, Naples.
2. Do. Gaza Centrale, Aversa, Naples.
3. Public Asylum, Palermo, Sicily.
4. Private do. Capodichiana, Naples.
5. Madonna-del-Arco Asylum, Naples.
6. St. Maria-della-Pietta, Opera Pia, Rome.
7. St. Servilo Asylum, Venice.
8. Dairo Maraglino Asylum, Genoa.
9. Asylum, Ospedali Civili di Genoa, Genoa.
10. Bologna Asylum, Bologna.
11. Provincial do. Bonafazio, Florence.
12. Asilo de Castel Pulsi, near Florence.
13. Asylum, Mombello, Milan.
14. Do. Dufour, do.
15. Royal Asylum, Turin.
16. Astino Asylum, near Burgamo.
17. Provincial Asylum, Novarro.
18. Do. Parma.
19. Pavia in Voghera.
20. Sbertoli, Pistoria.
21. Provincial Asylum, Novarro.
22. Do. Parma Colorno.
23. Manicomio St. Clemente, Venice.

TUNIS.

1. Government Asylum, Lambozza.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

1. Private Asylum, Madrid.
2. Santa Isabella Asylum, Lagnas, Madrid, Spain.
3. General Hospital, Insane Dept., Seville, Spain.
4. Hospital Alicados de Conde de Ferreira, Eláborado, Oporto, Portugal.
5. General Asylum, Lisbon.
6. Frenopatrio, Barcelona, Spain.
7. Public Asylum, San Baudilo de Elobregat, Barcelona.

AUSTRIA.

1. Provincial Asylum at Salzburg.
2. Government Asylum at Brunn, Moravia.
3. Provincial Asylum for Lower Austria, at Vienna.
4. Private Asylum at Oberdöbling, near Vienna.
5. Do. Inzerdorf.
6. Do. Lanz.
7. Do. Vienna.
8. Asylum near Buda-Pesth, Hungary.
9. Royal National Lunatic Asylum at Prague, Bohemia.
10. Provincial Asylum, Kosmanoa, Bohemia.
11. Royal Asylum, Dobran, Bohemia.

SWITZERLAND.

1. Waldau Cantonal Asylum, near Berne.
2. Private Asylum at Munchenbuchsee, Canton Berne.
3. Vaud Cantonal Asylum at Lucerne.
4. Hospital Marsen, near Bulle.
5. Cantonal Asylum, Les Vernets, Geneva.
6. Lucerne Cantonal Asylum, St. Urban's, Langenthal, Lucerne.
7. La Métairie Private Asylum at Nyon, Lake of Geneva.
8. Argau Cantonal Asylum and Hospital, Königfelden.
9. Zurich Cantonal Asylum, Burghölzli.
10. Mönchhoff Private Asylum near Kitchberg, Zurich.
11. Zurich Cantonal Asylum at Rheinau.
12. Bellevue Private Asylum, Kreuzlingen, Canton, Thurgau.
13. Thurgau Cantonal Asylum at Munsterlingen.

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RUSSIA.

1. St. Nicholas Hospital, St. Petersburg.
2. Peterhoff Public Asylum, near St. Petersburg.
3. Oudelnaja Cottage, do.
4. Dr. Frey's Private, do.
5. Governmental Moscow.
6. Private do.
7. St. Johannes à Dieu, Warsaw.
8. Infant Jesus Hospital for Women, Warsaw.

DENMARK.

1. St. Han's Hospital at Roeskilde.
2. Hospital for Insane at Vordingborg.

SWEDEN.

1. Hisingen Public Hospital, Göteborgs.
2. Conradberg do Stockholm.
3. Public Hospital, near Upsala.

NORWAY.

1. Ganstad Hospital, Christiania.
2. Hospital and Workhouse, Christiania.

United Kingdom.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTY ASYLUMS.

1. Bedfordshire, Herts. and Hunts.
2. Berkshire, Reading and Newbury.
3. Buckinghamshire.
4. Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
5. Chester.
6. Cornwall.
7. Caermarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, Haverfordwest.
8. Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, Merioneth.
9. Derby.
10. Devon.
11. Dorset.
12. Durham.
13. Essex.
14. Glamorgan.
15. Gloucester.
16. Hampshire.
17. Hereford.
18. Kent, Barming Heath.
19. Do. Chatham.
20. Lancashire, Lancaster.
21. Do. Rainhill.
22. Do. Prestwick.
23. Leicester and Rutland.
24. Lincolnshire.
25. Middlesex, Hanwell.
26. Do. Colney Hatch.
27. Monmouth (Brecon and Radnor).
28. Norfolk.
29. Northampton.
30. Northumberland.
31. Nottingham.
32. Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor.
33. Salop, Shrewsbury.
34. Somerset.
35. Staffordshire, Stafford.
36. Do. Burntwood.
37. Suffolk.
38. Surrey, Wandsworth.
39. Do. Brentwood.
40. Sussex.
41. Warwick.
42. Wilts.
43. Whittingham.
44. Worcester.
45. Yorkshire, North Riding.
46. Do. East Riding.
47. Do. Wadsley.
48. Do. Wakefield.

BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

1. Birmingham, Winson Green.
2. Do. Rubery Hill.
3. Bristol.
4. Ipswich.
5. Leicester.
6. London (City of).
7. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
8. Norwich.
9. Nottingham.
10. Portsmouth.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

1. Bethnal House, Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, London, E.
2. Camberwell House, Camberwell, S.E.
3. Hoxton House, Hoxton, N.

4. Peckham House, Peckham, S.E.
5. Grove Hall, Fairfield Road, Bow, E.

REGISTERED NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS
AND STATE ASYLUMS.

1. Wouford House, Exeter, Devon.
2. Barnwood House, Gloucester.
3. St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing Road, Northampton.
4. Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth Road, Surrey.
5. York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, Yorkshire.
6. The Retreat, York.
7. St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, Middlesex.
8. Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.
9. Asylum, Earlswood, Reigate, Surrey.
10. Notley Abbey, Southampton.
11. State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Workingham.

SCOTLAND.

1. Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.
2. Do. Dumfries.
3. Do. Dundee.
4. Do. Edinburgh.
5. Do. Montrose.
6. Argyle District Asylum, Lochgilshhead.
7. Ayr do. Ayr.
8. Pife do. Cupar.
9. Inverness do. Inverness.
10. Perth do. Murthly.
11. Roxburgh do. Melrose.
12. Stirling do. Larbert.
13. Barony Parochial do. Lenzie.
14. Do. Glasgow.
15. Govan do. do.
16. Royal Asylum do. do.

IRELAND.

1. District Asylum for Galway and Roscommon, Arunagh.
2. Do. Town of Galway, Ballinasloe.
3. Do. Antrim and Carrickfergus, Belfast.
4. Do. Carlow and Kildare, Carlow.
5. Do. Mayo, Castlebar.
6. Do. Tipperary, Clonmel.
7. Do. Cork County and City, Cork.
8. Do. Down, Down.
9. Do. Clare, Ennis.
10. Do. Wexford, Enniscorthy.
11. Do. Kilkenny, Kilkenny.
12. Do. Kerry, Killarney.
13. Do. Donegal, Letterkenny.
14. Do. Limerick, Limerick.
15. Do. Derry, Londonderry.
16. Do. King's and Queen's County, Maryborough.
17. Do. Monaghan and Cavan, Monaghan.
18. Do. Westmeath, Meath, and Longford, Mullingar.
19. Do. Tyrone and Fermanagh, Ormagh.
20. Do. Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, and Drogheda, Richmond.
21. Do. Sligo and Leitrim, Sligo.
22. Do. Waterford, Waterford.
23. North Union Workhouse, Dublin (Lunatic Wards).
24. South do. do.
25. Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
26. Dr. Eustace's Private Asylum, Dublin.
27. Dr. Lynch's do. do.
28. Cork Private Asylum.
29. Do.

The following is the form of questions sent to the Superintendents.

1. The name of Institution ?
2. Its age, when built, &c. ?
3. Style or description of building ?
4. How many acres do the grounds comprise ?
5. What was the original cost of buildings, &c. ?
6. Are yards or airing-courts used ?
7. How is the water provided ?
8. Is gas used ?
9. How is the sewage disposed of ?
10. How is the Institution governed ?
11. How is it visited or supervised ?
12. What staff is there, and please give the full number of employes ?
13. What is the number of male and female attendants ?
14. The salaries of the same per month ?
15. What is the capacity of the Institution ?
16. Please state the number of patients, resident, male and female ?
17. What is the per capita cost per week ?
18. How are admissions, &c., made ?
19. Please also state the manner of discharges, &c. ?
20. What is the percentage of recoveries ?
21. What is the percentage of deaths ?
22. Is a mortuary or post-mortem room used ?
23. Is notice of the death of a patient required, and to whom ?
24. Is the history of the patient kept from the time of admission ?
25. Is such history required by law ?

Asylums not visited,

BUT FROM WHICH RETURNS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED.

AUSTRIA.

1. Feldhof, Asylum near Graz, Styria.
2. Salzburg, Provincial Asylum.
3. Ybbs, Provincial Asylum for Lower Austria.

GERMANY.

1. Aix-la-Chapelle, Alexianer Private Asylum.
2. Atil-am-Iun, Bavaria, Monastery for Incurables.
3. Alt-Scherbitz, Saxony, Provincial Asylum, Rittergut.
4. Bendorf-Sayn (Private), Coblenz, Prussia.
5. Blankenburg, Brunswick.
6. Do. (Villa Emilia), Saxony.
7. Do. Brunswick, Asylum for Nervous Diseases.
8. Blankenhain, Saxe Weimar.
9. Bonn (Private), Prussia.
10. Brake, Lemgo, Lippé, Public Asylum.
11. Bremen.
12. Colditz, Saxony, Provincial Asylum.
13. Eupen, Prussia, St. Nicholas Asylum.
14. Gmund, Wurtemberg.
15. Gorze, Lothringen.
16. Grafenburg, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
17. Haina, Hesso, Provincial Hospital.
18. Halle, Saxony, Provincial Asylum.
19. Hildburghausen, Saxe-Meiningen.
20. Karthaus Prill, Bavaria.
21. Kreische, Dresden, Saxony.
22. Kuckemühle, Pomerania.
23. Leugerich, Prussia, Bethesda Asylum.
24. Leubus, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
25. Lintorf, Prussia, Asylum for Drunkards.
26. Marburg, Hesse.
27. Marichenau, Waldbreitback, Prussia, Private Asylum.
28. Marsburg (St. Johannes), Prussia.
29. Mosbach, Baden.
30. Metz (St. Nicholas), Lothringen.
31. Neuendettelsau, Bavaria.
32. Neustadt, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
33. Osnabruck, Hanover, Provincial Asylum.
34. Rugenwalde, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
35. Saar-Genund, Lothringen.
36. Sachsenberg, Mecklinburg-Schewerin.
37. Saffig, Prussia, Private Charitable Asylum.
38. Schleswig, Children's Asylum.
39. Do. Provincial do.
40. Schreiberhan, Silesia, Prussia, for Idiot Children.
41. Schweizerhof, Berlin, Private Asylum for Women.
42. Schwetz, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
43. Stralsund, Pomerania, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.
44. Strolitz, Mecklinburg.
45. Thornberg (Private), Saxony.
46. Ueckerminde, Pomerania, Prussia, Provincial Asylum.

RUSSIA.

1. Dorpat, Russia (Clinical Institution of the University, Livonia).
2. Rothenberg, Riga, Russia.
3. Sassenhof, Riga, Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

1. Prefargier, Neuchâtel.
2. Roscgg Cantonal Asylum, Solothurn.

26. Is there a dietary scale?
 27. Is divine service held?
 28. Are the clothes of the male or female patients made in the institution?
 29. What forms of mechanical restraint are used?
 30. In your opinion, what is the proper maximum number of patients that should be accommodated in one institution, with a view to individual medical care and treatment by the Superintendent?
 31. What are the chief causes of insanity among those admitted to this Institution?
 32. Have you noticed a change in the form of insanity, particularly in the increase of melancholia over maniacal insanity?
33. What is the general treatment adopted in this Institution, moral and medical?
 34. Has general paralysis increased within the limits of your observations?
 35. Is insanity more or less curable now than formerly?
 36. Has insanity increased above the ratio of population?
- The Medical Superintendent is kindly requested to reply to these questions and forward to
 Dr. GEORGE A. TUCKER,
 Bank of Australasia,
 4, Threadneedle-street,
 London.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL.

Country and Locality.	Name of Institution.	When built.	Style of Building.	Original Cost.	Average of Occupied.	Medical Superintendent.	Capacity for Patients.		Per Capita Cost per Week.	Restraints used.	Employment of Patients.	No. of Medical Assistants.	Domestic Servants.	Male Attendants.	Female Attendants.	Salary of Male Attendants per month.	Salary of Female Attendants per month.	
							No. of Male Patients Resident.	No. of Female Patients Resident.										
AMERICA, U.S. Utah, Salt Lake City.	Lunatic Asylum.	..	Cottage.	.....	..	Dr. Young.	70	9	..	Straps, colls, iron and wood barred caps, chains to feet and hands.	None.	..	..	1	..	.....	.....
Illinois, Geneva, Kane County.	Co. Poor-house.	..	Four-story block.	.....	160	Mr. Woods.	10	12	5/8	Numerous and severe.	None.	..	..	..	..	.....	.....
Illinois, Elgin.	Northern State Hospital.	1873	Reversed block.	£128,000	600	Dr. Milbourne.	525	205	200	10/8	Camisole, cuffs, muffs, crib beds.	Partial.	2	151	23	23	£5 to £7.	£2 10s. to £4.
Maine, Augusta.	State Hospital.	1840	Winged block.	£120,000	300	Dr. Harlow.	400	324	300	14/6	Camisole, belt, cuffs, muffs.	Slight.	2	115	13	15	£4 to £4 12s. 6d.	£2 12s. to £2 10s. 8d.
ENGLAND. Norfolk, Thorpe.	County Asylum.	1814	Quadrangular.	Unknown.	00	Dr. Hills.	300	300	442	8/0	None.	Full.	2	97	20	20	£2 2s. to £3.	£1 1s. to £2 2s.
ITALY. Venice.	St. Clemente (Women.)	1873	Quadrangular.	£120,000	22	Dr. Vigna.	800	1000	0/6	Numerous.	Partial.	3	00	..	20	.....	16s. 6d.	
RUSSIA. Oudelnaja, near St. Petersburg.	Imperial Asylum.	1870	Cottage.	£42,500	00	Dr. Nikiforoff.	220	106	101	10/4	Camisoles and straps.	Partial.	2	94	62	62	£1 15s. to £3 10s.	£1 15s. to £3 10s.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2.—ADMINISTRATION.

Country and Locality.	Name of Institution.	How Institution governed.	By whom and how often visited.	Admissions, how made.	Discharges, how made.	P. cent. of Recoveries		P. cent. of Deaths.		Is Notice of Death required?	Are Alms Courts used?
						On Admissions.	On Treated.	On Admissions.	On Treated.		
AMERICA, U.S. Utah, Salt Lake City.	Lunatic Asylum.	.....	Irregular.	By Certificate of Probate Judge.	By Superintendent or Probate Judge.	No Records kept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes.
Illinois, Geneva, Kane County.	Co. Poor-house.	By Co. Supervisors and Board of Visitors.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois, Elgin.	Northern State Hospital.	Trustees, Council, Visiting Committee.	Weekly, fortnightly, and yearly, by representatives of the different governing bodies.	Two Medical Certificates.	Council, on advice of Superintendent.	22-10	24-03	8-01	12-09	No.	No.
Maine, Augusta.	State Hospital.	Trustees and Visiting Board.	Monthly and yearly.	Two Medical Certificates and Board of Examiners.	Medical Director and Trustees.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ENGLAND. Norfolk, Thorpe.	County Asylum.	Committee of County Magistrates.	Committee, once a week.	One Medical Certificate & Magistrates' Order.	By Committee, on advice of Superintendent.	42-0 (1883).	3-4	41-1	10	Yes.	Yes.
ITALY. Venice.	St. Clemente.	Provincial Board.	Board, twice a year.	Two Medical Certificates.	Medical Director.	10 to 11	12	0	8	Yes.	Yes.
RUSSIA. Oudelnaja, near St. Petersburg.	Imperial Asylum.	By an Imperial Cuptor.	Twice a month, by a Medical Inspector.	One Medical Certificate as a rule.	By Director, under Government sanction.	.....	10	.....	10	Yes.	Yes.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—OPINIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.
(In reply to series of questions.)

Country and Locality.	Name of Institution.	In your opinion, what is the proper maximum number of Patients that should be accommodated in one Institution with a view to individual medical care and treatment by the Superintendent?	What are the chief causes of Insanity among those admitted to this Institution?	Have you noticed a change in the form of Insanity, particularly in the increase of Melancholia over Maniacal Insanity?	Has General Paralysis increased within the limits of your observation?	Has Insanity increased above the ratio of population?	Is Insanity more or less curable now than formerly?	What is the general Treatment adopted in this Institution, moral and medical?
AMERICA, U.S. Utah, Salt Lake City.	Lunatic Asylum.							
Illinois, Geneva, Kane County.	Co. Poor-house.							
Illinois, Elgin.	Northern State Hospital.	300	Heredity, immigration, excesses, privation.	Increase of melancholia.	.....	Yes.	.....	Nourishment, occupation, and diversion.
Maine, Augusta.	State Hospital.	350	Excesses, heredity, overwork.	Less mania and more dementia.	.....	.....	.....	Nourishment, toilet, amusements, &c.
ENGLAND. Norfolk, Thorpe.	County Asylum.	500	Heredity, puerperal, grief, intemperance.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	More curable.	Both.
ITALY. Venice.	St. Clemente.	000	Fellagra and hysteria.	Increase of melancholia.	Not observed.	Not observed.	.....	Both.
RUSSIA. Oudelnaja, near St. Petersburg.	Imperial Asylum.	200	Heredity, excesses, grief.	Yes.	Yes, especially in the young.	Not observed any.	No change.	Physical.

N.B.—For the consideration of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Government of New South Wales, a few of the Reports are given in the following Appendix (B). These will serve as specimens of the whole, and will illustrate some of the remarks made in the Introduction.

APPENDIX B.

AMERICA.

UTAH LUNATIC ASYLUM, SALT LAKE CITY.

Dr. Young, Superintendent.

Situation.

This Asylum is situated on a plateau 3 miles from Salt Lake City, and can be best described by giving the following extracts from an account of my visit, written at the time, and published in a local paper, in response to a request from the Governor of the territory:—

Visit.

I visited the Asylum in company with United States Marshal Ireland and Mr. Neal.

Building—Number resident—Attendants—Female side.

I found a small building, a mere cottage, in a plot of 24 acres of land, mostly uncultivated and uncared for. This cottage, called an Asylum, contained twenty-one patients, twelve males and nine females, one lay Superintendent, one male attendant, one female attendant—the latter the wife of the Superintendent. Four or five rooms in the attic or roof of this building, opening from one to the other, contained female patients, there being two in each room, some lying in bed, others sitting about the floor, half-dressed and entirely unoccupied. Only one female patient was busy, and she was engaged in sewing. The rooms were furnished with the worst description of wooden bedsteads, beds of straw, and with bed-clothing disgustingly dirty. The glass in the windows was broken, the windows were unprotected, the lath-and-plaster walls and ceilings were broken and in holes.

A violent patient

Adjoining these rooms, on the same floor, is another room divided off by wooden bars, where, lying on the floor, was a sane woman, suffering from syphilis. This woman was locked in. The next room on the same floor was occupied by a violent man, who had during the past week destroyed his bedstead and utensils, the broken furniture still remaining in the room. The bedding and everything in this room were of the most filthy character. The occupant, at the time of my visit, was in the yard, heavily ironed, hand and foot.

Confinement.

On the ground floor I found a similar caged room to that above, one being occupied by a man who spoke rationally, stating that he had been outside this room but once during the sixty days since his admission into the Asylum, and the reason given by the Superintendent for this was that he had objected to having irons placed on his arms and legs previous to leaving his confinement. The night utensils were unemptied, and the stench in the room was abominable.

Bad sanitary conditions

In the adjoining room was a sane man suffering from paralysis, unable to move from his bed, and the condition of the room was similar to that of the other.

Cages.

Outside of the main building, in a lean-to wooden building, measuring about 7 feet high, 12 feet wide, and 15 feet long, were four cages, three of wood and one with iron bars. This latter one was about 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and contained a man of fine proportions, clean and tidy in appearance, who had been there confined for seven years. The food for him is passed through a small gateway about a foot high at the bottom of the admission gate. Although this man has been confined in this cage the past seven years, the cage is the cleanest and neatest part of the entire institution. He has, with tools such as he could form from wire and other materials, made many little articles with which to adorn his prison home, and small pictures are displayed around the walls. The other three cages were unoccupied at the time of my visit.

Men's

Men's side.

In a small yard wore the remainder of the men. One was very heavily ironed—legs and hands—and he was lying in the sun in the most filthy condition. A boy, with irons on his legs, and said to be suffering from epilepsy, was lying on the ground. Others were lying about in various conditions, without occupation or any amusements, and without even a seat in the whole yard to sit upon.

Kitchen.

The kitchen and other rooms were of similar character to the rest of the building.

Admissions—Visitations—Restraint.

Patients are admitted to the place only upon a certificate issued by a County Probate Judge, and are discharged by the Doctor or Judge in a like manner. The Superintendent informed me that the Doctor visited at irregular intervals; that the Commissioners have not visited there during the five months he has been Superintendent; that there is no dietary scale; that there are no printed records of any description, and he could give no information as to admissions, discharges, or deaths; that the amount of restraint and corporeal punishment were entirely at his discretion. He said he sometimes used a cane on the inmates; that in the case of one patient he subdued him when violent by sousing him with cold water until exhausted; that in other instances he uses besides the cane, iron manacles on the feet and hands, and leather straps for the women. In the event of a lady being too violent for the control of his wife, he and the other male attendant assist in subduing her.

The Superintendent.

One incident will illustrate the character of this man's unfitness for occupying any position where common decency is one of the requisites. Passing through one of the rooms, where a woman was lying in bed, I asked if she was fastened, when the Superintendent, to show that she was not, threw the bed-clothing off the lady, she being clothed only in her night-dress.

Form of commitment.

The Superintendent informed us that there were no printed records of the Asylum, and no prescribed forms to be used in the admission or discharge of patients, or in making reports of the affairs of the Asylum. The commitment of one man was shown, addressed to the visiting Surgeon, simply saying:

"Please admit ———; he is out of his mind, and retain him until fit for discharge."
A new institution is in course of erection.

ILLINOIS.—KANE COUNTY HOUSE.

Mr. Clark Woods, Superintendent.

Building—Grounds—Farm—Per capita allowance.

This institution, situated 2½ miles from Geneva, in this State, is partly a poor-house and partly an Asylum. It is a large four-storied plain stone building, with no pretence at ornamentation, either inside or out. The house stands in a field, which is unkept and uncultivated, the building itself showing in many parts signs of dilapidation. There are 100 acres of farm land, from which come the milk, eggs, butter, and vegetables for the use of the inmates, the county allowance being, in addition, 5s. 8d. per capita per week. One would suppose this provision to be sufficient for the care and proper comfort of the poor and afflicted forced to reside here, yet I found the greatest amount of neglect and misery.

Medical visitation—The office of Superintendent—Official visitation—No records.

The medical attendant (the Superintendent is not a physician) is supposed to visit the place two or three times a week, but otherwise the Superintendent, who has been in charge for twelve years, regulates the entire establishment. The Superintendent, I suppose, is chosen for his capacity as a farm bailiff, there being apparently no other qualification deemed necessary for the office. The County Supervisors and Board of Visitors inspect once or twice a year. This is all that is done. No records are kept, and only such returns as the Superintendent may think proper to make are transmitted to the County Board from year to year, these being chiefly financial accounts.

Crib beds.

Crib beds are used here, and I saw three and four in a room.

No. of insane residents—No. of paupers.

There were in the institution ten men and twelve women of the chronic insane class, and about seventy-five men, women, and children (not insane) of the pauper class, chargeable to Kane County, all associated together.

Description of wards—Second floor—The cells and their occupants—A patient likely to remain insane.

On the second floor I found, at the time of my visit, which was made at 5 p.m., three small cells, apparently built in a room, a portion of which was left vacant, so as to form a passage in front of the cells. These cells had arched stone ceilings and stone floors, with no means of light or ventilation other than that admitted through the iron-barred gate, there being only one window at the end of the passage. In the first of these stone cells was a man lying on what was supposed to be a bed, but which in fact was only a bag of husks. The bedstead was constructed of gas-pipe, fixed against the wall on one side, and supported by chains from the wall on the other, forming what is sometimes termed a flap-bed. This had only a sacking bottom. Little or no bed-clothes had been provided, and those to be seen were of the most wretched kind. The patient was lying on the bed, with his day-clothes on. The Superintendent told me that he had been insane about twenty years, and had been confined in this cell the greater portion of that time; that he was the worst lunatic in the State; that he (the Superintendent) took him out for a walk three or four times a month; that he usually sent him a bucket of water every second day to wash himself in, and that, when the patient was excited or troublesome, he cuffed him, but not so often now as formerly, for the patient now feared him.

The second cell—The third cell—Insufficient clothing.

In the next cell, which was of the same size as the first, were two men provided for in like manner. One was noisy and threatening, the other quiet. There was a small window in this cell, heavily barred with iron. In the third cell were three poor women, and the same condition of things existed in regard to their accommodation as was the case in the two cells previously visited. There being only two beds in the cell to accommodate the three women, one necessarily had to sleep on the stone floor. All these patients were dressed in their ordinary day-clothes, but were supposed to have retired for the night. The bed-clothes provided were mere rags, and quite insufficient to cover the patients.

Defective ventilation.

There was no attempt at ventilating these cells, except in such a manner as has been described. The cells were warmed by means of a small stove placed in the passage.

General accommodation—Bedsteads—Bed-rooms.

The remainder of the twenty-two insane persons living in this institution had such accommodation as the place provided for the paupers. The rooms were of fair proportion, light and lofty, but entirely void of

of all furniture other than bolsters of wool, with sacks and husks, and a few dirty rags of blankets as bedding. One poor old pauper, over 100 years old, and quite blind, was in such a bed, unattended and uncared for. Most of the rooms throughout are of this description, unfurnished and dirty, with from two to four beds in each, the walls being hung around with old wearing apparel, which caused a most disagreeable odour to prevail.

Attendants.

There was one coloured female attendant and one male attendant, this latter being employed mostly on the farm.

Male and female paupers, patients or otherwise, mix together, and little or no attention is paid to their moral condition or other circumstances.

ILLINOIS.—NORTHERN STATE INSANE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM, ELGIN.

Dr. Kilbourne, Superintendent.

Description of Building.

This Hospital is of white brick, faced with stone, and has a handsome portico in front, the entrance being gained by several broad steps. It was opened July 30th, 1874. The entire building is on the reversed block system.

The frontage of the main or centre building is 62 feet, that of the first or longitudinal wing 108 feet, the second longitudinal wing 73 feet, the second transverse wing 57 feet, the third longitudinal wing 67 feet, the third transverse wing 71 feet.

Centre block.

Over the portico, in the central block only, are two handsome balconies of ornamental iron. The entire centre block, which is 106 feet 2 inches in depth, is used, on the ground floor, for offices, visiting rooms, dispensary, &c., with a handsome hall of tessellated pavement—the corridor floors from this being of alternate dark and light coloured woods. The upper portion of the centre block is used for officers' quarters. All these rooms are handsomely furnished. The stairway which faces the front door, leading to the upper floors, is of wood. Outside of the hall, at the back, is the entrance to the patients' corridors.

Communication is had with the rear buildings by means of a connecting corridor, 55 feet long by 12 feet wide, and two stories high, with a basement, under which is located the fan duct. These buildings contain the kitchen, dining-room, store-rooms, bakery, laundry, drying-room, sitting-room, and sleeping apartments for employes of the Hospital.

Immediately beyond, adjoining the rear building, is the boiler and engine-house, and also the fan-room; to the rear of this is the coal-house, and the gas-house, fitted up with all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of gas on the premises.

Acreage—Situation—Grounds.

It is surrounded by 500 acres of ground, and is beautifully situated, overlooking the town of Elgin, the Fox River winding between the grounds and the town. The grounds are tastefully laid out in lawns, shrubbery, flower-gardens, fountains, &c., with many rustic summer-houses and seats for the accommodation of patients, a large portion also being reserved for farm land and vegetable gardens. There are no airing-courts, the patients using the grounds, which are only fenced in with a low wooden fence, and are in many parts entirely open. During my visit I saw several patients, unattended, enjoying their morning walk before breakfast in the gardens adjacent to the buildings.

Visited.

I visited the institution in company with the Secretary of State Board of Charities, Dr. Wines, arriving at 5 o'clock in the evening, and remaining the guest of Dr. Kilbourne for a day and two nights. We visited, after arrival, many of the corridors, the majority of the patients having gone to bed. Others were amusing themselves with cards, billiards, &c. All was quiet, and in perfect order.

Telephone and thermostat.

Telephone connection is provided throughout the Hospital, which is also furnished with a system of electric alarms or "thermostat," to announce the presence of fire—a device consisting of mercurial bulbs placed in the ceilings of the different rooms, and connected by insulated wire with an annunciator located in the hall on the office floor of the central or administrative building, a point always accessible, day and night, to every employe in the house. These thermostats are set at a temperature varying from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty degrees; and if from any cause the rooms should become overheated, the expansion of the mercury in the bulbs causes an electric circuit, instantly ringing the fire alarm bell, and at the same time indicating the precise locality on the annunciator. The dangerous points provided with the safe-guard are the attics of the central building and of the wings occupied by the patients, the kitchen, bakery, ironing and mending rooms, amusement-hall, carpenter-shop, boiler-house, &c. This apparatus is an important addition to the armamentarium for the prompt suppression of fire, as no time is lost in the discovery and location of the same.

Number resident—Capacity.

There were, at the time of my visit, 525 patients in the Hospital—265 males and 260 females. The capacity is for 525.

History kept—Admissions and discharges.

The history of each patient, although not required by law, is well and carefully written up, and the admissions and discharges are made in accordance with the State law governing other institutions in the State.

Per capita cost—Expense of building.

The per capita cost is about £41 12s. per annum, exclusive of the value of farm produce. The cost of the buildings was £128,000.

Income and expenditure, 1879.

For the year ending September 30, 1879, the annual appropriations amounted to £20,130; the sale of live stock and farm produce realized £262 10s.; income from other sources, £1,906; total income, £22,126 12s. 6d. The expenses of the Hospital were about £22,063, leaving a balance in hand of £63 12s. 0d.

Income and expenditure, 1880.

For the year ending September the 30th, 1880, the annual appropriations amounted to £20,000; the sale of live stock and farm produce realized nearly £200; income from other sources, £2,000; total income, £22,151 9s. 8d. The expenses of the Hospital were about £20,750, leaving a balance in hand of £1,401 10s.

Mortuaries.

There are two mortuaries, one for male and one for female, and pathological researches are made.

Church and theatre.

Divine service is held regularly in the chapel, which is 40 x 60 feet, seats over 300 persons, and has seven large Gothic windows of stained glass. There is also a theatre provided.

Staff.

Staff

The staff is comprised as follows:—One medical superintendent, two assistant physicians, one clerk, one matron, one male supervisor, one female supervisor, one engineer, three firemen, one book-keeper, one stenographer, one man on grounds, two carpenters, one druggist, one baker, five farm hands, one male assistant in kitchen, two car boys, one butcher, two gardeners, one laundry-man, one hostler, one supernumerary, one porter, one night-watchman, one night-watchwoman, two seamstresses, seven laundresses, three girls in dining-rooms, three chambermaids, two cooks, two female assistants in the kitchen, and twenty-three male and twenty-three female attendants on patients. Total number of employés, 100.

Attendants' salaries.

The salaries of the attendants are as follows: Males, from £5 to £7 8s. per month. Females, from £2 16s. to £4 per month.

Restraints.

The forms of restraint used in this institution are the camisole, wristlets, muffs, and crib beds.

Precautions against fire—Water and gas.

Five extinguishers, water-hose, &c., are provided on each floor. Gas is used throughout the institution, and is supplied from the town. The water supply is from artesian wells, 2,032 feet deep.

Description of wards—Men's side—Ground floor—Windows.

A description of one floor on each side of the building gives a sufficiently clear idea of the whole Hospital.

The longitudinal wings are from 36 to 40 feet in width, with a passage or corridor in the centre 12 feet in width. On the sides are the dormitories for the patients $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ feet, with a recess and projecting bay window in the centre of each hall, 12 feet in width, which affords a pleasant out-look and resort for the patients. In the transverse wings are the dining-rooms, hot closets, parlours, lavatories, clothes-rooms, water-closets, staircases, &c., access to them being obtained through a central corridor, upon which these rooms open. The longitudinal wings are three stories in height, and the transverse wings four stories, surmounted by a cupola in centre of roof to serve as ventilating towers for the foul air ducts which communicate with them. On the men's side, ground-floor, the window-sashes in all the wards have the upper half of iron, glazed, with an ornamental iron guard on the outside of the lower half. Most of the windows have curtains, &c.

Doors—Bed-rooms.

In some of the wards the doors open out of, and in others into the rooms. There is a small, open transom over each door. The bedsteads are all of wood, with open, wire bottoms, and over them horsehair mattresses. The hair used cost 2s. 2½d. per pound. The floors in the bed-rooms are all painted. Those in the corridors are of rock maple, laid in strips 3 inches wide, grooved and tongued; in the dormitories, of pine, 6 inches wide. The single rooms are furnished with a small table and chair each. In some there are pictures on the walls. The associated rooms contain from two to sixteen beds each. Crockery chambers are used throughout.

Corridors and alcoves.

The corridors have oiled floors, carpeted down the middle, and are furnished with sofas, chairs, and double chairs, all of wood. There are pictures on the walls and open bookcases in the alcoves. The alcoves are furnished handsomely as sitting-rooms, and each possesses a piano and other furniture. There are, in addition, other sitting-rooms on some of the floors. Flowers and singing-birds of various descriptions are to be seen in many places.

Dining-rooms.

Each dining-room is well furnished with tables and chairs, the tables being laid with cloths, and possessing crockery and all the requisites of a well-furnished table. In each dining-room is an elevator or lift from the basement, by means of which the food is sent direct from the kitchen to each floor; the dining-rooms have pantries, with sinks and grease-traps, &c.

Shoots, ventilating, &c.

There are also, on each floor, soiled clothes shoots, dust shoots, ventilating shafts, and hot air shafts, which rise from the basement to the topmost story.

Iron stairways.

Each corridor communicates with an iron stairway. These iron stairways are built within stone towers, so as to afford a means of escape in case of fire. They are also used to enable the patients in each ward or corridor to descend to the grounds outside without going through the building.

General appearance of Hospital and patients.

Most of the patients were out in the grounds during my visit. All seemed well fed, well clothed, and everything in the Hospital was clean and in splendid order throughout.

Back wards.

The back wards, both on the male and female side, are less furnished than those in front. The furniture here, for the most part, consists, in each ward, of a strong wooden table and arm-chairs fastened to the floor, the floors being all painted or oiled. Here, as in the back wards of almost all large hospitals, you will notice the absence of pictures, billiard-rooms, pianos, books, and other means of amusement. The single rooms contain nothing but the bedstead with, perhaps, a crib bed, and in one corner is the fixed closet seat. The dining-rooms are also less furnished than those in the front wards, and the windows of the single rooms are usually screened on the inside with stout iron wire shutters.

Bath-rooms.

All the bath-rooms and water-closets in this institution are arched with brick, and the haunches filled with concrete to a level with the crown. Upon these floors are laid, those in the bath-rooms and water-closets being of marble, laid in alternate squares of white and blue, with base-boards of same, to guard against the absorption of moisture and the decay incident to wood, which is found to be especially obnoxious. They were beautifully clean and free from smells. The baths are of iron and stand against the wall, being thus only accessible on the one side. They are, as in other places, supplied with both hot and cold water.

Employment.

Several of the male patients are employed on the farm and in gardening work about the grounds.

Superior class of attendants.

It is remarked, in visiting the Asylums in the State of Illinois, and in several of the Asylums in the adjoining States, that the attendants, male and female, are of a better class than the attendants in the Asylums of other parts of the country. Most of them are educated people, sympathetic and intelligent, and the quietude of the wards and the order and cleanliness prevailing throughout this and similar hospitals is evidently largely due to this cause.

Women's

Women's side—Ground floor.

On the women's side, ground floor, everything is, in appearance, the same as on the men's side, only that better furniture is supplied in the various wards, and there are many little ornaments visible about the rooms which tend to confirm the idea that women have a better idea than the other sex of surrounding themselves with little comforts and decorations. These add greatly to the pleasant appearance of the wards, and give everything a homelike aspect. In this respect there must always be, and always is, a marked difference between the male and female wards of an Insane Hospital. The female patients are invariably more neat in keeping things tidy about them. In many of the wards the floors are carpeted throughout. In the sewing-rooms several patients are employed.

Steam for all purposes.

All the heating, pumping, and cooking is done by steam, which also supplies power for washing linen and for many other purposes. The steam is provided by an engine of 75-horse power, with six large boilers.

Back rooms.

In some of the better class wards is a suite of three rooms, well and handsomely furnished. In these rooms friends may remain with the patient during his or her illness, and in the last hours till after death.

Restraint and seclusion.

I only saw two patients in seclusion, and two with camisoles on. The greatest order, quiet, and content seemed to reign throughout.

Cottages for convalescents.

Some distance from the main Hospital are two cottages, one for males and the other for females. The one for females is situated within a few yards of the entrance gates, and quite close to the main road. The one for the men is on the other side of the main building. These cottages are occupied by convalescent patients preparatory to their discharge to the care of their friends. Both of these houses are connected by telephone with the Hospital. They were opened April 25th, 1878. Both are well planned, convenient, and tasteful structures, warmed throughout by hot-air furnaces in the basements, supplemented by grates or fireplaces in the sitting and dining-rooms, for use in the fall and spring months, when furnace heat would not be required. The first floors, with the exception of one room, are devoted exclusively to day use, comprising a hall, parlour or sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen. The other room, in the wing of each cottage, is an airy and commodious apartment, with a recess for bed, and opening upon a pleasant porch, and is designed for the use of patients requiring special treatment or private accommodation for which their friends are willing to pay. The second story is arranged for associated dormitories, attendants' quarters, water-closets, bath and toilet-rooms, with linen-rooms directly opposite. The kitchen is fitted up equal to that of a well-appointed private dwelling. There is a range, hot-water reservoir, and connecting pipes leading therefrom to the bath, toilet-rooms, &c. The second floor is supplied with cold water from the reservoir above, force-pumps to raise the water from the rain-water cisterns to the tanks in the attics, sinks with waste-pipes leading to vaults 40 feet removed, and every appliance that could be consistently introduced that would add to the comfort of the patients or lessen the labour of administration. Good spring water for drinking purposes has been conducted to one cottage, and the other is supplied from a well only a few feet distant. Ventilation is secured by brick shafts carried through the roofs, with openings upon each floor and a sufficient area to accomplish the object sought. There are no guards upon the windows or other indications of restraint, but there are locks upon the bottom rails of the lower sash in the sleeping apartments, which admits of it being fastened to the sill; the upper sash is movable at the pleasure of the patient, for the admittance of fresh air. The cottages are neatly and comfortably furnished, and are homelike and cheerful abodes.

Men's cottage.

I visited the men's cottage first, and found it occupied by fifteen patients, under charge of one attendant. Most of the cooking is done at the main Hospital. The cottage is of wood, two stories high, with a verandah extending along the front. The house is furnished in every way like a very comfortable home. The sitting-room, bed-room, bath-room, and closets are all heated from the basement.

Women's cottage.

The women's cottage is better furnished than the other, having a piano, and possessing many other articles of furniture and ornament which make a house not only comfortable but very elegant. It is well furnished in every part, and is carpeted throughout. The cottage contained ten patients, with one attendant. Flowers are to be seen everywhere around, and the whole place has a most cheerful appearance, the patients looking as happy as possible. When asked if there was anything that they required beyond what was supplied, they answered, "We have everything here we can wish for"; but they added what one always hears, even in the best of hospitals, "We have not home." Dr. Kilbourne told me that these two cottages have been of great service to him, and have also been a source of pleasure. They had caused him no trouble in their management in any way.

Increase of melancholia—Superintendent's opinions.

In reply to my questions, Dr. Kilbourne states that, in the cases admitted to this Hospital, for some time past there was less of the maniacal form of insanity and more melancholia than formerly; that insanity was increasing above the ratio of population; that no Asylum should contain more than 300 patients for individual treatment; that the principal causes of insanity are heredity, excesses in life, nervous exhaustion incident to the lack of nourishing and sustaining food, immigration and the loss of home ties—the latter causes being peculiar to a new country. The treatment is therapeutics, physical and moral, with employment, diversion, and generous and sustaining food.

Employment of patients.

Dr. Kilbourne, in his report to the trustees, recommends the purchase of foot and power-lathes, scroll-saws, &c., for the occupation and diversion of a numerous class of patients to whom a more laborious occupation would be distasteful, but who could easily be interested in the manufacture of light ornamental or bracket-work. He adds that, "Already the utility of well-appointed shops is seen in the increased and increasing willingness on the part of the patients to engage in practical work when rendered attractive and interesting. One patient particularly has exhibited no little skill in the making of twenty-five bird-cages, while another has exercised his ingenuity in the manufacture of handsome ornamental flower-pots and stands. The willingness of the patients to work has been a subject of comment and congratulation, and has given rise to the hope that at no distant day systematic employment of the insane, in those pursuits for which they are most fitted, will be among the features not only of this but of every other like institution in the land."

The epileptic insane.

In reference to the epileptic insane, Dr. Kilbourne writes:—"The Law, by implication, excludes this class of patients from the benefits of Hospitals for the Insane in this State, and yet numbers of them gain admission from time to time, by reason of their threatening behaviour and the dangerous character of the disease from which they are suffering. While it is a duty on the part of the State to protect the community in which they dwell from the sudden violence and the uncontrollable phrensy which these patients so frequently exhibit, it is equally objectionable to the general inmates of a hospital to be compelled to associate with them. The disturbing effect produced upon the inmates by this

this class of patients is as unfortunate as it is noticeable. The epileptic insane are peculiarly irritable, given to provoking quarrels in the wards, and always dangerous, venting their sudden phrensy, it may be, on the most innocent and unsuspecting. To remedy what we must consider an evil in the present management of this class of persons, the epileptic insane should be removed from our wards and kept in separate quarters by themselves, which, for the number now here, and for as many as are likely to be sent here from our district, could be furnished by the erection of a two-story brick building on the premises especially adapted for the purpose.

MAINE.—STATE INSANE HOSPITAL, AUGUSTA.

Dr. Hallow, Superintendent.

Date of erection—Position—Description of building—Centre block—Wing blocks—Separate building for kitchen—Working patients—Theatre.

This Hospital was erected in 1840. It stands on high ground, overlooking the river Kennebec and the city of Augusta on the other shore. The building is of granite, and consists of a number of blocks, of which the centre one is in use as the administrative department, and contains the officers' quarters, dispensary, waiting-rooms, Board-room, &c. There is a portico at the front, which is on a level with the basement floor. A number of stone steps inside the portico ascend to the second floor, and these are closed off from the hall by glazed doors, thus forming a large porch at the head of the steps. This centre block is of three stories in height above the basement. Wings are formed of three blocks on either side of it, projecting front and back of each other, and forming altogether three sides of a square. The kitchen, offices, and other rooms are located in a separate building at the back. This building is of brick, three stories in height. It contains the bed-rooms for the outside working patients, the kitchen, sewing-rooms, and a large and handsome theatre above. The music in the theatre is provided by the attendants, who are also the actors, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent. The theatre is used as a chapel on Sundays.

Separate building for male working patients.

In front, and a little distance from the main buildings, is another isolated house, built of brick, two stories in height. It was originally erected as a chapel, but it is now used for the working male patients. In the centre of each floor in this building is the hall or dining-room, the bed-rooms being on either side. All the windows are guarded with strong wire-work. The house heated from the main building, and supplied with food from the main kitchen, accommodates 36 male patients. The order and cleanliness here were not remarkable. The patients were at table, but there seemed a want of order, and there was some confusion.

Engine and other houses.

On the right of the main building, some distance away, is the engine-house, which contains a 16-horse power engine and four boilers. The gas-house, laundry, ironing-rooms, drying-rooms, &c., are adjoining, and are well-furnished with every requirement, and connected by an underground way with the basement of the main building.

Acreage—Grounds—Employment on farm-lands.

All these various buildings stand in 300 acres of land, most unfenced, part of which is used for pleasure grounds. One portion, a grove of pine-trees, is fenced in as an airing court for the male patients in the morning and the female patients in the afternoon, but it can be only used in this way for about three months in the year, owing to the great severity of the cold weather in the north-eastern portion of the United States. The rest of the land is used for farming purposes for the benefit of the institution, and many of the patients are employed in farming operations.

Board of Trustees—Provision for complete supervision.

The institution is governed by a Board of six Trustees, who are appointed by the Governor of the State, in Council. This Board visits the institution once a quarter in its corporate capacity, and once a month by a Committee of its body. In addition, any member of it is entitled to pay a visit at any time, by night or by day, without notice; and in order to render such visits the more effective, every member of the Board has a full set of keys of the Hospital supplied to him. This Board has full power in the management of the institution. There is also another Board appointed by the Governor from his councillors, which visit and report once each year. Locked letter-boxes are placed in each ward for the patients' use, and can only be opened by the Trustees.

Commitments—Discharges.

Patients are admitted to the Hospital under a commitment from a Board of Examiners, constituted of the Mayor and Aldermen, Select-men, or other municipal officers, as the case may be, of the town to which the patient belongs; the certificates of insanity must be signed by at least two physicians before the patient can be admitted as insane. The patient may appeal from the Board of Examiners to a Court constituted of two Justices of the Peace and quorum, one of whom is selected by the patient himself. The discharge of patients rests with the Superintendent and the Board of Visitors or Trustees.

Number resident—Capacity—Cost of Asylum—Per capita cost.

At the time of my visit there were 463 patients in the Hospital, 254 males and 209 females. The capacity is for 400. The cost of the Asylum was about £120,000. The per capita cost is £36 8s. 4d. per annum, exclusive of farm produce.

Income and expenditure, 1881.

For the year 1881, the amount received from the State, from towns, and from individuals, for the support of patients, was £19,202 15s.; the amount realized from the sale of live stock, farm produce, &c., was £256 8s.; from other sources, £2,145; total income, about £21,605. The total expenses of the institution for the year amounted to about £20,173, leaving a balance of £1,431 6s. in hand.

Private patients.

Private or paying patients are charged £1 8s. 4d. per week, and are provided with slightly better accommodation.

History kept.

The history of each patient is kept, as required.

No mortuary—no shower-bath.

There is no mortuary, and a shower-bath is not used.

Divine service.

Divine service is held on Sunday afternoon, Rule I of Article XIII stating that "The Sabbath shall be observed as such at the Hospital."

Telephone.

There is a telephone communication between the office, the various wards, and the city of Augusta. Staff.

Staff.

The staff is comprised as follows:—One medical superintendent, two medical assistants, one dispenser (who acts as clerk), one treasurer (who is also the steward), one matron, one head nurse, one male and female supervisor, three needlewomen, two night watchmen, two night watchwomen (no tell-tale clock is used), one engineer, one assistant engineer, five firemen, one head farmer, and six "helps," one male and one female cook, with five assistant cooks, one baker, one carpenter, one mason, one painter, and eighteen male and female attendants; total number of employes, seventy-seven.

Attendants' salaries.

The salaries of the attendants are as follows:—Males, from £4 to £4 12s. 6d. per month; females, from £2 12s. 6d. to £2 16s. 8d. per month.

Heated by steam—Ventilating shafts, &c.

The building is heated by steam from the basement (whence also proceed the ventilating shafts) through the walls to the attics, and thence through galvanized iron pipes to the roof. There are also dust-shoots, soiled linen shoots, kitchen lifts, &c., going through the whole building from basement to roof.

Water supply.

Water is pumped from streams into reservoirs and stored there for ordinary use, and is available in case of fire.

Forms of restraint.

The restraint in this Hospital consists of the camisole, belts, and leather muffs, with seclusion in a light room.

Description of wards—Second floor—Furniture—Floors—Library, billiards, piano, &c.

On entering the first door of the Hospital, one is struck with the dark and cheerless appearance of the small low halls and rooms. A narrow wooden stairway leads to the upper stories. The front rooms on this floor are, however, well and comfortably furnished. The walls are all painted throughout, and the floors of the corridors are oiled, but the bed-room floors are all painted. On this floor is a small library for the use of patients. Besides this, I saw one billiard table, one harmonium, and one piano.

Ground floor—Furniture—Associated rooms—Doors—Windows—No amusement or occupation—Third floor—Alcove
Sitting-rooms—Single rooms—Lying patients' quarters.

The most demented patients are on the ground floor. The corridors are low and narrow, and some of them are dark and very cheerless. The furniture consists of a few wooden seats or settees, and, in the bed-room, of an iron bedstead with woven wire bottom. Crockery chambers are provided. The associated rooms contain from two to five beds each. All the doors are solid, and open into the rooms, and each has an open transom over it. The windows throughout are guarded on the outside by iron unglazed sashes, in small squares, corresponding with the inside wooden sashes. In addition to this, the windows in all the more noisy wards and the back seclusion rooms are guarded with strong wire shutters. I saw no amusement or occupation of any kind going on, and the patients were lying about in all directions. On the third floor, front, the corridors are well but plainly furnished, with sofas and chairs of various kinds, the alcoves leading out of each corridor being used as sitting-rooms, and containing some few materials for amusements, and a small number of pictures on the walls. From the windows there is an exceedingly lovely view of the surrounding country. On this floor the single rooms are more comfortably furnished, and are light and cheerful. The rooms situated at the extremity of the various wings are reserved for the habitation of the paying patients, and are much better furnished, having a separate dining-room on each floor. All the rooms of this class correspond with each other in the matter of furniture.

Associated dining-room—Barred enclosures.—Prison-like aspect.

At the end of each wing, where the longitudinal corridor joins the transverse one, the space of intersection is fenced off, and forms a large associated dining-room. This space is secured on all four sides with iron unglazed sashes, or iron cross-bars, extending from floor to ceiling. This space on three sides looks into the corridors. On the fourth side there is a space of 3 or 4 feet between the cross-bars and the windows. All this imparts to the establishment a more gloomy and prison-like appearance than exists in any institution I have seen. The patients are literally caged within iron bars. After I had passed through the wicket, out of this barred enclosure, the patients climbed up the bars and looked through upon the retreating visitors like imprisoned beasts at a show.

Back wards—Strong rooms—Patients in seclusion—Dirty patients—A homicide in restraint—Noisy and disturbed
wards.

In the extreme back wards on each floor are several single rooms used as strong rooms, and containing no furniture. In the door of each is a hole of oblong shape, and through this aperture I was informed food is passed when the patient is too violent to admit of the attendant's entrance. There were several patients so confined at the time of my visit, four men and twelve women being in seclusion. Some of the men were quite naked, and one in particular was extremely dirty, being covered with excrement. Another man had been confined in a strong room since committing a homicide more than a month previous, he and the murdered man having occupied a small room together. The Superintendent informed me that, in all probability, this man would occupy the room during the rest of his life, or, at any rate, would only be allowed the use of the adjoining small corridor at times when the other patients were out. I saw also one man and six women with camisoles on. These back wards were exceedingly noisy and disturbed.

Printed Rules.

There is a code of excellent Rules and Regulations defining the duties of the various officials, and also a number of General Regulations, both printed, copies of which are given to each employé, and hung about the wards.

Absence of attendants from their wards.

On each floor is an attendant's room, and, notwithstanding the rules, many of the attendants were absent from the wards. I scarcely entered a corridor in which I did not see the attendants leaving their rooms at the noise made by our entrance. On the female side this laxity was very marked.

Bath-rooms.

There is a small bath-room, containing also a closet and lavatory, on each floor. The baths are of iron, small, and fixed against the walls.

Women's side—Back wards—Dining-rooms.

On the women's side the front rooms are comfortably furnished, and, as usual, there were many little attractive articles, pictures, &c., about the wards. The back wards, however, were just as bare as those on the men's side, and, in the wards for the violent many patients were without shoes or stockings. The dining-rooms in the front wards were comfortably arranged, and the tables all neatly laid. Table-cloths are not used in the back wards, spoons and tin utensils alone comprising the ménage.

Opinions

Opinions of Superintendent.

In reply to my questions, Dr. Harlow stated that a "mixed institution is the best and cheapest, and that 600 patients could then be treated for cure. For individual treatment 350 should not be exceeded. The causes of insanity are excesses in life, and ill health thereby induced, leading to mental aberration; overwork and exertion forming other causes. Hereditary predisposition is the cause in a large number of cases. The form of insanity during the last few years has changed apparently among those admitted, as there are now fewer cases of maniacal insanity in comparison with the demented ones admitted. The treatment of the insane should be moral—kindness, without restraint where possible—amusement, occupation, music, &c. Medically, the treatment should consist of good diet, with tonic medicines."

Increase of insanity.

The Visiting Committee for the year 1881 say:—"We note the painful truth that insanity is on the increase. The admission of those who can be cared for in no other place has filled the Hospital to its utmost capacity, while new applications are made almost daily."

The criminal insane.

In urging the Governor and Council to provide separate accommodation for the twenty-six criminal insane at that time in the Hospital, the language of the Report runs as follows:—"The law in relation to the removal of State Prison convicts to the Hospital, when pronounced insane, although humane in its purpose, necessarily involves the mingling of those who have been and still remain criminals, with those who, though afflicted, are of good character and record, while many of them are well educated and of high position. It does not seem to your Committee to be right to subject the innocent to the companionship of criminals. However our sympathies may be interested, our feelings revolt at observing the meeting at the table, in conversation, at games and employment, of those so entirely distinct in tastes and habits."

ENGLAND.

NORFOLK.—COUNTY ASYLUM, NEAR NORWICH.

Dr. Hills, Superintendent.

Situation—Style and dimensions.

This Asylum is situated at Thorpe, 3 miles from Norwich. It is in a pleasant situation, overlooking the river Wensum and an undulating agricultural country. It is a very plain white brick building, of great longitudinal extent, several projections breaking the front and back lines. The central parts are three stories high, and the wings two stories.

When built.

The original portion was built in 1814, but additions have been made from time to time, and the whole institution now covers a large area of ground. The total building cost is unascertainable.

Acreage—Airing courts.

There are 63 acres of ground. Sunken walls of brick enclose the buildings, but the grounds are enclosed by low hedges only. The airing courts are tastefully planted with shrubs, flowers, &c., and well supplied with seats and sun-shades. These courts are, more properly speaking, gardens.

Entrance.

The approach to the establishment is through iron gates, with a porter's lodge on each side. A short drive leads to the main front entrance, where there is a carriage portico.

Situation of departments and rooms.

The central part of the main building contains the officers' quarters, visiting rooms, &c. The kitchen, sculleries, stores, &c., are in the basement, under the centre, and behind there is a large general dining-room capable of accommodating 300 patients of both sexes.

Description of interior.

A portion of the older structure contains old-fashioned corridors with single rooms on each side, separated from each other by wooden partitions. These rooms are low and dark. The window-sashes are of iron. In the new buildings all the modern improvements have been adopted. The windows are unguarded and have wooden sashes, the rooms light and cheerful, and well furnished. One of the associated rooms is 100 feet by 36 feet. The rooms are on one side of the corridors only, and are decorated with pictures, flowers, and pot-plants throughout. The sitting-rooms for each sex open into well-kept conservatories. Many of the single rooms have low wooden bedsteads of antique make, but others, as well as the associated bed-rooms, are furnished with neat iron bedsteads. All the beds are of horse-hair. Some of the single rooms have sliding shutters to the windows. Some of the corridors are used as day-rooms. They contain cases of stuffed birds, aviaries, aquaria, and other objects of interest. The seats are chiefly wooden forms with backs. Owing to the irregular form of the building, the corridors and passages run in all directions.

Single rooms.

The single rooms in the wings, ground floor, are of small size; windows 5 feet from the floor, with sliding shutters, the upper part being of perforated zinc; walls of unplastered brick, but lower part painted and upper lime-coloured; floors of scrubbed boards, covered near the beds with strips of carpet; doors opening outwards.

Dining-room

The two sides, male and female, of this Asylum are very much alike. The general dining-room at the back, already mentioned, is a fine room, well lighted by eight or nine large windows on each side. It is warmed by fire-places at each end, and also by heat from the basement. It is furnished with forms and long plain tables, covered with white cloths. Knives and forks, glass and earthenware are used.

Bed-rooms—Amusements.

In the main building the ground floor corridor is arched, and has rooms on each side. The associated rooms contain from six to twenty-three beds, and are furnished with chairs, tables, wash-stands, and other requisites. The walls are papered. Pictures abound throughout the institution, here as elsewhere, and there is also a good supply of books and other means of amusement. The corridors are divided by half glass doors. There are pleasant alcove recesses at intervals, and a good conservatory used as a smoke-room. The cross section corridors have bed-rooms on each side. These are narrow and dark.

Hospital.

The rooms in the hospital ward have wooden bedsteads with white curtains, windows draped, strips of carpet on the floors, open fire-places, walls painted or stencil-coloured—all light and cheerful.

Demented and epileptic.

In the rooms for the demented patients the fire-places are guarded with wire screens; the window-sashes are of iron. In the epileptic wards the arrangements are similar. The bedsteads are of wood, and the beds close to the floor. There is another glass conservatory in this quarter.

Kitchen.

Kitchen.

The kitchen, lighted from the roof, is supplied with steam appliances. Female cooks are employed, assisted by patients. The place was in excellent order, clean and well furnished.

Baths.

The baths are enamelled, cased in wood, and having one end to the wall. The floors of the bath-rooms are of tile, with wooden gratings over. Each room has a small dressing-room attached.

Lavatories.

The lavatories are neatly arranged. The basins are in a slate stand, with water-taps to each. There are lavatories in most of the associated bed-rooms, the stands containing from six to eight basins, with towel-racks, soap-bowls, &c.

Closets.

The closets are in projections from the building, with which they are connected by short passages lighted and ventilated by windows. They contain each four seats, with partitions between. The seats are automatic, flushing the pans when used. These places were extremely clean, and quite free from odour. The floors are tiled. The closets in the new buildings are similarly constructed and arranged. They have five seats each. The solid matter of the drains is caught and disposed of on the farm lands.

Laundry.

The laundry is in a detached building, lighted from above. It is large and commodious, and well supplied with steam appliances for washing, wringing, &c. There are two engines of 25-horse power each. Only three paid servants are employed, the patients assisting in the work. Accommodation, day and night, is provided for twenty-nine working patients in this building. The day and bed-rooms are similar to those of the rest of the establishment. The ironing and folding rooms were very clean and neatly kept.

Gas.

Gas is used, and is obtained from the town supply.

Fire brigade—Night firemen.

There is an efficient fire brigade, and two night firemen to watch outside. They patrol every hour and make a general inspection of the respective buildings, recording, by Dent's clock, at each station their specified visits. These men have charge of all the appliances for the extinguishing of fire, and form a part of the brigade. Fire hydrants, hose, and buckets are in all quarters.

Water.

The water for the closets and for the baths is pumped from the river. For drinking and cooking purposes well water is used.

New building—Interior.

The new annex is about three-quarters of a mile from the old Hospital, and stands on elevated ground. It has a separate Medical Officer. It is surrounded by a sunken wall, and is divided from the older establishment by a public road. It consists of one quadrangular block, from the front of which two large blocks extend forward so as to form three sides of a square. There is a small tower over the centre front. The kitchen is at the rear. This being an almost self-contained building, it is provided with its own kitchen, but the washing, &c., is done in the laundry of the main building. It is fitted and furnished plainly but comfortably throughout, and in the most modern style. The whole establishment is light and cheerful, and there are abundance of pictures, plants, flowers, and ornaments of one description or another, similar to those already mentioned. In one of the large associated dormitories there are four open fireplaces in the centre of the room, back to back, the smoke being carried off by two flues. Most of the walls are painted below and papered above.

Woman's side.

As already noted, the women's side of the institution is similar to the men's. It contains pianos for the use of the patients, statuettes, conservatories, &c.

Government visitation.

The Asylum is governed by a Committee of County Magistrates, and visited every week by members of the Committee.

Employés—Attendants.

There are ninety-seven employés, and twenty male and twenty-nine female attendants. The male attendants receive from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per week, and the females from £12 10s. to £25 per annum. The attendants wear a uniform.

Capacity.

The institution has a capacity for 800 patients in all. At the time of my visit it contained 300 male and 442 female patients, total 742, acute and chronic cases.

Admissions and discharges.

The admissions and discharges are made under the provisions of the English law (16 and 17 Vic., c. 97, and Schedules). One medical man, acting in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace for the county, or a clergyman in conjunction with a relieving officer or overseer, can direct the admission of a public patient. For all private patients two medical certificates and formal application by friends are required.

Percentage of recoveries and deaths.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions was 48.3 in 1883. The percentage of deaths in the same year was 10.2 on the average number of residents.

Mortuary—History.

There is both a mortuary and post-mortem room. A history of each case is kept, as required by law. A dietary scale is followed. Divine service is held twice every day.

Employment.

The clothing of the patients is to a large extent made on the premises. There are several workshops, for shoemaking, carpentering, tailoring, &c. Patients are employed in every department of the establishment, as already noted. In a large sewing-room on the women's side twenty female patients were at work. On the men's side there is a good and well-furnished billiard-room.

Restraints.

I was informed by the Superintendent that practically no mechanical restraints are in use; only twice in twenty-three years has he had recourse to the muffs. In the refractory ward, first floor, the lower part of the windows are guarded with iron wire. There are six single seclusion rooms, furnished with wooden bedsteads, washstands, &c. The doors open outward, and above them are transoms of perforated zinc.

Suicidal and epileptic patients.

There are fifty-four suicidal and epileptic patients on the first floor. A little separate centre room is set apart for the use of night attendants. Four single rooms are built out, supported on pillars, for acute violent patients. The beds are low. There is a guarded gaslight over each door.

I found this Asylum in excellent condition on the whole, and very well managed. The great part of the institution is bright and cheerful, on account of the abundance of windows and glass doors, the profusion and good taste of the decorations, and the cleanliness and order everywhere prevailing. As usual, the balance of neatness and taste was on the female side. Parts of the main building are, as I have already remarked, structurally defective, and the structural defects have been aggravated in many instances by the additions made to the buildings from time to time beyond the scope of the original plan. These faults, as well as the great size and extent of the establishment, must increase the difficulties of management and supervision. But, after all, very little is left to be desired in regard to the care and comfort of the insane in this Asylum. Order and evidence of good management are observable throughout. The patients were clean, well-dressed, and healthy-looking. Although plenty of occupation and amusement is found for them, it struck me that the limits of possibility in those directions had not been reached.

Superintendent's opinions.

The Superintendent states that the chief forms of insanity are general paralysis, dementia paralytica, epileptic mania, acute mania, and melancholia. The leading moral causes of insanity are griefs and troubles, and the physical causes heredity, bodily diseases, intemperance. He had not, during three years, observed any well-marked preponderance of melancholia over maniacal insanity. The general treatment he adopts is combined medical and moral. General paralysis has certainly increased, and so has insanity generally, as compared with the increase of population. He considers insanity more curable now than formerly.

ITALY.

VENICE.—ST. CLEMENTE PROVINCIAL FEMALE ASYLUM.

Dr. Vigna, Director.

Situation—Style of architecture—Size and capacity.

This Asylum is situated on a low sandy island, very little above high-water level, about half an hour's pull by gondola from Venice, and in full view of that city. It is a large quadrangular building with tiled roof. It has a frontage of 366 feet long, the ends standing slightly forward. It is a plain though handsome edifice, and is divided into three compartments, and contains in all three hundred rooms.

When built—Cost.

It was built in 1873, at the expense of the Venetian province, and cost £120,000.

Acreage—Airing yards.

Its grounds are 22 acres in extent, nearly one half of that superficies being within the walls, which on one side rise out of the water's edge. The outer grounds are used as fruit and vegetable gardens, the produce being of the annual value of £800. There are ten airing yards, some of which are laid in grass and some in stone.

Description of interior—Entrance hall.

The entrance hall leads into a vestibule, from which a flight of stone stairs, guarded at the foot with ornamental iron gates, leads to the floors above. The lay administration is on the ground floor, and the quarters of the medical officers on the first floor.

Visiting-room.

On the right of the entrance hall is a handsome and well-furnished visiting room. Here, as in other apartments, the floor is of Venetian mosaic. The curtained windows are protected, on the outside, with ornamental ironwork. The sashes open up the middle. The room is well lighted and clean. Some adjacent apartments are used by the Sister Superior and her twenty-two assistants belonging to the same religious order of St. Vincent de Paul.

Corridors.

The corridors are lofty, and divided by ornamental iron gates; rooms on one side, windows on the other.

Walls.

The walls throughout are lime-coloured. The floors of the upper rooms are treated with linseed oil.

Bed-rooms.

The ordinary bed-rooms are large and well lighted, with doors opening into the corridors; bedsteads of iron, with canvas bottoms, straw mattress and wool over. The doors open into the corridors. The associated bed-rooms contain from ten to twenty beds.

Infirmary.

In the infirmary ward there were 200 beds, in rooms opening one from the other. A great number of patients were in bed, and about twenty were fastened down.

Dispensary.

Three rooms are used for dispensary purposes. The medicine is sent to the infirmary with the name of the patient written on it, and there administered by one of the sisters. The dispensary seemed in a good condition. There is one dispenser.

Stores.

The stores, under the charge of one of the sisters, are well kept.

Dining-rooms.

Some of the corridors are used as dining-rooms, long painted wooden tables and forms being used. The corridors were crowded, and the patients noisy. In the servants' dining-room there are heavy dining-tables along the walls. The cups in use were of iron, not enamelled. Half the servants dine at a time.

Kitchen and sculleries.

In the kitchen wood is used for fuel. The cooking-stoves are in the middle of the apartment; floor is stone. There is one male cook and six female. Some eight or ten patients assist in the kitchen. The kitchen is clean and well kept. The food is served through a window for the use of the patients. The adjoining sculleries were in good order.

Water.

The fresh water for the Asylum has to be brought in boats from Venice. Pumps are at hand in case of fire, the sea-water being available for this purpose. In the laundry yard there is an artesian well over 200 feet deep, but the water can only be used for washing purposes, in consequence of the quantity of iron it contains. There is a constant supply of it.

Closets.

The closets of the establishment are large rooms with cement floors, in the middle of which there are holes. They are disgusting places. In one of them there were seven patients at the same time.

Bath-rooms.

Bath-rooms.

The bath-rooms have stone floors, the baths being of marble. In the bath-room on the ground floor there are twenty-four such baths. They are not used in winter. Over each is a shower bath, and for purposes of restraint a white coverlet is used.

Heat.

Heat is supplied chiefly by means of hot air passing from below through flues and pipes. There are some stoves as well. Only two of the strong rooms are heated.

Bakery.

The bakery is in a detached one-story building. Three bakers (men) are employed, assisted by two female patients.

Laundry.

The laundry is next the baking-house. It is furnished with large stone and wooden troughs. There is room for six washerwomen at each trough. There is one large boiler. The floor is of stone.

Direction—Visitation.

The Medical Director has three assistants. There is also a lay Director. They are under the supervision of a Council composed of a representative from each town of the province. Visitation takes place twice a year, and oftener if deemed necessary.

Employes—Domestics.

There are twenty men employed for out-door work, and there are ninety female domestics.

Capacity, and number of patients and attendants.

The institution was constructed for 800 patients, but at the time of my visit there were 1,000 there, having ninety attendants.

Per capita cost.

There are three classes of paying patients, paying respectively 4s., 2s. 6d., and a little over 1s. per day per head. There are twenty-six rooms assigned to these patients, mostly used as bed and sitting rooms combined. They are furnished with sofa, table, easy chair, bed, chest of drawers, &c. In the ante-room is a bed for the attendant. These rooms are on the second floor.

Percentage of cures.

I was informed that the cures are at the rate of 10 or 11 per cent. per annum.

Photographs.

A photograph is taken of each patient on admission, and placed in the description book. Another photograph is taken after the lapse of some time, and a third on the discharge of the patient.

Admissions.

The Asylum is maintained by the Venetian provinces—Venice, Padoue, Vicence, Verone, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, and Belluno, and the representatives of those provinces have the sole right of placing patients in the Asylum, always on a medical certificate of insanity, which has to be verified by the Hospital Directors. The patients are subjected to fifteen days' observation in the General Hospital at Venice before being sent on to St. Clemente.

Employment.

The clothes of the patients (not including boots and shoes) are made on the premises. About 200 patients were engaged in hand-loom weaving, making cloth, canvas, and linen. Others were employed in the sewing-rooms; others in making lace, bead and wool work, cushions, silk embroidery, dresses, &c. Many were employed in domestic work about the premises. In some of the rooms the floors were of wood over the Venetian mosaic. The rooms were clean and plain, the windows being guarded with iron bars on the outside.

Restraints.

There is a great deal of restraint and coercion of one kind or another in this institution. In one corridor there were thirty-two patients in restraint chairs, some with straps round the waist and hobbles at the ankles, some with their hands fastened behind their backs, and some with camisoles. Under each chair was a night-stool; the stench was very bad. None of these patients had shoes or stockings on, and their feet were blue with cold. I was told that in fine weather, when they were allowed to go into the yards, shoes and stockings were supplied to them.

In the rooms for the troublesome patients several women were strapped in bed with strait-waistcoats on. No attendants sleep in the rooms, but there are night nurses, who are on duty for six hours at a time, two nights on and three nights off. A sister and a servant go round to see that the night nurses do their duty. There are no toll-tale clocks or telephonic communication.

A perfect pandemonium—Wretched room.

In a day room at the end of the corridor a perfect pandemonium existed. Fifty women were fastened in various ways—straps, jackets, hobbles, &c.—their feet being blue with cold. In no institution had I heard more noise and uproar, but here the crying and howling were dreadful. Servants were feeding the patients, as they sat or stood, with wooden spoons. The room contained eighty patients in all, attended by seven servants. Round the room were fixed forms with nailed backs. The closet adjoining was as I have already described those places as they exist in this institution. Altogether this room presented a most wretched spectacle.

Patients strapped to beds—Five years in one room.

In an adjacent associated room there were eighty beds, with seven patients fastened in bed. They looked clean. Opening off this room are fourteen strong rooms, having two beds in each, with portable boards between, over the mosaic floor, in lieu of carpets. The windows are high up, the lower half glazed, and the upper fitted with a sliding shutter, worked by means of a rope, to regulate the light. Some patients were fastened in beds, and some in restraint chairs, beds and chairs being fixed to the floor. I was shown a patient who had been five years in one of these rooms, and had been an inmate of the Asylum for six years. Another woman had been so confined for a longer period, but had been out for a short time last year. These patients were without occupation or amusement.

There were other sets of seclusion rooms, with patients similarly secured. The rooms, as a rule, were clean. Some of the patients were fed by a nasal tube.

Fastened to the walls.

In the dining-room of the first floor twenty patients were fastened to the walls, as already described. The food was being served out on a low table, from a cauldron. Servants were feeding the patients under restraint. There was the greatest possible noise and discord in the place.

On the second floor a back day-room is devoted to unclean patients, several of whom were secured in various ways. In an adjoining room the patients were taking food from tins, there being no tables. In another day-room at the end of a long corridor ten women were under restraint, and fastened as before described. A like number of women were secured in an adjacent associated bed-room. Some of the patients under restraint had broad leather collars round the neck and shoulders, leather mittens, and covered iron wristlets.

213 patients under restraint.

In all I counted some 213 patients under restraint.

Remarks—"Chained to the car."

The place on the whole was clean, and the patients fairly dressed but very noisy, though not aggressive. I never heard more noise in any Asylum. The occupation of the patients was not ignored, but more might be found for them, as well as amusement of one kind or another. I noticed in the laundry several leather-covered fetters hanging up, and I was informed that if a patient refused to work these were applied for fastening her to the tub-stand.

Opinions of Superintendent.

The Superintendent informs me that he thinks 600 patients could be individually treated and observed by the Superintendent in one Asylum. He assigns pellagra and hysteria as the chief causes of insanity within the range of his observation. He has noticed an increase of melancholia over maniacal insanity, especially in cases of pellagra. He adopts moral and medical treatment according to the form of the insanity. He has not observed any increase in general paralysis, such cases being rare, nor can he say that insanity is increasing beyond the ratio of increase in population. He does not think that insanity is more curable now than formerly.

RUSSIA.

IMPERIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, OUDELNAJA, NEAR ST. PETERSBURG.

Dr. Nikiforff, Director.

Situation—Style—Grounds, &c.

This is a public Hospital for the Insane at Oudelnaja, 12 miles from St. Petersburg. It was founded by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Alexander Alexandrowitch, and is regarded as under Imperial patronage. It is of the cottage or pavilion description of hospital, the cottages being mostly in the style of the Swiss chalets, with overhanging eaves and much wooden ornamentation. The cottages are surrounded by a large and well-planted garden and grounds, cut up by several walks, and containing about 60 acres in all.

Cost.

The institution has been twelve years in occupation, and cost £42,500.

Arrangement of building.

The cottages occupied by the male patients are on the right-hand side of the entrance, and for the females on the left. There are five of each. The administrative buildings are in the centre. I did not see the men's cottages, but was told that they were similar to those of the women. The house of the resident physician is by the entrance gates, and a portion of it is devoted to administrative purposes. There is an elegant little church standing apart. The kitchen and other offices, and cow-shed, stables, &c., are all detached. The whole place is enclosed, partly by a low open wooden fence and partly by a live hedge.

Classification of patients—The cottages, external and internal—Yards.

The cottages are divided into two classes, those of each class being furnished, as nearly as advisable, in accordance with the previous social position of the patients accommodated in them. Many of the cottages are only of one story, and none exceed two stories in height, and that only in the case of the central block of winged cottages. The buildings are all of wood, plastered inside, and painted or papered. Some are painted half-way up the wall from the floor, and coloured above. The window-sashes, in some instances, are guarded with wire on the inside; in others the sashes are on the French model, and the windows open into little private gardens. There are fourteen yards or courts in all, each cottage having one to itself. They are planted with shrubs, &c., and contain seats. They are surrounded with a high, close fence.

The rooms—Heat, &c.

The rooms on the whole are bright and cheerful, and many of them elegantly furnished. Heat is supplied to the rooms from stoves built in the walls, fed from the corridors. Ventilation is through a small cellar in the basement, from which air passes upwards round the stove-pipes, and is discharged in a warm condition into the upper part of the room. The foul air passes out at the bottom through the gratings.

Troublesome patients.

In one cottage a stairway from the entrance leads to a corridor, in which there are five rooms for the use of seven men of the dirty class. All the doors open outwards. The hall in this cottage extends back so as to make a communication with another cottage devoted to the violent and destructive patients. The single rooms here have large square windows, guarded with wire, and supplied with shutters on the inside, to darken the room if necessary. The furniture includes a box-table and stool, secured to the floor. Over each room door is a small transom. The central rooms are reserved for the use of the attendants.

Second class.

Another cottage I visited is intended for twenty-three women of the second class, and four attendants. The centre is of two stories, with a one-story wing on each side. The floors are painted. The dining-rooms contain tables, forms, piano, &c.; the windows open on to the grounds. The bed-rooms for the quiet patients have from two to seven bedsteads of iron, and a little table and stool to each bed—all light, bright, and cheerful.

First class—Furniture, decorations, &c.

The next cottage I saw had a handsomely furnished receiving room. The corridor is long, and carpeted down the middle, and otherwise well furnished. The windows of the rooms are draped, and decorated with plants and flowers in pots. There are chairs and sofas stuffed and covered. In some of the bed-rooms there are two beds, and bed-room and sitting-room are often combined. A piano is a usual article of furniture, and the rooms are in all respects adapted for the use of ladies. This cottage contains thirty-five patients of the better class, for whom every desirable provision seemed to have been made. The windows on the second floor are guarded with ornamental wire-work on the outside, round which creeping plants are carefully trained. The halls or corridors on the ground and on the upper floor are large, light, and cheerful, and, by means of dividing curtains, form a series of dining, sitting, drawing, work, and amusement rooms. The bed-rooms here are single, and contain covered sofas and chairs, small tables, &c. The walls are mostly papered. The rooms are heated by hot-water pipes. The second floor is a counterpart of the ground floor, and equally well furnished with ottomans, flowers, &c.

General character of rooms.

The rooms in all departments of the institution are well and suitably furnished, and in the manner of the rooms of high-class private dwellings. Many of the floors are inlaid and polished. The doors are mostly double.

Kitchen.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is a wooden building, having a stone floor. The food is served out through windows on each side for males and females, and taken to the various cottages. The attendants have their meals first, the object being to prevent the hurrying of the patients in their meals. Men cooks are chiefly employed.

Laundry, bath-rooms, closets.

The laundry adjoins the kitchen. The bath-rooms, closets, &c., throughout are in a very satisfactory condition. There is a Russian bath in a separate building. The ordinary baths are sunk in the floor, and away from the walls, so as to be perfectly accessible.

Water supply, light, sewerage.

Water is supplied by pumping from a well 2 miles off. Kerosene is used for illuminating purposes. The sewage is taken from the cottages into a pit, and ultimately used on the farm as manure.

Government and visitation—Staff.

The establishment is under the head supervision of an aid-de-camp of the Czar, who is styled the Curator. A Medical Inspector from St. Petersburg visits the Asylum twice a month, and sees every patient. In addition to the Director, there are two resident physicians. The staff also includes a priest, an architect, a lay manager, four head attendants, two of whom are surgical assistants, and one (a female for the women's side) a midwife, and clerk. There are fifty-two ordinary attendants, and thirty-four servants of one description or another.

Salaries, &c.

The salaries are as follows, per annum :—Director, £255; assistant doctors, £113 6s. 8d.; priest, £78, with a travelling allowance of £25; architect, £34; attendants, from £68 to £34; clerk, £42 10s. All the resident officials have free board and lodging, with lights and fire. Every year gratuities are distributed, and salaries increase after three years and six years' service at the rate of 20 per cent. There is no increase as a rule after the six years. The male servants receive £12 and the females £10 per annum. A few are better paid—as, for instance, the female cook, who has £42 10s. per annum. All employes may become entitled to superannuation.

Capacity—inmates.

The institution has a capacity for 220 inmates. At the time of my visit there were 106 males and 101 females; total, 207. The friends of some of the patients find the clothing, and the State supplies the others.

Per capita cost.

The per capita cost is about 16s. 4d. per week.

Food supply.

The food supplied is liberal, and of good quality. Butter, vegetables, and other produce are furnished from the farm, and the rest is procured at the expense of the State.

Employment.

A few patients are employed under the various trade superintendents, and patients assist generally in the work of the establishment.

Admissions.

A medical certificate before admission is generally required, but not insisted upon, the Medical Director deciding upon the admissibility of patients.

Discharges.

Discharges take place on the authority of the Director, under sanction of the Medical Inspector in St. Petersburg.

Deaths.

Deaths are notified to the same Inspector and to the friends of the patient.

Recoveries.

The percentage of recovery is ten, and the percentage of deaths about the same—that is on the number treated during the year.

Restraints.

The personal restraints in use are the camisole and strapping down to bed or chair.

Opinions of Medical Director.

The Medical Director favours me with the opinion that the maximum number of patients for individual treatment should not exceed 200. The chief causes of insanity he estimates to be heredity, sexual abuses and debauchery, and family troubles and losses. He has noticed an increase in melancholia over maniacal insanity. Physical treatment—especially warm bathing—is chiefly relied upon. General paralysis has increased considerably, and is more observable now amongst the young than formerly. He does not find that insanity is more or less curable now than formerly, nor is he able to offer an opinion as to any change in the increase of insanity as compared with the increase of population.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1884).

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Health Department, N.S.W.,

Sir,

Office of the Medical Adviser to the Government, 30 June, 1886.

I have the honour to present the following Report upon the working of the Coast Hospital at Little Bay during the year 1884.

This institution was built during the small-pox epidemic of 1831-2, and was designed to afford additional quarantine and hospital accommodation for infected families. The reserve and buildings are fully described by Sir Alfred Roberts in his Report upon that outbreak, presented by him to the Board of Health, March 13, 1833, and ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed on March 22 in the same year. Upon this part of the subject, therefore, I need not touch, the various buildings remaining as at first erected.

About the end of February, 1832, the small-pox epidemic ceased, and these buildings stood empty for a short time. The Sydney Infirmary being then overcrowded, the Committee applied to the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer to be allowed to transfer some of their convalescent patients to the Coast Hospital; they to pay all expenses in connection therewith, and to provide a Resident Medical Officer. Permission was given with the proviso that they should evacuate the hospital at twenty-four hours' notice if called upon to do so.

About the end of August, 1832, the A.S.N. Co.'s s.s. "Gunga" came into Port Jackson with a case of small-pox on board. Notice was given to the Committee, and they emptied and handed over the hospital according to agreement; and persons from the "Gunga" were transferred there and held in quarantine until their release in due course.

At the close of 1832 the Government appointed a Medical Superintendent (Dr. J. A. Beattie) to the charge of the hospital, which had stood empty since the removal of the "Gunga's" sick. It continued empty until, in March, 1833, the s.s. "Menmuir" came in with several cases of small-pox among its passengers. The sick were sent to the Hospital, and were kept there in quarantine.

The Committee of the Sydney Infirmary again desiring the relief afforded before, after the discharge of the "Menmuir" cases, the transfer of a few convalescents was a second time allowed; but the Medical Superintendent appointed by the Government remained in charge, and all expenses were borne by the Government. About the end of September, 1833, however, that officer resigned, and entered the Immigration service. The hospital was again emptied, and it remained unoccupied until near the close of that year.

At the end of 1833 it began to be apparent that extra hospital accommodation must be provided for Sydney, and the Government of the day decided to convert the Coast Hospital into an establishment for the reception of convalescents from the Metropolitan hospitals. Hitherto it had been regarded as a part of the quarantine establishment of the Colony, and was therefore under the control of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer and the administration of the Health Officer. It was now withdrawn from that service, and transferred to the control of the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and the administration of the Medical Adviser to the Government. This change having been made, a few convalescents were admitted during the last week of December, 1833, and the first week of January, 1834. On the 10th of January Dr. Bradley Violette was appointed to take temporary charge, and the regular admission of convalescent cases began.

This arrangement had scarcely held a month when the increasing prevalence of typhoid fever in and around Sydney began to embarrass the Committees of the several Metropolitan hospitals, who found the presence of an undue proportion of fever cases in their wards prejudicial to the other patients therein, and to the nursing arrangements of their institutions. It was suggested that the Coast Hospital should be recognized as the hospital for infectious fevers for Sydney. Accordingly, wards were set apart for the reception of such cases, which were, in the main, cases of typhoid. The plan of the Hospital for the purpose for which it was originally erected is such that it was possible to use it both as a fever and as a convalescent hospital, the wards being far apart, and divided into two separate establishments; and to the treatment of these two classes of cases it is now devoted.

This use of the hospital, however, has entailed certain expenses from which the Metropolitan hospitals are either exempt or which they incur only in proportion to the work done. Thus it has been necessary to organize an ambulance staff for the removal both of acute fever cases and convalescents, for Little Bay is 10 miles from the Post Office. Then the old Observation Ground was of necessity placed several hundred yards from the hospital proper, and therefore has still to be provided with its own staff, although it is no longer necessary to strictly isolate the persons under treatment there from those in the hospital grounds. Whatever number of patients are under treatment at the Observation Ground (now called the Sanatorium), a staff of seven at the least, and a separate kitchen, must be kept; and to remove the patients from Sydney several vehicles and horses are constantly maintained in a state of efficiency. Upon inspecting the financial statement with which I have the honour to conclude this report, it will be seen that the establishment has been economically conducted; nevertheless, in criticising the working expenses, the two items just mentioned should be borne in mind. Moreover, although the hospital is debited with the whole cost of the ambulance staff, in the latter part of the year small-pox again appeared in Sydney, and a portion of that staff was transferred to the service of the Treasury, and continued engaged in quarantine duties for many weeks.

Farther, upon the same subject of expense, the extreme haste with which the hospital was built, and its being handed over and opened under the pressure of panic before it was either properly found or even completed, have necessitated the expenditure from time to time of large sums of money under heads set down in the financial statement referred to. Much has been done during the year to render the buildings fit for permanent occupation, but very much more remains to be done, and similar items of expenditure must probably be provided for in several future years. Under these circumstances on beginning to convert this building into a regular hospital, it was necessary to occupy the various parts consecutively; the number of beds made up and the number of staff employed, therefore, increased gradually from month to month. The following table shows the proportion borne by the number of staff to the number of patients, reckoned upon an average of the daily numbers of each, for each quarter of the year. The nursing members of the staff have to be increased in larger proportion to an increased number of fever cases than would be necessary for a similar increase of general cases.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the proportion borne by the average daily number of staff to the average daily number of patients, and the number of beds made up at the end of each quarter. 1884.

Quarter ending.	No. beds made up.	Average daily number patients.	Average daily number staff.	Remarks.
31 March.....	128	67·4	16·7	
30 June.....	168	104·4	28·4	
30 September.....	201	88·7	25·4	Large proportion of fever cases. Fever diminished, but at beginning of September Sanatorium open requiring separate staff.
31 December.....	219	163	33·4	Fever increased; Sanatorium open.

NOTE.—In July Dr. Violette was permanently appointed to be Medical Superintendent.

The admission of patients to the hospital was managed during the first half of this year by my predecessor in office in the following manner: Convalescents from the Sydney Infirmary and from Prince Alfred Hospital were admitted at twenty-four hours' notice from their resident medical officers of the number of beds they wished to occupy; but very often more patients were forwarded than notice had been given of. In addition, in the month of February, fever cases began to be admitted upon certificate of any legally qualified practitioner that the patient was fit to undertake the journey, and in some cases from the Metropolitan hospitals. The fever patients were asked to pay something towards their maintenance; for, in view of the desirability of removing them to a place where skilled nursing and constant medical supervision would give them an infinitely better chance of recovering than in their own homes, all classes were admitted without discrimination; and some did pay an inconsiderable sum in the total during the year. But the slighter general, or convalescent, or chronic cases which were admitted were, of necessity (and according to the intention of the late Sir Alexander Stuart), treated as pauper sick, gratuitously. It was soon observed, however, that there was no guarantee that the convalescents forwarded from the general hospitals had been Government patients (or pauper sick) while within their wards, although upon admission to the Coast Hospital they immediately became so. Farther, the opportunity now had of inquiring into the circumstances of those among this class of admissions who had been Government patients in other hospitals, convinced my predecessor that no sufficient inquiry was held before orders of admission at the Government expense were given to ascertain whether the applicant was indeed destitute; the admission of persons to the general hospitals at the Government expense being, at the beginning of this year, managed in the following way. Certain forms, authorised by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, were issued, upon application, to the more responsible members of the community for distribution among the sick poor, and the person giving the order away certified that the patient was destitute. This, when presented at the hospital, constituted an order of admission; and the hospital was entitled to receive from the Government for each such order a sum of (at first) 2s. 3d. a day for each day the patient was detained under treatment—a sum which was increased latterly to 3s. Perhaps originally some inquiry into the circumstances of these persons was conducted on the part of the Government for its own protection; for this arrangement was made solely for the benefit of paupers, and the capitation paid upon them was additional to the annual Government grant to general hospitals which is proportioned to the contributions received from charitable persons. But, of late years at all events, no such inquiry had been held, and, as I have already remarked, upon investigation it seemed that many of these persons were not entitled by their circumstances to the relief they had obtained. It appeared necessary, therefore, to recommend that steps should be taken to conduct an examination on behalf of the Government of persons representing themselves as pauper sick; and additional reason was afforded by a consideration of the following circumstances. The admission of pauper patients had not been intended to extend to other hospitals than the Sydney Infirmary. But the Committee of the Infirmary had found the sums paid by the Government for such patients an indispensable aid to their funds; and so, when Prince Alfred Hospital was opened, its Committee urgently sought and obtained permission to entertain them

them too. In one sense or other these patients were a source of profit to the two institutions named. And it happened, during the first half of this year, that, while those two hospitals retained in their wards many Government patients, a very large proportion of the convalescents sent by them to the Coast Hospital had been, not Government, but ordinary patients. Lastly, as the Government now had a hospital entirely under its own control suitable to the treatment of the pauper sick, it seemed expedient that as many as possible of that class of persons should be sent there direct, without first passing through the wards of the general hospitals. Authority was therefore sought and obtained to carry out the following plan: Colonial Secretary's orders were abolished; a branch of the Medical Adviser's office was opened at 407 Pitt-street, to which all persons requiring admission to hospitals at Government expense, or to Government Asylums, were directed to apply between the hours of eleven and twelve daily. An officer of the Health Department, called the Admitting Medical Officer (Dr. Sinclair) was appointed to attend there, his duty being to examine applicants and decide whether they would be best treated in the wards of a general hospital, or by being sent to the Coast Hospital direct, or by being consigned (as aged, or incurable, sick and destitute persons) to one of the Government Asylums. At the same time you instructed the Inspector of Public Charities to attend to make inquiry into the financial condition of the applicants; his duty being to see that none but such as were really destitute obtained orders for admission. But if, as sometimes happened, a person suffering from infectious fever applied to the Admitting Medical Officer, the patient was always transmitted at once, and without inquiry, to the Coast Hospital, for reasons already explained. During the latter half of this year, therefore, patients have been admitted from three sources: from my branch office in Pitt-street, upon certificate of the Inspector of Charities that the patient is destitute; from the general hospitals, upon recommendation of their respective Resident Medical Officers; and from the medical profession, upon certificate that the disease is an infectious fever, and that the patient is fit to travel. To these must be added a small number of children received from the State Children's Relief Board, who were suffering from various ailments, which it was believed a residence on the sea-coast would benefit.

TABLE II.—Showing the channels through which all patients admitted during the year reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel. 1884.

Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	Parramatta Hospital.	State Children's Relief Board.	Medical Adviser's Office.	
					Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer Pitt-st.
403	260	16	4	26	249	174

TABLE III.—General statement showing transfers, discharges, and deaths, average stay and average daily number in Hospital, of all patients, admitted during 1884.

Admitted.			Discharged.				Transferred to.				Died.*			Stay average in days.	Average daily number.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Well.	Better.	Unchanged.	Total.	Gov. Asylums.	State Children's Relief Board.	Public Hospitals.	Total.	Bodies removed.	Buried in Hospital Cemetery.	Total.		
824	308	1,132	687	122	28	1,037	11	26	8	45	17	39	60	29.33	104.33

* The deaths of persons dying during 1885, who were admitted during 1884, are included in this table.

TABLE IV.—Showing the total acute cases of typhoid fever distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, which were admitted during 1884.

[Mortality, 10.63 per cent.]

	0-5.		6-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60-70.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions	2	...	2	9	7	10	18	6	113	28	22	7	7	1	2	...	1	...	285
Deaths* .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	13	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	25

* The deaths of persons dying during 1885, who were admitted during 1884, are included in this table.

To this unusually low death-rate it is probable that careful selection of cases for transmission to so great a distance may have contributed. Nevertheless, unless this selection was based upon the number of days during which the disease had persisted, I believe its influence upon the rate of mortality must have been small, and not to be estimated; and while there is no evidence that the selection was so governed, on the other hand there is reason to believe that more regard was had, as a rule, to the actual state of the patient than to the duration of his illness. Upon this point, however, I can offer no statistical information for this year; but, considering that the patients were drawn, if not from all classes, at all events not from the destitute classes alone; and secondly that, as a rule, only the more severe cases of fever find their way to a public hospital; I believe that some part of the unusually large percentage of recoveries may fairly be ascribed to the skill and unremitting care of the Medical Superintendent (Dr. Violette), to the excellent nursing he maintained, and to the free ventilation of the fever wards with the pure air with which they are surrounded. From the following table it will be perceived that all but a few cases were admitted upon the recommendation of the medical profession.

TABLE

TABLE V.—Showing the channels through which all acute cases of typhoid fever admitted during the year reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel, 1884.

Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Medical Adviser's Office.	
		Medical Adviser.*	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.
12	3	211	9

* On certificate from private medical practitioners.

TABLE VI.—Showing the localities from which the total acute cases of typhoid fever admitted during the year had been removed, with the deaths due to each locality—arranged in order of (a) numbers and (b) deaths. 1884.

Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.
Sydney	78	11	Peat's Ferry	4	1	Annandale	1	...
Waterloo	18	...	Campbelltown	4	1	Cook's River	1	...
Redfern	17	...	Botany	4	1	North Shore	1	...
Glebe	12	3	Alexandria	4	...	Bankstown	1	...
Balmain	12	1	Macdonaldtown	4	...	Narandera	1	...
Newtown	9	...	Ashfield	3	...	Bondi	1	...
Chippendale	8	1	Woollehra	3	...	St. Peter's	1	...
Prospect	8	1	Camperdown	3	...	Darlinghurst	1	...
Petersham	6	...	Randwick	3	...	Liverpool	1	...
Paddington	6	2	Darlington	2	...	Laoc Cove River	1	...
Leichhardt	5	1	Hourke	2	...			
Marrickville	5	1	Forest Lodge	1	...	Total	235	25
Ryde	4	1	Canterbury	1	...			

A few cases of other infectious diseases were admitted during the year; among these there was but one death—that of a child admitted from the Quarantine Station at North Head, suffering from scarlet fever. These cases were all isolated in a suitable ward especially reserved for this purpose. The table below shows the number of these cases and the districts from which they came.

TABLE VII.—Showing localities whence cases of infectious fevers were admitted. 1884.

	Messles.	Scarlet Fever.
Quarantine Station	5	1
Sydney	1	1
Randwick	1	...
Marrickville .....	...	1
Mount Bargo .....	...	2

Table VIII analyses the convalescents and cases of general disease admitted during the twelve-month.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the convalescent and general cases distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, for the year 1884.

[Mortality, 2.78 per cent.]

	0-5.		6-10.		10-16.		15-20.		20-30.		30-40.		40-50.		50-60.		60-70.		70-80.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions (897)	8	12	22	14	15	19	66	25	268	93	145	48	81	23	32	11	8	3	1	2
Deaths (25)* .....	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...

* The deaths of persons dying during 1885 who were admitted in 1884 are included in this table.

TABLE IX.—Showing the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order during the year 1884.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Number of Deaths.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		
Order 1. Miasmatic Diseases	504	29
Order 2. Enthetic Diseases	46	2
Order 3. Dietic Diseases	5	...
Order 4. Parasitic Diseases .....	...	...
Total Class I.	645	31

TABLE XI.—WORKING Expenses of the Coast Hospital for the year 1884.

1884.	Total.			Average per head per annum.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance and treatment of Patients.						
Salaries—						
Hospital Staff	1,545 4 7	1,545 5 7	.....	14 16 2½	14 16 2½	.....
Provisions—						
Meat	806 4 2	.....	.....	7 14 6½	.....	.....
Bread	274 6 3	.....	.....	2 12 7	.....	.....
Butter	200 3 6	.....	.....	1 18 4½	.....	.....
Vegetables	96 0 4	.....	.....	0 18 3½	.....	.....
Potatoes	112 15 6	.....	.....	1 1 7½	.....	.....
Groceries	650 19 1	.....	.....	6 4 9½	.....	.....
Milk	493 4 1	.....	.....	4 14 6½	.....	.....
Eggs	158 0 11	.....	.....	1 10 3½	.....	.....
Poultry	269 12 6	.....	.....	2 11 8½	.....	.....
Wine, beer, spirits	225 9 8	.....	.....	2 3 2½	.....	.....
		3,286 4 10	.....		31 9 11½	.....
Sundries—						
Drugs	263 18 6	.....	.....	2 10 7½	.....	.....
Fuel and lighting	321 3 10	.....	.....	3 1 6½	.....	.....
Disinfectants	69 9 0	.....	.....	0 13 3½	.....	.....
Drapery, bedding, &c.	107 10 4	.....	.....	1 0 7½	.....	.....
Ironmongery	88 5 7	.....	.....	0 16 11½	.....	.....
Brushware, glass, crockery, &c.	22 9 5	.....	.....	0 4 3½	.....	.....
Coffins	45 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 7½	.....	.....
Stationery	10 18 5	.....	.....	0 2 1½	.....	.....
Petty expenses	24 4 4	.....	.....	0 4 7½	.....	.....
		952 19 5	.....		0 2 8½	.....
Ambulance—						
Salaries	252 4 3	.....	5,784 0 10	2 8 4½	.....	55 8 10½
Forage	272 19 6	.....	.....	2 12 3½	.....	.....
Repairs, &c.	102 7 7	.....	.....	0 19 7½	.....	.....
		627 11 4	.....		6 0 3½	6 0 3½
Repairs by Hospital Staff—						
Salaries	195 2 0	.....	627 11 4	1 17 4½	.....	.....
Material	77 10 3	.....	.....	0 14 10½	.....	.....
		272 12 3	.....		2 12 3	2 12 3
			272 12 3			64 1 4½
			6,684 13 5			

I am, &c.,

H. N. MACLAURIN.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

(REPORT ON, FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Health Department, New South Wales, July, 1886.

Herewith I have the honour to present a report upon the working of the Coast Hospital at Little Bay during the year 1885.

Tables I to IV deal with all persons under treatment, except lepers. Their number was 1,204, of whom 85 died. The average daily number under treatment was 151; the average stay in hospital, 37·6 days. Of the total number, 467 were convalescents transferred from the Metropolitan Hospitals. Some of these persons had not been admitted to those institutions as Government patients; but all, after their transfer to this hospital, were maintained at the expense of the Government entirely.

During the autumn of this year small-pox again made its appearance in Sydney. A part of the ambulance staff and equipment was, as on a previous occasion, transferred to the service of the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer for quarantine purposes; and at one time it was deemed necessary to stop further admissions to the hospital, in preparation for emptying it for use as a quarantine station, in case the disease should become epidemic.

TABLE I.—General Statement showing total Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, and Deaths, Average Stay, and Average daily number in Hospital, 1885.
(Mortality per cent., 7·05.)

Admitted.		Discharged.			Transferred.		Died.*		Average stay.	Average Daily Number.
Males.	Females.	Well.	Better.	Unchanged.	To Government Asylums.	To Public Hospital.	Removed by Friends.	Buried in Hospital Cemetery.	in days.	
851	353	957	95	49	12	6	19	66	37·6	150·5†
Total...1,204										

* The deaths of persons dying in 1886 who were admitted in 1885 are included. † This number includes lepers.

TABLE II.—Showing the channels through which all patients admitted during the year 1885 reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	Collen Park.	Tr. S. "Vernon."	Admitted direct.
Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.						
205	514	215	247	4	1	1	17

TABLE III.—Showing the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order during the year 1885.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Admissions.	Deaths
Order 1.—Miasmatic diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c.	.....	571	48
" 2.—Erbhetic diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c.	.....	82	.....
" 3.—Dietic diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c.	.....	7	.....
" 4.—Parasitic diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c.	.....	2	.....
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL.			
" 1.—Diathetic diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c.	36	4
" 2.—Tubercular diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c.	39	6

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CLASS III.—LOCAL.

Order	Description	Admissions	Deaths
1.	Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., Chorea, &c.	23	...
2.	Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c.	92	7
3.	Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c.	49	5
4.	Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c.	68	5
5.	Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c.	20	4
6.	Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c.	6	...
7.	Joints—Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis, &c.	40	...
8.	Integumentary—Phlegmon, Ulcer, skin diseases, &c.	30	...

CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.

1.—Children—Cyanosis, teething, &c.	1	...
2.—Adults—Purpura, child-birth, &c.	1	...
4.—Old People—Old age	1	...
5.—Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c.	54	4

CLASS V.

1.—Accident or negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drowning, suffocation, wounds, &c.	91	...
Unspecified	53	3

Total..... 1,204 83

TABLE IV.—Showing the names, &c., of all patients who died at the Coast Hospital, during 1885.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
Arthur Catling	27 Dec., 1884	24	Phthisis	5 Jan., 1885	10	No. 30.
Annie Ross	29 Nov., "	25	do	16 "	49	No. 31.
Mary McKeon	16 Jan., 1885	19	Enteric fever	22 "	7	Removed.
Sarah Hale	3 "	37	Pelvic abscess	23 "	21	do
James Buss	22 "	35	Enteric fever	8 Feb., "	18	do
Phillip Pellier	8 Feb., "	36	do	8 "	8 hours.	do
Arthur Davies	21 "	67	Pneumonia	22 "	2	No. 32.
Margaret Lee	12 "	18	Enteric fever	23 "	12	No. 33.
Jane Courtice	18 "	57	Dropsy	23 "	6	Removed.
Lodgo Benson	6 "	34	Enteric fever	24 "	19	No. 34.
Henry West	23 Dec., 1884	43	Stricture of Oesophagus	28 "	68	Removed.
Arthur Baker	25 Feb., 1885	30	Enteric fever	5 March, "	9	No. 35.
Leong Hong	9 "	45	Chronic opium poisoning	10 "	30	No. OHNI.
John Henderson	29 Oct., 1884	37	Leucocythemia	10 "	132	Removed.
William Pickard	14 Mar., 1885	34	Enteric fever	14 "	3 hours.	No. 36.
Henry Turner	15 Aug., 1884	40	Necrosis of cranium	14 "	212	No. 37.
Dennis Keris	23 Feb., 1885	33	Enteric fever	19 "	25	Removed.
Esther Fr. Waters	13 Mar., "	32	do	25 "	13	No. 38.
John McGrath	25 Feb., "	26	do	2 April, "	37	Removed.
Edward Graham	25 Mar., "	24	do	5 "	12	No. 39.
Edward Fritchard	13 Apl., "	30	do	21 "	9	No. 40.
Louisa Bellet	9 Jan., "	42	Cancer of rectum	26 "	114	No. 41.
John Clapham	28 Apl., "	27	Enteric fever	1 May, "	4	No. 42.
Thomas Ferguson	5 Feb., "	70	Morbus cordis	1 "	58	No. 43.
Ellen Bonnot	30 Apl., "	33	Enteric fever	2 "	3	No. 44.
Lewis Little	10 Mar., "	45	Tumour of jaw	2 "	53	No. 45.
Henry McMahon	11 Apl., "	39	Morbus cordis	3 "	23	Removed.
Fr. Th. Dempsey	2 May, "	28	Enteric fever	4 "	3	do
Andrew Jameson	20 Apl., "	40	Nephritis and uraemia	6 "	17	No. 46.
Elizabeth Goode	9 May, "	24	Enteric fever	13 "	4	No. 47.
William Turner	14 Apl., "	20	do	15 "	32	Removed.
David Beatty	18 May, "	29	do	17 "	4	No. 48.
Elizabeth Payne	19 "	47	Pelvic abscess	26 "	7	No. 49.
William Halsey	1 June, "	22	Enteric fever	7 June, "	7	No. 50.
John Hanslow	8 "	33	do	9 "	1	Removed.
Charles Calson	30 May "	26	do	12 "	13	No. 52.
Andy Murphy	28 "	23	do	11 "	14	No. 51.
Mary E. Kelly	9 June, "	46	Cirrhosis	14 "	5	No. 53.
Emily Rose	11 "	23	Enteric fever	30 "	19	No. 54.
Martha Jones	13 "	11	do	4 July, "	21	Removed.
Arthur Cliff	3 July, "	28	do	15 "	13	do
Robert Marlow	15 "	20	do	20 "	6	No. 55.
John Hagan	18 "	40	do	30 "	13	No. 56.
Johannes Sedig	18 Mar., "	35	do	30 "	135	No. 58.
Francis Semple	24 July, "	54	Heart disease	30 "	7	No. 57.
William Myers	31 "	51	Bronchitis	2 Aug., "	3	No. 59.
James Hare	31 "	36	Enteric fever	4 "	5	No. 60.
Mary Woollett	7 "	23	do	14 "	8	Removed.
Norah O'Brien	7 "	40	Dysentery	18 "	53	No. 61.
Catherine Anlenark	18 Aug., "	20	Enteric fever	20 "	3	No. 62.
William Graham	11 July, "	45	Bright's disease	21 "	42	No. 63.
Elizabeth Watts	21 Aug., "	25	Enteric fever	23 "	3	No. 64.
Peter Dumas	14 "	41	Heart disease	24 "	14	No. 65.
Thomas Darby	14 "	26	Enteric fever	25 "	12	Removed.
Bartoldo Freerks	21 "	27	do	26 "	6	do
Alexander Faux	26 "	70	Prostatitis	29 "	4	No. 66.
Andrew Fitzpatrick	2 Sept., "	45	Enteric fever	3 Sept., "	22 hours.	No. 67.
William Bowie	4 "	26	Heart disease	5 "	2	No. 68.
Robert Nixon	11 Aug., "	32	Haematemesis	5 "	20	Removed.
John Edwards	31 "	53	Bronchitis	6 "	7	No. 69.
Frederic Callaghan	4 "	18	Disease of liver	12 "	40	Removed.
Elizabeth Stephens	9 Sept., "	48	Enteric fever	17 "	9	No. 70.

TABLE IV—continued.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Cemetery No.
William Nicholson	21 Aug., 1885	65	Old age	18 Sept., 1885	30	No. 71.
Elizabeth Chisnall	10 " "	5	Debility	26 " "	42	No. 72.
Isaac Thomas	12 Sept., "	35	Enteric fever	23 " "	12	No. 73.
Rageth Joos	8 " "	56	Cancer of stomach	24 " "	17	No. 74.
Sophia Jasper	25 " "	24	Enteric fever	30 " "	6	No. 75.
William West	11 Aug., "	43	do	5 Oct., "	56	No. 77.
Thomas Howe	30 Sept., "	33	do	8 " "	9	No. 78.
Peter Stauss	11 Aug., "	35	Aneurism	12 " "	65	No. 79.
James Walker	30 Sept., "	47	Enteric fever	23 " "	24	No. 80.
John Hearn	11 Oct., "	29	do	2 Nov., "	23	No. 81.
Thomas Egerton	14 " "	46	Disease of kidney	11 " "	29	No. 82.
Alfred Read	21 Nov., "	42	Stricture of intestine	25 " "	5	No. 83.
Eric Erickson	26 " "	32	Enteric fever	27 " "	2	Removed.
William Duke	17 " "	35	Phthisis	27 " "	11	No. 84.
Alice Williams, otherwise Felicia Charlesworth.	8 Oct., "	25	Disease of liver	27 " "	51	No. 85.
Charles de Burkenstein	4 Nov., "	54	Gangrene of lung	28 " "	25	No. 86.
Charles Cahill	26 " "	24	Enteric fever	7 Dec., "	10	No. 87.
Bridget Dolan	27 " "	54	Heart disease	8 " "	12	No. 88.
William Onions	5 Dec., "	22	Enteric fever	14 " "	10	No. 89.
John Cunningham	3 " "	27	do	15 " "	13	No. 90.
Patrick Buckley	22 " "	21	do	30 " "	9	No. 91.

Tables V to VIII deal with the total cases of fever admitted during the year, which were 302 in all; that is to say, 285 typhoid, and 17 of other kinds of infectious fever, as shown in Table VIII. Of these, 153 were admitted through this office upon certificates of legally qualified practitioners that the patient was fit to be removed; and 124 were admitted through the Pitt-street Branch of this office, after examination by the Admitting Medical Officer (Dr. Sinclair).

Table V shows the 285 cases of typhoid fever, and the deaths, distributed under sex and age. The mortality, it will be seen, was 17·54 per cent. But 4 patients died within twenty-four hours of their admission, and apparently should not have been certified as fit for removal. If these are deducted, the rate of mortality becomes 16·37 per cent. Upon this point the Resident Medical Superintendent (Dr. F. M. Smith) informs me that he observes that patients who are admitted before the first fortnight of illness has passed by do better, upon the whole, than those who are admitted later. So insidious is the onset of typhoid fever in the majority of cases that patients are far from apprehending a serious illness at first; and often it is only after ten or twelve days that they begin to suspect that their attack may last longer than their means or the patience of friends will serve them. Thus it happens that applications for admission are often first made at an advanced stage, when, although the degree of disease may not have been severe, strength has already begun to fail from the mere duration of illness. Such cases, it is known, do not so well bear removal than as they would have borne it at an earlier date; and this remark applies whatever (within reasonable limits) the distance to which they are removed may be, provided the carriage is properly constructed for the purpose and cautiously driven. For this, and for other less important reasons, it is desirable that typhoid-fever patients should be presented for admission to hospitals before the tenth day of illness has passed at all events; and it seems probable that, generally speaking, the duration of illness is a more important guide to the probable effect of removal upon the patient than any opinions which can be formed from his apparent state. This, however, should be taken as a general rule, to which, of course, there are exceptions.

TABLE V.—Showing the total acute cases of Typhoid Fever, distributed under Sex and Age, and the Deaths at each age, which were admitted during 1885.

(Average stay in Hospital 42·7 days. Mortality per cent., 17·54.)

	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Admissions	3	3	4	8	10	11	32	17	102	41	32	8	15	2	1	...	1	...	285
Deaths*	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	15	5	11	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	50

* The deaths of persons dying during 1886 who were admitted during 1885 are included.

TABLE VI.—Showing the channels through which all acute cases of Typhoid Fever admitted during the year reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel, 1885.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Admitted direct.
Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.			
153*	124	2	2	4

* Upon certificate of legally qualified medical practitioners.

TABLE VII.—Showing the localities from which the total acute cases of Typhoid Fever admitted during the year had been removed, with the deaths due to each locality; arranged in order of (a) numbers and (b) deaths, 1885.

Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.
Sydney	143	23	Macdonaldtown	2	...
Paddington	18	2	Randwick	2	...
Redfern	15	4	St. Peters	2	...
Glebe	15	2	Liverpool	2	...
Newtown	9	2	Eveleigh	2	...
Balmain	8	...	Five Dock	2	...
Waterloo	7	...	Annandale	1	1
Woollahra	6	1	Rushcutters' Bay	1	1
Camperdown	6	1	Forest Lodge	1	...
Marrickville	5	1	Stanmore	1	...
North Shore	5	...	Nyngan	1	...
Alexandria	4	1	Golden Grove	1	...
Botany	4	1	Ulladulla	1	...
Darlington	4	...	Camdenville	1	...
Waverley	3	1	Penrith	1	...
Enmore	3	1	Gosford	1	...
Chippendale	3	1	Prospect	1	...
Bondi	2	1			
Petersham	2	1			
			Total	285	50

TABLE VIII.—Showing localities whence, and how many, cases of other infectious fevers were admitted in 1885. (Mortality, nil.)

Localities.	Diphtheria.	Chicken Pox.	Rötheln.	Scarlet Fever.
Bondi	1	...	...	...
Glebe	1
Leichhardt	1
Marrickville	1
North Shore	1	...	...
Quarantine Station	3
Petersham	1
Ryde	1
Redmyre	1
Sydney	1	5
Total	1	1	1	14

Table IX shows the convalescent and general cases distributed under sex and age. The mortality is low; but there are but few acute cases of serious disease among them, it being considered advisable to send the latter to Metropolitan Hospitals, as far as possible.

TABLE IX.—Showing the convalescent and general cases, distributed under sex and age, and the deaths at each age, for the year 1885.

(Average stay in hospital, 37·3 days. Mortality, 3·8 per cent.)

	0-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Admissions ...	2	11	8	8	15	22	51	51	253	73	142	35	98	40	60	18	22	7	1	2	919
Deaths*	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	2	7	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	35

* The deaths of persons dying during 1886 who were admitted in 1885 are included in this table.

Table X gives an account of the lepers under detention. Of these, one was an aboriginal; the rest Chinese. The former, after a prolonged stay, appeared to have entirely recovered, and he was accordingly released. Of the Chinese, one died from intercurrent disease. Those who remain appear to be contented, and even happy. They are fully occupied in fishing and gardening for themselves; they are comfortably lodged by themselves; they have books bestowed by a Chinese minister of the Church of England, who occasionally visits them; and the knowledge that none of their countrymen in Australia would, if they escaped, hold any communication with them probably reconciles them to confinement.

TABLE X.—Showing the number of lepers who remained in hospital at the end of 1884, who were admitted and discharged or transferred, and who died in 1885.

Number remaining in on 31st December, 1884.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Transferred to Callan Park.	Died.	Remaining in on 31st December, 1885
6	4	1*	1	1†	6

* Aboriginal.

† Died of Pulmonary Congestion.

Tables XI and XII show the total expenditure and working expenses, and conclude the Report.

TABLE XI.—Statement of the total expenditure of the Coast Hospital for the year 1885, showing how the amounts have been paid.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	HOW PAID.	£ s. d.
To Working expenses, as per Table XII	8,394 14 9	By Amount paid from Hospital Vote by Medical Adviser.....	6,013 6 8
„ Further purchase of furniture and outfit of Hospital.....	119 10 4	„ Amount paid from Stores Vote by Superintendent of Stores	1,502 1 1
„ Repairs and additions by Colonial Architect	746 0 5	„ Goods supplied by Stores Department during 1885, but not charged for during that year.....	25 15 0
„ Executing drainage works by Colonial Architect	2,680 11 11	„ Amount expended by Colonial Architect	3,499 15 1
„ Laying-out grounds, &c., by Director of Botanical Gardens	406 9 11	„ Amount expended by Director of Botanical Gardens	406 9 11
	£ 12,347 7 4		£ 12,347 7 4

TABLE XII.—Working expenses of the Coast Hospital for the year 1885.

1885.	Total.		Average per head per annum.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.				
Salaries—				
Hospital staff	2,166 6 1	2,166 6 1	14 7 10½	14 7 10½
Provisions—				
Meat	916 2 2		6 1 8½	
Bread	341 5 10		2 5 4½	
Butter	230 12 0		1 10 7½	
Vegetables	125 7 4		0 15 7½	
Potatoes	111 5 1		0 14 9½	
Groceries	695 2 6		4 12 4½	
Milk	337 8 3		5 11 3½	
Eggs	299 12 10		1 19 9½	
Poultry	107 16 0		0 14 3½	
Wines, beer, and spirits.....	234 18 11		1 11 2½	
		3,890 10 11		25 18 2½
Sundries—				
Drugs	547 10 3		3 12 0	
Fuel and lighting	419 4 10		2 15 8½	
Disinfectants	53 0 0		0 7 4	
Drapery, bedding, &c.	302 16 11		2 0 3	
Ironmongery	96 8 8		0 12 10	
Brushware, glass, crockery, &c.	15 18 4		0 2 1½	
Coffins	47 5 0		0 6 3½	
Stationery	14 8 2		0 1 10½	
Petty expenses	2 9 0		0 0 3½	
		1,601 1 2		9 19 5½
		7,600 18 2		50 5 6½
AMBULANCE.				
Salaries	191 9 8		1 5 5½	
Forage	234 11 1		1 11 2½	
Repairs, &c.....	167 6 9		1 2 2½	
		593 7 6		3 18 10½
Repairs by Hospital staff—				
Salaries	195 5 10		1 5 11½	
Materials	39 3 3		0 5 2½	
		234 9 1		1 11 1½
Total		£8,304 14 9		£55 15 6½

I have, &c.,
H. N. MACLAURIN.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(RETURN OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 September, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return giving a list of the duties and emoluments attached to all the
“ Medical Officers in the direct service of the Government (District
“ Vaccination Medical Officers paid by the case excepted), and also in
“ connection with all Hospitals, Asylums, and Educational Institutions,
“ wholly or partly supported by Government, with the names of the present
“ incumbents of the offices.”

(*Mr. William Clarke.*)

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

RETURN giving a list of the duties and emoluments attached to all the Medical Officers in the direct service of the Government (District Vaccination Medical Officers paid by the case expected), and also in connection with all Hospitals, Asylums, and Educational Institutions, wholly or partly supported by Government, with the names of the present incumbents of the offices.

Name.	Office.	Nature of Duties.	Annual Salary.	Total Salary.	Other emoluments.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alcorn, R. G.	Medical Officer, Maitland Hospital.	General hospital duties, attends 4 months in the year.	33 6 8		
	Benevolent Asylum, Maitland	Visits when required and supplies occasional medicines.	30 0 0		
	Visiting Surgeon, Maitland Gaol	General hospital duties	100 0 0	163 6 8	
Alcorn, S. A.	Medical Officer, Maitland Hospital.	General hospital duties, attends 4 months in the year.	33 6 8	33 6 8	
Anderson, Eugene	Medical Officer, Balranald Hospital.	General hospital duties	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Anderson, J. E.	Medical Officer, Urana Hospital	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Andrews, Arthur	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Albury Gaol.	" and dispensing.	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Bartlett, F. P.	Medical Officer, Cowra Hospital	General hospital duties	100 0 0	100 0 0	Allowed £25 for drugs, &c.
Bassett, W. F.	Visiting Surgeon, Bathurst Gaol	"	65 0 0	65 0 0	
Bell, Rufus	Medical Officer, Murrumbidgee Hospital.	"	105 0 0	105 0 0	
Bennett, R. H. K.	Medical Officer, Temora Hospital	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Bernstein, Ludwik	" Lismore "	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Blaxland, Herbert	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.	Administrative and medical	625 0 0	625 0 0	House and £45 in lieu of provisions, &c.
Blake, I. M.	Medical Officer, Yass Hospital	General hospital duties	52 0 0	52 0 0	
Boake, William	Medical Officer, West Kempsey Hospital.	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Brinton, R. D.	Resident Physician, Prince Alfred Hospital.	In charge of medical wards	250 0 0	250 0 0	Board and residence.
Brown, Walter	Official Visitor to the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	Inspection of the Lunatic Asylum.	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Casey, P. F.	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Hay Gaol.	General hospital duties	40 0 0		
	Medical Officer, Hay Hospital	"	175 0 0	215 0 0	
Chambers, Thomas	Lecturer, Sydney University	Lectures on midwifery and diseases of women.	200 0 0	300 0 0	And fees.
Clifford, John	Medical Officer, Cooma Hospital	General hospital duties	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Clowes, H. A.	Resident Medical Officer, Bathurst Hospital.	In charge, general hospital duties.	300 0 0	300 0 0	Board and residence.
	Medical Attendant, Orange Gaol	General hospital duties	50 0 0		
Coxwell, C. F.	Medical Officer, Orange Hospital	"	30 0 0	80 0 0	
	Medical Officer, Grafton Hospital	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Cohen, A. A.	Medical Attendant, Infants' Home, Ashfield.	"	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Cox, J. C.	Member, Board of Official Visitors to Hospitals for Insane, at Callan Park, Gladceville, and Cook's River.	Inspection of Lunatic Asylums.	150 0 0		
	Lecturer, Sydney University	Lectures on practise of medicine.	200 0 0	350 0 0	And fees.
Dansey, G. F.	Principal Medical Officer, Volunteer Forces.	Military medical duties	60 0 0	60 0 0	Horse allowance of £25.
Dowe, S. A.	Medical Attendant, Gunnedah Gaol.	General hospital duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Dalton, Henry	Medical Officer, Condobolin Hospital.	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Dixon, Thos.	Lecturer, Sydney University	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	200 0 0	200 0 0	And fees
Evans, Owen S.	Visiting Surgeon, Industrial School for Girls, Bilera.	General hospital duties	50 0 0		
	Visiting Surgeon, School-ship "Vernon."	"	50 0 0	100 0 0	
Egan, Myles	Superintendent, Vaccine Institute.	Vaccination	265 0 0		
	Police Surgeon	Medical	200 0 0		
	Medical Examiner of Post-office Department.	"	60 0 0	525 0 0	
Fitzpatrick, Louis	Medical Officer, Queanbeyan Hospital.	General hospital duties	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Fisher, Thomas C.	Resident Medical Officer, Sydney Hospital.	"	250 0 0	250 0 0	Board and residence.
Floyer, B. B.	Medical Officer, Brewarrina Hospital.	"	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Friedman, Hy.	Junior Medical Officer, Deniliquin Hospital.	"	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Gentle, P. H.	Medical Officer, Goulburn Hospital.	General hospital work	16 13 4		
	Visiting Surgeon, Goulburn Gaol	"	65 0 0	81 13 4	

Name.	Office.	Nature of Duties.	Annual Salary.	Total Salary.	Other Emoluments.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Godson, Edwin	Medical Superintendent of Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	Administrative and medical	625 0 0	625 0 0	House, and £46 in lieu of provisions, &c.
Goodo, W. H.	Lecturer, Sydney University.....	Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence.	100 0 0		And fees.
	"	Lectures on Clinical Surgery	50 0 0	150 0 0	"
Graham, James	Medical Superintendent, Prince Alfred Hospital.	Administrative and medical	450 0 0	450 0 0	Board and residence.
Grigson, R. E.	Medical Officer, Muswellbrook Hospital.	General hospital duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Hankins, G. T.	Medical Officer, Roads Department.	Examination and certificate	100 0 0		
	Lecturer, Sydney University ..	Lectures on Clinical Surgery	50 0 0	150 0 0	And fees.
Harris, John	Medical Officer, Newcastle Hospital.	General hospital duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Harris, Richard	Health Officer, Newcastle.....	To board incoming ships, under Quarantine Act.	220 0 0		
	Visiting Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle.	General hospital duties	75 0 0	295 0 0	
Hooley, John T.....	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Young Gaol.	"	40 0 0		
	Medical Officer, Young Hospital	"	50 0 0	90 0 0	
Hutching, A. C.....	"	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Hoets, A. K.	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Yass Gaol.	"	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Houison, James.....	Medical Officer, Grafton Hospital	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Houison, Andrew ..	Secretary, Medical Board	Clerical	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Hozier, C. H. S.....	Medical Officer, Hawkesbury Benevolent Society.	General hospital duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Hunter, R. R.	Medical Officer, Coonamble Hospital.	"	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Johnston, Arthur A.	Medical Officer, Parkes Hospital	"	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Kealy, J. P.	" Gulgong "	"	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Kelby, William	House Surgeon, Carcoar "	"	75 0 0	75 0 0	Fuel and residence.
Kennedy, Patrick ..	Medical Officer, Albury "	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Knipe, F. A. P.	" Grenfell "	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Lane, Thomas	" Warialda "	"	150 0 0	150 0 0	And residence.
Lambert, G. P.	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Berrima Gaol.	"	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Lovell, R. H.....	District Surgeon, Sydney Hospital (out-door.)	Visits patients at their residences.	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Llewellyn, Rees.....	Medical Officer, Braidwood Hospital.	General hospital duties	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Manning, F. N.	Inspector-General of the Insane.	Administers Lunacy Act.....	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	
Maher, W. O.....	Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to Parramatta and Liverpool Asylums.	Medical	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Milford, Frederick ..	Lecturer, Sydney University ..	On principles and practice of surgery.	300 0 0	300 0 0	And fees.
Morgan, C. W.	Officer, Medical Board, Railway Department.	General medical duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Murray, A. W.	District Surgeon, Sydney Hospitals (out-door.)	Visits patients at their residence.	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Middleton, C. F.	Medical Officer, Gundabah Hospital.	General hospital duties	120 0 0	120 0 0	
Murphy, M. D.	Medical Officer, Gundagai Hospital.	"	100 0 0	100 0 0	
MacCulloch, S. H.....	Medical Officer, Volunteer Forces	Military medical duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	And £25 horse allowance.
M'Donagh, Patrick ..	District Surgeon, Sydney Hospital (out-door.)	Visits patients at their residence.	100 0 0		
	Medical Officer, Volunteer Forces	Military medical duties	40 0 0	140 0 0	"
*M'Cormick, Alex.....	Demonstrator of Physiology, Sydney University.	Medical educational	350 0 0		
	Visiting Medical Officer, Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick.	General hospital duties	100 0 0	450 0 0	
McDonnell, E. P.	Medical Officer, Forbes Hospital	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	
M'Killop, Robert ..	" Goulburn "	"	16 13 4	16 13 4	
M'Leod, James	" Volunteer Forces	Military medical duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	"
MacLaurin, H. N.....	President of the Board of Health, and Health Officer for Port Jackson.	Administers the Quarantine Acts and the Infectious Diseases Act.	630 0 0		
	Medical Adviser to the Government.	Advices the Government on Medical and Sanitary matters.	400 0 0	1,030 0 0	
Nowman, D. G.	Medical Officer, Cobar Hospital.	General hospital duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Noyes, A. W. F.....	Senior Medical Officer, Deniliquin Hospital.	"	125 0 0		
	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Deniliquin Gaol.	"	40 0 0	165 0 0	
O'Connor, M. J.....	Visiting Medical Officer, Reception-house, Darlinghurst, Shaftesbury Reformatory, and Darlinghurst Gaol.	"	450 0 0	450 0 0	£100 allowance for forage.
Oran, A. M.	Lecturer, Sydney University ..	Lectures on Clinical Medicine.	50 0 0	50 0 0	And fees.

* Dr. Alex. M'Cormick is also temporarily performing the duties of Demonstrator of Anatomy at the University—salary, £350 per annum; but he receives an honorarium of £100.

Name.	Office.	Nature of Duties.	Annual Salary.	Total Salary.	Other Emoluments.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Pardey, C. W.	Medical Officer, Hillston Hospital	General hospital duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	And £30 bonus on completion of 12 months. Rations, quarters, fuel, and light.
Parry, L. D.	" Hill End "	" "	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Peirce, William	Medical Superintendent, Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Administrative and medical	400 0 0	400 0 0	And £50 allowance for clerical assistance.
Power, W. D.	Medical Officer, Maitland Hospital.	General hospital duties	33 6 8	33 6 8	
Proudfoot, George ..	Medical Officer, Orange Hospital	" "	30 0 0	30 0 0	Quarters, and £45 in lieu of provisions. And £52 allowance for forage.
Purdie, Robert	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Grafton Gaol.	" "	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Ray, Henry	Medical Officer, Goulburn Hospital.	" "	16 13 4	16 13 4	Quarters, and £45 in lieu of provisions. And £52 allowance for forage.
Richardson, S. L. ...	Medical Officer, Queanbeyan Hospital.	" "	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Roberts, Sir Alfred ..	Chairman Board of Official Visitors to Hospitals for the Insane at Callan Park, Gladesville, and Cook's River.	Inspection of Lunatic Asylums.	150 0 0		£50 allowance for clerical assistance.
	Officer, Medical Board, Railway Department.	General medical duties	150 0 0		
Ross, Chisholm	Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.	General hospital duties	400 0 0	300 0 0	Quarters, and £45 in lieu of provisions. And £52 allowance for forage.
Rowling, C. E.	Government Medical Officer for Parramatta District.	Visits the George-street, Macquarie-street, and Newington Asylums; the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools and the Parramatta Gaol.	675 0 0	675 0 0	
Russell, B. T.	Medical Officer, Murrumbidgee Hospital.	General hospital duties	125 0 0	125 0 0	And fees. Quarters, fuel, and light.
Rygate, Robert	Medical Officer, Wellington Hospital.	" "	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Sandford, H. C.	Medical Officer, Forbes Hospital	" "	50 0 0	50 0 0	And fees. Quarters, fuel, and light.
Shewen, Alfred	Lecturer, Sydney University	Lectures on Clinical Medicine	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Sibley, J. C.	Assistant Health Officer for Port Jackson, stationed at Watson's Bay.	To medically examine all incoming ships under the Quarantine Act.	525 0 0	525 0 0	And fees. Quarters, fuel, and light.
Sinclair, Henry	Visiting Surgeon, Sydney Hospital (Out-door.)	Visits patients at their residence.	50 0 0		
	Examining Medical Officer of patients to be admitted into the Metropolitan Hospitals at the Government expense.	Medical	150 0 0	200 0 0	House and £45 in lieu of provisions.
Sinclair, Eric	Medical Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville.	Administrative and medical.	625 0 0	625 0 0	
Sides, Richard	Medical Officer, Bourke Hospital	General hospital duties	250 0 0		House and £45 in lieu of provisions.
	Medical Attendant, Bourke Gaol	" "	100 0 0		
Souter, John C.	Medical Officer, Vegetable Creek Hospital.	" "	300 0 0	300 0 0	And half fees.
Sterenson, F. C.	Medical Officer, Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, Scone.	" "	75 0 0	75 0 0	
Stuart, T. P. A.	Sydney University, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	Educational	900 0 0	900 0 0	And half fees.
Strong, W. E.	Surgeon Superintendent of Liverpool Asylum.	Administrative and medical.	400 0 0	400 0 0	
Swanston, Chas.	Medical Officer, Mudgee Hospital	General hospital duties	50 0 0		£68 10s. allowed for rent, and £10 for fuel.
	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Mudgee Gaol.	" "	50 0 0		
Tannant, T. H.	Medical Officer, Tentersfield Hospital.	" "	50 0 0	100 0 0	And half fees from patients.
Terrey, Caleb	Resident Medical Officer, Sydney Hospital.	" "	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Thompson, James ...	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Wollongong Gaol.	" "	250 0 0	250 0 0	And half fees from patients.
Thompson, J. A. ...	Inspector to the Board of Health	Medical inspections	40 0 0	40 0 0	
	Deputy Medical Adviser to the Government.	Administrative and medical.	525 0 0		
Thomson, John	Medical Officer, Silverton Hospital	General hospital duties	200 0 0	725 0 0	And half fees from patients.
	" Yass "	" "	150 0 0	150 0 0	
Thane, P. E.	" Inverell "	" "	52 0 0	52 0 0	And £25 horse allowance.
Vallee, Louis	" Volunteer Forces	Military medical duties	100 0 0	100 0 0	
Wadham, F.	" Dubbo Hospital.	General hospital duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	And £25 horse allowance.
Warren, H. G. S. ...	Medical Attendant, Dubbo Gaol	" "	55 0 0		
Warren, W. E.	Medical Officer, Benevolent Asylum, Pitt-street, Sydney.	" "	50 0 0	145 0 0	Board and residence.
Wallis, F. C.	Resident Surgeon, Prince Alfred Hospital.	In charge of surgical wards.	275 0 0	275 0 0	
Waugh, Isaac	Official Visitor, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	Inspection of the Lunatic Asylum.	200 0 0	200 0 0	Board and residence.
Walley, Thos. B. ...	Medical Officer, Narrabri Hospital	General hospital duties	50 0 0	50 0 0	
West, W. A.	District Surgeon, Sydney Hospital (Out-door.)	Visits patients at their residence.	160 0 0	160 0 0	Board and residence.
Westman, Richard ..	Resident Medical Officer, Sydney Hospital.	General hospital duties	75 0 0	75 0 0	
White, P. H.	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Tamworth Gaol.	" "	300 0 0	300 0 0	Board and residence.
Wigan, George	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Armidale Gaol.	" "	40 0 0	40 0 0	
		" "	40 0 0	40 0 0	

Name	Office.	Nature of Duties.	Annual Salary.	Total Salary.	Other Emoluments.
Williams, W. D. C.	Surgeon Major, Military Forces.	Military medical duties	£ s. d. 274 0 0	£ s. d. 274 0 0	Lodging allowance, £120; cab-hire, £64; rations, value £30; stable allowance, £50.
Wilkinson, W. C., M.L.A.	Pathologist, Prince Alfred Hospital.	Pathological	100 0 0	400 0 0	And fees. Cottage and £45 in lieu of provisions.
	Lecturer, Sydney University	Educational	300 0 0		
Williamson, W. C.	Assistant Medical Officer, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	Medical	400 0 0	400 0 0	Cottage and £45 in lieu of provisions.
Wilson, John	Medical Officer and Dispenser, Wilcannia Hospital.	General hospital duties	250 0 0	250 0 0	
Wilson, P. B.	Medical Officer, Walgett Hospital	" "	200 0 0	200 0 0	Cottage and £45 in lieu of provisions.
Woods, Wm. C.	" " Albury	" "	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Worrall, Ralph	District Surgeon, Sydney Hospital (Out-door.)	Visits patients at their residence.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Cottage and £45 in lieu of provisions.
Wren, Erasmus	Visiting Surgeon and Dispenser, Wagga Wagga Gaol.	General hospital duties	40 0 0	40 0 0	
Wrigley, F. H.	Medical Officer, Glen Innes Hospital.	" "	80 0 0	80 0 0	Cottage and £45 in lieu of provisions.
Woodward, G., P.M.	Officer, Medical Board, Railway Department.	General medical duties	150 0 0	150 0 0	

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1980.

1885.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

The Inspector of Public Charities to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

24 September, 1885.

I have the honor to forward my Annual Report on the Public Charities of the Colony in order that the same may be submitted to the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Governor and Executive Council, and then laid before the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

A fourth copy is sent for the Minister for Department of Public Instruction.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

Sir,

I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Report on the Public Charities and Schools of Art for the year 1884.

The expenditure from the Public Revenue on above Institutions may be classified as under:—

Department of Colonial Secretary.

Maintenance—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	73,027	15	9			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	81,622	7	3			
				104,650	3	0
Buildings, &c.—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	16,525	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	4,928	7	10			
Expended under Colonial Architect's vote	648	1	1			
				22,101	8	11
Furnishing and Outfits to Hospitals—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	150	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	193	10	8			
				343	10	8
Medical Instruments, &c.						
Wholly at Public cost (Government)				692	2	0
Miscellaneous (transmissions and burial of indigent persons, &c.)				777	14	9
Department of Inspector of Public Charities				926	2	6

Department of Public Instruction.

Maintenance—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	12,804	13	2			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 raised by subscriptions	4,915	16	1			
				17,720	9	3
Buildings—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	1,324	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 erecting of Schools of Arts	3,076	5	8			
				4,400	5	8
Technical Education—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury				21,103	10	0
Miscellaneous—						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury	30	0	0			
Subsidy, £1 to £1 raised by subscriptions	197	3	0			
				227	3	0
				<u>£172,942</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>

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62—A

[1358 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £111 9s. 0d.]

A glance at the foregoing table serves to show that the gross amount of Government expenditure on Philanthropic and Charitable Institutions throughout the Colony during the year 1884 amounted to the sum of £172,942 9s. 9d., exceeding by £23,749 11s. 9d. the amount paid for similar purposes in the preceding year.

A closer examination of the Report itself furnishes evidence of the particular directions the above expenditure has taken, and is the more interesting as exhibiting its progress in new fields of operation.

Thus it may be seen—

First—That the building grants to metropolitan subsidised Hospitals were smaller during the period under review than had been the case for several years previous; while those made to the country district Hospitals were more numerous and in the aggregate represents a larger amount than heretofore.

Second—That the large increase of expenditure under the State Children's Relief Board, and the lessened payments to other Institutions for State Children, point unmistakably to the fact that the new system is likely entirely to supersede the old.

It is to be regretted that your intention, evident some time back, of better systematising the public charities has been from unavoidable circumstances placed in abeyance, but the delay has not been without compensating advantage, inasmuch as it has furnished opportunity for more closely considering some important questions, and has tended to remove future friction, by preparing and reconciling the Institutions most likely to be affected by coming changes to the altered relations they will have to maintain with the Government and the public in the future.

Your determinations are anxiously looked for *inter alia* in regard to the following matters:—The formation of a Hospital Board—the rate of payment for patients admitted into the subsidised metropolitan Hospitals under the Colonial Secretary's order, or some equally efficient and more economical way of providing for such patients elsewhere—the rate of subsidy to be given to the Hospitals in event of the Government relieving them of the pauper patients—the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital, with a view to rendering it possible to reduce the rate cost at that Institution—the resumption of the site of the Sydney Hospital, or the amount of aid to be afforded to its Board for completing the building partially erected—and a distinct enunciation of the Government policy in connection with the Benevolent Society, so that a new Lying-in Hospital may be commenced on an approved site, convenient to the public and accessible to students of the University pursuing obstetric studies.

In regard to the Maternity Hospital it may be well to remind you that a considerable sum of money, part of the Reserve Fund of the Benevolent Society, has been set aside for some time past for the erection of such a Hospital.

Following the custom of previous years, I now proceed to give a brief summary of the principal operations of the several Institutions within this Report.

Abstract Statement—Government Asylums, Infirm and Destitute.

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-st. Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquerie-st. Asylum.
Daily average number throughout the year...	310	735	351	287
Deaths	76	236	78	84
Average ages of deceased inmates	63	63.5	62.5	65
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average cost per head—maintenance only ...	15 8 2	18 18 8	17 9 2	16 10 4
Gross cost per head, including expenses on buildings	16 14 4	14 15 8	17 9 7	16 10 9
Total expenses for maintenance on all four Asylums				£26,595 10 5*
Travelling expenses incurred in bringing paupers to Asylums, in account with Railway Department				839 8 9

Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

The administration of these Asylums continued highly satisfactory, being both efficient and economical. In two very minor regards I venture to suggest concessions which would be appreciated by the inmates and yet lead to little inconvenience or add greatly to maintenance cost.

During the winter months the hour for leaving the dormitories might, to those who wish it, be 7 a.m. in place of 6 a.m.; also, without interfering with the quality of the chief staple of food (a good nourishing soup), a little more variety might be added to the dietary scale. Where large numbers have to be provided for at small cost, early hours and simplicity as to details are no doubt essential features in the administration, but the effort to secure these may be carried to excess.

The Female Asylum, Hyde Park, continued, as heretofore, overcrowded. It will soon be replaced by the new Asylum at Newington, where, under more favourable circumstances, a better classification of the inmates will be possible, and the accommodation provided for them be of such a character as to exhibit the care bestowed upon them, and no longer discredit the Government and the Colony.

At *George-street, Parramatta*, the numbers were gradually increased as provision for their accommodation in the newer portion of the Asylum was completed. The improvements chiefly consisted of a dining-room, kitchens, &c., and a laundry.

The principal work at the Liverpool Asylum was the completion of repairs to the central building which is now thoroughly in order, having been slated and new ceilings placed in the dormitories.

Throughout the long continued dry weather the polluted state of the river was a source of much annoyance to all connected with the Asylum.

It

* This amount includes travelling expenses incurred in bringing paupers to Asylums in account with Railway Department, but does not include £400 paid through Medical vote.

It is earnestly to be desired that in the passing of a Public Health Bill means will be found for putting an end to what is generally acknowledged as a serious evil, but which has successfully resisted all attempts for its removal.

The Macquarie-street Asylum, and Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta, has been usefully employed. The cases of erysipelas treated have, however, been fewer than in former years.

HOSPITALS.

As in a portion of the previous year, so in 1884, diseases of enteric character were prevalent throughout the Colony, and may perhaps be in part accounted for from contaminated sources of water supply, and also from neglect of ordinary precautions in regard to sanitary arrangements.

The large number of cases in and around Sydney tended to keep the two subsidised Hospitals supplied with a considerable portion of their patients, notwithstanding the fact that for such patients as could without injury be transported thither the establishment at Little Bay was also brought into requisition.

In August a new system for admitting patients at the public expense into the metropolitan Hospitals was inaugurated.

To better illustrate its results a table is given, showing the number of applications and their disposal carried into the present year, *i.e.*, from 16 August, 1884, to 31 July, 1885.

The advantages it possesses over the older plan is, that it not only provides means for a more searching inquiry as to the reasonableness of claims for Government aid, but it distributes the cases to the Institution best fitted to supply the necessary treatment.

RETURN of the number of persons who have applied at the Pitt-street office for admission to Hospitals from the date of its establishment on August 16, 1884, to 31 July, 1885.

		Orders given.							
Admitted to Prince Alfred Hospital	353	
" Sydney	528	
" Little Bay	253	
		No Orders.							
Recommended as out-patients	736	
" for Asylums	740	
Able to pay and referred to Hospitals	104	
		Orders given conditional on these amounts being credited to the Government.							
To pay £2 2s.	5	
" £2	2	
" £2; then 5s. per week	1	
" £1	15	
" 10s.	1	
" £1 per week	2	
" 15s.	2	
" 10s.	4	
" 7s.	1	
" 5s.	1	
Total number of applications at Pitt-street								2,748	
Admitted as urgent cases at Prince Alfred Hospital								235	
" " Sydney								196	
								431	
Total number of entries								3,179	

Sydney Hospital.

For want of funds the Sydney Hospital Board have been unable to proceed with the erection of the new buildings in Macquarie-street.

In the body of the Report will be found statistics showing the working of this Hospital during last year.

Prince Alfred Hospital.

The contracts in connection with the central back block were carried forward nearly to completion by the end of December. The wards in this building will give about 60 more beds, but even including such addition it must be impossible to reduce the rate cost within reasonable limits till more trade accommodation is provided, so as to spread the expenditure of administration over a larger surface. The Board are however quite unable to incur any outlay for such purpose. I fear it will become imperative on the Government to provide the necessary funds in order that the moneys it has already granted may be economically utilised.

(The operations of the Prince Alfred Hospital are given on page 9.)

The Country Hospitals.

PARTICULARS of accommodation, receipts, expenditure, and diseases treated within the Country Hospitals are given on pages 12 to 18, and, excepting the Medical Reports, are summarized in the following table:—

Total number of cases received into wards	5,165		
Do out-door patients	820		
Total deaths in Hospital	574		
Do number of contributing patients	596		
Totals of sources of Income—			
Subscriptions from public	£ 20,491	s. 16	d. 1
Contributions by patients	2,042	12	11
From Government—			
By unconditional votes	9,434	15	11
„ annual subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	19,345	1	1
„ unclaimed poundages and police fines	974	10	6
Interest	1,602	4	2
Total expenditure—			
Hospital maintenance	16,730	5	7
Stimulants and medical comforts	767	8	6
Out-door relief	148	12	2
Medical officers' salaries and instruments	8,864	12	9
Nursing and superintendence	6,395	4	9
Buildings and repairs	14,317	2	11
Sundries	2,258	0	7
Total current accounts expenditure	66,998	16	7
Reserve funds on 31st December, 1884	24,569	2	11

The prevalence of diseases of febrile character—the pushing forward of Railway construction—and the fact that owing to greater facilities for travelling a larger proportion of the sick throughout Country Districts can now make their way to Hospitals, combined to keep these Institutions more than usually full throughout the past year. Their Committees, as they acquired fuller perceptions of the necessity of supplying their several Institutions with proper appliances, have become more active in their requisitions to Government for fever-wards, building extensions, &c., while other localities, where till now no Hospitals have existed, have pushed forward claims for consideration.

To meet the varied applications concessions have been unavoidable; but local effort was always at the same time insisted on. If present indications are to be relied on, a danger is arising lest small Hospitals may be multiplied, especially along lines of railway, to an unnecessary extent, and detrimental to their own interests.

The Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.

The number of cases treated in this Institution last year amounted to 191, being a small increase over that for 1883. The Hospital is well managed. Enteric cases, as elsewhere, were numerous during the period under review. Statistics and details of working are given in pages 10 and 11.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF STATE CHILDREN.

Table showing comparative cost of State children in the four principal Institutions:—

	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1884.
State Children's Relief Department, average number	494	645
Cost per head	£16 7 0	£16 4 0
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, average number	407	460
Cost per head	£20 0 3½	£23 0 6¼
Protestant Orphan School, average No. number	146	111 4
Cost per head	£22 14 10	*£28 10 11½
Roman Catholic Orphanage, average number	193	152
Cost per head	£16 9 4	†£25 13 6½

Reports on the operations of the Randwick Asylum and of the Orphan Schools are given *in extenso* on page 20, part 1, and on page 33 (Part 2 of this Report.) These Institutions, if not altogether superseded, will probably in the future occupy relatively a secondary position as compared with that of the State Children's Relief Board. It has been said that the action of the State Children's Relief Board tends to increase the number of children provided for at the public expense, overlooking the fact that those children only come within the Board's cognizance who are already State children.

The Boarding-out System, not only in this Colony but in other Countries, is becoming acknowledged as the best method of treating pauper children or such as have no home life to fall back upon. To ensure the full benefits expected, the State Children's Relief Board will, however, have to exercise watchful care over its system of checks and counter checks, disregarding all interests but those of the children only.

On economic grounds the Board has already achieved success; and if it can destroy the continuity of pauperism by raising the children into a sphere of social independence it will gain for itself the gratitude of the community.

The

* NOTE:—This rate includes £2 15s. 6½d. per head, paid through Colonial Architect's vote.

†

£4 6s. 1d.

The Randwick Destitute Children's Relief Society.

All the State children will be removed from this institution by end of present year.

So far as the future at present unfolds itself but two courses appear to lie before the Randwick Society—the one to hand over its property to the Government, which has practically assumed its place, and acts through its own Board; the other to decline further State aid, and under Government approval to inaugurate a new course for itself.

There are many instances of children having fathers able and willing to pay for their maintenance, and therefore not fit objects for State charity, who are yet without a mother's care, and liable to be neglected.

The Randwick Society might in this direction do good service. Great care will have to be taken, should it occupy such a field of benevolence, that it does not go beyond what is absolutely necessary, lest its actions should tend to weaken the vigour of family ties.

The Benevolent Society.

As has before been brought to your notice the Benevolent Society has long felt itself hampered by the conditions in which it finds itself, and has desired to be relieved therefrom by having a knowledge of your determinations conveyed to it in regard to important matters in connection with its working. It may be assumed that the new Lying-in Hospital will be entirely disassociated from the future Receiving House and offices for out-door relief, even though it remain under the Society's administration. For the Receiving House, &c., no large premises will be required in the future, the formation of cottage invalid homes enabling the State Board to keep down the number of children in the Asylum to a minimum.

Allusion has already been made to changes which, during the last two or three years, have been apparent in the methods of supplying out relief, especially in so far as the Government were likely to become affected by it.

The subject is now referred to, only because while not recommending a favourable consideration to the application of the Society, I took the liberty in a former report to make a counter proposition, induced thereto from a belief that affording merely temporary relief to the indigent, and not at the same time adopting measures for permanently improving their status, was neither the highest benevolence nor in accordance with the principles of sound political economy.

In this view it was suggested that the Society might devote a portion of their large reserve fund to the erection of a range of buildings (on some suitable site to be provided) into which women with children might be placed, and where, influenced by a wholesome supervision, and freed from the depressing and corrupting conditions of alley life, they might attain to a social status impossible for them otherwise to reach.

This subject is so akin to that which has been engaging attention in Europe, viz., "the better housing of the poor," that I am encouraged to hope the Benevolent Society may yet give the matter their attention, and open out a legitimate field for their efforts.

Notwithstanding that many complaints were made by the Committee to the Government of the overcrowded condition of the Asylum, very satisfactory work, especially in the treatment of cases in the Lying-in Wards, was performed during the past year; also the general health of the children in the receiving wards was as good as could be hoped for, and no more than the rate of infant mortality usual in Asylums took place.

The value of the Reserve Fund and land in the possession of the Society is not over-estimated at £45,000, the greater portion of which came to it through the State.

Details of the Society's operations in its several departments and its financial position will be found on page 28.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

This Institution continued to maintain its happy condition of almost entire independence of Government aid, and in the early part of the present year entered on extended premises free of building debt.

It proposes to itself in the future the duty of making a more thorough search for cases coming within the sphere of its interest, and to offer additional appliances to such as already are under its care.

Particulars of the operations and a financial statement for the year are given on page 22.

Industrial Blind Asylum.

The Committee, up to a very recent period, have encountered difficulties and drawbacks of no ordinary character, and that they have persevered despite them is as creditable to their courage as it is fortunate for those in whose interests so much time and energy have been ungrudgingly given.

For some time after it was founded the Institution afforded only doubtful hope of permanency. It is therefore the more gratifying that it now gives promise of having established itself on a sound basis.

Each year it will find it less difficult to attract new workers and to induce those who have entered the Institution to pass through the drudgery of initiation—also to find sale for such of the work of the inmates as meets the requirements of the market. At the same time the public must not lose sight of the fact that beginners are assisted till they learn to maintain themselves, and as after instruction the entire cost of the manufactured article, less only the cost of its material, is paid to the workers without deduction for advances, the Committee cannot hope to make the institution self-supporting, but must always depend upon a substantial expression of sympathy from the public.

The Orphan Schools.

There is little to call for special remark in regard to the quality of administration of these two Institutions during the year 1884.

Every care and attention was paid to the interests of the children, but owing to the cessation of admissions and withdrawals either by their friends or the State Children's Relief Board, for boarding out or for apprenticing, a continuous diminution in numbers was observable, until at the termination of above period comparatively few children remained.

The entire abolition of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools seems naturally to be a question of early consideration, as it is no longer possible to carry them on in an economical manner.

N.S.S.

N.S.S. "Vernon."

Another year of very successful results followed on the excellent management of this Institution, and marks its special value for obtaining wholesome influences, over youths, who previously have either been entirely neglected or who exhibit exceptional unwillingness to submit themselves to authority.

To the fullest extent possible in above regard the ship training has done all that could be expected, but for some time a feeling has become more and more general on the part of the public that in order to keep our Reformatory and Industrial School system abreast of the opinions of the day, means other than those a training ship can possibly be made to supply, are required to be introduced.

Only a small percentage of the youths on leaving the ship last year found themselves in a position to utilize the special training they had received on board, while the majority entered on their apprenticeship ignorant of household duties or the practice of rural pursuits.

Your intention to continue to utilize the ship as a primary means for establishing discipline, and subsequently to remove the youths as deemed worthy of confidence to a model farm and workshops, promises to be attended with the happiest results, especially as the training is to be carried on conjointly with an endeavour to establish home influences.

Female Industrial School, Biloëla.

The Matron reports the girls as having conducted themselves well throughout the year, and the general health of the inmates to be good.

This Institution suffers not only by comparison with its livelier neighbour, the school ship, but from its own depressing surroundings.

The day is not distant when a move to other premises will be necessitated by the completion of the new dock, and seeing that considerable outlay was incurred during the past two years in supplying accommodation of which the Institution had been deprived it seems a pity that such outlay was not made in removing the school.

It is contended that the class of girls in our Industrial Schools should be gradually inured by contact with wholesome outside influences to hereafter maintain a respectable position when they re-enter the community.

At present their ignorance of the useful arts of home life places them at disadvantage, and no effort should be considered superfluous which can be brought to bear in removing such disqualification.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

In connection with my remarks in the second part of the Report on technical education as allied to the subject a consideration by the Government might be made whether it is not expedient to place the Schools of Arts throughout the Colony within the immediate influence of the Government Board of Technical Education.

It must be allowed that their present condition, especially in the country districts, is unsatisfactory, and that as now carried on for all purposes of instruction, excepting in regard to their reading-rooms and libraries, the absence of these Institutions would hardly be missed.

To bring them into consonance with the intention to which they owe their existence some outside directing influence is evidently needed, an influence more intimate than any hitherto brought to bear upon them by the Department of Public Instruction.

The subsidies paid to our Schools of Arts, individually considered, may be insignificant, but their aggregate amount gives them importance. Their buildings are in large part erected with public money, yet no supervision is made to ensure their efficient or economical construction, or that when completed they shall afford proper accommodation or be in accordance with sanitary conditions. In fact, educational considerations are generally subordinated in these Institutions to the acquirement of a hall to be rented for public amusements.

Remedial measures are not too late but should not be delayed.

If our Colonial youth are to cope in the future on equal terms with those who come here after having received training in the Art and Technical Schools of Europe it appears advisable that a larger significance be given to the value of our Schools of Arts, and that they be so conducted as to more thoroughly discharge the purpose for which public money is spent upon them year by year.

The advantages of the course I would suggest, namely, that they should be placed under control of the Government Technical Board, are:—

- 1st. That legitimate motive and motion would be given to our Schools of Arts.
- 2nd. That no expensive or new machinery would require to be called into existence in introducing such reform.
- 3rd. That the work throughout the entire Colony would be homogeneous in character, and the system admit of no waste by useless duplication of effort, as must inevitably be the case supposing separate action were attempted.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

General Statistics.

Admissions—January to December—		1883.	1884.
Medical cases ... ..	...	1,472	1,489
Surgical " ... ..	...	1,646	1,695
		3,118	3,184
The largest number of admissions—October ...	...	294	May ... 306
The smallest " " February ...	...	227	January 249
		Year	1883. 1884.
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to, but not admitted			
into the wards ... ..	...	2,817	3,157
Ophthalmic branch (indoor) included in above, 3,157 ...	...	192	155
Do (out-patients) ... ..	...	499	509
Deaths in wards ... ..	...	309	334
Number of patients in Hospital, 31st December ...	...	221	201
Number of cases treated by District Surgeons in connection with			
Dispensary ... ..	...	8,904	9,020
Of whom were visited at own homes ... ..	...	775	764

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1884.

<i>Income—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from general public, including patients, £631 5s ...	...	...	...	...	4,459	7	3
Government subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions ...	...	...	...	...	5,263	15	6
for maintenance of paupers—							
Quarter ending 30 September, 1883 ... ..	...	1,626	1	3			
" 31 December, 1883 ... ..	...	1,514	15	0			
" 31 March, 1884 ... ..	...	1,339	1	9			
" 30 June, 1884 ... ..	...	1,566	12	0			
" 30 September, 1884 ... ..	...	1,434	0	6			
					7,480	10	6
Amount received from resident officers' fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	127	9	6
Paying patients—subscribers' recommendations ... ..	...	...	...	...	272	3	3
Pupils' fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	7	0
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	10,112	13	9
					£27,723	6	9
<i>Expenditure—</i>							
Overdraft, 31 December, 1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,819	5	7
Salaries and wages—							
General staff ... ..	...	4,619	15	3			
Nursing staff ... ..	...	240	0	0			
District surgeons ... ..	...	450	0	0			
					5,309	15	8
Hospital maintenance—							
Provisions ... ..	...	4,831	14	4			
Ice ... ..	...	61	7	0			
Gas ... ..	...	403	18	4			
Washing ... ..	...	782	17	3			
Fuel ... ..	...	248	11	6			
Aerated waters ... ..	...	34	18	0			
Wines, beer, and spirits ... ..	...	274	11	6			
Furniture ... ..	...	645	9	5			
Drapery ... ..	...	237	15	4			
					7,521	2	8
Drugs ... ..	...	1,166	14	10			
Surgical instruments ... ..	...	241	3	4			
" appliances ... ..	...	245	12	4			
" dressing ... ..	...	187	14	6			
					1,841	5	0
Funerals and coffins ... ..	...	217	3	6			
Branch dispensary ... ..	...	148	3	0			
Printing and stationery ... ..	...	261	16	0			
Commission ... ..	...	98	6	3			
Petty expenses ... ..	...	76	10	5			
Interest ... ..	...	375	7	4			
Fire insurance ... ..	...	51	14	9			
Buildings and repairs ... ..	...	301	10	4			
Permanent new structure ... ..	...	8,701	6	3			
					10,231	17	10
					£27,723	6	9

The determination of the Government respecting the completion or otherwise of the buildings partially erected for this Hospital is anxiously awaited.

Meanwhile the Committee conducted the operations in connection with the Institution during last year in a satisfactory manner.

They also took further measures to minimize the danger from fire by erecting additional outside staircases, and by other precautions.

Several

Several changes occurred in the medical and nursing staff. Miss Osborn, who for many years occupied the position of Lady Superintendent, retired owing to ill-health, and has been succeeded by Miss Mackay, a lady of approved efficiency, who held a prominent position in the Hospital.

As regards the nursing department, the operations were upon a somewhat extended scale. Of twenty probationers taken on in 1884 eleven remained at end of the year.

Three trained nurses left the Hospital to take senior nurses' positions in the fever wards of the Coast Hospital.

The Hospitals at Young and Armidale received head-nurses as matrons.

Two nurses joined the Newcastle Hospital, and a third that at Armidale.

One nurse left for the Nursing Home, Phillip-street, for which position she received special training, and one for private nursing.

A nurse trained in the Sydney Hospital, but who left prior to 1884, has recently accepted the appointment of head nurse at the Ballarat Hospital.

THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

THE following tables represent the operations of this Hospital during last year:—

Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1883...	124	
" received during the year	1,450	
		1,574
Patients discharged cured or relieved	1,151	
" " incurable or at their own request...	82	
Deaths	208	
		1,436
Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884...		138

Returns of number of persons under treatment during the year 1884, the order of diseases for which they were treated, and number of deaths in each order:—

Diseases—	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases	256	40
Diseases of respiratory organs...	166	51
" circulatory organs and blood	36	11
" alimentary canal and abdominal organs...	138	35
" nervous system	83	15
" cellular tissues and skin	12	...
" genito-urinary organs	118	10
" osseous system	101	11
" mouth, nose, &c.	10	...
Tumours...	52	5
Diseases peculiar to women	151	6
" of the eye	151	...
Fractures	168	11
Unclassified	132	8
Totals	1,574	208
Out-patients	1,438	

HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT, from 1st January to 31st December, 1884:—

Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from public by subscriptions and donations	1,872	9	9			
Contributed by patients	2,276	3	5			
Received from Government—Special vote	5,999	19	8			
" " Annual subsidy	3,999	19	10			
" " Maintenance of pauper patients	4,341	16	5			
Interest on invested funds	137	0	0			
Overdraft 31st December, 1884	43	14	0			
Total current account...				18,671	3	1
Amount at fixed deposit, 31 December, 1883				8,700	0	0
				£27,371	3	1

Expenditure—

<i>Expenditure—</i>	£	s.	d.
Overdraft, 31st December, 1883	1,177	6	4
Hospital maintenance (including wages other than for nursing staff)	7,093	2	9
Medical Superintendent's salary	450	0	0
Resident Medical Officers' salaries	500	0	0
Drugs and instruments	984	15	4
Medical comforts and stimulants	533	2	5
Nursing staff	2,276	12	4
Secretary's salary	300	0	0
Funerals	88	13	6
Buildings	10,997	5	10
Repairs	154	9	3
Printing, stationery, and postage	294	11	7
Sundries (insurance, commission, &c.)	321	0	9
Total account current		25,171	8 1
Amount at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1884		2,200	0 0
		<u>£27,371</u>	<u>8 1</u>

In all respects, excepting in regard to expense, the working of this Hospital has been found extremely satisfactory, and owing to its splendid appliances and the luxurious comforts it is able to offer to patients, the applications for admission have been far in excess of its accommodation.

The central back block of buildings advanced nearly to completion by the end of the year, and will, when opened, be capable of adding about sixty beds, but it is evident that to bring the number of beds and the administrative accommodation within reasonable proportions, the one to the other, no time should be lost in adding at least two more pavilions to the Hospital.

The beds available last year for the reception of patients, exclusive of those in the four isolating cottages, numbered only 140, while the administrative block has been erected to supply the requirements of a Hospital containing 450 beds.

Economic administration under such circumstances is impossible.

A notable event in connection with the Prince Alfred Hospital was the presentation early in the present year, by the Hon. James White, of a cabinet containing a very complete set of surgical instruments, collected under the supervision of Dr. Sydney P. Jones, and valued at nearly £1,000.

Twenty-one patients were received into the special wards.

SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The number of young patients who were treated last year in this Institution proves the necessity of such a Department, whether conducted as a separate establishment or as part of a general Hospital.

It has already been pointed out that instances have occurred, showing there is in the mind of the public a certain amount of preference for the general Hospitals, even for children's cases, founded perhaps on a supposition that the highest special professional knowledge can alone be obtained in them.

Such preference may not (and certainly need not) be well founded while the separate Hospital carries certain advantages of its own, but it will be to the interest of the Government and of the public to see that unnecessary duplication of effort is not made.

Meanwhile both our general Hospitals have complained of insufficient accommodation; and there cannot be a doubt but that within the period of this report the Sick Children's Hospital has not only rendered valuable services but has relieved the Government of many cases which otherwise would have been cast upon it.

In matters pertaining to management and efficiency the administration appeared most effective. In the Training Department for nurses the numbers during the year were—

In training	8
Sent out	6

A reference to the Medical Report shows the several forms of disease treated, also notably the large number of cases of diseases of the osseous system.

It is in this class of cases one of the largest uses of this Hospital is to be found, such cases being generally too serious and troublesome for home treatment, and too tedious for the wards of a general Hospital.

Statistics, 1884.

Numbers—

Cases in Hospital, 31st December, 1883	21
Admissions during 1884	170
	<u>191</u>
Discharged cured or relieved	120
Incurable or removed	17
Deaths	17
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884	37
	<u>191</u>

Diseases

Diseases treated, 1st January to 31st December, 1884:—

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
General diseases	87	3
Diseases of respiratory organs	20	2
" Circulatory organs and blood	1	...
" Alimentary, canal, and abdominal organs	23	3
" Nervous system	18	3
" Skin	3	...
" Genito-urinary organs	2	...
" Osseous system	58	4
" Mouth, nose, &c.	4	1
Tumours	2	1
Diseases peculiar to women	1	...
" of the eye	7	...
Accidents, injuries, &c.	4	...
Unclassified	11	...
	191	17

HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT from 1st January to 31st December, 1884:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Income—</i>						
Balance, 31/12/83	576	16	3			
Received from public by subscriptions	682	8	6			
" " donations	5	0	0			
Contributed by patients	221	15	6			
Received from Government annual subsidy	839	11	1			
Total current account				2,325	11	4
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Hospital maintenance, including wages other than for nursing staff	1,105	10	7½			
Dispenser's salary	65	0	0			
Drugs and instruments	118	4	3			
Medical comforts and stimulants	47	11	7			
Nursing staff and Superintendent's salaries	570	6	8			
Funerals	1	10	0			
Buildings and repairs... ..	258	13	10			
Printing, commission, &c.	65	3	3			
Sundries	82	6	5½			
Balance, 31/12/84	10	4	8			
Total current account				2,325	11	4

30 beds occupied throughout the year, average cost per head,
£68 10s., computed on £2,055 2s. 10d.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—GENERAL RETURNS—1884.

Name.	Male Wards.	Female Wards.	Beds.		Cubic space per bed.	Daily Average number Patients, 1884.		Paying Patients, 1884.	Number of Patients more fitted for Asylm.	Total number treated during year.	Discharged cured or relieved.	Discharged at own request.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884.	Out-patients.
			For Males.	For Females.		Males.	Females.								
Albury	3	1	25	5	910	15½	...	12	186	160	...	14	12	173	
Armidale	12	1	20	4	1,700	18.3	1.5	4	134	100	...	13	12	...	
Balranald	3	...	18	...	970	6.75	...	6	63	52	...	3	8	30	
Bathurst	3	1	25	10	1,819	22	7	44	823	254	...	39	30	...	
Bega (No admissions.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	3	...	18	...	566	12	...	...	13	149	122	...	21	6	...
Braidwood	3	3	16	4	500	...	3	2	33	23	1	1	6	6	...
Brewarrina	1	1	6	6	978	4.8	3.0	...	1	60	50	8	2	...	...
Carcoar	3	1	13	3	1,035	3.25	1	18	80	54	16	6	4	2	...
Cobar	2	1	7	2	780	...	4.67	...	2	78	69	16	3	6	...
Condobolin	2	1	3	2	996	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
Cooma	12	2	8	3	1,047	0.40	0.24	4	7	27	20	5	2	...	...
Coomamble	2	1	6	1	1,365	3	1	11	6	42	24	8	4	6	...
Copeland North	3	1	4	2	900	...	...	...	2	4	3	...	1	...	10
Cowra	1	1	2	2	691	2	46	10	...	40	34	4	2	...	...
Deniliquin	3	1	23	13	...	...	...	...	136	114	11	11	11	133	...
Dubbo	3	1	15	6	1,000	...	12.1	...	35	132	103	16	13	...	...
Forbes	1	1	15	6	1,058	6	1	...	10	85	72	7	6	2	...
Glen Innes	1	...	7	...	1,200	3½	...	32	...	108	79	15	10	4	...
Goulburn	1	1	12	4	1,100	...	...	170	21	168	142	17	9	32	...
Grafton	5	2	14	0	1,780	7.5	1.3	7	7	119	89	7	8	15	22
Grenfell	1	1	5	5	756	2.3	3	13	...	28	24	1	3	...	...
Gulgong	2	1	15	3	820	...	3.30	4	...	53	42	7	4	20	...
Gundagai	2	1	10	1	682	2.65	2	12	5	61	51	3	2	...	...
Gunnedah	1	1	4	3	875	...	3½	...	8	50	38	12	...	5	...
Hay	2	1	16	4	660	0.7	7	15	...	161	130	17	5	86	...
Hill End	3	1	14	4	1,200	0	8	1	3	20	12	3	5	...	6
Hillston (No return.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverell	4	3	9	3	1,200	8	2	4	4	106	85	10	11	...	...
Listrae	1	1	4	2	800	1.08	6	...	4	38	27	8	3	...	...
Maclean (Not opened.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	7	2	35	15	844	8	4	...	40	198	162	22	14	177	...
Maitland Benvol. Soc.	6	3	12	6	501	...	...	...	...	58	39	3	16	...	...
Moruya (Not opened.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	2	1	18	12	1,400	...	...	...	...	140	115	15	10	...	...
Murrumbidgee	3	2	6	6	928	2.8	4	2	4	51	39	7	4	1	...
Muswellbrook	2	1	8	6	720	...	...	13	...	43	34	6	3	...	...
Narrabri	3	1	14	2	814	8.4	3.4	...	8	97	67	8	13	9	...
Newcastle	5	3	24	10	1,152	19.69	3.21	60	33	351	258	37	36	20	...
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	4	2	300	4	...	11	3	75	58	6	8	3	...
Orange	12	1	15	5	990	15	6	9	42	181	138	25	...	...	...
Park	1	1	4	4	972	...	...	25	...	34	19	9	6	...	...
Parramatta	2	2	16	12	1,219	...	17.40	21	37	248	214	26	21	...	...
Queanbeyan	2	1	5	2	616	...	0	...	...	43	31	6	6	...	...
Scone*	2	2	8	4	7,808 & 1,512	3.87	2.0	3	9	40	25	11	1	3	...
Singleton	5	5	28	12	1,411 & 775	13	3.1	14	28	65	42	7	16	...	...
Silverton	2	...	10	...	850	4	...	1	...	37	19	3	9	6	...
Sofala	2	...	6	...	340	6	...	4	1	6	2	2	2	...	...
Temora	1	1	5	2	1,250	1.5	5	7	3	44	40	2	2	...	5
Tenterfield	2	1	8	2	980	3	...	20	1	66	51	9	6	3	...
Urana	1	1	4	3	780	2.6	3	2	...	48	38	3	4	...	1
Vegetable Creek	1	2	6	3	1,252	1.6	0	1	...	24	17	1	5	...	...
Wagga Wagga	4	1	27	5	800	15	1	9	9	187	120	28	14	63	...
Walgett	2	1	7	3	1,248	3.3	3	4	5	60	49	4	6	10	...
Warialda	3	1	7	2	900	3	...	8	...	53	37	2	9	...	...
Wellington	3	1	10	2	464	2	1	...	5	32	29	3	...	...	...
West Kempsey	3	2	11	4	1,230	5	1.5	45	45	102	96	5	6	...	...
Wileamita	3	...	25	...	804	11.206	...	...	20	117	89	13	15	20	...
Windsor	5	3	38	18	90	24	10	30	...	138	92	12	34	9	...
Wollongong	1	1	5	5	...	4	...	16	...	88	77	8	3	...	...
Yass	3	1	10	2	...	1.95	7.17	37	...	36	22	7	5	2	...
Young	4	1	15	6	1,023	9.62	1.33	32	...	121	84	10	16	11	1

*Four cases admitted not requiring Hospital treatment.

†Sixteen cases are not included in medical returns, not requiring Hospital treatment.
‡Medical return gives one less.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Medical Returns, 1884—Diseases Treated.

Name.	Diseases of																Total																	
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organs.		Circulatory Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.			Bursae.		Mouth, Nose, &c.		Tumours.	Diseases peculiar to Women.		Diseases of the Eye.		Fractures.		Dislocations and Injuries.		Un-classified.		Total	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Diseases.	Deaths.
Albury	44	1	22	2	2	2	12	1	12	2	4	...	9	1	1	4	...	1	...	7	...	8	2	18	...	34	2	186	14
Armidale	28	2	12	...	7	1	26	4	8	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	1	6	1	16	1	134	13	
Barrasald	18	...	7	...	1	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	63	3		
Bathurst	61	6	51	10	18	4	52	7	29	4	7	...	17	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	19	1	25	3	323	39	
Bega (no admissions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombala (no admissions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	41	6	13	3	9	4	13	1	14	2	2	...	14	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	19	1	149	21
Braidwood	6	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	5	...	33	1
Brewarrina	8	2	10	5	4	...	10	1	3	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	9	...	60	8
Carcoar	18	...	9	...	2	...	10	1	5	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	80	6
Cobar	37	3	6	4	1	1	7	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	10	...	78	16
Condobolin	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Cooma	11	1	5	1	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	27	5
Coonamble	9	3	5	1	1	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	43	4
Copeland North	2	...	2	...	1	4	1
Cowra	6	...	8	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	4
Deniliquin	22	1	21	6	9	1	12	3	7	2	1	...	13	16	...	17	...	10	...	136	11
Dubbo	35	4	33	3	3	2	11	3	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	18	...	132	16
Forbes	9	...	9	...	6	1	10	2	10	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	20	...	85	7
Glen Innes	16	...	12	...	7	4	7	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	14	1	17	...	108	10
Goulburn	47	8	15	4	5	...	14	1	8	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	20	1	31	1	168	17
Grafton	22	...	14	2	4	1	13	2	9	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	22	...	119	8
Greenfell	19	...	...	...	1	...	10	2	2	1	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	28	1
Gulgong	6	...	9	...	2	1	10	2	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	53	7
Gundagai	7	...	11	4	...	...	8	2	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	1	2	...	61	8
Gunnedah	8	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	56	12
Hay	30	3	19	4	5	1	11	2	19	4	5	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	11	...	27	1	161	17
Hill End	2	...	6	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	20	5
Hilston
Inverell	24	3	17	3	2	...	10	1	11	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	7	2	17	...	106	10
Lismore	4	1	4	3	1	1	6	2	5	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	38	8
Macleay (not yet opened)
Maitland	57	9	26	4	6	1	16	1	12	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	20	4	26	1	198	22

ANALYSIS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE in COUNTRY HOSPITALS for the Year 1884.

Income.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheques.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposits, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients	Special Vote.	Sundries.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.						
	£ 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.
Albury	358 16 5	534 12 2		18 10 0	50 0 0		523 4 11	10 5 3	7 0 0	48 0 0		47 13 0	1,533 11 0	800 0 0	2,333 11 9
Armidale	173 5 0	686 10 1		10 2 0			702 6 11	49 13 0					1,087 5 0		1,087 5 0
Balranald	520 13 6	465 8 0		192 6 9			338 3 1						1,334 6 7		1,334 6 7
Bathurst	43 12 1	950 2 4	17 5 8				872 1 6	35 14 2	1 0 0	126 0 0			2,238 2 6	2,100 0 0	4,338 2 6
Bega															
Boinbala		454 14 7					210 10 5						665 5 0		665 5 0
Bourke	27 6 9	538 18 10		9 3 0	503 13 8		509 19 10	68 17 4		36 0 0			1,803 19 5	900 0 0	2,703 19 5
Braidwood	74 10 2	33 6 0	104 14 0	31 2 2			79 0 4			6 0 0		32 18 0	362 0 5	300 0 0	662 0 5
Brewarrina	55 6 8	405 15 2		6 10 0			535 6 7						1,002 18 5		1,002 18 5
Carcoar	76 19 7	184 6 6		36 12 0	200 0 0		93 18 2	34 10 8		23 16 0			650 5 7	415 12 11	1,065 18 6
Cobar	670 5 0	358 17 3					118 5 11	50 18 6	2 10 0	30 14 4			1,231 11 0		1,231 11 0
Condobolin	238 10 11	339 5 0					429 7 11						1,027 3 10		1,027 3 10
Coonamb		59 1 0	105 6 10	14 5 0			58 16 3	12 3 7		11 10 10		74 8 1	336 0 7	200 0 0	536 0 7
Coonamble	344 0 1	50 1 0	214 6 0	10 12 6			168 12 7						787 12 2		787 12 2
Copeland North	96 7 9	2 7 0					44 15 10						143 10 7		143 10 7
Cowra	34 3 10	45 5 0	74 17 6	23 3 0		13 13 3	187 2 6		1 0 0			30 3 6	409 8 7	502 10 0	911 18 7
Deniliquin	311 19 6	319 2 0				41 18 2	388 14 10	21 4 4		8 0 0			1,290 18 10		1,290 18 10
Dubbo		438 4 10					495 10 2	64 17 11				98 12 9	1,097 5 8		1,097 5 8
Forbes	153 0 4	441 11 2					122 19 4	34 14 1					752 4 11		752 4 11
Glen Innes	148 16 8	305 13 4	168 16 4	122 11 7			234 16 0			6 5 0		69 4 2	1,056 3 10		1,056 3 10
Goulburn	68 18 8	390 5 9		255 2 1			300 0 0	24 13 9		19 9 0			1,058 9 3		1,058 9 3
Grafton		432 6 5					337 18 6			36 10 0			806 14 11	500 0 0	1,306 14 11
Grenfell	150 15 11	234 10 0		39 0 0			33 12 0			18 0 0			481 19 5	300 0 0	781 19 5
Gulgong	57 16 11	111 15 0	44 11 11	16 19 9		44 16 4	263 19 0	20 8 2	0 10 0				559 17 1		559 17 1
Gundagai	180 10 9		2 16 0	49 0 0			165 9 11	44 17 9	2 10 0	19 0 0			464 4 5	300 0 0	764 4 5
Gunnedah		198 0 0	15 0 0				234 11 5			42 0 0			484 11 5	700 0 0	1,184 11 5
Hay	438 11 5	434 11 6	2 6 10	21 2 0		23 19 0	413 19 2	0 3 6	1 0 0				1,335 13 5		1,335 13 5
Hill End	30 19 5	74 17 9	50 14 0	2 17 0			112 8 8			45 0 0			316 16 10	750 0 0	1,066 16 10
Hillston	633 5 0	171 15 11		25 19 4			232 1 8	42 18 9		15 0 0			1,126 19 2		1,126 19 2
Inverell		158 16 10	33 16 0	13 10 0		22 15 0	499 19 10		0 3 4			43 9 6	832 12 6		832 12 6
*Kempsey															
Lismore		239 1 10		5 16 0			265 3 6		0 10 0				530 11 4		530 11 4
Maclean		218 0 3					527 7 6						745 7 9		745 7 9
Maitland	188 4 5	573 16 7	120 18 6		399 19 10	5 13 8	546 1 9			363 16 9	103 11 4		2,302 2 10	6,064 8 1	8,366 10 11
" Benevolent Society.	45 11 5	353 7 2	0 7 3		2,006 2 7		209 19 10		5 4 5			151 1 1	2,861 13 9		2,861 13 9

* Received too late to be incorporated with others, but added below totals.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS, Year 1884—continued.
Income—continued.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheques.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Sundries.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.						
	£ 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.
Moruya															
Merriva		185 17 8						14 5 8					200 3 4		200 3 4
Mudgee	206 6 11	278 19 6		80 2 8	100 0 0		461 8 0	5 16 1	0 13 6	8 10 0			1,148 16 8		1,148 16 8
Murrumbidgee	286 13 9	191 18 0		21 14 0			173 11 5			30 0 0			684 2 2	500 0 0	1,184 2 2
Muswellbrook	200 9 2	100 7 0	64 10 7	46 17 6			162 7 4			30 0 0			594 11 7	500 0 0	1,094 11 7
Narrabri	266 13 7	240 18 0					447 7 8						954 19 3	500 0 0	1,454 19 3
Newcastle	46 13 1	1,000 0 0		283 3 2	2,171 0 0	4 16 6	1,000 0 0			85 7 6			4,591 0 3	1,423 11 6	6,014 11 9
Narrandera	140 17 10	228 16 11	20 11 6	27 5 0			323 15 3						741 0 6		741 0 6
Orange		340 17 2	240 18 3	20 11 9	236 8 8		291 4 8	55 2 4				320 11 3	1,505 12 1		1,505 12 1
Parkes	75 10 7	84 0 0	92 16 3	24 14 0	409 10 10	2 1 6	215 18 4			4 5 0			999 5 6		999 5 6
Paramatta	23 13 1	352 0 2	8 0 2	70 13 6	250 0 0	15 12 0	249 19 10			151 14 0	99 1 11		1,220 14 8	1,800 0 0	3,020 14 8
Queanbeyan	30 6 10	331 12 7	10 18 10	22 15 0			97 19 1		2 14 4				505 6 8		505 6 8
Scone	208 18 1	234 7 5	18 8 9	30 10 0			120 11 10	6 11 7	0 10 0	5 14 10			625 12 6		625 12 6
Singleton*	25 2 7	100 2 6	96 16 6	57 16 6			226 6 8	4 11 7					519 16 4	150 7 10	670 4 2
Silvertown		349 11 3		2 5 0	199 19 10								551 16 1		551 16 1
Sofala	30 18 1	37 7 0		3 0 2			29 15 4		1 6 8	1 15 0			104 8 3	70 0 0	174 8 3
Tamworth	347 10 11	1,790 0 4		2 3 0	999 19 10		361 6 3		2 10 0	56 18 0		1,119 18 7	4,580 3 11		4,580 3 11
Tomara	120 10 10	148 16 3	15 16 0	37 12 3	197 9 0				2 10 1				522 14 5		522 14 5
Tenterfield	57 13 0	336 16 6		100 7 9	100 0 0		187 2 8		0 5 0	18 0 0	120 11 7		920 16 6	300 0 0	1,220 16 6
Urana	262 3 2	418 16 10		7 9 6			391 14 10	13 14 10	3 0 0				1,096 19 2		1,096 19 2
Vegetable Creek (Emmaville).	290 3 11	33 1 0	91 17 9	12 19 9	103 7 2		264 12 1			10 0 0			806 1 8		806 1 8
Wagga Wagga		717 16 2			749 19 10		983 3 2	47 14 10	7 3 6	20 0 0			2,525 17 6	530 0 0	3,055 17 6
Walgett		522 8 0	13 11 1	27 3 0	116 17 10		300 0 0	29 15 2	5 10 0				1,015 5 1		1,015 5 1
Warialda	218 11 1	174 11 2		23 7 0		14 1 0	189 9 8	115 7 3	11 15 0				747 2 2		747 2 2
Waglington	13 12 4	136 14 4	2 0 0	48 8 9			140 4 3		1 10 0				342 9 8		342 9 8
Wilcannia		873 2 6	127 10 8	19 15 0	500 0 0		1,457 0 7						2,977 8 9		2,977 8 9
Windsor	141 11 7	327 6 6		71 18 6		85 7 0	348 16 6			228 3 9			1,203 3 10	3,500 0 0	4,703 3 10
Wollongong		69 4 0	196 0 9	28 0 0	49 19 10		199 19 10		0 3 4	35 4 10		70 7 7	649 0 2	150 0 0	799 0 2
Yass	91 3 8	205 16 8	79 18 3	58 10 0		0 12 0	82 17 10	19 4 6	2 10 0	55 16 4			596 9 3	1,200 0 0	1,796 9 3
Young	1 6 10	234 3 5	104 2 0				300 0 0	67 14 0	0 5 0	5 5 0			712 16 6	150 0 0	862 16 6
	8,223 13 10	20,491 16 1	2,180 16 11	2,042 12 11	9,434 15 11	275 5 5	19,345 1 1	904 18 7	69 11 11	1,602 4 2	323 4 10	2,038 7 6	66,961 9 2	24,606 10 4	91,567 19 6
West Kempsey	4194 5 5	230 11 0		57 1 0			749 19 10			36 0 0			1,267 17 3	600 0 0	1,867 17 3

* £42 6s. 6d. in Reserve Fund at beginning of year required to balance account.

† Shown in last year's returns as £182 0s. 2d.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Year 1884.

Expenditure.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1880.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1881.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ 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.
Albury		441 5 7		59 16 0	100 0 0	63 12 9	318 19 6	31 12 6	1,228 14 10	56 3 6	34 7 1		2,333 11 9		2,333 11 9
Armidale		565 13 5			80 0 0	70 18 2	212 17 6	14 10 0	399 17 4	57 13 6	24 7 7	261 7 6	1,687 5 0		1,687 5 0
Balranald		281 10 3		17 10 0	300 0 0	39 8 0	80 0 0	8 0 0	30 14 10	69 9 8	19 6 10	489 7 0	1,334 6 7		1,334 6 7
Bathurst		1,223 12 3		114 7 9	800 0 0	210 10 10	216 0 0	22 14 0	27 0 0	63 15 6	9 0 3	1,150 16 11	3,338 2 6	1,000 0 0	4,338 2 6
Bega															
Bombala									190 0 0		44 8 9	430 16 3	665 5 0		665 5 0
Bourke		425 16 0		31 5 6	250 0 0	74 19 6	130 0 0	65 0 0	115 18 6	46 8 0	95 19 3	769 12 2	2,003 19 5	700 0 0	2,703 19 5
Braidwood	28 9 11	90 15 6		5 12 0	75 0 0	21 18 0	77 18 7		38 5 3	18 15 3	5 5 11		362 0 5	300 0 0	662 0 5
Brewarrina		243 18 5		4 17 0	250 0 0	53 16 4	124 7 8	41 10 0	48 9 0	24 1 1	88 5 8	123 13 3	1,002 18 5		1,002 18 5
Careewai		160 0 11		4 10 3	75 0 0	33 11 7	77 15 8	21 0 0	65 13 9	9 17 3	10 1 3	268 16 11	726 7 7	330 10 11	1,065 18 6
Cobar		254 4 6		72 2 6	150 0 10	120 13 10	150 11 9	71 10 0	235 16 0	74 8 8	56 5 4	45 17 7	1,231 11 0		1,231 11 0
Coodobolin		4 16 3		1 6 0	83 6 8	0 8 3	10 0 0	3 5 0	843 0 0	36 14 0	17 14 3	17 13 5	1,027 3 10		1,027 3 10
Cooma	50 6 10	60 10 2		5 14 0	100 0 0	46 3 0	50 0 0	10 17 6	71 3 5	20 4 0	12 1 8		436 0 7	100 0 0	536 0 7
Coonamble		268 3 10		17 14 0	150 0 0		72 0 0	14 0 0		8 1 6	68 6 11	180 5 11	787 12 2		787 12 2
Copeland North		15 16 6	10 0 0	2 10 0		2 17 4	33 12 0	3 1 6		11 6 6	14 15 5	49 11 4	143 10 7		143 10 7
Cowra		66 2 11		1 8 0	125 0 0	0 11 6	75 0 0	12 0 0		12 19 0	3 0 6	83 3 2	379 5 1	532 13 6	911 18 7
Deniliquin		328 19 8		18 1 0	200 0 0	65 13 0	120 0 0	24 0 0	40 6 9	93 2 0	109 6 11	291 9 6	1,290 18 10		1,290 18 10
Dubbo	251 2 0	309 2 9		34 8 3	142 5 5	53 2 7	150 0 0	42 0 0	21 18 4	44 11 5	48 14 11		1,097 5 8		1,097 5 8
Forbes		390 10 4			108 6 8	25 0 0	84 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 3	83 0 6		75 7 2	752 4 11		752 4 11
Glan Innes		245 8 11		4 16 0	100 0 0	10 8 0	120 0 0	54 5 0	120 0 0	34 18 6	110 7 5		806 3 10	250 0 0	1,056 3 10
Goulburn		350 6 4		41 12 3	50 0 0	138 3 5	173 3 2	26 18 6	60 2 9	9 1 0	172 5 7	27 16 3	1,058 9 3		1,058 9 3
Grafton	81 13 6	257 7 4		4 2 0	100 0 0	47 3 7	93 1 8	12 10 0	35 1 6	50 3 0	10 14 6	14 17 10	706 14 11	600 0 0	1,306 14 11
Greenville		160 3 0	1 0 0	11 10 11	100 0 0	62 19 5	68 10 0		3 10 0	19 19 6	11 9 6	42 12 1	481 19 5	300 0 0	781 19 5
Gulgong		214 7 4		5 7 6	70 2 2	4 18 1		3 0 0	30 12 6	32 16 4	14 10 1	184 3 1	559 17 1		559 17 1
Gundagai	13 5 6	152 10 0		9 16 0	91 13 4	04 0 6	75 0 0	21 1 6		40 18 11	16 0 0	29 18 8	514 4 5	250 0 0	764 4 5
Gunnedah	0 1 10	96 1 11		1 10 0	120 0 0	49 16 8	92 14 10	28 0 0	11 13 6	10 16 4	22 12 4	39 4 0	472 11 5	712 0 0	1,184 11 5
Hay		386 13 5			168 15 0	60 3 9	117 0 0		31 6 8	75 15 2	87 19 9	398 19 8	1,335 13 5		1,335 13 5
Hill End		83 4 1		6 11 0	100 15 4	19 6 4	55 12 0	14 0 0	6 12 6	7 0 0	4 10 5	69 5 2	366 16 10	700 0 0	1,066 16 10
Hillston		200 5 10		0 15 0	133 10 0	121 9 6	98 9 4	13 0 0	207 17 11	92 3 3	60 12 11	104 15 3	1,126 19 2		1,126 19 2
Inverell	54 19 3	368 6 7		14 7 0	100 0 0	62 14 11	113 14 2	20 11 0	9 8 0	68 6 10	20 4 0		832 12 6		832 12 6
Lismore	47 1 3	95 8 6		3 0 0	25 0 0	14 15 8	47 5 0	23 7 0	76 6 9	9 2 0	14 3 4	165 1 10	530 11 4		530 11 4
Maclean										6 3 6	29 15 6	218 8 9	245 7 9	500 0 0	745 7 9
Maitland		561 16 9	42 8 9	16 2 11	66 13 4	75 17 0	180 0 0	58 18 6	73 4 7	42 13 7	65 18 6	284 12 2	1,468 6 1	6,808 4 10	8,366 10 11
Benavolent Society.		435 15 3		4 17 0	21 0 0		40 0 0	6 6 0	2,078 0 0	13 7 6	62 8 0		2,661 13 9	200 0 0	21,861 13 9
Moruya															

62—

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Year 1884—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1880.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1881.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Grand Total.	
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.										
	£ 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.	
Merriva		13 6 6						34 10 1	5 18 0		46 14 4	99 14 5	200 3 4		200 3 4	
Mudgee		534 11 9	1 6 6	45 4 11	50 0 0	40 5 0	75 0 0	53 15 7	48 14 6		18 16 10	257 14 7	1,148 16 8		1,148 16 8	
Murrumbidgee		168 0 0		5 13 6	105 0 0	14 15 1	85 0 0	13 18 3	26 0 0		9 5 6	249 9 10	684 2 2	500 0 0	1,184 2 2	
Muswellbrook		112 10 1	15 4 6	3 9 6	40 0 0	24 5 1	91 4 0	23 16 6	5 7 4		6 11 0	252 12 7	534 11 7	500 0 0	1,034 11 7	
Narrabri		231 11 1		6 12 11	160 0 0		104 14 0	12 14 3	21 12 0		38 10 7	355 10 5	954 19 3	500 0 0	1,454 19 3	
Newcastle		858 8 9		22 11 0	150 0 0		82 16 5	247 0 0	25 15 0	1,292 13 11		91 18 9	870 3 5	3,641 7 9	2,373 4 0	
Naranderra		244 6 0			140 19 0		88 15 0	20 0 0	9 5 0		2 15 0	201 1 0	741 6 6		741 6 6	
Orange	*582 5 10	367 15 7		3 4 6	60 0 0	102 10 6	159 7 6	36 10 0	94 16 2		47 9 6	51 12 6	1,505 12 1		1,505 12 1	
Packes		114 11 2		5 8 3	154 9 0	14 13 3	79 6 2	21 5 0	7 3 10		18 19 2	27 8 6	56 3 2	499 5 6	500 0 0	999 5 6
Parramatta	346 11 8	456 13 2		18 19 9		105 11 3	397 4 3	9 15 0	14 0 8		30 7 4	624 17 10	2,020 14 6	1,000 0 0	3,020 14 6	
Queanbeyan		128 6 3	3 15 0	1 1 0	50 0 0	46 17 6	85 0 0	5 5 0	19 7 6		11 0 6	2 9 2	152 4 9	505 6 8	505 6 8	
Seone		114 9 4	11 15 0	4 6 6	75 0 0		80 9 0		3 6 0		4 2 6	26 8 0	305 16 2	625 12 6	625 12 6	
Singleton		225 9 9	29 3 9	11 5 0	48 18 2	3 13 6	100 0 0	7 10 0			56 17 0	29 5 3	124 12 5	636 14 6	33 9 8	
Silverton	66 2 1			0 14 0	25 0 0	10 16 2	37 10 0	40 0 0	172 13 0		25 18 5	117 18 9	55 5 2	551 16 1	551 16 1	
Sofala						14 0 0	36 0 0	8 0 0			3 8 0	26 12 8	36 7 7	124 8 3	50 0 0	
Tamworth		140 14 0			22 10 0	24 15 8		22 2 0	4,218 0 0		20 9 10	131 12 5	4,580 3 11		4,580 3 11	
Temora		132 3 9		9 16 0	50 0 0	20 13 10	107 12 4	3 0 0	69 8 6		36 8 4	17 14 11	75 16 9	522 14 5	522 14 5	
Tenterfield		228 1 10		10 0 0	100 0 0	29 4 7	90 0 0	24 10 0	95 10 9		15 12 8	36 16 6	391 0 2	1,020 16 6	200 0 0	
Urana		158 5 1			100 0 0	47 0 1	120 8 8	3 0 0	34 12 6		44 13 9	17 0 6	571 18 7	1,096 19 2	1,096 19 2	
Vegetable Creek (Sunnyside)		264 10 10		4 6 6	7 10 0	61 8 1	62 9 4		6 6 0		20 8 9	3 9 0	75 12 8	506 1 8	300 0 0	
Wagga Wagga	246 15 8	807 14 0			38 0 0	114 8 0	278 4 8	34 0 6	459 18 11		39 1 7	509 14 2	2,525 17 6	530 0 0	3,055 17 6	
Walgett	267 4 7	253 17 8	4 0 0	20 9 1	177 13 6	23 0 0	104 17 0	30 0 0	4 14 0		26 13 3	60 7 10	42 8 2	1,015 5 1	1,015 5 1	
Warialda		195 18 10		6 13 6	150 0 0	45 14 4	3 3 0	30 0 0	35 19 0		16 2 9	19 5 1	244 5 8	747 2 2	747 2 2	
Wellington		88 5 11		6 10 0	100 0 0		75 0 0	12 0 0	27 15 6		19 15 7	11 1 0	2 1 8	342 9 8	342 9 8	
Wilcannia	219 4 9	773 13 2		19 4 0	250 0 0	50 3 11	150 0 0	61 10 0	1,126 16 3		174 0 4	84 4 0	68 12 4	2,977 8 9	2,977 8 9	
Windsor		650 9 9		14 15 9	40 0 0	66 3 6	202 12 0	6 5 3	34 4 0		12 11 6		176 2 1	1,203 3 10	3,500 0 0	
Wollongong	35 17 2	204 19 5	29 19 0	13 10 6	40 0 0	62 19 7	100 15 0	15 0 0	275 8 6		16 1 9	4 9 3	799 0 2	799 0 2	799 0 2	
Yass		136 4 10		12 14 0	130 0 0	30 6 0	95 0 0	7 5 0	7 18 4		36 6 0	1 18 11	138 16 2	596 9 3	1,200 0 0	
Young		363 12 1		6 0 0	100 0 0	73 0 0	116 0 0	31 7 4	43 5 0		20 19 4	40 4 1	63 8 2	862 16 6	862 16 6	
	2,301 1 10	16,730 5 7	148 12 2	767 8 6	5,958 9 5	2,906 3 4	6,395 4 9	1,206 9 7	14,317 2 11	2,091 15 2	2,258 0 7	11,918 2 9	66,998 16 7	24,569 2 11	91,567 19 6	
West Kempsey		257 0 6		21 0 0	150 0 0	150 11 3	72 16 0	7 0 0	315 12 6	2 15 0	14 13 6	276 8 6	2,167 17 8	600 0 0	1,867 17 3	

* £570 2s. 11d. carried from Building Account to General Account.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

In view of the successful results which thus far have followed the introduction of the Boarding-out system in this Colony, it is satisfactory to observe that the operations of the above department during the past year have been largely extended, and that there remains no room for doubting that all the State Children eligible for being placed in homes will soon be brought under the control of the State Children's Relief Board.

In a former report fear was expressed (at that time justified by existing circumstances) that an Asylum might possibly have to be retained for boys in the care of the State, there appearing to be on the part of many persons possessed of good homes and willing to undertake the charge of girls reluctance to encounter responsibilities likely to arise in controlling boys of active age.

During the past year, however, since operations have been extended into districts where dairy farming and agricultural pursuits are combined, the number of applications for boys has largely increased; there is therefore every prospect of a sufficient supply of good homes for boys being placed at the Board's disposal to meet requirements in the future.

A difficulty also formerly existed in respect of children whose physical condition rendered them unsuitable for reception into healthy families, yet whom it was desirable to remove from Asylum life. The establishment of State Children's Invalid Homes now enables the Board to assume the care of such children. They may add somewhat to the rate cost per head in estimating the Board's operations, but they are an integral part of its system.

Some of the children thus treated and formerly considered as ineligible for boarding-out have so improved that they have since been received into the homes of foster parents.

So long as supervision continues active over its officers, district visitors and the persons in whose care the State Children's Relief Board places its children, its operations are likely to be most satisfactory and beneficial.

As before pointed out one of the most valuable results promised by this system is that it tends to lessen pauperism in the future by lifting its charges from out the pauper area, whereas Asylum training has been found to possess an opposite tendency.

For the purpose of supplying needed accommodation the Board was last year placed in possession of Ormonde House, Paddington. To it are brought children in course of transfer, and for observation in order to enable each child to be placed in the home best suited for it.

Experience has proved the desirability of limiting the rate of payment for healthy children under three years of age to the minimum subsidy (5s. per week), a higher rate being found to attract persons desirous of assuming the care of children, from motives purely mercenary.

Such are now deterred from applying while yet there is no difficulty in obtaining a choice of foster parents and good homes.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

Number of Children boarded-out, 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
Add number boarded-out during 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	448
									942
Discharged to parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
									47
Number remaining in care of the Department, 31st December, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895
Of above—									
Adopted without payment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Paid for at special rates, 7s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
" ordinary rates, 5s.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723

The children given over for adoption is restricted by the Board to orphans lest trouble should arise through parents claiming their children when arrived at an age to be made useful.

Religious classification—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	718
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314
The actual expenditure by the Board for the year amounted to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10,742 18 8
Cost per head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4 0
Amount received from parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295 4 6

TABLE showing Asylums from which Children have been placed out.

Benevolent Asylum.	Randwick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.E.S. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School For Girls, Blocks.	Children's Hospital, Glebe Point.	Sturtzbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Total.
592	175	91	104	10	44	12	4	.....	.....	1,032

TABLE showing Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Total.
7	26	69	99	90	77	84	84	128	123	121	124	1,032

It will be seen from the above table that the average of the Children hitherto placed out under the boarding-out system has been between six and seven years.

THE

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Purchase New South Wales Government Debentures	1,800	0	0			
Premiums and accrued interest on above	215	13	7			
Amount transferred to perpetual subscribers' fund	51	5	11			
Payments on account of new drying-room	598	8	7			
" " cottages	1,000	7	7			
						3,665 15 8
Value of stock on hand, cost price, 31st December, 1884						2,390 11 2
						<u>£18,829 1 6</u>
Norm.—Society's assets, exclusive of real property—						
Perpetual Subscribers' Fund, 31st December, 1884	17,714	13	0			
Balance of assets	10,751	5	8			
						<u>£28,466 3 8</u>

Legacy (Mrs. Mary Roberts), valued at £28,000, left Institution this current year.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTION.

An examination of the table of receipts and expenditure affords very satisfactory information, and shows the prosperous condition of this Institution.

It will be seen that the payments on behalf of pupils for school fees and clothing exceeded £1,000 while the funds which have for some time been in course of collection for the purpose of erecting a new wing amounted to £10,000, thus enabling the Society to enter it on completion without having incurred debt.

The Committee continue to deserve commendation for administration as well as for the success which has attended their efforts in enlisting public support on behalf of their work. In the latter respect their example is worthy of imitation by the Directors of other subsidized Public Charities.

The increase of accommodation now at command will allow of an augmentation in the number of pupils.

Active inquiry is being made throughout the country districts for children of the class whose education is the especial care of this Society, in order that they may be afforded an opportunity of sharing in the advantages now offered by this Institution.

During the past year the health of the children was not as good as usual, several cases of sickness requiring hospital treatment having arisen; none, however, were of a very serious character.

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

Numbers of inmates during 1884.

	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Tasmania.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
In the Institution, December 31st, 1883*	39	13	14	5	2	2	55	20	75
Admitted during 1884	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	.....	9
	48	13	14	5	2	2	64	20	84
Discharged during 1884	2	2	2	2	.....	...	4	4	8
Remaining in the Institution, December 31st, 1884	46	11	12	3	2	2	.....	.....	76

* Difference between returns furnished by the Institution for the years 1883 and 1884, accounted for by some children being unexpectedly withdrawn, and others supposed to have left, having been returned to the Institution.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1884.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance December 31st, 1883, as follows:—			By salaries and wages.....	1,305 10 10	
Fixed deposits.....	7,500 0 0		Provisions.....	558 2 4	
Dobentures.....	500 0 0		Alterations and repairs.....	382 0 9	
			Drapery and clothing.....	240 2 4	
	8,000 0 0		Furniture, ironmongery, and bedding.....	232 8 5	
Less Overdraft, General Fund Account..... 224 6 0			Advertising, printing, postage, and stationery.....	222 15 8	
" Overdraft, Building Fund Account..... 2,579 12 11			Sundry expenses.....	124 3 6	
	2,803 18 11	5,196 1 1	Fuel, gas, and medicine.....	67 12 11	
			Books and school requisites.....	15 6 3	
Subscriptions and Donations, Sydney.....	1,021 13 6		Travelling expenses.....	18 1 3	
Subscriptions and Donations, Country.....	615 15 11		Insurance.....	31 16 8	
Subscriptions and Donations, Queensland.....	153 15 2		Purchase of cow.....	11 0 0	
Special donations.....	635 10 0		Interest on overdrawn accounts.....	14 0 7	
Legacies.....	1,037 0 0				
Annual Grant from Govern- ment.....	450 0 0		Payments to Contractors, Architects, and Clerk of Works, on account of new wing.....	5,483 1 2	
Special Grant from Govern- ment for tar-paving footpath	200 0 0		Payments to Contractors for tar-paving.....	246 14 3	
School fees, New South Wales	480 0 0		Total expenditure for the year.....		8,056 16 11
" Queensland.....	398 4 2		Perpetual Subscribers' Fund		850 0 0
" Tasmania.....	58 0 0		Balance as follows:—		
Clothing Repayments, New South Wales.....	45 13 9		Fixed deposit.....	500 0 0	
Clothing Repayments, Queens- land.....	79 1 0		Deposit in Savings' Bank...	300 0 0	
Interest on Investments.....	809 2 1		Credit Balance in Commer- cial Bank on Building Fund Account.....	489 4 4	
Sale of Cow.....	8 10 6			1,289 4 4	
		5,492 6 1	Less Overdraft, General Fund Account.....	407 14 1	
					881 10 3
Total receipts for the year ...	£ 10,688 7 2				£ 10,688 7 2
The Perpetual Subscribers' Fund now stands as follows:—					
John W. Wood's legacy.....	1,000 0 0				
J. G. Raphael's.....	43 0 4				
John Struth's donation.....	500 0 0				
Henry Phillips's legacy.....	100 0 0				
Hon. John Frazer's legacy...	250 0 0				
	£ 1,893 0 4				

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

In the published report of this Society strong representations are made for such steps being taken by the Government as will enable the Directors to proceed in their endeavours to bring the accommodation of this Institution more into harmony with modern ideas in respect of ward accommodation, and to put an end to the overcrowding which for some time past has been a cause of anxiety to the management, and of danger to the health of the inmates of the Asylum.

As stated in a previous report, considerable change in the future operations of this Society will probably follow on the Government resuming the present site; meanwhile its objects are embraced within the following departments:—

1. An Out-door Relief Department.
2. A Receiving Asylum for homeless and deserted children, and such as are awaiting removal under the care of the Government.
3. A place of treatment for sickly mothers with infants inadmissible into hospitals, and for females suffering from diseases peculiar to women.
4. A Lying-in Hospital.
5. A Training Institution for midwives and nurses.

In respect of No. 1, the State subsidizes the out-relief to the extent of £500 per annum, £1 to £1 on subscriptions.

The entire cost of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 is borne by the Government.

During the year a small addition to the southern wing was made for the better accommodation of applicants for out-relief.

STATISTICS.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Number remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1883 ...	107	161	268
Admissions during 1884 ...	412	386	798
By births ...	...	289	289
	519	836	1,355
		Discharges—	

INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION.

The operations of this Society were carried on last year amid circumstances of difficulty, the losses on manufacturing amounting to £569 6s. 9d., and the slender funds at the Committee's disposal requiring to be further drawn upon in order to provide temporary workshops while repairs were being made to such parts of the buildings as had suffered by the late fire.

Notwithstanding these discouragements it is satisfactory to note that the Committee find themselves with added experiences in a position to proceed with their beneficent undertaking.

Since the return of the men to the Institution buildings the internal arrangements have been reorganized with a view to securing greater comfort to the workers.

It is, however, much to be regretted that the Committee, from lack of means, has been unable to proceed with the construction of the detached workshops, the foundations of which were laid more than two years ago.

The principal industry carried on is basket-making, for which a convenient work-room, possessing ample air space and ventilation, is now provided on the first floor of the institution.

Adjoining the above is a room for mattress-making, while on the basement story accommodation is set apart for chair-caning and mat-making.

On the second floor a good dining-room is fitted up, and in an apartment adjoining is a gas-stove for making tea, coffee, &c., the workers providing their own rations.

At the back of the building a smoking lounge has lately been erected.

Altogether the Institution bears signs of improvement. Many of the workers are able to turn out their goods of such improved quality as to insure for them a ready sale, and thus make the Institution better known.

At the same time it must be remembered that the introduction of each new worker entails, for a time an additional burden on the funds of the charity, as he, while under instruction, draws wages up to 15s. per week, the value of the work he can perform being supplemented up to that sum.

Last year, while the actual wages amounted to £340 14s. 5d., a sum of £240 11s. was in addition distributed as bonuses to beginners in terms of above described rule.

The number of men employed, which at the commencement of the year was 9, increased to 20. by the end of December last.

RETURNS showing the number of Men employed during the years 1883 and 1884, and nature of their work:—

		1883.						
Basket-making	7	
Mattress-making	1	
Mat-making	1	
Chair-caning	1	
							10	
Left during the year	1	
Remaining 31 December, 1883	9	
		1884.						
Remaining 31 December, 1883	9	
Admitted during 1884	11	
							20	
Basket-making...	12	
Mattress-making	2	
Chair-caning	2	
Mat-making	2	
Skewer-making	2	
							20	
Remaining 31 December, 1884	20	

BALANCE SHEET of Industrial Blind Institution, as at 31st December, 1884.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Sales during the year ...	718	19	10	Stock, as at 1st January, 1884 ..	380	12	7	
Stock on hand at 31st December, 1884	128	10	0	Cost of material purchased ...	627	18	7	
Material	178	0	0	Wages to workmen ... £340 14 5				
Loss carried to balance account	569	6	9	Bonus, to supplement wages ... 240 11 0				
						581	5	5
	£ 1,589	16	7			£1,589	16	7

BALANCE

BALANCE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance, from 31st December, 1883	847	7	5	Loss on manufacturing	569	6	9
Donations and subscriptions	1,018	19	3	Salaries	484	16	0
Received from Government (1883, £310 0s. 6d.; £602 16s. for 1884)	912	16	6	Building and repairs	237	15	6
Interest... ..	120	18	6	Loss from fire at Lu- stitution ... £559 5 6			
Fixed deposits, building account ...	1,565	18	0	Loss received from Insurance Com- pany 520 0 0			
					39	5	6
				Sundry expenditure	137	2	0
				Printing and advertising... ..	45	10	0
				Discount and bad debts	33	11	0
				Plant, furniture, and tools	45	8	6
				Insurance... ..	7	16	3
				Fixed deposits	2,110	12	6
				<i>Balance—</i>			
				Cash, Bank of New South Wales... £129 17 3			
				" on hand ... 12 3 6			
				Outstanding ac- counts ... 112 9 11			
					254	10	8
	£	3,965	14 8		£	3,965	14 8

PART 2.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

THE advantages of this Institution as a reforming medium for viciously inclined or neglected boys continued apparent throughout the past year, not only in matters pertaining to the inculcation of orderly habits and amenableness to discipline while they remained on board, but also as was shown by favourable results in connection with a very large proportion of the youths who, after leaving, encountered successfully the difficulties and temptations incidental to ordinary daily life.

Each year the observation kept over apprentices is made more perfect, and no better test of the value of the ship training need be sought for than is found in its effect on the after character of the boys who have been subjected to it.

The numbers on board during the last two years have so increased that all the available accommodation is now occupied.

To keep pace with modern ideas on the subject of Industrial and Reformatory Schools, as well as to meet the demands of our increasing population, new appliances and more accommodation appear requisite.

It is satisfactory therefore to know this subject has engaged the attention of the Government.

A reference to the table, showing the occupations of the apprentices of last year, proves that by far the largest number were consigned to country occupations, a fact suggesting that the rudiments of practical agriculture and farming might be included in the curriculum of the school with advantage.

In saying this I do not lose sight of the peculiar advantages ship training affords for obtaining by unobjectionable means thorough influence over neglected youths, and therefore I venture to suggest that it continue to be availed of in the future in connection with any Reformatory situated on shore.

In other words, that boys on committal pass through an initiatory stage of training on board the "Vernon," whence, as deemed fit, they may be transferred to the other institution.

The health of the boys for 1884 was good, the Medical Report for the year included only 30 cases, the more serious of which were introduced by the lads at the time of their committal.

Full information in detail of the working of the Institution is given in the tables below.

RETURN showing discharges and admissions during the year 1884:—

Number on board 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Admitted—								
By committals, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Returned for various reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
From Industrial School, Bilcœla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								129
Total number of boys in 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Discharged—								
Apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
To girls' school, as under 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To relatives or friends	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Artillery Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boarded-out (young boys) under S.C.B. Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								138
Remaining on board, 31st December, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Daily average number throughout the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208

PARTICULARS as to parentage of committals:—

Both parents living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
One or both dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

RETURN showing visits by religious instructors:—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Total.
32	84	116

MEDICAL REPORT:—

Gastric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" irritation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cuts, bruises, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Incontinence (chronic) urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sores through neglect and vermin bites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total cases treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

RETURN

RETURN showing ages of committals in 1884:—

Under 7.	7 to 10.	10 to 13.	Over 13.	Total.
2	15	21	78	116

RETURN showing to what boys were apprenticed:—

Boatman.	Saddler.	Dairy Farm.	Blacksmith.	Station work.	Farm and General Services.	Bootmaker.
1	1	9	1	5	91	1

RETURN showing professed religion of parents of those admitted:—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Total.
82	49	131

Return showing cost per head during 1884:—

Salaries	£	s.	d.
Provisions, including medical comforts	1,807	17	8
Clothing, including bedding and tailors' wages	2,083	5	11
School articles, books and stationery	792	18	4
Ships stores, including ropes, new boat, paint, &c.	50	5	10
Fuel and light	279	14	3
Medicines and Visiting Surgeon's salary	74	9	9
Sundries	113	5	5
Band—Repairs to instruments	74	5	5
Repairs to decks and ship generally	4	10	0
Gratuities to good conduct boys and for recreation purposes	134	13	10
Galley and mess utensils crockery	52	0	0
Total	£5,519	11	5
Deduct amount contributed by parents	335	13	2
Cost to Government	£5,183	18	3
Cost per head during 1884 =	£25	0s.	10d.

Add from Colonial Architect's vote—

Additions, repairs, &c.	£364	16	11
Furniture	45	9	0

£410 5 11 or £1 19 5 per head.

Making gross cost per head ... £27 0s. 3d.

Copy of Inspector McCreddie's Report on the regular inspection of the N.S.S. "Vernon" School:—

First Class.

Reading	Fair	Singing	Fair
Writing	Fair to very fair	Attention	Fair
Dictation	Tolerable to fair	Mental effort	_____
Arithmetic	Tolerable to fair	Mental culture	_____
Object lesson	_____	General proficiency	Tolerable to fair

Second Class.

Reading	Tolerable to fair	Object lesson	_____
Writing	Tolerable	Singing	Very fair
Dictation	Indifferent	Attention	Very fair
Arithmetic	Moderate	Mental effort	_____
Grammar	Tolerable	Mental culture	_____
Geography	Fair	General proficiency	Tolerable

Third Class.

Reading	Fair to very fair	Object lesson	_____
Writing	Fair	Singing	Very fair
Dictation	Moderate	Attention	Fair
Arithmetic	Moderate	Mental effort	Fair
Grammar	Moderate+	Mental culture	Tolerable
Geography	Tolerable	General proficiency	Tolerable

FEMALE

FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA.

The behaviour of the girls in the Institution last year was reported on favourably by the Matron.

At the end of 1884, 86 girls were serving indentures of apprenticeship.

Mrs. Walker speaks in generally favourable terms of their well-doing; periodical communication is kept up by her with their employers, and some of the girls themselves are in the habit of corresponding with her.

The general health during the year was good, no serious cases of illness occurred, but ophthalmia caused much trouble and anxiety.

	Girls.	Boys.			
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1883	106	13			
Admitted, 1884	28	1			
Re-admitted, 1884	9	...			
	<u>143</u>	<u>14</u>			
Discharged, 1884—					
	Girls.	Boys.			
Apprenticed	34	...			
To parents	3	...			
Having attained the age of eighteen years	5	...			
To "Vernon"	3	...			
To boarding-out officer	6	1			
	<u>48</u>	<u>4</u>			
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1884	95	10			
Table of respective ages—					
Under 4 years	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
4 to 8	1	10	} 109	} 10	} 119
8 " 12	38	...			
12 " 16	52	...			
16 " 18	18	...			
Daily average number throughout the year	96	11	107

Report of Inspector, Public Schools, in Department of Public Instruction, Biloea Industrial School—Fair.

Expenditure, 1884.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	847	16	1
Good conduct gratuities	19	16	0
Rations	1,018	12	3
Fuel and light	103	12	9
Forage for cows and horse	95	2	0
Medicines	45	9	1
Stationery, school books, &c.	16	3	5
Boots	193	13	7
Crockery and ironmongery	101	17	10
Drapery	303	2	5
Incidental	60	0	0
	<u>2,805</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Less by payments from parents	£24	17	9
„ sale of dry cow	5	0	0
	<u>2,775</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Add proportion, Medical Vote	50	0	0
	<u>2,825</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Average cost per head	26	8	1
Add from Colonial Architect's Vote—			
Additions, repairs, &c.	£637	6	5
Furniture	41	3	6
Making gross cost per head,	£678	9s. 11d.,	or £6 6s. 9d. per head.

Although the position is no doubt a healthy one, the prison-like buildings place this Institution at considerable disadvantage when making comparisons between it and the corresponding Institution for boys on the "Vernon."

Its removal to another site has already been suggested, and cannot much longer be delayed, as on completion of the new graving dock such removal will be imperative.

That the school has so long been left *in situ* is the more to be regretted from the fact that during the last two or three years considerable expenditure was incurred in providing accommodation in lieu of what had to be given up for offices, &c., in connection with the new dock works.

It may be worthy consideration whether one or other of the Orphan Schools might not hereafter be used for the Female Industrial School.

The subject is of considerable importance; the most effective methods for training neglected young females and children is as vital a question of public interest as that of training an equal number of boys of similar class.

I fear this matter has not engaged sufficient attention, and as a consequence many of the young women after leaving this Industrial School have had to learn many things that might have been taught them while still under the State's control.

THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS, PARRAMATTA.

CONSEQUENT on the large diminution in the numbers of children at both the Orphan Schools the staff of each has been correspondingly reduced.

Under most discouraging circumstances they exhibited untiring zeal, and have relaxed no effort in maintaining the institutions in an efficient condition.

The health of the children was excellent; the only death took place at the Protestant Orphan School, and was the result of accident.

. PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Statistics, 1884.

Numbers—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31 December, 1883	...	124	22	146
Admitted during the year 1884	...	4	3	7
Total for 1884		128	25	153
Discharged—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apprenticed...	...	15	1	16
To Boarding-out officer, S.C.E. Board	...	32	3	35
To friends	...	32	7	39
To Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	...	1	1	1
Died	...	1	1	1
		80	12	92
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1884	...	48	13	61
Daily average throughout the year 1884	...	111.4		

Report of school progress (Inspector's Department, Public Instruction) :—

Boys' division	...	Fair to very fair.
Girls' "	...	Fair.

	Total cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.
Deduct payments for children	£2,014 9 4½	
	44 7 6	
	£2,370 1 10½	£25 15 5
Added from Colonial Architect's Vote—		
Additions, repairs, &c.	£309 11 1	
Furniture	0 3 2	
	309 14 3	2 15 6½
	£3,179 16 1½	£28 10 11½

ROMAN Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta—Average cost in detail for the year 1884.

Year.	Average Number of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance (Provisions).		Clothing.		Crockery and Hardware.				
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.			
1884	152	£ s. d. 1,833 0 0	£ s. d. 8 18 8½	£ s. d. 1,087 16 10½	£ s. d. 7 3 1½	£ s. d. 289 11 10	£ s. d. 1 18 7½	£ s. d. 81 2 6	£ s. d. 0 10 8			
Year.	Fuel.		Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowance to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.			
	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.		
1884	£ s. d. 137 1 3	£ s. d. 0 18 0	£ s. d. 71 15 10	£ s. d. 0 9 6½	£ s. d. 63 15 1½	£ s. d. 0 8 4½	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 0 5 3	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 0 3 6½		
Year.	School Books and Stationery.		Medicine.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings.		Colonial Architect's Dept.—Additions, Repairs, & Furniture.		Proportion of Medical Vote for Attendance.		Gross cost.	Cost 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.		
1884	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0½	£ s. d. 7 14 5	£ s. d. 0 1 0	£ s. d. 3,216 16 9½	£ s. d. 21 3 5	£ s. d. 654 18 1	£ s. d. 4 6 1	£ s. d. 50 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0½	£ s. d. 3,921 12 10½	£ s. d. 25 16 10½

	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.
As per above return	£3,921 12 10½	£25 15 10½
Deduct payments for children	18 0 0	0 2 4½
	£3,903 12 10½	£25 13 6½

Statistics.

Numbers—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution 31st December, 1883		130	63	193
Admitted during 1884		6	6	12
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged during 1884—		Boys.	Girls.	
Apprenticed		19	4	
Returned to friends		35	27	
To Boarding-out Officer		19	12	
Died		0	0	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		73	43	116
Remaining in Institution 31 December, 1884		63	26	89

Report of school progress during the year 1884, as furnished by the Inspector of Department of Public Instruction:—

Boys' division progress	Fair to very fair.
Girls' "	Tolerable to fair.
Infants' "	Fair.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

In October of 1883 the Technical College of the Sydney Mechanics' Institute, previously subsidised as a distinct Institution in the year 1879, was transferred to the management of the Government Technical Board.

In order to provide the necessary accommodation a block of buildings in Sussex-street was rented in addition to the class-rooms in which the college had heretofore carried on its operations.

Additional accommodation was also provided by a loan of two rooms, part of the Public School in Castlereagh-street; and for the Cookery Classes premises were hired in the Royal Arcade.

The separation involved by these arrangements has already been found to add to the difficulty of supervision; but demands for further space indicate that the inconvenience above alluded to is likely to be intensified rather than diminished in the future unless special buildings possessing the requisite accommodation are provided.

With certain modifications, to suit the present needs and circumstances of the Colony, a course of study and system of instruction, modelled after that of the "City and Guild of London Institute," has been adopted by the Board.

Progress of Sydney Technical College during the year 1884:—

Statement for Quarters ending—	Entries on Roll.	Individual Students.	Average Attendance.	Fees Received.
31 March	797	598	426	£ 322 3 6
30 June	1,170	927	598	469 5 0
30 September	1,521	1,144	781	564 1 0
31 December	1,343	1,000	764	482 11 6

The studies comprised the following subjects with their attendant branches:—

Students.	Students.
Agriculture—	Music—
Botany ... 5	Theory ... 4
Agriculture ... 9	Singing ... 58.5
Applied Mechanics—	Music ... 12
Mechanical drawing ... 44	Elocution—
Applied mechanics ... 21.5	Ladies ... 17
Naval architecture ... 17	Elocution ... 14
Metal-plate workers ... 13.5	Pharmacy—
Art—	Pharmacy ... 30
Freehand drawing ... 91.5	Anatomy ... 22
Geometrical drawing ... 30	Physics—
Perspective drawing ... 25	Phonography ... 24
Modelling ... 18.5	Practical electricity ... 18.5
Wood-carving ... 4	Telegraphy ... 18.5
House-decorating ... 9	Physics ... 18.5
Drawing ... 188.5	Geology—
Architecture—	Mineralogy ... 10
Carpentering ... 36	Geology ... 14.5
Bricklaying ... 10.5	Chemistry—
Masonry ... 24	Practical ... 20.5
Plumbing ... 19	Domestic Economy—
Cabinet-making ... 8.3	Cookery ... 16
Carriage-building ... 12	High-class cookery ... 17.5
Architecture ... 63.5	Domestic economy ... 26.5
Commercial Economy—	Law—Students preparing for Examination—
Languages ... 71	Law ... 21
Commercial economy ... 166	University matriculation ... 8.5
Mathematics—	
Actuarial science ... 12.5	
Navigation ... 19.5	
Mathematics ... 28.5	

The

The annual examination of students gives the following results:—

Total number attending examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590
Passed with honors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Passed first grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Passed second grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235
								358

Popular science lectures in the large hall of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts were given four times a week, under the auspices of the Technical Board.

The subjects chosen were intended principally for the benefit of working men, and to attract students to the College classes.

The aggregate attendance at 187 of these lectures amounted to 34,298 persons, or an average of 183 at each lecture.

In answer to applications from Committees of Schools of Arts in country districts, lectures on agriculture, geology, mineralogy, and mining were given in the principal centres of population in the northern, southern, and western districts.

At times their reception exhibited indifference, and a corresponding want of perception of their value, but as competition grows keener and population increases such teaching will be better appreciated, and meanwhile public attention is being drawn to the new aids afforded by Government for the acquirement of special branches of knowledge.

The total payments on technical education for the year 1884 were £17,098 3s. 6d., expended as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Apparatus	3,550	7	5
Rent	2,797	8	4
Allowances to teachers, exclusive of students' fees, £1,838 1s.	4,318	5	6
Administrative expenses	1,695	14	5
Popular science teachers in country districts	935	2	0
Popular science teachers in Sydney	334	8	0
Examiners' fees	128	2	0
Library	107	10	11
Fittings and furniture	1,855	16	10
Prizes to students	35	11	6
Sundries	1,334	16	7

The students' fees show an increase of £265 2s. as compared with the amount received in the previous year.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES,
Locality and

Name.	Distance and Direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees.
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Adamstown	Miles. 80 N.	800	Yes	1870	Yes	½ a.	Purchase	£ s. d.	100 0 0	Conveyed
Adelong	31½ S.W.	600	No	1877	"	"	Grant	"	"	"
Avali Creek	100 N.	600	Increasing	1874	"	½ a.	Purchase	Nil.	10 0 0	"
Albury	390 S.W.	5,000	"	1850	"	1 r. 19 p.	Grant from Crown	"	"	Not conveyed
Ashfield	0 W.	7,000	Rapidly	1881	"	1 a.	Purchase	Nil.	627 10 0	Conveyed
Bullins	360 N.	1,000	"	1881	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Bahndals	3 W.	7,000	Yes	1886	No	22 p.	Purchase	210 0 0	186 0 0	"
Barraba	311	Not stated.	Gradually	Mer- no held to 1870.	Convenient	½ a.	Grant	"	"	"
Bathurst	145 W.	0,000	"	1843	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Bega	260	2,500	Rapidly	1801	Yes: central	43 ft. x 105 ft.	Grant and purchase	5 0 0	55 0 0	Not conveyed
Berrima	88	600	Yes	1853	Excellent	½ a.	Leased to Institution	"	"	"
Blayney	172 W.	1,000	No	1880	Very good	½ a.	Purchase	"	200 0 0	Conveyed
Boat Harbour	No School of Arts.	An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Braidwood	135 S.	"	No	1868	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Branxton	160 N.	1,000	Fairly so	1890	"	½ a.	Gift from Miss Bayliss	"	"	"
Brewarrina	625 N.W.	1,000	"	1873	"	½ a.	Purchase	"	150 0 0	"
Bombala	340 S.	2,000	Yes	1872	"	60 ft. x 100 ft.	Gift	"	"	"
Botany	6 S.	800	Yes, fairly	1867	Yes	1 a.	"	"	"	"
Bourke	600 N.W.	1,800	Yes	1871	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	Yes—J. Beecher, M. Good, G. C. Thomp- son.
Bulladelah	160	100	Slowly	1891	Not by any means convenient.	½ a.	Grant	"	"	Conveyed
Burrows	228 S.W.	2,000	Not increasing	30 Jan., 1884	Very central	½ a.	Gift	"	"	"
Burwood	7 W.	over 5,600	Increasing	1879	Good and convenient	½ a.	Purchase	"	298 0 0	Conveyed—given by Thos. Walker, Esq.
Bowral	80 S.	1,000	Steady increase	"	Site convenient	½ a.	"	Nil.	30 0 0	Conveyed
Cambesarra	100 S.	600	Yes	1879	Yes	½ a.	"	12 10 0	13 10 0	"
Camden	41 S.	1,200	No	1858	Good and convenient	1 r.	"	Nil.	80 0 0	"
Casino	450 N.	1,050	Steadily	1875	"	½ a.	"	"	"	"
Cathcart	200 S.	100	Not increasing	1880	Fairly so	None	Building rented	"	"	"
Charlestown	200	"	"	1877	Convenient	½ a.	Purchase	30 0 0	"	Conveyed
Clifton	32 S.	700	Yes	1879	No	None.	Leasehold	"	"	Not conveyed
Condobolin	350 W.	400	Rapidly	1884	"	½ a.	Grant	"	"	Not yet conveyed
Coonua	390 S.W.	2,000	"	1885	Good and convenient	23 p.	Purchase	160 0 0	"	Conveyed
Coonabraban	294 W.	450	Slowly	1877	Yes	1 a.	Half Crown's grant, half gift.	5 0 0	0 0 0	"
Coonamble	375 W.	2,500	Moderately	1881	Yes, very central	1 r. 35 p.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Corowa	408 S.W.	1,000	Fairly	1873	Yes	½ r.	Purchase	900 0 0	"	"
Cudletown	180 N.	500	Increasing rapidly	1873	Good and convenient	½ a.	"	"	29 0 0	"
Cudal	221 W.	700	Yes	1881	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Deniliquin	461 S.W.	3,000	No	1864	Very good	½ a.	"	"	"	"
Deaman	172 N.	800	"	1872	Yes	½ a.	Gift	"	"	"
Dubbo	278 N.W.	3,000	"	1863	Fairly	½ a.	Purchase	600 0 0	600 0 0	"
Dungog	130	800	Increasing rapidly	1872	Yes	13 p.	"	"	42 10 0	"
East Maitland	30 N.	1,400	"	1850	Convenient	2 roads.	"	2,000 0 0	"	"
Frederickton	801 N.	600	Increasing	1871	Good and convenient	½ a.	"	"	275 0 0	"
Forbes	250 W.	1,500	Declining	1862	Site convenient	½ a.	Grant from Crown	"	"	"
Gerringsong	98 S.	500	Moderately	1883	Convenient	½ a.	Purchase	"	35 0 0	"
Glebe, Sydney	2	13,000	Rapidly	1883	"	"	Grant	"	"	Borough Councils are Trustees.
Glebe, Newcastle	73 N.	1,000	"	1887	"	½ a.	By lease for 99 years.	"	"	Conveyed
Glen Innes	400 N.	1,000	"	No re- cord.	"	½ a.	Grant	"	"	Not certain
Goulburn	134 S.	600	Increasing rapidly	1854	Good and convenient	½ a.	"	"	"	Conveyed
Gratton	400	6,000	Population increasing	1868	Site convenient	½ a.	"	"	"	"
Gratton (South)	351 N.	650	Fairly	1877	Convenient	½ a.	"	"	"	Not conveyed
Granville	13 W.	2,000	Rapidly	1850	Site excellent and very convenient.	48 ft. x 100 ft.	Purchase	"	100 0 0	Conveyed

Ac., 1894.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.
Establishment.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.	
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.		
Freehold	Wood	Reading-room	Library	Hall		15 maps, countries of the world.	£ 490	£ 150	£ 250	£	In good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	Class-room.	None	638	Nil	142	288	In good order.	
From Trustees to Trustee.	Wood on stone blocks	"	"	Hall			132	65		Nil	In good repair.	
Not known	Brick	Reading-room	"	"	None	None	2,700	Not known		Nil	Neither suitable nor in good repair (except Hall, which is new).	
	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Yes	Maps, &c.	3,000			Not stated	Building suitable and in good repair.	
	Contemplated to be wood.	Buildings not yet erected for want of sufficient funds.										
Usual Govt. conditions	None	Reading-room	Library	Hall		Rented from trustees, Odafellows' Hall.						
To be appropriated as site for erection of building for Mechanics' Institute.	In course of erection, weatherboard.						Tender for £339 accepted.					
Trust deed not yet delivered.	Brick	"	"	"	Two	Magic lantern, Geological specimens, maps, &c.	9,000	Cannot say.		Nil	Buildings suitable; fair repair.	
None. (See Rules)	Stone	Reading-room	Library	"	One						Buildings suitable.	
	Brick	"	"	Hall	"		1,392	200	798	463	"	
Three Trustees I am not aware of	Brick on stone	"	"	"	"		2,094					
	Brick, slated roof	"	"	"	"		360	100	260		Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
None	Brick	"	Library	"	"		695	298	230	885	Buildings suitable.	
On trust; no reversionary interest.	"	"	"	"	One		2,209	500		942	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
Trustees elected by the members.	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None		300	100	200	Nil	"	
	Brick	"	"	"	One	Maps, &c.	1,750		375	650	"	
	Wood	None	"	"	None	Debating class.	85	12	33	Nil	"	
No reversionary trust, must be held absolutely as a Mechanics' Institute.	Brick	Reading-room	"	"		None	1,000	103	257	500	First-class building, and in good repair.	
The ultimate trust is "purchase of land or buildings for similar purposes."	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Two		3,483	437	889	2,000	"	
No reversionary interest.	"	Building not finished; to contain eight rooms and a hall.								Bank overdraft, 100		
Property held by three Trustees elected by subscribers.	Iron, brick, stone foundation.	Reading-room	Library	Hall			300			70	Building suitable.	
Not answered	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None	None	1,256	400	856	No debt.	Suitable, and in fair repair.	
	Brick and stone	"	"	"	"	Yes; saphaneion light.	540	180	360		Suitable, but not in good repair.	
	Wood	"	"	"							Suitable, and in good repair.	
	"	"	"	"	None	None	60	60			Building not suitable.	
No provision, and no prospect of its closing	Stone cemented	"	Library	Hall	None	Not at present	1,800	615	625	300	Suitable, and in good repair.	
Deeds not available for information.	Wood	"	"	"			800	150	120	21	Building suitable.	
Not answered	Brick	"	"	"			562		45	55	"	
Should mortgage on School of Arts be not cleared off the mortgages may close the Institution.	Brick, iron roof	"	"	"			1,200	400	900	300	"	
	Wood	"	"	"	None	None	285	116	232	Nil	"	
	Brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"		Blackboard	338	101	250	141	"	
No provision made in rules for closing.	Brick, wood, and iron	"	"	"	One	Microscope	600	Nil		Nil	Building suitable and in good repair, but more accommodation required.	
None	Wood	"	"	Hall	None	None	506	128	378		Building suitable.	
Cannot say; deeds in possession of Trustees	Brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"			1,200	600	600	Nil	Building fairly suitable and in fair repair.	
	Brick and wood	"	"	"	None	None	420		420	No debt.	"	
	Brick	"	"	"	Five	"					Suitable, and in good repair.	
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"	None		338				Buildings suitable.	
Ought not to be closed	"	"	"	"	None		Building is the old Court-house given by Government.					
	Wood, stone foundation.	None	None	"		None	773	248	465	29		
	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	"	One	Various	Erected by Glebe Borough Council				Suitable, and in good repair.	
	Weatherboard	"	"	"	None	None	530	150	300	70	"	
	Not built upon	Council Chamber used as reading-room	None	None							"	
	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Two	Collection of shells &c., &c.			5,000		"	
The usual Trusts	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Four	Binocular lantern complete. Worked by hydrogen light	2,000	700	1,300	None	Buildings suitable.	
	Wood	"	"	"		None	Building at present occupied is a					
Ordinary trusteeship, on behalf of the members.	Brick	"	"	"	Used for Lodges		1,800	Nil	1,500	1,000	Suitable, and in good repair.	

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTES,
Locality and

Name.	Distance and Direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees.
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Gundagai	Miles. 290 S.W.	1,000	Population increasing slowly.	1853	Site inconvenient & unsuitable.	.....	A room at the Court-house granted by courtesy of the Minister for Justice.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ....	.....
Gunnedah	270 N.W.	2,000	Population not increasing.	1830	Site convenient	½ a.	Grant from Crown	.....	.....	Conveyed
Guntawang	193 N.W.	Only the proprietors and the employes of some enterprises in the neighbourhood of Bonambah Estates.	Variable according to numbers employed—sometimes 100—at present only 20.	1872	Stands on land, freehold.	.....	given by Mr. Geo. House for the purpose of School of Arts.	.....	.....	No conveyance has been made for, but could at any time be had.
Hay	400 S.W.	2,000	Population stationary	1878	Site convenient	1 a.	Grant from Crown	.....	.....	Conveyed
Hamilton	60 N.	2,000	No increasing	1872	Good and convenient	½ a.	Purchase	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....
Hinton	100 N.	300	No increasing	1869	Site convenient	½ a.	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....
Ilalington	70 N.	1,000	Very rapidly	1884	Good and central	60 ft. x 70 ft.	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....
Jerilderie	416 S.E.	500	Slowly—Railway expected to bring influx	1881	Good and convenient	None.	Private property, rented	.....	.....	.....
Lambton Large	75 N.	3,500	Population increasing	1868	Site convenient	37½ p.	Gift	.....	.....	Conveyed.
Lamorne	98 N.	500	Steadily increasing	1876	Good	½ p.	Purchase	40 0 0	40 0 0	Trustees Garretted.
Masella	340 N.	500	Rapidly increasing	1879	Convenient	2 r.	Grant from Crown	.....	.....	Conveyed.
Masella	276	200	Rapidly	1883	Convenient	½ a.	Grant	.....	.....	.....
Merrivale	200 N.W.	1,000	Not increasing	1869	Good	½ a.	Purchase	21 0 0	21 0 0	.....
Menindee	850 W.N.W.	500	Not rapidly	1882	Not built upon	½ a.	Grant	.....	.....	.....
Milken	150 S.	2,000	Population increasing very rapidly.	1871	Site convenient	½ a.	Purchase	450 0 0	450 0 0	.....
Molong	214 W.	1,000	"	1878	Yes	½ a.	"	.....	65 0 0	.....
Morroo	303 N.W.	400	Rapidly	1884	Very convenient	½ a.	Grant	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth	92 N.	2,240	Population stationary	1890	Site convenient	Not answered.	Purchase	.....	.....	.....
Moruya	193 S.	700	Population gradually and permanently increasing.	1880	Site very convenient	1 a.	Grant from Crown	.....	.....	Yes
Mount Pleasant	330	200	Not very rapidly	1880	Good and convenient	½ a. 7	"	.....	.....	Conveyed.
Mudgee	181 W.	4,000	Population increasing	1857	Site convenient	1 a.	"	.....	.....	.....
Murrumbidgee	192 N.	400	Not increasing	1861	Yes	½ a.	"	.....	.....	.....
Murrumbidgee .....	.....	About 1,400	Rapidly	1880	Convenient	37 porches	"	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook	153 N.	3,000	Yes	1872	Good and convenient	½ a.	"	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri	317 N.	1,000	Not rapidly	1870	Good and convenient	½ a.	"	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle	87 N.	12,000	Rapidly increasing	1802	Site convenient	1 r.	"	.....	.....	Yes
Newcastle (Barwood)	73 N.	1,400	"	1882	"	½ a.	Leasehold, 66 years	.....	.....	Conveyed
Orange	192 N.W.	7,000	Steadily	1853	"	½ a.	Purchase	185 0 0	185 0 0	.....
Parramatta	14 S.W.	3,000	Rapidly increasing	1850	Site convenient	½ a.	"	300 0 0	300 0 0	By sale of former site
Palmerston	105 N.	400	Not increasing	1868	Central and convenient	100 x 30 ft.	"	12 10 0	12 10 0	Conveyed
Prattsburg	70 N.W.	1,000	Rapidly	1878	Site convenient	½ a.	"	.....	1,737 0 0	.....
Pambula	276 S.	500	"	1884	Site convenient	30 x 70 ft.	"	.....	185 14 1	280 8 0
Randwick	4 S.E.	1,300	Very rapidly	1883	Convenient	The building and land on which it stands is the property of the Borough Council, and known as the Town Hall, Randwick.	Purchase	50 0 0	Nil.	Conveyed
Raymond Terrace	92 N.	1,000	Fairly	1871	"	½ a.	"	.....	.....	"
Richmond	374	1,300	Not increasing	1866	Good and convenient	½ a.	Grant from Crown	.....	.....	"
Robertson	100	600	Rapidly	.....	.....	½ a.	"	.....	.....	"
Rocky Mount	350	700	With fair rapidity	1879	Very convenient	½ a.	"	.....	.....	Not conveyed
Singleton	126 N.	2,500	Steadily	1890	Good and convenient	1 a.	Gift and purchase	.....	.....	Conveyed
St. Leonards	2 N.	8,000	Increasing rapidly	1850	Good and convenient	22 p.	Site resumed by Govt.—new site purchased.	.....	1,250 0 0	.....
Soane	300 N.	500	Increasing slowly	1900	"	½ a.	Purchase	.....	0 0 0	Conveyed
Sydney .....	.....	Sydney and suburbs.	"	1833	"	\$,684 sq. ft.	Gift and purchase	.....	.....	Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Sofala	174 N.W.	500	Increasing	1870	No site	No area.	Do not know	.....	.....	Do not know
Stroud	120 N.	350	"	1856	Good and convenient	½ a.	Gift from A.A.C.	.....	.....	Conveyed
Tamworth	260	4,000	Increasing rapidly	1856	"	½ a.	Purchase	.....	150 (Trust money.)	"

&c., 1884—continued.
Establishment—continued.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.	
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government-aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.		
		None	Library	None	None	None	£	£	£	£		
Not fully understood. Vide Grant, Vol. 528, Fol. 19, No. 80564.	Brick and wood	Reading-room	"	Hall	"	Piano	1,159	391	765	107	Building suitable.	
	Iron and wood	Only one large room, 40 feet by 15 feet, with raised platform for lectures.						About 200	50			Suitable, and in good repair.
Not known	Brick	Reading-room	Library occasionally used		None	None	927	500	427	None	" "	
Not merged. Reverts to Trustees	Wood	"	Library		None	"	250	Nil.	250	Nil.	Wholly unsuitable.	
	Brick on concrete formation.	"	"		One	"	339	464	404			
	Proposed brick	None	100 books	Not constructed, but new building will contain one.					250		Buildings not yet erected.	
		All in one				None					Suitable.	
See Rule 21	Wood	"	Library	None	One	Charts and maps.	725	320	406	None	Buildings in good repair.	
Building rented	"	Hall only, for	all purposes	None	None	None	250	50	100	100	Convenient.	
Not at present determined.	"	Reading-room	Library				One room sub-let to Municipal Council. Society have no buildings at present; are temporarily occupying one gratis.					
No provision	Wood	"	"	Hall		Plane and mathematical instruments.	683	Nil.	683	Nil.	In good repair and suitable.	
	Not built yet, but to be of wood.	"	"	"					97		Not yet erected.	
Full control in hands of Committee.	Brick and stone	"	"	Hall	Debating class.	None	1,000				Buildings suitable.	
Not answered	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Cheer and other classes.		1,204	300	000	700		
Cannot say; deed of grant not yet received.	Wood	Library and reading-room in	read- one room.	"			440	140	284		Building just completed.	
Not answered	Brick	"	"	"	Class-room unoccupied.	Astronomical apparatus.	Not stated			Nil.	" "	
Trusts contained in Crown Grant, Vol. 228, fol. 60, 20 Jan., 1872.	"	Reading-rooms	Library	"	None	Magic lantern and slides.	765	177	304	540	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
Reverts to Minister for Public Instruction should Institution be closed.	Wood	"	"	"	"	None	120	40	80		Suitable, and in good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	3 rooms.	Collection of minerals and maps.	3,580	1,000		Nil.	Buildings suitable.	
Cannot answer	Stone and brick, singlet.	Reading-room and	Library to use	"		None	Cannot state cost.			Nil.	Require repairs.	
	Fire	Library used as a	reading-room.	Hall			450	150	300		Requires white-washing and cutting out in imitation stone.	
Ordinary trust; for Mechanics' Institute purposes.	Brick and wooden addition.	Reading-room	Library	"	None	Yes; None; will be shortly.	1,620	150	300	Nil.	Buildings suitable.	
Usual Trusts	Brick	"	"	"	One	Yes	2,500	400		400	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
	Wood			Hall	None	None					Seriously damaged by storm on Dec. 12, 1883.	
On hand for purposes of the Institution. Building about to be erected.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	Two	"	5,000	Half	Half	980	Suitable; in good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	None		471	101	202	160		
Not answered	Brick, slate roof and substantial.	"	"	"	One		0,004	1,903	4,001		Buildings suitable and in good repair.	
Free of debt	Wood	"	Library	"		None yet, but promised.	276	125	200		Buildings suitable.	
	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Class-rooms.	Maps, black-board, &c.					Suitable and in good repair.	
	Brick on stone foundation.	Hall used as	"	"	None	None	320	317		452		
Reverts to the Crown	Brick	Reading-room	"	"	None		1,546	445	162		Buildings in good repair.	
	Stone	"	"	"			500	150	160		Not completed.	
Not answered	Wood	Reading-room	"	Hall	"	None	254	85	About 200	No debt	In good repair; not very suitable.	
Ordinary	Brick and stone, slate roof.	"	"	"	Drawing class.	Magic lantern	2,250	Not known.		Nil.	Fairly convenient.	
Five Trusts appointed	Stone	In temporary	leased	"	One	None					Suitable.	
No provision made for closing.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	None		900	450	450		Suitable and in good repair.	
	"	"	"	"	Several, occupied by Technical College.		Owing to lapse of time and frequent alterations and repairs this question cannot be answered without considerable research.				3,000	" "
No answer	Wood	"	"	Hall	None	None	400		400	Nil.	" "	
None	Brick	"	"	"	One	Magic lantern	1,084	431	613	Nil.	" "	

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES,
Locality and

Name.	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees.
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Temora	Miles. 200 W.S.W.	1,600	Not rapidly	1882	Building rented .....	.....	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	.....
Tenterfield	450 N.	1,500	Increasing rapidly	1870	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Conveyed
Tighe's Hill	78	300	Rapidly	1878	" ..	23 x 72	Purchase .....	.....	40 0 0	Not conveyed
Tumut	268 S.	800	Increasing slowly	1878	" ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Conveyed
Tumbaramba	370 S.	500	Not stated	1879	" ..	" ..	" ..	.....	.....	" ..
Uralla	325 N.	600	Stationary	1873	Not very convenient	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Conveyed
Vegetable Creek	465 N.	500	Not increasing rapidly	1882	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Purchase	180 11 0	373 3 0	Not conveyed
Walcha	805 N.	700	Gradually	1875	" ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Gift .....	.....	.....	Conveyed
Walland	60 E.	6,000	Steadily	1868	" ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Purchase	800 0 0	450 0 0	" ..
Waratah	70	1,800	Rapidly increasing	1805	" ..	28 p.	" ..	220 17 11	414 10 6	In course of conveyance.
Warialda	400 N.N.W.	250	At fair rate	1835	Good site granted to Institution, but not yet built on.	3 r.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Trustees appointed, but cannot ascertain whether deeds made out in their names.
Westworth	700 W.	3,000	Rapidly	1879	Tolerably convenient.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" ..	.....	.....	Conveyed
West Maitland	116 E.	9,000	Not rapidly	1856	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{4}$ a.	Purchase	Cost not known.	.....	" ..
Wickham	78	1,200	Rapidly	1881	" ..	40 x 99 ft.	" ..	.....	300 0 0	" ..
Wilcannia	760	1,500 to 2,000	Increasing rapidly	1880	" ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	" ..
Windsor	84	2,400	Not increasing	1862	" ..	20 p.	" ..	.....	.....	" ..
Wingham	195	3,000	Rapidly increasing	1875	Most suitable	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase	5 5 8	10 13 4	Conveyed
Woodburn (South)	375 N.	500	Rapidly	1883	Good and convenient	Rented building	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville	30	About 200	Not rapidly	1877	" ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Gift .....	.....	.....	Not conveyed
Wolumba	265 S.	100	Rapidly increasing	1883	Fairly convenient ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	.....	25 0 0	In course of conveyance.
Wyalah	500 W.	500	" ..	1892	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	By lease .....	.....	.....	No ..
Yass	187 S.	700	Not rapidly	1857	" ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase	Cost £800, not aware of any contribution from Government.	.....	Conveyed

1884—continued.
Establishment—continued.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.
		Reading room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.	
		Reading-room	None—A few books of reference only.		None	Magic lanterns.	£	£	£	£	Fairly convenient.
Not answered	Brick	"	Library Hall		One	"	About 700	No special grant from Government.	No debt	Suitable.	
No provision	Wood	One large room.			No		103		103	17	Suitable and in good repair.
No answer	Brick	Reading-room	Library		None	"	Rented				Very small.
	Wood	"	"		"	"					Not very suitable.
Not provided for	iron, and brick	"	"		"	Maps, &c.	400	180	313	No debt.	Suitable and in good repair.
Cannot see it can be closed while there are funds to carry it on with.	Brick	"	"	Hall	None	Magic lanterns.	798		798		Reading-room and library small.
No answer	iron roof	"	"	"	One	Maps	5,000	1,660/10	3,433	800	Very suitable and in good repair.
	Stone	"	"	"	Debating-class.	"	580		559	1/13/9	In good repair.
	Rented building of wattle and daub.	One large room for three purposes.			None	None					Building will be erected when funds available.
Trustees	Brick	Hall used provisionally as reading-room and library.				"	1,000	50	320	600	Suitable and in good repair.
Can only be disposed of by vote of members.	"	Reading-room	Library Hall.		Three	Chemical and mineralogical.	3,000	200	2,800	Nil	Yes; but a new reading-room and library are urgent requirements.
Not aware of any	Brick on stone	"	"	"	"	Maps	3,308	1,000	2,003	987	Suitable.
Cannot say, trust deed not delivered.	Stone	"	"	"	None	Contemplated	1,516	268/3/2	764/0/6	432	New and suitable.
Liable to be resumed by Government if devoted to improper use.	Brick on stone	"	"	"	"	None	1,500	750	750	No debt	Suitable and in good repair.
On usual terms	Wood	Reading-room	Library	"	One	"	400	250	250	Nil	Fairly suitable and in good repair, but too small for the requirements of the place.
	"	"	"	"	None	None	200	60/13/4	183/6/8	No debt	Suitable and in good repair.
None	"	"	"	"	One	None	365	75	185	40	"
	"	"	"	"	"	"	300	Nil	300	Nil	In good repair.
In trust for the Yass Mechanics' Institute in perpetuity.	Brick	"	"	"	Class-rooms.	"	about 2800		about 2800	Nil	Under complete renovation at a cost of £300.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1884.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING
Management.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- munes.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.		
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.			
Adamstown	John Syme, miner; John Wilson, miner; Joshua Meredith, miner; E. Reay, publican; Edward Reay.	12	Edwd. Bartly	David Williams	Ballot	£ s. d. 530 11 0	£ s. d. 388 17 3	£ s. d. 150 0 0 85 0 0	Special grant.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 153 19 4	Daily, 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.		
Adelong	H. J. Sharp, grazier; A. Smith, chemist.	13	.....	W. J. Garland	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	242 0 7	258 3 1	713 19 8	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sun- days, 3 to 6 p.m.
Anvil Creek	Andrew Grimes, miner; Wil- liam Farthing, landholder; Thomas Tonks, miner.	8	John Dillon	D. Saraton	Open voting	38 8 9	37 6 0	11 13 9	26 15 0	.....	Bal. £6 4s.	6 days 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	
Albury	T. H. Mate; A. Andrews, M.D.; V. J. Nagle, solicitor; G. C. Thorold, solicitor; P. E. Fal- lon, J.P.	5	J. H. Paine	Geo. Rhyne- hart.	At annual meeting.	1,572 5 1	1,864 15 2	291 9 3 405 10 3	.....	310 0 0	250 0 0	Daily, Sundays ex- cepted.	
Ashfield	J. H. Goodlet, R. Hudson, J. Pope.	10	J. B. Gibbs	J. McGregor Dunn.	.....	383 14 3	449 18 1	46 2 4	.....	Not stated.		Daily, 5 to 10 p.m.
Ballina	E. Ross, Esq., J.P.; Chas. Jar- rett, merchant; W. Clement, Alpha sugar-mill.	.....	Building not yet erected for want of sufficient funds.			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain	John Booth and Henry Perdriau, sen.	12	C. Roffey	J. A. Lewis	Annual ballot	620 6 7	527 1 8	23 4 4	.....	525 6 5	694 16 0	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.	
Barraba	E. Newton, J. Salter, and D. Kelleher.	8	.....	.....	.....	13 10 0	.....	11 9 1	.....	.....	.....	Building in course of erection.
Bathurst	J. Rutherford, J.P.; Hon. E. Webb, M.L.C.; Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.; John Busby, Manager, Coml. Bank; and G. A. Wray, merchant.	12	J. C. White	.....	Annual ballot	1,342 0 5	1,534 12 2	197 12 3	687 6 9	.....	582 16 9	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Berrima	F. R. Wilshire, P.M.; Dr. J. G. Lambert.	12	.....	.....	.....	73 11 2	56 10 1	16 16 2	.....	4 0 0	60 0 0	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Bega	R. Ritchie, John Davis, John Heady.	12	F. Bland	C. Harrison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0	947 9 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.
Blayney	J. Russell, J. R. Glasson, B. Stimson.	6	John A. Wharric.	G. L. Jones	At annual meeting.	.....	.....	109 19 10	.....	442 16 9	1,500 0 0	3 times a week from 8 to 10.
Boat Harbour	No School of Arts	.....	An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure.			.....	.....	109 19 10	Special.	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood	Robert Maddrell, J.P.; James Larner, J.P.; J. W. Bunn, J.P.	7	.....	.....	By subscribers	237 0 9	280 11 5	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Branxton	A. Russell, storekeeper and vigneron; T. Drinan, land- owner and vigneron.	A. Richardson	W. Keen	No particulars given for 1884.						Wednesdays and Satur- days, 2 hours in even- ing.
Brewarrina	William Dixon, grazier; J. Henderson, grazier; R. H. Featherstonhaugh, grazier; T. Thompson, storekeeper; E. Rich, storekeeper.	.....	A. P. Lambert	V. Henderson	.....	245 14 4	455 6 8	40 0 0	205 14 4	885 10 9	1,230 0 0	Monday and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Bombala	W. Coulter and Wm. Rutherford	13	G. T. Croather	.....	Annual ballot	.....	.....	125 13 4	93 8 6	342 7 3	2,214 16 10	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., 4 days a week 7-30 to 10.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Botany	John Geddes, Esq., J.P.; W. Stephen, Esq., J.P.; Herbert E. Lord.	8			Ballot			36 4 0	237 5 2		93 5 0	
Boyrke	G. C. Thompson, P.M.; M. Good, publican.		J. Blackshaw.	B. A. Layard.	Annually by members.	333 7 3	478 3 10	74 19 10		586 6 11	2,238 0 10	Every evening, from 8 to 10.
Bowral	P. L. C. Shephard, J.P.; J. G. Morris, J.P.; John Graham, Bank Manager.		Only building committee exists.					202 14 0 special.				
Bulladelah	Rev. G. M. Brown; Joseph Dickson, Esq., J.P.; Mr. W. Masters, mill manager.*					Not stated.						Once a week.
Burrowa	Hon. J. N. Ryan, M.L.C.; W. J. E. Wotton, C.P.S., J.P.; Isaac Stevenson.	9	I. Stevenson	J. R. Creaghe		Not stated.				1,350 0 0	1,157 10 11	
Burwood	C. Humphrey, J.P.; W. Archer, late Mayor; Kelso King, Manager Mercantile Mutual Investment Insurance Co.; S. H. Lambton, Sec. Post Office.	7	S. H. Lambton	G. Simpson	Elected at annual meeting.	460 8 10	310 10 0	54 1 11	406 6 11	2,100 14 10	Estimated £5000	Library and reading-room, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Cambowarra	Jas. Frizer, J.P.; Jas. Waddington, J.P.; S. Matthews; T. Shepherd; C. Moffatt.	12	S. Matthews	H. Shepherd		28 16 6		5 7 6		38 10 10	500 0 0	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Camden	J. B. Martin, C.P.S.; G. Simpson, J.P.; F. Ferguson, J.P.	10	E. W. Booty	A. Lenon	Ballot	150 10 6	119 11 0	9 0 0			1,335 9 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday excepted.
Candelo	G. P. Korrison, J.P.; E. T. Kerby, J.P.; P. Heffernan, farmer.	7	T. Goldsmith	J. W. Sharp								Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Casino	John Grime, J.P.; W. C. Bundoek, J.P.; John Barling, licensed surveyor.	12		Robt. Page	Ballot	131 10 11	120 16 9		Not stated.	113 6 3	1,000 0 0	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cathcart	Not stated	7	J. Guathy	W. Healy		27 10 5	8 13 2	5 17 6	21 12 11	8 13 2	Not given... Balance in hand 18 2 10	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Charlestown	Michael Tates, colliery proprietor; John Simpson, sen., store-keeper.	8				Not stated.		6 9 6				Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Clifton	None	9			Ballot	27 13 0	47 10 2	8 15 6		8 12 0	30 7 9	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Condoblin	Matthew Boulton, J.P.; Charles Jerrold; John Slater.	14				88 5 0	76 9 2			11 15 10		Every evening, 8 to 10 o'clock.
Cooma	Robert Dawson, P.M.; W. Jardine, grazier; Jas. Tichfield, grazier.	8	G. W. Bentley	J. A. Davis		112 19 4	159 13 0			324 19 2	1,850 0 0	Daily, Sunday excepted, 10 to 4 and 8 to 10.
Coonabarabran	W. H. Kelly, Esq., J.P.; G. M. Addison, Esq.; J. S. Hale, Esq., J.P.; John Knight, grazier.	5	John Wilson	J. E. Ballard		60 15 3	48 10 3	15 14 9		20 0 0	10 0 0	Available to members at any time during the day.
Coonamble	John Fog, J.P., storekeeper; G. E. Casa, M.L.A.; W. Christies, farmer; D. M'ulloch, hotelkeeper; H. De Lyon, painter.		R. A. Warden	H. De Lyon	Annual meeting.	251 12 6	232 15 3	77 15 2	187 15 6	121 8 5	380 9 7	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

* These gentlemen act as Committee—cannot get other workers.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884.—*continued.*
Management—*continued.*

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Corowa	Messrs. Levin, M.L.A., Hudson, J.P., and Hare, property owners.	5	V. Roxburgh.	J. P. Buggy	.....	£ s. d. 745 11 6	£ s. d. 488 17 4	£ s. d. 39 0 6	£ s. d. 232 11 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,400 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cowra	Henry Dennis, publican; J. C. Ryall, newspaper proprietor; E. F. M'Pherson.	5	E. J. Collins.	E. F. M'Pherson.	.....	Institution having been closed for nearly twelve months, cannot give this information.		.....	.....	.....	£ s. d. 8 10 2	Library open daily.
Cundletown	H. J. Cornish, Esq., J.P., chemist; H. Ahrowson, Esq., storekeeper; W. Burchell, Esq., hotelkeeper; J. Lovick, Esq., builder; H. Sea, Esq., farmer.	4	H. J. Cornish.	G. A. Gill.	.....	Not stated.		Not stated.		Not stated.		Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cudal	M. Lannan, storekeeper; B. Taylor, grazier; G. J. Hadley, householder.	...	G. J. Hadley	H. H. Torr	Ballot	171 0 8	188 15 4	97 9 6	171 0 8	Not stated.		Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Deniliquin	W. W. Hunter, builder; Thos. Brown, pastoral licensee; J. E. Kynaston.	15	G. Chandler.	J. Jeny	.....	269 18 11	230 2 9	113 1 7	156 7 4	.....	£ s. d. 39 6 2	Daily, 12 noon to 2 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denman	Edward White, Esq., J.P.; Alexr. Munro, Esq., cattle-dealer; W. L. C. Brecht, Esq., vigneron.	6	G. Ogden	W. H. Connell	.....	43 9 0	31 7 5	.....	.....	17 9 5	£ s. d. 61 8 11	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dubbo	G. H. Taylor, J.P., auctioneer; Jas. Samuels, J.P., grazier; W. H. Tibbits, J.P., surgeon.	12	S. Phillips	C. M'Farland	By subscribers at annual meeting.	.....	.....	55 19 3	.....	.....	1,880 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m., to 10 p.m.
Dungog	Henry Gordon, P.M.; Rev. J. Nash, C.E.	...	R. H. Sefton	D. P. Brigstock	Appointed at special general meeting.	77 10 3	74 19 4	14 5 1	63 5 2	.....	02 3 6	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
East Maitland	E. Colcroft, F. Nainby, A. Dodds.	10	Treasurer	Secretary	.....	Not stated.		13 3 6	116 15 2	.....	140 10 5	Week days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Frederickton	F. W. Chapman, J.P.; J. Lancaster; J. W. Wilson, J.P.	6	John Knawr	G. Parkins, acting.	At public meeting.	5 0 0	3 15 4	.....	.....	.....	3 5 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Forbes	John Bodel; A. S. Burns, solicitor; W. H. Hunt, Public school teacher.	...	R. Stirling	.....	.....	164 17 8	157 16 10	54 6 2	.....	.....	1,588 15 6	Reading-room, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; library, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Gerringsong	Thomas Nelson, John B. Taylor, David Sharpe, Wm. Hrvy, Geo. Lee, G. J. Hindmarsh, Thos. A. Noble, Wm. Bailey, Wm. Maynos, John James, Jas. M'Intyre, Andrew Nelson, Alexander Campbell, Geo. F. Davis, Patrick Devery, Fredk. Phillips, Wm. R. Cooke.	16	G. J. Hindmarsh.	Alex. Campbell	.....	31 8 6	38 5 9	.....	31 8 6	29 2 4	.....	No particular days.
Gladstone	No School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebe, Sydney	Hon. Judge Wilkinson; J. P. Walker, Esq.; T. G. Dunn, Esq.	...	W. Norton	Rev. J. Richards	.....	138 18 11	140 1 1	11 2 9	.....	3 2 2	.....	Number of visitors to Free library for year, 3,415. Number of books lent out, 1,892.
Glebe, Newcastle	Thos. Winterbine, Alex. Watson, Wm. Armstrong.	16	227 4 3	206 2 8	70 0 0	725 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Glen Innes	F. Uitz, Esq., J.P.; E. Grove, Esq., contractor; J. J. Matthews, frecholder.	13	Treasurer	Secretary .....	.....	£ s. d. 24 14 0	£ s. d. 17 9 11	£ s. d. 7 12 6	£ s. d. 17 1 6	.....	£ s. d. 8 11 0	Week nights, 6 to 10.
Coolburn	J. T. Gannon, M.P.; Thos. Marsden, J.P.; W. Davies, merchant; W. R. Riley, newspaper proprietor.	12	W. H. Freeman	Rosevear Smith	.....	.....	.....	130 5 9 (special)	.....	.....	.....	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grafton	Thos. Bawden, J.P., auctioneer; A.H. Lardner, J.P., gentleman; Thos. Fisher, J.P., gentleman.	12	W. Clarke	F. Dolcher	Annually, by members.	195 19 6	245 4 5	52 17 2	195 19 6	.....	5,000 0 0	Daily, 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Granville	William J. Baker and Henry Strong.	15	.....	.....	.....	381 18 2	1,303 8 8	150 4 0	.....	1,258 9 10	1,755 0 8	Every evening, 7 to 10.
Grafton South	Duncan Beatson, J.P.; W. J. Hawthorne, J.P.; F. Morrow.	16	.....	.....	.....	112 5 8	160 19 3	16 1 3	96 4 5	58 16 0	261 6 1	Daily, 6-30 to 10 p.m.
Galgong .....	.....	Merged in Municipal Free Library.				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai	None.....	6	M. J. Ryan	Wm. Beer	.....	33 11 3	35 10 6	11 3 0	.....	.....	14 12 4	Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 and 8 to 9 p.m.
Gunnedah	T. P. Willis-Allen, pastoralist; Geo. Cohen, storekeeper; R. J. Nowland, coach proprietor.	7	J. C. Veness	J. A. M'Phee	Annual meeting of subscribers.	161 5 0	123 13 5	67 8 1	.....	167 19 3	1,200 0 0	7:30 to 9:30 p.m. every day, except Sunday.
Guntawang	The proprietors of the adjoining land, viz.:—Richard Rouse, Guntawang; George Rouse, Beaudesert; Richard Rouse, Junr., Biragandil.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A few shillings in Bank.	The reason supposed chiefly to exist for the difficulty in keeping up the attendance as formerly, is that nearly all the present employees are young married men with young children, and they will not leave their homes to take any interest in a School of Arts, whereas formerly there were many intelligent men here either single or with their family elsewhere who were glad to profitably pass their time together in the evening.
Hay	Simon Moss, storekeeper; F. E. Blewett, storekeeper; Thos. Simpson, brewer.	.....	J. H. Macfie	R. Chambers	.....	214 15 9	195 6 8	57 17 10	156 17 11	25 0 0	1,100 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Hamilton	G. M'Kean, David Murray, Allan Wilde.	11	W. H. Britton	J. J. Callaghan	.....	423 8 10	57 7 9	50 0 0	.....	.....	566 1 1	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hinton	W. M. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith.	6	A. Searles	J. C. Beattie	.....	64 12 1	39 16 0	14 13 0	.....	.....	65 17 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Islington	Alexander Stronach, Herbert Winchester, and G. W. F. Butler.	12	S. Mitchell	G. Butler	.....	11 9 0	2 6 6	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	Private room.
Jerilderie	A. M'Loughlin, H. D. Harkin, Joseph Harris, J. D. Rankin, Wm. Mackenzie.	11	S. Harris	E. M. Buckley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	150 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

*The above Trustees, together with the Teacher of the Public School, and Messrs. Robins and Murray, original members, are the only present members and owners.

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Lambton	R. A. A. Moorhead, Esq., superintendent Australian S. N. Company; — Shannon, Esq., assistant do.; Wm. Richardson, miner; John Elliott, miner; Robert Cairns, carpenter.	10	R. Cairns	J. D. Scougall		£ s. d. 125 18 10	£ s. d. 123 10 2	£ s. d. 33 14 6		£ s. d. 1,100 0 0		Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Large	Joseph Pearse, Esq., grazier; R. F. Graham, Esq., grazier; J. Mitchell, Esq., J.P., grazier; C. Bowder, Esq., farmer; J. Bluford, Esq., publican.	6	John Hobart	W. A. Morcomb.	Ballot	334 10 8	321 5 8	50 0 0		160 0 0	1,029 6 0	Thursdays and Saturdays, 7-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Lismore	Geo. Parkes, E. Coleman, Jas. Stocks.	...	A. Currie	J. P. F. Watkin		107 7 2	137 10 6	12 19 0		51 9 11	Not stated	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Manilla	Charles Baldwin, J.P.; Daniel E. Veness, J.P.; Edward Hill, J.P.	10				42 13 7	3 8 10		35 11 4		57 13 0	Week days, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, to 10 p.m.
Menindie	S. Mackenzie, R. Scobie, W. Maiden, D. Edwards, T. Mitchell.	8	S. Kennard	D. Anderson		21 16 0	34 13 0			10 0 0	Cash balance, 8 0 3	On Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Merrivale	J. M. Bettington, Esq., J.P., Joseph Cooper, Esq., J.P.; James White.	4	J. Roper	E. O'Keefe	General meeting of members.	73 10 2	63 3 9				About £1,000	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; three nights a week, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Milton	John Marks, J. Miller, and J. Warden, J's.P.	7				114 11 1	111 11 11	21 2 0		5 18 0		Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Molong	W. A. Gardiner, J. H. Nisbett, C. H. Evans, J. Pearson, D. L. Dalzell.	7	G. H. Tempest	C. H. Evans	Ballot	170 6 0	186 11 11	31 12 1	138 13 11	700 0 0	2,156 7 5	Nightly, 7 to 10, Sunday excepted.
Morree	James Joseph McCarthy, James Cornell, Charles Reuben.	...	First election takes place 1st June next; a Committee to arrange for the erection of the building was appointed at a general meeting of the townspeople. An election by the members of the Institute will be held on 1st June next, when Committee and Officers will be appointed.									Not yet decided.
Morpeth	D. Sim, J.P.; R. Wisdom, M.L.A.	8	R. Sim	Rev. C. Willis						14 0 0	36 4 9	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mount Pleasant	Stephen Paull, senr., James M'Ewan, Joseph Clark, John Packham, Richard Griffiths.	10	S. Paull	J. M'Gregor		30 3 9	25 8 7	4 16 0	25 7 9		4 15 2	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.
Moruya	No Trustees of the building, as the Trustees of the Crown grant hold it for the President and Treasurer of the Institution.	7	W. H. Conolly	Wm. Fowler		82 6 3	78 9 3	24 8 3		267 0 0	880 0 0	Reading-room: Week-days, 9 a.m. till sundown, Library; Tuesday, 3 to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 3 to 6 p.m.
Mudgee	Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.; G. Rouse, J.P.; D. Cassin, Esq.	13	H. M. Todhunter.		Ballot	356 15 1	247 16 7	50 0 0			Not specified	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrumbidgee	Rev. J. J. Nash; A. Loder, J.P.; G. G. Brodie, J.P.	8	Chas. F. Juchan	G. F. Linder		149 5 5	130 9 1	52 10 5				Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrumburrah	Hon. R. H. Roberts, David H. Campbell.	9				Not furnished.				say 100 0 0	400 0 0	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Muswellbrook	J. H. Keys, Esq.; W. Bowman, Esq.	8	A. Bussell	E. Spencer	By election	132 19 4	115 19 3	17 17 7	.....	.....	50 14 7	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Narrabri	Charles Collins, Mayor and J.P., C. M. De La Pervanche, M.D.	12	C. J. Drutt	F. C. Smith	.....	91 17 0	133 8 5	9 7 4	Not specified	11 12 8	about 200 0 0	Every evening, 7.30 to 10 o'clock.
Newcastle	C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Ranchard, T. Greenway, Esqs.	12	H. Stokes	.....	Ballot	.....	.....	77 9 4	658 13 0	.....	5,465 13 9	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. every lawful day, holidays excepted.
Newcastle (Burwood)	Aloxr. Watson, storekeeper; Thos. Winterbine, butcher; Wm. Armstrong, minor.	11	Wm. Armstrong	Geo. Jones	By general meeting.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Orange	Jas. Dalton, merchant; Geo. M'Kay, grazier.	6	H. Elder	F. J. Mulholland.	Vote of members in general meeting.	.....	.....	105 4 4	250 0 0	980 0 0	4,500 0 0	Daily, 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.; also, in afternoon three times a week.
Parramatta	J. Gollidge, draper; J. J. Taylor, Civil Servant.	.....	J. Gollidge	G. H. De Lowe	Annual ballot	94 7 2	73 17 8	33 16 7	.....	.....	20 9 6	Daily (Sun. excepted), 7 to 9 p.m.
Paterson	H. H. Brown, M.P.; J. P. Luke, J.P.; W. Keppie; James Cann; W. C. Rogerson, C.P.S.	.....	J. Cann	C. Schumacher	.....	16 3 0	28 0 11	.....	.....	.....	Books, furniture, &c.	Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 10 to p.m.
Plattsburg	Jas. Richardson, Esq., Mayor; Jas. Fletcher, jun., Esq., colliery manager; George Harris, Esq., Aklerman; David Fuller, engineer; Thos. Abel, Council Clerk.	9	Jas. Fletcher, junior.	Thos. Abel	At general meeting of members.	263 14 4	263 10 6	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and Government holidays excepted.
Pambula	John Behl, freeholder; George Axam, freeholder; John Martin, freeholder; Patk. Doherty, freeholder; Philip Carington, freeholder.	.....	Henry Knight	E. J. Cornell	.....	36 4 11	32 10 6	100 0 0 (Special.) 7 5 9	.....	.....	103 14 2	.....
Randwick	No Trustees. The Committee are—John See, Esq., M.L.A.; Dr. Clubbe; Messrs. W. P. Faithfull, W. Bethune, P. R. Larkin, P. Hogan, G. Denning, Joseph Coulter, A. G. Kisa, W. F. Brennan, D. A. Thomas, Geo. Wall, and F. Pearce, Esq.	13	J. Coulter	John Gordon	.....	171 18 7	70 16 4	95 3 10	76 14 9	.....	117 3 9	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 7 to 9.30 p.m.
Raymond Terrace	John Richardson; John E. Hart; W. E. Shaw; John Garrett; Jacob Mitchell.	6	T. Clark	S. Mayo	724 0 10	976 6 3	216 9 4 (Special.)	452 5 5 Overdraft Bank.	1,000 0 0	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Richmond	Andrew Town, J.P., grazier; Henry Newcoomen, J.P., grazier; James Cameron, M.A., Presbyterian Minister.	.....	.....	A. M'Leod	.....	89 18 9	102 8 10	200 0 0 (Special.) 17 8 9	72 10 0	164 17 3	1,700 0 0	.....
Robertson	D. Moffitt; J. Stone; R. Williams; H. J. Tarrant.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 17 9	.....	.....	.....	Building in course of erection.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
Rocky Mouth	S. McNaughton, storekeeper; A. Cameron; J. W. Meeks, Inspector of Distillery; J. M. Kelly, baker; W. C. J. Douthy, C.P.S.	...	G. A. Irby	Chas. Willis	Ballot	£ s. d. 111 19 1	£ s. d. 74 4 7	£ s. d. 15 3 9 16 3 4	£ s. d. 80 12 0	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Scone	T. Cook, Esq., grazier; A. Johnson, Esq., auctioneer.	14	E. Solomons	.....	.....	155 18 2	78 0 7	29 0 0	126 18 2	.....	1,500 0 0	Every evening, from 8 to 10, Sundays and public holidays excepted.
Singleton	Rev. J. S. White, M.A., LL.D., Gowrie; Alex. Monroe, Bebeah; W. J. Dangar.	14	John Willis	Chas. T. Norton	.....	Not stated.		108 5 1	375 15 5	244 10 0	203 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
St. Leonards	Dr. Ward, M.D.; C. H. Woolcott; J. W. Guise; G. M. Sayers; F. A. Watson.	...	W. R. McLean	H. C. Mitchell	.....	.....	.....	29 11 3	.....	.....	3,550 0 0	.....
Sydney	Incorporated body	12	Richard Teece	John Henderson.	Annual ballot	4,322 9 7	4,304 5 3	896 1 9	3,426 7 10	2,060 2 6	435 7 3	Daily, 9 to 9; Reading-room, Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.
Sofala	No Trustees	5	Henry E. Page	.....	.....	34 2 10	27 4 6	9 9 6 (Special grant.)	24 13 4	60 0 0	3 12 6	Mon., Tues., Thurs., 11 to 6; Wed., Sat., 11 to 10; Fri., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Stroud	Thos. Laman, C.P.S.; P. W. E. Nicholls, landowner.	10	Archibld. Shaw	Jas. McIntyre	.....	107 0 2	51 2 8	16 8 0	01 12 2	.....	55 17 6	Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Tamworth	J. McDonald, Esq., C.P.S.; D. Regan, Esq., J.P.	...	J. C. Stewart	.....	By ballot	.....	.....	13 15 7	.....	49 10 0	2,000 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Temora	Not yet appointed	10	J. W. Nixon	— Tabman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tenterfield	C. A. Lee; T. Peberdy; C. J. Cavanagh; E. Foley.	6	E. P. Call	J. W. Bartley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tighe's Hill	James Pepper, William Robson.	4	Abnego Morgan.	Wm. Gilbraith	.....	20 2 8	.....	11 5 11	3 16 9	17 0 0	200 0 0	Week days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tamut	Wm. Bridle; Dr. Lynch; M. Marks, J.P.	6	.....	.....	.....	Not yet known.	66 0 0	.....	128 6 0	.....	.....	Six days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumbarumba	Not stated	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Uralla	A. H. Richardson, bank manager; J. D. Teece, com agent; Thos. Murray, builder; Joseph Haines, business manager; W. S. McCrossin, publican.	6	J. Shute	J. D. Leese	.....	33 18 7	39 16 7	12 18 3	29 15 8	.....	65 0 0	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Sundays.
Vegetable Creek	Alfred Cadell, James Graney, D. M. O'Donnell, E. Jebey.	12	.....	.....	Ballot	42 18 6	87 4 1	23 7 0	42 18 6	.....	77 8 9	Every even., 7.30 to 10; Sat. 3 to 10; Sun. 3 to 5.
Walcha	G. R. Gill, A. Mitchell, and T. O. Hardaker.	10	S. C. Byrnes	J. M. Hill	.....	182 0 10	91 19 1	10 17 10	.....	.....	Bal. in Bank. 40 1 9	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wallsend	J. J. Neilsen, Esq., J.P.; Dr. A. Nash, J.P.; Thos. Tryar, storekeeper; Alex. Snedden, colliery proprietor.	11	Alex. Snedden	.....	.....	611 8 4	.....	500 0 0	1,004 5 3	800 0 0	5,450 0 0	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1884.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1884.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Walgett Waratah	David Watson, storekeeper; Joseph H. Anderton, store- keeper; William Harris, post- master.	9	Building destroyed by fire. W. Harris	Robt S. M'Connell.	Institution being re-esta- blished.	77 9 5	73 18 1	39 9 8	37 19 8	73 18 1	870 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays ex.)
Warialda	E. H. Finch, late manager, N.S.W. Bank, late Warialda, now Cootamundra; W. B. Geddes, general agent; John Crane, saddler, auctioneer, &c.	...	H. J. Corbett	T. H. Wilkin- son.	Ballot	.....	.....	Not stated.		.....	.....	Week-days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Wentworth	Wm. Gunn, J.P., merchant; John S. Upton, storekeeper; W. L. Richardson, P.M. (since deceased); Newton Dewhurst, J.P., Bank Manager; Henry Boeton, J.P.	11	.....	.....	.....	152 0 0	80 0 0	.....	16 0 0	645 0 0	1,200 0 0	12 noon till 5 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
West Maitland	Michael Scobie, Richard Jones, Robt. Scobie, J. J. Riley, John Rowke, and J. Lee, Esqs.	12	C. E. Norrie	A. J. C. Tub- man.	.....	436 9 1	359 0 3	121 2 7	365 5 6	.....	127 8 10 Bal. to credit.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sun- days & p. holidays ex.) 6 to 10 p.m. daily (Sun- days excepted).
Wickham	Thos. Cox, Esq., merchant; Arthur M. Frewin, contractor.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497 0 9	1,009 16 6	927 9 5	3,925 13 9	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wilcannia	Walterus Brown, Arthur Wood- fall, Edmund O'Donnell.	7	.....	.....	.....	364 8 10	430 0 9	.....	.....	632 4 5	1,900 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Windsor	Wm. Walker, solicitor; John Tehbutt, gentleman; James Caneen, commission agent.	12	D. Holland	O. Fitzpatrick	Elected annually.	130 14 3	141 4 11	14 3 9	.....	.....	214 17 11	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays, 4 to 5 p.m.
Wingham	Joseph Andrews, J.P.; J. A. Creagh, P.M., C.P.S.; W. J. Parsons, farmer.	8	R. S. Stokes	J. W. Hodgins	.....	.....	.....	12 0 11	.....	.....	10 14 3 Bal.	Mon., Wed., Fri., 7 to 9 p.m., and as often on other days as required.
Woodburn South	.....	6	.....	F. D. Watts	.....	.....	.....	9 10 0	.....	12 10 0	10 15 11	Week days, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Woodville	Messrs. Croaker, Skinner (far- mers); Wynn, storekeeper.	6	W. Appleyard	J. Pearce, jun.	.....	23 5 1	22 18 11	.....	.....	.....	0 6 2	Tuesday evenings from 8 to 10.
Wolumila	James Osborne, farmer; Henry Fowler, storekeeper; John J. Smith, farmer.	13	H. Fowler, Esq.	J. Kearney, Esq.	Ballot.	.....	.....	Not stated.		.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Wyrallah	None	3	Not	stated.	.....	33 0 0	33 14 9	10 10 0	.....	.....	7 14 7	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Yass	Dr. Allan Campbell and Mr. R. W. Pearson.	12	.....	.....	.....	168 17 6	*350 10 5	Not yet	received.	.....	756 5 6	Daily reading, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; library 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

* Heavy expenditure caused by repairs and purchase of books.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1884—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*
Results and Maintenance.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Adamstown	167	£ s. d. 0 13 0		370	Fiction, history, biography.	.....	None	.....	.....	2	Alcohol, and its effects on the system.	Well attended.	Concerts, lectures, &c. All entertainments under control of Committee.	Not at present.
Adelong	90	0 10 0		400	Novels, history, poetry, drama, works of reference.	.....	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.	No rentals.
Anvil Creek	34	0 10 0		450	History, science, poetry, travels, fiction, and reference.	Principally light reading.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Meetings and entertainments, and free to Ministers of religion.	"
Albury	120	1 0 0		660	Biography, history, travels, and high class novels.	Largely.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Concerts, bazaars	Only rent of hall.
Ashfield	161	0 10 0		1,600	Fiction, travel, biography.	"	"	.....	.....	Yes..	Subjects not given	Attendance select.	Concerts, lectures, balls, &c.	Yes.
Balmain	25	0 10 0		550	Fiction, history, poetry, science, &c.	Scientific and historical.	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	None.
Berraba				43	Rees' Encyclopedia, property of Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	524	1 0 0 0 10 0		8,229	Reference, history, biography, science, poetry, &c.	Largely—equally divided.	"	.....	.....	10	Outlines of Mineralogy, Progress of Life on the Earth, Chemistry in Agriculture, Diseases in Live Stock, &c.	Fair	.....	.....
Berrima	31	0 17 6		450	.....	Fairly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Let on one occasion only.	10s. to date.
Bega	121	1 0 0 0 10 0		2,200	Science, history, biography, fiction, poetry, miscellaneous.	.....	One..	Debating class during winter months.	.....	7	Literary and Scientific.	Largely attended.	Local and general meetings and entertainments.	None.
Blayney	35			369	.....	Fairly.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	"
Braidwood	95	1 0 0		4,000	Science, history, biography, poetry, travels, fiction.	Very largely.	"	.....	.....	One..	Temperance	.....	Concerts, meetings, &c.	Yes.
Branxton	12	0 8 0		300	Mostly fiction, few travels, history, and science.	Not much	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	From rent hall.
Brewarrina	62	1 0 0		400	Principally fiction and works of travel.	Largely	"	.....	.....	2	On Life	Fair	Only just completed; will be let for entertainments.	No.
Bombala	60	0 10 0		850	Miscellaneous.—All classes.	All classes	"	.....	.....	"	.....	Over 100 present.	Theatrical, &c.	Yes.
Botany	130	0 10 0		700	History, poetry, philosophy, science and arts, biography, miscellaneous light literature.	Fairly	"	.....	.....	4	Life of Milton, Mechanics' Institutes, Practical Science, Electricity.	.....	.....	"
Bourke	168	1 0 0		1,100	½ Fiction—balance general.	To great extent.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good	Concerts and general entertainments.	No.
Balladoolah	10	0 10 0		200	Principally novels	Not used much.	"	.....	.....	One..	Temperance	.....	Musical and literary entertainments.	Yes, from Odd-fellows.
Burrows	8	1 0 0		Library being collected.	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, bazaars, and dramatic entertainments	None.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1884—continued.
Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.	Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.		
	No. of persons.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.		No. of Volts.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.			No.	Subjects.	Audience.
Burwood.....	210	£ 8. d. 0 10 0 (45 life mem- bership).	.....	8,000	Novels, history, bio- graphy, poetry, travels, works of reference, &c.	Very largely.	One..	Debating class.....	Only mod- erate.	None	At instance of Com- mittee.	.....	Lectures, concerts, meet- ings, dramatic perform- ances, balls, &c.	Yes, from En- gineer's Municipal Council, Friesleben Church, and other sources.
Chamberlain	12	0 10 0	.....	110	Scientific, historical, biographical.	Slightly.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Musical and literary entertainments. Public entertainments	Yes. No.
Canter	90	0 10 0	.....	960	Agriculture, history, arts, science, poetry, fiction.	Largely	"	Debating and philhar- monic, weekly.	Fair	None	Agriculture and Or- chards.	.....	Moral entertainments.....	Yes.
Cardelo	40	0 10 0	.....	300	History, travels, es- says, magazines, and fiction.	Chiefly tra- vels, history, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts and dramatic entertainments.	£10 10s. from Municipal Council.
Casino	70	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	800	Science, history, tra- vels, poetry, refer- ences, novels, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly high litera- ture.	1	Mutual improvement class.	Good .....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments— chiefly concerts.	No rentals.
Cathart	24	0 10 0	.....	200	Novels chiefly	To fair ex- tent.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	No rentals.
Charleston	48	0 12 0	.....	127	Novels and history	Largely availed of.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	No. No rentals.
Clifton	69	1s. 6d. week	.....	160	No library .....	.....	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	No. No rentals.
Condobolin	30	1 0 0	.....	600	Works of reference, educational, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly fac- tion and travels.	1	.....	.....	1	Rambling Notes on Scottish Life and Character.	.....	Dramatic, musical, pro- fessional, and amateurs.	Only from letting for entertain- ments, &c.
Cooma	40	1 0 0	.....	600	Works of reference, educational, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly fac- tion and travels.	"	.....	.....	1	The World and its History on Music. The Horse, Christian Religion.	.....	Theatrical troupes	£7 10s. per annum from Oddfellows.
Coonabarabran	35	1 0 0	.....	750	Light literature prin- cipally.	Largely availed of.	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, tea-meet- ings, banquets, &c.	No.
Coonamble	89	1 0 0	.....	340	Frequently works of standard authors.	Much used	"	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Concerts, theatricals, balls, &c.	"
Corowa	86	1 0 0	.....	483	20 biographies, 20 his- tories, 40 science, 20 essays, 383 novels and sketches.	Works of romance.	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	"
Covera	41	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	About 189	Miscellaneous	Fairly made use of.	Yes..	Debating class .....	.....	"	Christian Religion .....	.....	No hall	"
Cundalewra	50	0 6 0	.....	418	Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lectures, concerts, drama, and music.	About £20.
Cudal	30	0 10 0	0 5 0	360	Poems, speeches, bio- graphy, science, his- tory, novels.	Mostly novels issued.	.....	Elocution and debat- ing class.	15 10	2	Travels in India, Temperance.	.....	Concerts, dramatic plays, balls, &c.	No.
Darlington	153	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 0	.....	600	Fiction, travels, and reference.	Largely	1	Shorthand	Pupils 4	1	.....	.....	No	"
Demman	60	0 10 0	.....	1,200	Works of reference, poetry, and drama, history, tra- vels, biography, science, theology, geography, &c.	.....	1	Debating class	Average 12	None	.....	.....	Principally concerts	"

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Dubbo	130	£ s. d.		1,400	History, science, novels.	Largely	None			2	Agricultural Chemistry.	Very poor, did not pay for lectures.	No	None this year.
Dungog	68	0 10 0		841			"			None	Theatrical performances.		Let for public entertainments.	No.
East Midland	92	0 12 0		2,000	Not stated		"			5	Three on Geology		Public entertainments	Yes.
Frederickton	10	0 8 0		210	Novels, periodicals, and papers.		"			2	Land Bill, Temperance		"	No.
Forbes	70	1 0 0		1,000	Fiction, history, science.		1	Physiology	Good	1	Physiology		No	No.
Geringong	None			None			None			2	Life Insurance, Round the World.	Fair	Public entertainments	A charge for use of hall.
Glebe, Sydney	87			Not stated	Historical works, fiction mostly.		2	Music, School of Design.	Not successful.	2	Art and Ornament	Poor	Hall let by Borough Council.	No rentals.
Glebe, Newcastle	64	0 13 0		500	Miscellaneous	Largely availed of.	None			None			Chiefly for charitable purposes.	Not this year.
Glen Innes	23			No library.			"			"				None.
Goulburn	273			6,630	Miscellaneous		"			2	Chemistry, Geology; Stock-raising.		Dramatic	"
Grafton	120	1 0 0 0 10 0		2,500	Poetry and drama, geography and travels, biography and history, science, fiction.		"			2	Sugar Culture and Manufacture, by Mr. A. Mackay.	Fair	Literary and dramatic	Yes.
Grafton, South	30 to 45	1 0 0		250	Not classified	Largely availed of.	"			None			Chiefly concerts	About £38 a year.
Granville	91	0 10 0		500	Various	Largely availed of.	One	Geometry	10	4	Two science lectures and two popular lectures.		Entertainments and meetings.	Yes, from lodges.
Gundagai	about 37	1 0 0		650	Fiction, history, biography, science, and reference.	Fairly by townspeople.	"			None			No hall	No.
Gunnedah	60	0 10 6 0 3 0		598	Not classified, chiefly fiction.		"				A Trip round the World.	Crowded	Musical entertainments	"
Guntawang				about 400			None			None			Occasional concert for school prizes.	"
Hay	100	1 0 0		633	Principally fiction		"			"			Concerts and dancing assemblies.	Yes; £31.
Hamilton	50	0 12 0		760	Novels, history, biography.	Largely	"			"			Tea-meetings	None.
Hinton	22	0 12 0		400	History, travel, biography, and fiction.		"			"	Alcohol—its uses and abuses, and What constitutes a Hero?		Concerts, lectures, and tea-parties.	Yes.
Islington	23	0 12 0		100	Historical, art, science, fiction, statutes, mineralogical, educational, &c., &c.	Moderately.	"			"			Not used	None.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audience.		
Jerilderie	90	£ s. d. 1 0 0	.....	509	.....	Largely...	575	Novels and scientific works.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local concerts, travelling theatricals.	No.
Lambton	125	0 12 0	.....	1,900	Catalogue not classified; 70 per cent. fiction; remainder travel, history, and science.	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	Full	Not stated	..
Largs	30	0 6 0	.....	283	History, biography, travels, geography, poetry, drama, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Education	.....	Lectures, concerts, &c.	..
Lismore	60	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	300	Poets, travels, biography, scientific, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£20 16s. per annum.
Manilla	28	0 10 0	.....	84	History, fiction, travels, and practical works.	Fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	No rentals.
Menindie	28	1 0 0	.....	185	Principally novels; a few poems, science lectures and historical works.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Merrivale	41	0 16 0	.....	466	Fiction, history, travels, biography, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Great Men, Attraction, Respiration, and Circulation.	.....	Musical and literary	Only for concerts, &c.
Milton	100	0 10 0	.....	1,100	Reference and miscellaneous.	Largely...	.....	Debating Class, fortnightly.	40	.....	.....	.....	Entertainments of all kinds.	Yes.
Molong	82	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	587	Various scientific and other useful literature.	A few scientific readers but generally novels and travels.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments.	.....
Moree	None yet admitted; Institution not yet open.			.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth	34	0 12 0 0 10 6	.....	.....	Fiction	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	£20 per annum.
Mount Pleasant	32	0 10 0	.....	159	Fiction, 69; historical, 17; works of reference, 12; humour, 26; poems, 22; travels, 4; unclassified, 10.	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments	No rentals.
Moruya	37	0 10 0	.....	458	History, biography, science, travels, fiction.	Very much principally fiction.	.....	.....	.....	3	Scientific Elementary	.....	Musical and semi-theatrical.	Yes, from hire of hall.
Mudgee .....	..	1 0 0	.....	4,067	Science, history, classics, travels, fiction.	Largely...	.....	Debating class weekly	About 12	2	Geology and Mineralogy.	.....	Tea-meetings, concerts, &c.	Yes.
Murrumburrah	57	1 0 0	.....	300	Embracing all subjects.	Fairly availed of.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Entertainments; and also used for public worship.	..

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.
Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Murrumbidgee	60	£ s. d. 0 10 6 Life members, £5	.....	1,100	Reference, 46; history and biography, 148; travels, 34; poetry and drama, 52; essays, lectures, 44; theology and science, 71; fiction, 638	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Drama and drawing-room entertainments.	Hire of hall only.
Muswellbrook	80	.....	.....	1,389	History, 234; geography, 52; science, 57; theology, 43; poetry, 66; miscellaneous, 114; fiction, 801; reference, 22.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	National characteristics.	.....	Public entertainments	Yes.
Newcastle	400	0 12 0	According to arrangement with teachers.	3,600	Reference, science, natural history, history, travels, biography, poetry, fiction.	.....	2	Mechanical Drawing Classes and Mathematics.	.....	6	Chemistry, 2; Mineralogy, 2; Geology; Air we breathe.	.....	.....	Yes, £396 16s. 6d.
Narrabri	36	1 0 0	.....	500	History, travels, books of reference, works on art and science, fiction.	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Dramatic plays, concerts, &c.	No rentals.
Newcastle (Burwood)	64	0 13 0	.....	500	Fiction, history, biography.	379 vols. issued, chiefly fiction.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Public entertainments occasionally.	No.
Orange	100	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,000	Philosophy, science, arts, biography, travels, fiction, &c., &c.	Fairly availed of.	"	.....	.....	5	On Scientific subjects from Board of Technical Education.	Meagre	Operatic, dramatic, public meetings, &c.	"
Parramatta	131	0 14 0 0 7 0	.....	1,300	History, biography, science, fiction, &c., &c.	Largely used.	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	"
Paterson	40	0 10 0 0 6 0	.....	373	Miscellaneous	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	Small	"	"
Plattsburg	150	0 12 0	.....	980	History, biography, poetry, &c.	Large circulation.	.....	Debating classes held fortnightly during about six months of the year.	.....	"	.....	.....	Under lease to Department of Public Instruction for school purposes, under Trustees.	£182 17s. 6d. last year.
Randwick	71	.....	Architectural Drawing Class free.	615	History, essays, biography, travels, poetry, fiction.	Largely availed of.	One	Architectural drawing. Elocution class to commence in 1885.	.....	.....	Books, by Bishop of Sydney; Dress, by Dr. Cluabe; The Path of Power, by Dr. Kelynaek; Economical Cookery, Mrs. Storer; Practical Science, Mr. W. Hamlet; Old and New London, Mr. E. L. Scott.	Good to fair.	Hall is property of the Borough Council.	No rentals.
Raymond Terrace	38	0 8 0	.....	.....	Histories, biographies, works of travel, scientific works, fiction.	Fairly so, chiefly fiction.	None	.....	.....	2	Jas. Inglis, Esq., National Characteristics, Rural Life in India.	Hall crowded.	Concerts, balls, &c.	"
										1	Wilton Slack, Esq., *Japan.			

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Robertson	43	£ 0 0	.....	366	Principally fiction	Only fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Theatricals, with occasional concerts.	No.
Rocky Mouth	90	0 10 0	.....	1,400	.....	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	2	Luther, Creation	Fair	Travelling Troupes	Yes.
Scane	183	1 0 0	0 10 6 per quarter.	3,700	Embracing all subjects.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	Two	Drawing & languages (latter class lapsed.)	3 to 6 pupils.	None	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, lectures, religious services, minstrel and dramatic performances.	Yes; from rents of the hall, committee room, and from a small paddock at rear of building.
Singleton	65	0 5 0	.....	1,722	.....	Fairly used; fiction chiefly, science and history in fair proportion.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall	No.
Sofala	69	0 5 0	.....	1,700	Miscellaneous	History & fiction chiefly.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts	.....
Stroud	2073	5s. 4/qr. £1 4/yr.	.....	21,000	Fictions, travels, biography, history, theology, science, and fine arts.	Fully taken advantage of especially last three sessions mentioned.	Not in connection with School of Arts; transferred to Technical Board.			.....	(See Foot-note)	.....	.....	Hall and Classroom leased by Technical Board at £1,500 per annum.
Sydney	108	0 12 0	.....	1,094	General literature	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	2	Mineralogy, Chemistry.	.....	Entertainments	Not at present.
Tamworth	45	0 12 0	.....	.....	10 vols. Chambers' Encyclopedia, large dictionary, Government reports and publications.	Not let out.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 to 150	No hall	No.
Temora	76	1 0 0	0 1 0	856	Travels, historical, scientific, poetical, natural history, reference, &c.	Largely	One	Debating class	20	None	.....	.....	None	.....
Tenterfield														

SUMMARY OF LECTURES DELIVERED DURING THE YEAR:—

Subject.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Lecturer.
Reading from Dickens	N. Dowling.	Patriot and Patriot Bards	Mrs. Hamilton.
Glimpses of the Great Museum	P. J. Holdsworth.	London, Old and New (four Lectures)	F. Lewis Scott.
Reading from Mark Twain	C. Haviland.	Free Trade: Its Influence on Wages	B. R. Wise.
Reading from Dickens	P. J. Holdsworth.	A Plea for Reality, or the Story of the English pre-Raphaelite School of Painting	Gerald Massey.
Zululand: Its Customs and Campaigns	Rev. F. C. B. Fairry.	Sir Walter Scott and Scotland (two Lectures)	Rev. J. Collic, F.L.S.
The English Channel	Capt. Neitenstein.	Henry Kendall	Mrs. Hamilton.
Egypt	P. J. Holdsworth.	Haulef	B. F. F. Dane, M.A.
Reading from the Merchant of Venice	John Conroy.	Mnemonics	A. D. Cunningham.
America, Niagara, and the Mississippi	F. Revill, M.A.	Irland (two Lectures)	P. J. Holdsworth.
High Alps of New Zealand	Dr. Von Lendenfeld.	Brotherhood of Man	Mrs. Hamilton.
South Sea Islands	Rev. Geo. Brown.	Every Man a Walking Sign	W. G. Simon.
New England: Its Resources and People	Rev. J. Campbell.	Bret Harte	Mr. J. M'Loughlin.
Rotterdam to Russia	J. Henderson.	King John	John Conroy.
Bret Harte, Dickens, and Mark Twain	C. Haviland.	Our Bones and Muscles	W. G. Simon.
Mediterranean to Maori Land	Rev. F. C. B. Fairry.	Australian Fossils	Mrs. Hamilton.
South Kensington Museum	A. D. Riley.	The Sun, The Planets, and The Earth (two Lectures)	W. F. Gale.
Light and its Teachings	D. T. Wiley.	Origin, Evolution, and Character of the Earth	W. G. Simon.
Mines and Miners	John Plummer.	Wonders of the Waters	Angus Mackay.
Shakespearean Recital	Geo. W. Hadfield.	Life in a Beehive	do
Local Self-Government	T. S. Farrott.		

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.
Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Tighe's Hill	25	£ s. d. 0 6 0	.....	150	History, science, natural history, fiction.	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.....	Yes.
Tamut	38 19	0 12 0 0 10 0	.....	380	Mixed	Not much availed of at present.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	" .....	"
Tunbernmba.....	80	0 12 0	.....	500	Fiction, travel, history.	Principally fiction; history also largely availed of.	.....	No classes .....	.....	No Lectures.	.....	.....	It is the intention of the Committee to initiate proceedings for erection of a suitable hall in connection with the Institution.	"
Uralla	29	0 14 0	.....	300	History, novels, and biography.	Chiefly light literature.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	"
Vegetable Creek	66	1 0 0	.....	583	Science, history, travels, and novels.	Largely availed	"	.....	.....	2	Geology, Mineralogy	Good	"	"
Walcha	122	0 12 0	.....	1,400	.....	Fairly; fiction about $\frac{1}{2}$ of issue.	.....	Debating class held fortnightly.	.....	Yes...	Agnosticism; Metamorphoses of Matter; The teaching of Shakspeare; An hour in a Library.	Fair	Theatrical, musical, and general town purposes.	"
WallSEND	264	1 1 0 0 12 0	.....	1,300	Geography, geology, botany, mineralogy, history, and fiction.	.....	.....	Elocution, debating, and recitation.	.....	Several	Principally Theology.	"	Sometimes concerts and theatricals.	"
Waratah.....	47	0 12 0	.....	693	History, biography, science, novels, miscellaneous.	Largely availed of.	1	Mineralogy .....	.....	1	Coal	Good	Not let for public entertainments.	Yes; hall let to Municipal Council.
Wariakla	60	1 0 0	.....	291	Fiction, 142; miscellaneous, 58.	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Amateur performances and travelling dramatic troupes.	Yes; rental of hall.
Wentworth	80	1 0 0	.....	400	.....	Largely availed of.	"	.....	.....	1	Convicts and Cannibals.	.....	Public entertainments, concerts, lectures, balls, theatricals.	None.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1884—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1884.			Lectures delivered during 1884.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
West Maitland	267	£ 0 12 0 £7 0 0 life members.	Free to Members.	6,049	Miscellaneous	Issued 3,394.	...	A French class was held, but lapsed through paucity of attendance.	.....	.....	A trip to Constantinople. A Talk about China. Recent Discoveries in Eastern Lands. Agriculture, Geology, &c.	.....	Concerts, lectures, public meetings, bazaars, &c.	None, except rent of hall.
Wickham	170	0 16 0	0 1 0 per week.	660	History, science, art, miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous & science chiefly.	4	Arithmetic, writing, drawing, mechanics, each held weekly.	Fair	2	Mineralogy, Phrenology.	Good	Public school concert, choral society, floral exhibition.	Yes.
Wilcannia	164	1 1 0	.....	717	History, geography, fiction, poetry, science.	Principal-ly novels.	None.	Literary and debating class.	.....	2	India, New Zealand	Select	No hall	£100 per annum.
Windsor	80	0 10 0	0 4 0	955	Fiction, biography, history, &c., &c.	.....	1	Debating club	Good	None.	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.	No.
Wingham	85	0 10 0	.....	500	All subjects are represented.	Largely availed of.	.....	Arithmetic, Latin, and drawing.	.....	2	.....	.....	Musical, dramatic, social.	..
Woodburn South	23	1 0 0	.....	100	Miscellaneous works.	Fairly availed of.	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Dramatic and musical entertainments.	No rentals.
Woodville	26	0 6 0	.....	462	History, biography, travels, poetry, drama, miscellaneous.	.....	.....	Every fortnight during winter months debates are held on various subjects.	.....	..	.....	.....	Various purposes.	.....
Wolumla	30	0 10 0	.....	150	Travels, histories, manufactures.	.....	None.	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Public entertainments ..	Yes.
Wyrallah	42	0 10 0	.....	450	General literature ..	.....	3	Spelling .....	.....	1	Self Help .....	.....	Sacred concerts, temperance gatherings, missionary agents.	Yes; from Good Templars.
Yass	76	1 0 0	3,000	Principally light literature, 2,683 vols. of light reading.	None.	1	Geology, by representative of the Board of Technical Education.	Attendance meagre.	Music and light comedy, occasionally opera.	No rentals.

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Income.

	Balance 31st December, 1883.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts	12 5 7	150 0 0	85 0 0	263 10 3	10 0 0	21 11 6	0 9 3				542 16 7	542 16 7
Adelong Literary Institute			50 0 0	384 1 3					253 3 1	692 4 4	104 18 6	797 2 10
Albury School of Arts	4 18 8	*405 10 3	201 9 3	475 16 1	390 9 0			†114 10 6	4 10 0	177 11 5	1,864 15 2	1,864 15 2
Anvil Creek School of Arts	4 1 4		11 13 9	24 10 0	1 10 0			0 15 0			42 10 1	42 10 1
Armidale Literary Institute		(Merged into Municipal Free Library)										
Ashfield School of Arts			40 2 4	100 7 6	93 15 0	106 5 0	37 4 5			981 3 6	1,364 17 9	1,364 17 9
Ballina School of Arts	187 11 10			13 8 0							200 19 10	200 19 10
Balmain Working Men's Institute	289 4 5		23 4 4	34 8 6				482 10 1			829 7 4	829 7 4
Barraba Mechanics' Institute	28 3 6		11 9 1	13 10 0					3 4 5		56 7 0	54 4 9
Bathurst School of Arts	587 6 9		197 12 3	435 6 6	537 16 11	300 0 0	2 18 0			2,061 0 5		2,061 0 5
Bega School of Arts	104 14 5		74 19 10	157 0 9	89 0 0				6 0 0		431 15 0	200 0 0
Berrima School of Arts	26 12 6		16 16 2	27 7 5			2 15 1				73 11 2	73 11 2
Blayney School of Arts	504 1 3	†199 19 10	109 19 10	163 2 6	31 2 6				5 10 4	442 16 9	1,456 13 0	1,456 13 0
Braidwood Literary Institute	14 14 9		22 17 6	91 2 6	64 0 0	43 0 0	1 6 0			43 10 8	280 11 5	280 11 5
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	47 13 4		2 10 0	7 12 0	8 19 6		0 5 0				26 19 10	9 0 0
Brewarrina School of Arts			40 0 0	92 0 0	112 18 4		0 16 0			885 10 9	1,131 5 1	1,131 5 1
Brushgrove School of Arts		(No return)										
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	131 12 4		125 13 4	35 12 0	37 16 6					342 7 3	693 1 5	693 1 5
Botany School of Arts	36 5 8		86 4 0	180 9 6		20 10 0					323 9 2	323 9 2
Bourke Mechanics' Institute			74 14 10	162 13 0	165 15 0		34 18 9			552 8 2	960 15 3	960 15 3
Bowral School of Arts	417 14 4	202 14 0		43 2 0	4 10 0		10 9 0				678 9 4	678 9 4
Bulladelah School of Arts	2 13 11			2 10 0	3 0 0						8 3 11	8 3 11
Burwood School of Arts		54 1 11		125 15 4	54 14 6	200 1 3	25 15 10			100 14 10	561 3 8	561 3 8
Burrowa School of Arts				3 0 0	29 0 0		106 1 11				143 1 11	143 1 11
Cambewarra School of Arts	9 3 1		5 7 6	9 14 0	17 1 6	2 1 0			0 12 10		43 19 11	43 19 11
Camden School of Arts	2 4 0		9 0 0	73 2 0	28 12 6				2 2 0		115 0 6	35 0 0
Candelo School of Arts		(No return)										
Cudal School of Arts			97 9 6	171 0 8						141 1 0	409 11 2	409 11 2
Casino School of Arts				57 16 2	37 31 3		16 3 6			113 6 3	244 17 2	244 17 2
Cathcart School of Arts	7 4 7		5 17 6	11 15 0	1 15 0		0 18 4				27 10 5	27 10 5
Charlestown Literary Institute	8 15 9		6 9 6	13 5 6			8 3 10				36 14 7	36 14 7
Cherretown School of Arts		(No return)										
Clifton School of Arts	41 18 4		8 15 6	22 12 6			5 0 7				78 6 11	78 6 11
Condobolin School of Arts				11 15 0			76 10 0				88 5 0	88 5 0
Cooma School of Arts			10 11 4	66 19 0	34 2 0		1 7 0			318 4 4	431 3 8	431 3 8
Coonabarabran School of Arts	0 0 7		15 14 7	15 10 0	23 10 0		1 7 0			20 0 0	76 2 2	76 2 2
Coonamble School of Arts			77 15 2	80 0 10	32 4 0		11 12 6			55 9 10	207 2 4	307 2 4
Corowa School of Arts	820 10 10	474 0 0	39 0 6	93 9 0	126 10 0		12 12 0				766 2 4	766 2 4
Cowna School of Arts		(No return)										
Cundletown School of Arts	2 7 5			6 4 2	12 5 0	8 10 0	7 18 3				37 4 10	37 4 10
Deniliquin School of Arts			113 1 7	165 12 8			0 14 8				269 8 11	269 8 11
Denman School of Arts	21 18 8			23 4 6	8 0 0		12 8 6				65 11 8	65 11 8
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	18 7 4		55 19 3	117 17 7			0 9 0				192 13 2	192 13 2
Dangog School of Arts	59 12 7		14 5 1	31 19 0	15 10 0		15 16 2				137 2 10	137 2 10
East Maitland Mechanics Institute	126 6 10		13 3 6	41 14 0	29 6 0	37 14 0	2 2 0	5 19 2			256 5 6	256 5 6

* £406 received from Government for resumption of land.

† £110 invested funds matured.

‡ Return for 1883 showed credit balance of £7 0s. 10d.

§ Return for 1883 showed credit balance of £17 10s. 6d.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c.—YEAR 1884—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance 31st December, 1883.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry Receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Frederickton School of Arts	4 6 1	3 0 0		2 6 0	12 5 9							21 17 10
Forbes School of Arts	31 14 8		54 5 2	70 12 6	40 0 0							196 12 4
Glen Innes School of Arts	1 6 9*		7 12 6	13 4 0			3 17 6					26 0 9
Glebe School of Arts	8 16 11			128 2 0					3 2 2			140 1 1
Goulburn School of Arts	48 17 6		130 5 9	266 11 0	178 0 6	23 3 0	113 9 4					760 7 7
Gosford Literary Institute												
Grafton School of Arts	20 11 8		52 17 2	104 15 0	83 19 6		7 5 0					269 8 4
Crawville School of Arts			150 5 0	101 6 0	56 3 0		1,224 9 2†		129 14 7		1,661 17 9	1,661 17 9
Gulgong School of Arts (Merged into Municipal Gundagai Literary Institute)	16 11 7	Free Public Library.	11 3 9	22 7 6								50 2 10
Guntawang School of Arts												
Gunnedah School of Arts			67 8 1	22 16 10	71 15 0		0 6 1		188 17 4			351 3 4
Greta School of Arts (No return)												
Gerringong School of Arts				7 7 0	24 1 6				29 2 4			60 10 10
Germanton Mechanics' Institute (No return)												
Hay Athlæonum	36 5 3		57 17 10	185 0 1	19 17 6		2 0 4					251 1 0
Hamilton School of Arts	106 11 1	200 0 0	50 0 0	34 17 9	26 0 0			6 0 6				423 8 10
Hill End School of Arts (No return)												
Hinton School of Arts	41 0 11		14 13 0	37 10 3	11 15 0		0 13 10					105 13 0
Islington Mechanics' Institute				11 9 8								11 9 6
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute	47 16 11			65 4 10					3 10 9			116 12 6
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute	25 2 1		33 14 6	42 17 6			25 4 9					126 18 10
Large School of Arts	137 19 7		50 0 0	4 6 7	4 10 0		37 15 6		100 0 0			334 10 8
Lismore School of Arts			12 19 0	51 6 2		20 3 0	22 19 0		51 9 11			158 17 1
Manilla School of Arts				35 11 4				0 4 9				42 13 7
Merriwa School of Arts	23 13 8			31 16 8	19 3 6		12 0 6					86 14 4
Menindie Mechanics' Institute	20 17 3			20 3 6	1 12 6							42 13 3
Milton School of Arts	19 13 1		21 2 0	19 0 0	49 1 6		5 14 0					114 11 1
Mimmi Mechanics' School of Arts (No return)												
Molong School of Arts	22 13 4		31 12 1	55 18 4	32 7 0	49 3 7	1 5 0					192 19 4
Morces School of Arts		139 10 11		283 19 11				5 15 4				429 6 2
Morpeth School of Arts	22 7 3		8 13 0	15 8 0	32 0 0	17 0 0	8 12 5					104 0 8
Mount Pleasant School of Arts	18 13 3		4 16 0	13 17 0			0 5 0					37 16 3
Moruya School of Arts			24 8 3	15 2 6	32 16 0		8 19 6		155 15 6			237 1 9
Mudgee School of Arts	81 10 0		53 15 7	100 7 6	106 2 0		15 0 0					356 18 1
Murrumburrah School of Arts				68 5 0	2 16 6							70 11 6
Murrumbundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	44 1 8		10 6 10	33 12 0	60 13 6		44 13 1‡					193 7 1
Musclebrook School of Arts	36 14 4		17 7 7	38 12 3	57 19 6	16 0 0	1 16 0					168 9 8
Murwillumbah School of Arts (No return)												
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	41 11 5		9 7 4	15 9 0	43 3 0		12 6 0		11 12 6			133 9 5
Newcastle School of Arts			77 9 4	226 12 0	1 2 0	396 16 6	3 7 6	30 15 0			530 7 10	1,266 10 2
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts	40 16 0			113 5 3			3 2 0		70 0 0			227 4 3
Nowra School of Arts (No return)												
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts			105 4 4	467 9 0	237 12 0	1 13 0	2 0 3		888 0 3		1,701 18 10	1,701 18 10
Parramatta School of Arts	5 4 10		33 16 7	55 5 9								94 7 2
Paterson School of Arts	9 15 10		9 15 2	12 15 0			2 8 0					35 14 0
Petersham Working Men's Institute												

* 1883 return gave credit balance of 12s. † £1,000 loan on building; ‡ 224 9s. 2d. proceeds of bazaar. † 42 3s. 7d. transferred from building fund.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c.—YEAR 1884—continued.
Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute.....	44 0 0			25 8 8	182 17 0		1 8 2			263 14 4		263 14 4
Port Macquarie School of Arts.....(No return)												
Pambula School of Arts.....		99 19 10	7 5 9	31 4 5	5 0 6					143 10 6		143 10 6
Quirindi School of Arts.....(No return)												
Randwick School of Arts.....	13 17 6		95 3 10	64 12 0				12 2 9		185 16 1		185 16 1
Raymond Terrace School of Arts.....	85 14 5	216 9 4		415 8 7					252 5 5	969 15 9		969 15 9
Richmond School of Arts.....			17 8 9	28 0 0	29 10 0	15 0 0			164 17 3	254 16 0		254 16 0
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute.....	16 3 4		15 3 9	23 2 6	19 12 0	32 5 0	5 12 6			111 19 1		111 19 1
Seone School of Arts.....	40 13 4		29 0 0	55 15 0	29 5 3		0 5 8	0 18 11		155 18 2		155 18 2
Singleton Mechanics' Institute.....			108 4 11	128 15 6	74 6 0		174 14 1		201 8 7	687 9 1		687 9 1
Sofala Literary Institute.....	*2 1 6		9 9 6	20 1 0			2 10 10			34 2 10		34 2 10
South Grafton School of Arts.....	3 16 8		16 1 3	63 7 0	32 13 0		0 4 5		44 16 11	160 19 3		160 19 3
South Woodburn School of Arts.....	3 0 0		9 10 0	12 0 0						24 10 0		24 10 0
Stroud School of Arts.....	24 5 8		15 8 0	30 16 0	17 10 0		15 2 6	3 18 0		107 0 2	65 0 0	172 0 2
St. Leonards School of Arts.....	42 14 3			68 1 8	39 10 0	11 5 0	1 14 6			163 5 5		163 5 5
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.....	386 19 5		896 1 9	1,792 3 6	1,500 0 0	6 0 0	128 4 4			4,709 9 0		4,709 9 0
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.....	25 18 10		13 15 7	36 8 0	31 9 0		6 0 0			113 11 5		113 11 5
Temora School of Arts.....(No return)												
Tenterfield School of Arts.....(No return)												
Tigha's Hill School of Arts.....	4 14 3		11 5 11	4 9 6		2 0 6	2 6 9			24 16 11		24 16 11
Tumut Mechanics' Institute.....	†13 10 0			128 6 0						141 16 0		141 16 0
Tumbarumba Public Library and Reading Room.....(No return)												
Ulmara School of Arts.....(No return)												
Uralla Literally Institute.....	0 13 10		12 18 3	16 18 0			0 10 10	9 0 0		42 0 11	156 4 10	197 5 9
Urana School of Arts.....(No return)												
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute.....	97 1 3		23 7 9	42 18 6			1 5 4			164 12 10		164 12 10
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.....(No return)												
Walcha School of Arts.....	1 7 1		16 17 10	74 3 0	35 6 6		4 6 5			132 0 10		132 0 10
Walgett School of Arts.....(No return)												
Wallsend School of Arts.....		500 0 0		511 8 6					800 0 0	1,811 8 6		1,811 8 6
Waratah School of Arts.....	28 17 7		39 9 8	23 19 9		13 0 0	1 0 0			106 7 0		106 7 0
Warialda Mechanics' Institute.....	†33 14 4			45 12 0	11 13 0		1 8 4	5 16 4		98 4 0	97 5 9	195 9 9
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute.....				62 2 6	80 0 0				599 10 6	751 13 0		751 13 0
West Maitland School of Arts.....	109 3 7		194 2 7	169 16 3	64 12 0		20 8 11	1 5 9		486 9 1		486 9 1
Wickham School of Arts.....			497 0 0	904 1 6	6 10 0		9 5 0			827 9 5	2,334 6 8	2,334 6 8
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Library.....				223 16 4		141 2 6				632 4 5	997 3 3	997 3 3
Windsor School of Arts.....	25 8 7		14 3 9	61 4 6	44 10 0		10 16 0			156 2 10		156 2 10
Wingham School of Arts.....	10 0 3		12 0 11	29 9 6	16 9 0		2 1 9			70 1 5		70 1 5
Wollongong School of Arts.....(No return)												
Woodville School of Arts.....				12 5 0	3 5 0		7 15 1			23 5 1		23 5 1
Wolumla School of Arts.....				98 5 6						98 5 6		98 5 6
Wyalba School of Arts.....	25 10 8		10 10 0	21 0 0	1 10 0					58 10 8		58 10 8
Yass Mechanics' Institute.....	287 18 5			58 5 0	71 12 6			39 0 0		456 15 11	650 0 0	1,106 15 11
Young Mechanics' Institute.....			124 10 8	341 8 8	141 12 6	32 12 6	93 18 2		3,432 7 2	4,166 9 8		4,166 9 8
£	4,920 7 3	2,645 6 1	4,960 2 0	12,316 18 6	5,713 15 6	1,526 11 4	3,046 16 9	130 0 0	10,019 5 10	48,279 3 3	2,052 11 0	50,331 14 3

* Previous balance, £7 18. 6d., which included £5 loan paid in 1883 and not deducted.

† Difference in amount of balance, 31/12/83, from previous return, 3s. 6d.

‡ Difference in amount of balance, 31/12/83, from previous return, 4s. 2d.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES.—ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1884.
Expenditure.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1883.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts		50 0 0	80 0 0	2 2 0	154 1 11	102 13 4	153 19 4	542 16 7		542 16 7
Adelong Literary Institute	21 8 11	31 16 0	533 11 4		42 15 6	167 11 1		797 2 10		797 2 10
Albury School of Arts		45 2 0	1,547 10 2		248 3 0	24 0 0		1,864 15 2		1,864 15 2
Anvil Creek School of Arts		14 0 0	12 0 0		7 6 1	4 0 0	5 4 0	42 10 1		42 10 1
Ashfield School of Arts	914 19 8	26 2 3	5 6 3		406 3 6	12 6 1		1,364 17 9		1,364 17 9
Ballina School of Arts						2 0 0	198 19 4	200 19 10		200 19 10
Balmain Working Men's Institute					525 6 8		304 0 8	829 7 4		829 7 4
Barraba Mechanics' Institute							20 16 1	20 16 1	89 15 8	110 11 9
Bathurst School of Arts	*183 17 1	615 18 0	29 3 4	18 15 0	287 6 0	343 4 3	582 16 9	2,061 0 5		2,061 0 5
Bega School of Arts		26 4 3	21 11 6		236 9 9		147 9 6	431 15 0	200 0 0	631 15 0
Berrina School of Arts		29 11 3			14 11 4	12 7 6	17 1 1	73 11 2		73 11 2
Blayney School of Arts			1,332 8 5		19 13 10	104 10 9		1,456 13 0		1,456 13 0
Braidwood Literary Institute		64 11 10	99 18 1		69 11 2	46 10 4		280 11 5		280 11 5
Braunton Mechanics' Institute		10 4 6	2 12 0		4 9 11	2 12 0	16 0 8	35 19 10		35 19 10
Brewarrina School of Arts	676 18 5	102 9 3	228 10 0		44 12 1	79 15 4		1,131 5 1		1,131 5 1
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute			5 6 6		38 10 10	654 4 1		693 1 5		693 1 5
Botany School of Arts		20 4 11	170 7 0		30 11 2	9 1 1	93 5 0	323 9 2		323 9 2
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	482 11 8	154 17 1	152 10 7		132 14 3	38 1 8		960 15 3		960 15 3
Bowral School of Arts			580 0 0		34 6 1	0 16 3	63 8 0	678 9 4		678 9 4
Bulladelah School of Arts		6 0 2				2 0 0	0 3 9	8 3 11		8 3 11
Burwood School of Arts	259 13 8	58 14 5	4 16 6		218 6 11		19 12 2	561 3 8		561 3 8
Burrowa School of Arts						5 11 0	137 10 11	143 1 11		143 1 11
Camkewarra School of Arts			1 8 6		2 0 0	40 11 5		43 10 11		43 10 11
Camden School of Arts		15 15 2	16 10 7		49 19 6	2 5 9	30 9 6	115 0 6	35 0 0	150 0 6
Cadal School of Arts	220 15 10	50 5 0	15 0 0		52 0 0	71 10 4		409 11 2		409 11 2
Casino School of Arts	†124 0 5	54 12 0			33 15 6	32 0 3		244 17 2		244 17 2
Cathcart School of Arts		10 13 2	8 0 0				8 17 3	27 10 5		27 10 5
Charlestown Literary Institute		2 0 0			7 3 6	9 8 3	18 2 10	36 14 7		36 14 7
Clifton School of Arts		26 7 4			18 13 7	2 18 3	30 7 9	78 6 11		78 6 11
Condobolin School of Arts			36 10 0		39 19 2		11 15 10	88 5 0		88 5 0
Cooma School of Arts	271 10 8	38 1 1	4 9 6		87 8 11	29 13 6		431 3 8		431 3 8
Coonabarabran School of Arts	25 0 0	18 14 6	4 6 6		10 0 0	7 7 3	10 13 11	76 2 2		76 2 2
Coonamble School of Arts	74 1 8	65 19 5	67 4 4		63 17 0	35 19 11		307 2 4		307 2 4
Corowa School of Arts		43 16 9	302 5 6		92 19 9	49 15 4	277 5 0	766 2 4		766 2 4
Cudletown School of Arts			5 0 0		22 2 10	3 1 0	7 1 0	37 4 10		37 4 10
Deniliquin School of Arts	85 17 2	83 2 5	16 0 0		70 18 3	4 4 11	39 6 2	269 8 11		269 8 11
Denman School of Arts					9 6 0	21 16 2	34 9 6	65 11 8		65 11 8

* Return for 1883 closed with debit balance of £205, 221 2s. 11d. paid on account of hire of hall, &c., being omitted to be credited.

† Return for 1883 gave overdraft £167 12s. 6d.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c.—YEAR 1884—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft 31st December, 1884.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute										
Dungog School of Arts		95 0 11	2 5 0		65 10 8	0 1 5	9 9 2	192 13 2		192 13 2
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute		20 17 0	25 11 10		24 18 9	3 11 9	62 3 6	137 2 10		137 2 10
Frederickton School of Arts		31 7 3	17 9 9		26 0 0	40 18 1	140 10 5	256 5 6		256 5 6
Forbes School of Arts						19 3 8	2 14 2	21 17 10		21 17 10
Glen Innes School of Arts		45 12 6	25 16 10		71 8 2	14 18 4	38 15 6	196 12 4		196 12 4
Globe School of Arts		17 8 11					8 11 10	26 0 9		26 0 9
Goulburn School of Arts		79 1 2			54 16 9		6 3 2	140 1 1		140 1 1
Grafton School of Arts		175 4 1	40 5 0		215 17 8	304 16 9	24 4 1	760 7 7		760 7 7
Granville School of Arts		67 1 11	70 14 6		101 4 3	6 3 9	24 3 11	269 8 4		269 8 4
Gundagai Literary Institute	410 16 11	4 6 9	917 17 11		188 12 4	140 3 10		1,661 17 9		1,661 17 9
Gunnedah School of Arts		23 19 6			10 16 0	0 16 0	14 12 4	50 2 10		50 2 10
Gerrington School of Arts	205 10 10	20 9 10	31 4 11		91 0 0	2 11 3		351 3 4		351 3 4
Hay Athenaeum					*31 8 6		29 2 4	60 10 10		60 10 10
Hamilton School of Arts		74 8 1	9 13 6		75 16 8	35 8 5	55 14 4	251 1 0		251 1 0
Hinton School of Arts		13 9 4	14 0 0		28 9 2	1 9 3	368 1 1	423 8 10		423 8 10
Islington Mechanics' Institute		5 17 4	3 14 6		30 4 2		65 17 0	105 13 0		105 13 0
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute					2 6 6		9 3 0	11 9 6		11 9 6
Lambton Mechanics' and Minors' Institute		32 18 4	2 5 0		44 7 10	37 1 4		116 12 6		116 12 6
Largs School of Arts		50 14 7	0 11 6		71 13 10	0 12 3	3 6 8	126 18 10		126 18 10
Lismore School of Arts			287 15 6		6 0 0	27 10 2	13 5 0	334 10 8		334 10 8
Manilla School of Arts	720 17 7	48 9 3	8 0 9		73 17 6	7 12 0		158 17 1	144 11 10	303 8 11
Merriwa School of Arts		1 7 6				2 8 4	0 3 0	3 18 10	38 14 9	42 13 7
Merriwa School of Arts		15 19 6			50 8 5		20 6 5	86 14 4		86 14 4
Menindie Mechanics' Institute		8 13 9			7 15 3	18 4 0	8 0 3	42 13 3		42 13 3
Milton School of Arts		14 4 8	13 11 2		31 0 0	52 16 1	2 19 2	114 11 1		114 11 1
Molong School of Arts		17 5 9	68 19 2		36 16 10	63 11 2	6 7 5	192 19 4		192 19 4
Morac School of Arts			348 8 0		12 4 3	24 18 0	43 15 11	429 6 2		429 6 2
Morpath School of Arts		20 0 0	21 1 6		20 2 6	20 0 11	22 6 9	104 0 8		104 0 8
Mount Pleasant School of Arts		10 12 9	13 16 0		1 0 10	7 12 6		37 16 3		37 16 3
Moruya School of Arts		158 12 6	6 2 9		11 19 0	52 6 11		237 1 9		237 1 9
Mudgee School of Arts		9 0 7	23 5 0		50 0 0	90 19 3	9 11 4	256 18 1	100 0 0	356 18 1
Murrumburrah School of Arts		78 2 6	1 16 0		20 0 0	7 18 7	40 16 11	70 11 6		70 11 6
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts			32 5 0		20 0 0	53 6 4		130 9 1	62 18 0	193 7 1
Musclebrook School of Arts		24 17 9	30 0 0		85 19 3	1 15 10	50 14 7	163 9 8		163 9 8
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute			117 5 3		14 9 2	1 14 0		133 8 5		133 8 5
Newcastle School of Arts	88 6 6	264 10 6	9 10 11		161 6 8	77 1 10	164 10 11	705 7 4	561 2 10	1,266 10 2
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts		40 5 9	132 10 8		21 1 0	12 5 3	21 1 7	227 4 3		227 4 3
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts	1,242 15 9	68 2 4	72 10 0		321 4 5	38 18 4		1,701 18 10		1,701 18 10

* No response to application for particulars.

† Amount of overdraft, £1 5s. less than in 1883 return.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c.—YEAR 1884—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft 31st December, 1883.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parramatta School of Arts		4 2 0			69 15 8		20 9 6	94 7 2		94 7 2
Paterson School of Arts		15 14 9			6 17 1	8 10 7	4 11 7	35 14 0		35 14 0
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute		104 7 6	90 14 6		20 15 0	38 13 6	0 3 10	263 14 4		263 14 4
Pambula School of Arts		2 0 9	10 0 0			20 10 6	111 0 0	143 10 6		143 10 6
Raudwick School of Arts		19 5 7		4 14 6	31 16 3	15 0 0	114 19 9	185 16 1		185 16 1
Raymond Terrace School of Arts			820 0 0		149 15 9			969 15 9		969 15 9
Richmond School of Arts	152 7 2	18 14 8	32 1 10		34 0 2	17 12 2		254 16 0		254 16 0
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute		26 4 5	1 5 6		18 6 8	28 8 0	37 14 6	111 19 1		111 19 1
Score School of Arts		23 19 4			31 10 2	18 10 1	76 18 7	155 18 2		155 18 2
Singleton Mechanics' Institute	376 15 5	43 15 3	33 10 8		130 5 1	103 2 8		687 9 1		687 9 1
Sofala Literary Institute		20 12 10	0 14 0		3 8 8	2 9 0	6 18 4	34 2 10		34 2 10
South Grafton School of Arts		14 6 8	*32 0 0		10 0 0	104 12 7		160 19 3		160 19 3
South Woodburn School of Arts		4 1 0				9 13 1	10 15 11	24 10 0		24 10 0
Stroud School of Arts		13 16 9			22 13 3	14 12 8	55 17 6	107 0 2	65 0 0	172 0 2
St. Leonards School of Arts		26 17 0			90 13 6	23 4 10	22 10 2	163 5 5		163 5 5
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts		996 14 3	124 15 3	101 15 0	1,749 8 2	1,571 9 7	225 6 9	4,709 9 0		4,709 9 0
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute					95 10 0	14 7 7	3 13 10	113 11 5		113 11 5
Tighe's Hill School of Arts		10 12 11					14 4 0	24 16 11		24 16 11
Tumut Mechanics' Institute		24 7 6				438 15 6	78 13 0	141 16 0		141 16 0
Uralla Literary Institute †		11 17 0	8 3 0		4 14 6	6 4 3	2 2 2	33 0 11	164 4 10	197 5 9
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute		28 1 9			57 10 4	1 12 0		87 4 1	77 8 9	164 12 10
Walcha School of Arts		42 2 5	1 5 0		40 9 6	18 2 2	40 1 9	132 0 10		132 0 10
Wallend School of Arts	900 0 0	160 18 10	95 14 2		555 18 10	98 16 8		1,811 8 6		1,811 8 6
Waratah School of Arts		30 4 9	27 16 6		9 19 9	5 17 1	32 8 11	106 7 0		106 7 0
Warralda Mechanics' Institute		23 5 6	‡30 0 0		20 8 7		18 13 7	92 7 8	103 2 1	195 9 9
Westworth Mechanics' Institute ¶	578 14 1	32 15 0	19 15 5		40 6 0	80 2 6		751 13 0		751 13 0
West Maitland School of Arts		96 10 3	13 17 10		130 13 10	108 18 4	127 8 10	486 9 1		486 9 1
Wickham School of Arts ¶	1,074 7 11	243 8 0	605 12 8	5 0 0	210 3 8	195 14 5		2,334 6 8		2,334 6 8
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Library	567 2 6	199 8 8	96 4 2		182 0 8	42 7 3		997 3 3		997 3 3
Windsor School of Arts		42 16 0	33 19 0		55 16 5	8 13 6	14 17 11	156 2 10		156 2 10
Wingham School of Arts		12 13 4	13 2 8		18 16 8	14 14 6	10 14 3	70 1 5		70 1 5
Woodville School of Arts**	4 15 0	8 9 9	6 4 0			3 10 2	0 6 2	23 5 1		23 5 1
Wuhuna School of Arts	28 1 6		40 0 0			15 16 6	14 7 6	98 5 6		98 5 6
Wyralla School of Arts		25 5 2			4 0 0	4 9 7	24 15 11	58 10 8		58 10 8
Yass Mechanics' Institute		117 12 3	146 3 0		63 12 1	23 3 1	106 5 6	456 15 11	650 0 0	1,106 15 11
Young Mechanics' Institute	3,649 10 9				294 11 10	322 7 1		4,166 9 8		4,166 9 8
£	12,608 9 7	5,314 13 11	9,887 0 8	132 6 6	9,323 8 10	6,069 13 4	4,614 2 8	48,039 15 6	2,291 18 9	50,331 14 3

* £37 is for rent. † £26 is for rent. ‡ Return for 1883 closed with debit balance of £2 14s. 7d. § £30 is for rent. ¶ Discrepancy of £46 8s. 3d. between 1883 and 1884 returns not able to be explained by Committee. †† £1,074 7s. 11d. overdraft consists of £171 7s. 11d. overdraft, as per 1883 return, and £900 borrowed. ** Return for 1883 gave overdraft £4 15s. 11d.

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[2s.]

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1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

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Seeing how wide a distance exists between their present *modus operandi* and originally declared intention, it is worth considering if, and how far, the public is benefited by the intervention of such Committees.

Some institutions have accumulated large reserve funds by excessive payments of public money and bequests; but this fact has not lessened their demands on the Treasury.

In the management, order, and cleanliness of their Asylums, and the kindly attention shown to inmates, little is left to be desired; but the danger proceeding from them is, that while funds are so easily obtainable they are apt rather to foster than discourage dependence.

After making due allowance for the present depression in business, the great increase in the sums paid of late for out relief bids fair to build up a social difficulty which may result in the imposition of a Poor Law for this Colony.

6th. The advisability of considering the necessity of amending some of the Acts relating to the Public Charities—especially those relating to the Industrial Schools and Reformatories, and that establishing the State Children's Relief Board.

In regard to the former, power is needed to enable rectifications being made when errors in committals occur, so as to transfer a child from an Industrial School to a Reformatory, or *vice versa*, when deemed desirable.

In respect to the Destitute Children's Relief Act, the remarks of the President of the State Children's Relief Board are worthy of attention.

As has been before pointed out, much expense is incurred by persons constantly arriving in this Colony who are unable, from ill-health or other causes, to support themselves. The neighbouring Colonies have been careful to guard their interests in this direction, and furnish an example which it would be profitable to follow in New South Wales.

During last year a considerable number of nurse children, deserted by their mothers, were cast on the State. Inquiries show that in many instances the public is systematically victimised by arrangements tending to make identification of the parents impossible; and the evil from the readiness of the State to accept charge of these children threatens to increase unless restrictive measures are taken either by registration or license of the person who receives the infant.

The principal Public Charities, the statistics of which for the year appear in the body of the Report, are described below, and their operations are referred to in a summarised form.

Abstract Statement—Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-st., Parramatta.	Macquarie-st. and Erysipelae Hospital.
Daily average numbers throughout the year	307	710	412	290
Deaths	93	288	123	101
Average ages of deceased inmates	63·5	62·8	67·8	64·2
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average cost per head—maintenance only ...	15 3 2	13 11 4	17 18 9½	17 10 8½
Total expenses for maintenance ... ..	...	...	...	£26,885 10 6*

Analysis of numbers and expenditure is given on page 10.

The Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.

These maintain their character for orderliness, economy, and general efficiency. At the same time I may be permitted again to suggest certain concessions in their administration by which the comfort of the inmates would be increased at small cost of either money or convenience.

In winter especially the rules regarding early rising might be relaxed without affecting discipline; also, the dietary scale is too monotonous, and needs addition and variety.

Heretofore slop food has only been allowed to patients in hospital, and by order of the Medical Officer. It might be distributed to the general inmates without any deductions from their regular daily ration.

The Asylum for Females, Hyde Park.

Every effort was made to utilise to best advantage the very inferior accommodation in this institution. The general health of the inmates was fairly good, but much inconvenience and hardship were experienced from continued overcrowding.

It was expected that the Asylum at Newington would have been completed before the end of the year, but it was found impossible to remove there till the first quarter in the present year, and even then the buildings were in a very unready state, and the water supply insufficient.

The Liverpool Asylum for Males.

This institution is in a very complete state of repair and efficiency.

Considerable annoyance was experienced during the long drought from the offensive exhalations given off by the river, which immediately fronts the Asylum.

Although no epidemic disease arose, yet several cases of sickness among the inmates were traced to the above.

The removal of the nuisance is much to be desired; and effective measures might be sought for to compel the establishments whence it arises to discontinue the practice of discharging noxious refuse into the river.

Some of the Asylum drains have their outlet on the river bank, and ought to be diverted in some other direction.

After partial filtration the liquid sewage might be utilized in the garden, the solid matter being periodically dug into the ground.

The

* This sum includes £932 19s. 4d., cost of bringing paupers from country districts.

The George-street Asylum, Parramatta, for Males.

Many considerable additions and improvements were made last year at this Asylum.

Among the former may be enumerated a new residence for the matron, a building used as a surgery, waiting-room, and operating-room for the medical officer, a mortuary, an outside staircase to the newer part of the Asylum, and a covered way, connecting it with the older portion of the institution.

The chief improvements comprise a new kitchen, a serving-room, and a dining-hall.

The maintenance rate at this Asylum has always been higher than at either Liverpool or Macquarie-street, but of late the difference is in part explained by the fact that many cases which formerly had to be treated in the hospitals are now admitted into it.

The Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta.

This institution has been kept in a state of thorough efficiency, and since the enlargement of the George-street Asylum has not been overcrowded.

The Metropolitan Public Hospitals.

TABLE describing the operations at the Pitt-street Office for the past year.

Applications are here made for admissions to the Metropolitan Hospitals and Asylums at the public expense.

Orders granted.		
To Sydney Hospital	...	559
" Prince Alfred Hospital	...	434
Admitted direct as urgent cases without having come before Inspector	...	692
To Little Bay	...	541
No orders given.		
Recommended as Hospital out-patients...	...	666
" for admission to Government Asylums	...	560
Able to pay, and therefore referred to hospitals for direct admission without charge to Government	...	82

A medical man attends, who verifies the necessity for hospital treatment, and distributes the cases, each to its most suitable institution.

The number of "urgent cases" appears unduly large, and more stringent measures have lately been adopted in regard to them. Full explanations are now required to be forwarded to the Government Medical Adviser, who determines whether such application shall be considered or not.

The Sydney Hospital.

The total number of in-door patients for the year 1885 was 2,692, or 492 less than during 1884.

It appears still to be an open question as to whether it is desirable further public grants should be made for completing the buildings already partially erected in Macquarie-street.

The site is no doubt a convenient and excellent one, but it is too confined to admit of any but a small hospital being placed there. The position is so valuable and so well adapted for a building of the first importance that it seems questionable whether it is good policy to occupy it by a small hospital, especially as another site for a receiving and emergency hospital of seventy-five beds could be secured at a comparatively moderate cost. Detailed returns are given on pages 10 and 11.

The Prince Alfred Hospital.

The admissions in 1885 numbered 1,769, or 331 over those of the year previous.

In considering the general question of how best to secure requisite hospital accommodation for the city, it may be well to bear in mind that this object would be most economically attained by proceeding a step further in the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

Its central or administrative block (already built) is far beyond the requirements of the present ward accommodation, and was designed for a hospital of six pavilions—two only of which now exist.

By adding two more pavilions, costing £42,200, 128 more beds would be given.

To complete the Sydney Hospital £60,000 will be required.

The difference between these sums would go far towards providing an accident and emergency hospital in a convenient position, if designed on unpretentious plans.

There would then remain the Macquarie-street site with the buildings for other public purposes.

The chief difficulty in effecting such an arrangement would be the amalgamating the interests of the two institutions.

The Government Hospital, Little Bay.

Total number of cases treated during year	...	1,204
Average daily number	...	151
Total deaths	...	85
Typhoid cases	...	285
Typhoid deaths	...	50
Other infectious fevers...	...	17

There were also six lepers in isolation at the hospital on 31st December, 1885.

Statistics of expenditure and nature of diseases treated are given at pages 13 and 14 in the Report.

Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.

The annual returns, which are given *in extenso* on page 15, show that the number of patients treated was 265, as against 191 in 1884.

As heretofore, a large number of the cases (66) were diseases of the osseous system, proving the special value of the institution in that direction.

It must be a subject for constant watchfulness on the part of the management when relieving parents of the treatment of their afflicted children that they use every effort to make them contribute towards the maintenance cost.

The sum of £318 15s. was received from parents during 1885 for cases treated in the hospital.

This amount might be increased, as many of the children are far removed from the pauper class.

Country

Country Hospitals.

Full statistics of each are given on pages 16 to 22, and the same in a summarised form is furnished below:—

Total number of cases received into wards	6,191
" " out-patients	1,105
Total deaths in Hospitals	630
" number of contributing patients	786
Summary showing total income and expenditure:—	
Income—	£ s. d.
Balances 31st December, 1884 (including outstanding cheques, £43 18s. 4d)	12,563 4 4
From Public—	
Subscriptions and donations	25,087 2 8
Contributions by patients	3,301 12 0
From Government—	
By special votes unconditional	5,336 2 7
" annual subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	19,945 6 8
" unclaimed poundages	£1,074 5 7
" Police fines	11 12 7
	1,085 18 2
Sundries	807 2 0
Interest	1,893 8 8
Overdrafts 31st December, 1885	2,396 17 7
	72,416 14 8
Amounts at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1884	31,731 19 6
	£104,148 14 2
Expenditure—	
Overdrafts, 31st December, 1885	2,061 16 5
Hospital maintenance	18,427 15 10
Out-door relief	263 11 1
Medical comforts and stimulants	959 2 7
Medical officers' salaries	£6,806 15 5
Drugs and instruments	3,818 18 4
	10,626 13 9
Nursing and superintendence	7,134 2 2
Buildings and repairs	18,870 11 7
Sundries	£3,754 16 7
Secretary's department, printing, insurance, &c.	2,363 16 3
Funerals	1,218 7 0
	7,336 19 10
Total balances 31st December, 1885	9,909 14 6
	70,589 7 9
Total fixed deposits 31st December, 1885	33,559 6 5
	£104,148 14 2

These institutions now number 67. Some have not yet been opened, while others have only lately been completed.

The condition now attached to the payment of Government subsidy for their construction, viz., that their plans shall be submitted and approved by the Inspector, is already productive of much good. In a few instances, however, Committees failed, through ignorance of the requirement or other cause, to comply with the Colonial Secretary's intimation, and adopted inferior designs, the omission not being detected till too late to allow of rectification.

On the whole steady improvement is apparent in the manner in which these institutions are carried on and in the character of the relief they afford.

In one respect many of them are deficient, inasmuch as they have no separate ward for the admission of objectionable cases, as erysipelas, &c., and hence difficulties have arisen involving local ill-feeling and expense to the Treasury by refusals to admit certain applications.

It is important that this want should be supplied; and it might be well were it notified to Committees, as a condition of receiving Government aid, that they be required to provide such detached accommodation, the Government supplying one-half cost.

Another point requiring observation is, lest in the desire to possess hospitals in country districts they may not be placed unnecessarily near each other, especially on railway lines. On the other hand, it would be good policy to secure in localities where population is likely to gather sites of good area for future hospitals. Such timely dedications would be true economy.

By a reference to the table above it will be apparent that the country hospitals contrast favourably with the city institutions of like character in regard to the amounts raised by the public, and also the contributions received from patients. In making comparison it is necessary to consider the fact that the country hospitals receive no share of the Pauper Vote, and afford temporary aid to chronic cases, which in Sydney are refused admission excepting into Asylums.

Frequently great difficulty is experienced in considering applications for grants in aid for the erection or extension of country hospitals.

Without too great rigidity, were it accepted as an axiom that local effort should precede applications to the Colonial Secretary, and the aid given be proportionate thereon, beneficial results would ensue, rivalries between neighbouring townships might possibly be converted into joint action as regards hospital provision, and altogether a more economical practice be introduced.

The State Children's Relief Board.

Another year of very successful operations has passed, showing the superiority of the plan recently adopted of boarding out State children in preference to the former method of collecting them in Asylums.

The chief value of the newer system, apart from its greater economy, lies in the fact that it removes the objects of its care from pruper associations and surroundings, and places them amid influences calculated to engender habits of industry and self-dependence.

It also builds up friendly interests on behalf of the children, and although sufficient time has not yet been afforded to see the full results of this anticipation, yet already there are very many instances of most affectionate, and probably permanent, connections having been established between the boarded-out children and their foster-parents.

In the cases of orphans, instances of adoption without charge to the State have been numerous, and it is only because the Board is not in a position to give up more of the children that such offers have not been more frequently accepted.

The Cottage Homes have been found of much benefit, both as sanatoria and as hospitals for the reception of children whose physical condition renders it undesirable that they should be admitted into healthy homes.

Owing to the advantages they possess in situation and climate, numerous cases have occurred of children improving so much in health that it has been found practicable to place them after a time with families.

As might be expected in regard to their management, details here and there have been criticised. The Board has lent a ready ear to all reasonable comments, and so showed that it has a genuine desire to win and maintain the public confidence.

On page 23, in the body of the Report, are given in detail the operations for the year. They may here be briefly summarised, as follows:—

Average number throughout year 1885	...	...	...	...	1,088
Average cost per head...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d. 15 14 6
Expenditure for the year	...	...	...	...	17,120 2 10

The Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick.

The present position of this Institution is somewhat peculiar.

Finding its Asylum becoming emptied, the Board of this Society last year appealed against further transfers of children into the care of the State Children's Relief Board. Finally, in December, the Colonial Secretary was notified that no further Government subsidies were needed.

There were then in the Asylum 199 children, thirteen only of whom had been admitted under the Colonial Secretary's order.

For the year the average daily number of Government children was eighty-five.

In addition to the full maintenance cost for these eighty-five children, the Society received on account of the others a subsidy of £2,000 from the Treasury, under an old-standing arrangement, an amount which was far in excess of requirements.

From the fact that the Randwick Trust holds landed public property of great value, and that payments, amounting in one form or another, from the Treasury, of between £35,000 and £40,000 have been made to the Society for erection of its buildings and improvement of the estate; and further, that notwithstanding the large grants and annual payments to the Society, the cost of maintaining pauper children still presses heavily on the Government,—a strict and impartial inquiry appears advisable, both as to whether the trust should not be dissolved or remodelled, and also whether some of the bequests it holds should not pass to the State Children's Relief Board, which is performing the work for which the bequests were intended.

The reserved funds now amount to £50,000. Should the possession of this sum not be challenged, the Society, even without the buildings, will be in a position to render a most valuable aid to the Colony in regard to the protection and education of indigent children. Action should, however, be altogether outside of dependence on Government aid, and the line of operation be made more in accord with present public opinion, which has condemned the old barrack system.

For statistics of operations see page 24, in the body of the Report.

The N.S.S. "Vernon."

There is little to mention regarding the operations in connection with this Institution during the past year, excepting to report that they were carried on with their accustomed smoothness and success.

The above fact is the more satisfactory as the number of committals to the ship was larger than in any previous corresponding period.

The general health on board was excellent, and of the cases calling for medical treatment a large proportion were imported by the new arrivals.

Most of the apprentices at service were visited, and with few exceptions appeared to be doing well.

As the accommodation is fully occupied, in order to provide room it has been found necessary to apprentice such boys as are fitted by age, and who appear to have become amenable to discipline, after a detention of only twelve months on the ship.

This plan for the time is no doubt convenient and economical, but whether the results will be permanently beneficial remains to be tested by future experiences.

The average daily numbers for 1885 was 211.

The maintenance cost per head—£24 11s.

The gross cost, including repairs, &c.—£26 14s. 8d. For details of expenditure, &c., see page 32.

Female Industrial School, Biloea.

That an Institution constantly liable to have imported into it disturbing influences has been able to pursue for many years a course so uneventful as is the history of the Industrial School at Biloea shows unmistakably that its management possesses most of the ingredients commanding success.

In former reports the isolated and somewhat inaccessible position the school occupies was referred to as being disadvantageous and non-essential to the maintenance of its discipline; the former from the fact that the girls could not be frequently visited by ladies who would bring with them humanizing and improving influences.*

Attention was also called to the advisability of introducing into the school curriculum more thorough systems of domestic training.

With few exceptions the girls sent to Biloela never had, previous to their committal, any opportunities for acquiring even a rudimentary knowledge in matters pertaining to housewifery, and the school routine and prison-like surroundings of the Institution are inimical to such instruction being imparted to them.

As an inevitable consequence, on their discharge they are but ill-fitted to undertake household duties, or to be employed by people of the class the best fitted to raise their social status.

The subject is an important one, and deserves more consideration than has been accorded to it.

In a large measure the State has made itself responsible for the future of these girls, and unless it can show that it has given them a thoroughly good training (both mental and physical) it will have only partially performed its duty in withdrawing them from the corrupting influences in which they were discovered.

The numbers daily average for 1885 were—9 boys under 7 years, and 95 girls.

The rate cost per head, £27 2s. 0½d. maintenance—£32 0s. 6d. gross cost (including expenditure by Colonial Architect).

Particulars in detail of operations during the past year are given on page 33.

The Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, Parramatta.

Such reductions as appeared possible were made to lessen the expense of keeping open these Institutions, but, notwithstanding these efforts, the number of the children was so small that the rate-cost became extravagantly high, furnishing incontestible evidence, had any been wanting, that the time has arrived for devoting the buildings to other and more useful purposes.

The staff displayed unflagging patience under discouraging circumstances, and the children in their charge were admirably cared for, and appear to have been almost entirely exempt from sickness.

Short statistics of numbers and cost at each Orphanage are given below, while at pages 34 and 35 in the Report fuller details will be found.

Protestant Orphan School—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution on 31 December, 1884	...	48	13	61
" " 31 " 1885	...	34	11	45
Cost per head, gross, £44.				
Roman Catholic Orphan School—				
Remaining in Institution 31 December, 1884	...	63	26	91
" " 31 " 1885	...	45	18	63
Cost per head, gross, £31 9s. 8d.				

The Benevolent Society.

The objects of this Society are as stated below.

1. To afford out-relief, in the form of provisions, &c., and small sums of money to persons in indigent circumstances.
2. To maintain a Receiving House for homeless or deserted children and for children awaiting removal to other Asylums.
3. To maintain a Receiving House for sickly mothers with children who are not fit cases for regular hospital treatment, or who are suffering from diseases peculiar to women.
4. To maintain a Lying-in Hospital.
5. To train Midwives and Nurses.

In the first only of these five objects does the Society operate on its own funds. In regard to the other four, the cost falls on the Public Treasury.

Till the year 1882 the out-relief expenditure was always below £1,000, the Government contributing £500. Since then it has increased with rapid strides, as is shown in the table below, and for the last two years the grants in aid have risen to £1,000 per annum for this purpose.

Table showing expenditure in out relief:—

Year.	Supplies cost.			Rent Money.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881	735	0	0	130	18	6	866	18	6
1882	861	7	2	373	3	6	1,234	10	8
1883	1,127	0	8	842	12	0	1,969	12	8
1884	1,578	7	9	1,474	4	6	3,052	12	3
1885	1,792	2	6	2,088	0	8	3,880	2	0

The system of out-relief, where extended beyond making provision for temporary and urgent cases of distress, has been severely criticised by authorities on the charities question. So far, however, as the Benevolent Society expends only its own funds in this manner, there is a reasonable probability that certain bounds will not be exceeded. When, however, as has been the case, it seeks for and obtains large grants of public money, to be spent in the above manner, the subject demands full inquiry, not only as to the amount expended, but the ends attained.

In the administration of its Asylums, notwithstanding many difficulties arising from crowding and inferior accommodation, the Benevolent Society has been very successful.

The staff is efficient and kindly, especially in the attention given to the children.

The dietary scale is liberal, and there is just that elasticity in the management which prevents individual comfort being sacrificed to rigidity of official control.

In the Maternity Wards the medical attendance and nursing are excellent, and the results achieved have been very successful.

As

* By a recent determination of the Minister for Public Instruction the site of the Institution is to be removed to Parramatta.

As in other Institutions of like character, the death-rate of infants admitted into or born in the Asylum is heavy; but the causes must be looked for in the previous circumstances of the women who there become mothers, or to the privations the infants experience prior to admission.

The cost of the Asylum is very large, and it cannot be regarded as satisfactory that the whole burden is allowed to fall on the Government, while the Society annually increases its Reserve Fund.

Ten years ago this reserve fund, chiefly then derived from Government gifts and money, was £18,000. At the present time its value in money and land fully equals £60,000. In addition to the above, the Society enjoys the use of a most valuable site and buildings really the property of the public.

The buildings are now too limited in accommodation and of obsolete character, and the Society has asked for Government aid and sanction to erect new premises elsewhere more suitable to present requirements.

When giving effect to the Society's application it might be advisable to revise the entire relations between the Government and the Society, with a view to lessening the load now carried by the former.

The statistics for the year 1885 are given on page 25 in the body of the Report.

The Infants' Home, Ashfield.

The Committee were actively engaged during the period under report in improving their appliances for carrying on their beneficent work. They continue to deserve public sympathy, not only for their zeal, but also from the fact that they relieve a class of persons only imperfectly reached by the larger Charities.

Among the admissions for the year were the infants of nine widowers and of five men whose wives either had deserted them or who, from physical or mental infirmity, were incompetent to discharge maternal duties.

To a certain extent these cases are paid for, but there is considerable irregularity in making payments, and the rate charged is not assessed sufficiently high to cover the expenses incurred, especially in the cases of very young children.

When widows or deserted wives with children apply to the Society for aid the distress is frequently so urgent that refusal is not possible; and yet, in many such cases, the mothers, after having been assisted into situations, disappear, leaving the Society to maintain the children, or they are cast on the State.

In his report of the year's operations the Honorary Medical Officer animadverts strongly on the frequent fatal consequences of desertion on the infants brought to the Home.

This practice, under different forms, is becoming more frequent, and it has been too much a habit to ignore it. Foundling Hospitals have been objected to here on the ground that they tend to encourage immorality; but there is little doubt that they save much suffering and many infant lives.

The numbers in the Home were:—

31st December, 1884—	Women, 23;	Infants, 51;	Total, 77.
" " 1885	" 11;	" 32;	" 43.

Statistics of the operations during the year are given on pages 27 and 28 in the body of the Report.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

A marked difference exists between this and the other public charities of the Colony, in that it receives the children of persons who are in a position to pay all the expenses of their maintenance and education.

With a view, however, to further extend the benefits offered by the Institution to those children only partially paid for, an annual subsidy of £450 is granted from the Treasury.

The cost of children admitted under Colonial Secretary's order is wholly borne by the Government. Till lately the rate was £20 per annum, but has now been raised to £36 for each State child.

On 31st December, 1884, the numbers (total) were 75.

" " 1885, " 81.

Every possible attention is paid to the care and comfort of these afflicted children. They vary greatly in physical condition and mental calibre, but on the whole the results of the training brought to bear upon them appear highly satisfactory.

During all last year the general health was good, and no sickness of importance occurred in the Institution.

The Committee, notwithstanding, totally remodelled the sanitary arrangements, incurring thereby an expenditure of £510.

They also spent £1,180 in erecting a new boundary wall, and made several other improvements to their property, to which Government contributed £200.

The financial position of the Society is most prosperous, and the reserve fund has been largely increased (not fully shown in the financial statement for 1885) by large bequests, one alone, from the late Mrs. Mary Roberts, exceeding £15,000.

Full details of statistics are given in the body of the Report, at pages 28 and 29.

Industrial Institution for Blind Workers.

The satisfactory progress of this Institution can be seen by an examination of the treasurer's balance-sheet, and by the rising estimation in which it is regarded by those industriously inclined, proved by the fact that the number of applications for admission is greater than the Society's means and accommodation can entertain favourably.

To present time the Committee, in order to avoid incurring expense, has delayed completing that portion of the premises intended for permanent workshops—operations hitherto having been carried on in rooms too small and unsuitable.

Considering the success of its undertaking as now assured, a determination has been arrived at to meet growing wants, and tenders invited for the erection of better workshops.

As must continue to be the case while learners form a large proportion of the workers, the manufacturing account for 1885 shows a loss—on the other hand, the weekly earnings of some of the men who have passed through their novitiate prove the value of the teaching imparted in the Institution, by the fact that the blind learn to render themselves self-supporting.

The

The occupations carried on in the Institution comprise basket, mat, and mattress making, chair-caning, plaiting, and netting.

Within the last six months the Committee has purchased instruments, and musical instruction, with fairly promising results, has been given to those of the workers who exhibit talent in this particular direction.

STATISTICS.

Numbers attending Institution, 31/12/84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Admissions during 1885...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Left in order to better themselves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Remaining in attendance 31/12/85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Loss in manufacturing account, £295 4s. 8d.								
Fixed deposits of Society, 31/12/85, £3,131 3s. 6d.								

For details see pages 29 and 30.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS.

Statistics in tabulated form are given on pages 56-63. That these Institutions very imperfectly fulfil the object for which they were originated cannot be denied. On the other hand, that they supply a public want is evident from the fact that they are called for throughout the length and breadth of the Colony.

Their reading-rooms are much frequented, and as time passes, and the conviction grows wider among the operative community that they afford means for study not to be elsewhere found, it may be reasonably expected that Schools of Arts will assume their legitimate character, and, in conjunction with the classes instituted under the direction of the Technical Board, prove valuable media for adult education.

An account of the operations of the Board of Technical Education has been incorporated with the report of the Minister of Public Instruction for the year.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Charities.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

STATISTICS.

	Hyde Park.		Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital.	
	Females.	Males.		Males.	Males.	Females.
In House, 31st December, 1884	312	712		329	276	...
1885	304	710		342	291	...
Daily average numbers throughout the year	307	719		412	290	...
Average ages of deceased inmates	63.5	62.8		67.8	64.2	...
Percentage of deaths	30.2	40.0		29.8	34.8	...
Admitted, 1st January to 31st December	342	1,129		823	690	13
Discharged	257	855		697	574	13
Died	93	288		123	101	...

Analysis of Numbers and cost of Maintenance:—

Exclusive of cost of repairs and improvements by Department of Colonial Architect:—

	Average Numbers.		Cost.	
			£	s. d.
Hyde Park (female) Asylum	307	...	15	3 2
Liverpool (male)	719	...	13	11 4
George-street (males), Parramatta	412	...	17	18 9½
Macquarie-street (males) Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital, (males and females) Parramatta	290	...	17	10 8½
Total expenditure for maintenance, *£20,885 10s. 6d.				

Analysis of Expenditure per head:—

	Hyde Park.		Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Macquarie-street.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Food and medical comforts	6	12 6	6	17 5	7	19 10
Clothing and boots	2	14 1	1	10 8	3	17 1
Salaries	2	14 1	2	12 3	2	6 5
Contingencies	3	2 5	2	10 11	3	15 4
Average cost maintenance	15	3 2	13	11 4	17	18 9
Add expenditure by Colonial Architect under his vote:—						
Repairs	154	19 5	37	18 0	71	9 10
Furniture	11	0 9	0	6 7	3	18 6
Additions	...	...	...	...	2,092	17 1

* This sum includes £932 19s. 4d. cost of bringing paupers from country districts.

SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Admissions—January to December—	1884.	1885.		
Medical cases	1,489	1,232	} 2,691	
Surgical	1,695	1,459		
The largest number of admissions—May	306	November	263	
The smallest	January	249	August	185
		Year	1884.	1885.
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to, but not admitted into the wards	3,157	2,920
Ophthalmic branch (indoor) included in above, 2,691	155	149
Do (out-patients)	509	458
Deaths in wards	334	357
Number of patients in Hospital, 31st December	201	209
Number of cases treated by District Surgeons in connection with Dispensary	9,020	6,197
Of whom were visited at own homes	764	497
<i>Diseases treated in Sydney Hospital, 1 January to 31 December:—</i>				
		Cases.	Deaths.	
General diseases	...	452	16	
Respiratory organs	...	277	97	
Circulatory and blood	...	73	32	
Alimentary, canal, and abdominal organs	...	200	75	
Diseases of nervous system	...	236	29	
Diseases of the skin	...	9	...	
Diseases of genito-urinary organs	...	172	16	
Diseases of osseous system	...	19	3	
Diseases of joints and bursæ	...	30	...	
Diseases of mouth, nose, &c.	...	11	...	
Tumours	...	50	3	
Diseases peculiar to women	...	41	2	
Diseases of the eye and ear	...	149	...	
Fractures, dislocations, injuries, &c.	...	690	81	
Unclassified	...	282	3	
Total	...	2,691	357	

FINANCIAL

THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

The following tables represent the operations of this Hospital during last year:—

Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884	...	...	138
" received during the year	...	...	1,031
			1,769
Patients discharged, cured or relieved	...	...	1,281
" " incurable or at their own request	...	...	139
Deaths	...	...	214
			1,634
Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1885	...	...	135

RETURNS of numbers of persons under treatment during the year 1885, the order of diseases for which they were treated, and number of deaths in each order:—

<i>Diseases—</i>	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases	398	49
Diseases of respiratory organs	154	39
" circulatory organs and blood	61	14
" alimentary canal and abdominal organs	143	30
" nervous system	111	20
" the skin	20	...
" genito-urinary organs	134	10
" osseous system	56	3
" mouth, nose, &c.	44	...
Tumours	33	5
Diseases peculiar to women	161	15
" of the eye	126	...
Fractures	254	17
Unclassified	134	12
	1,769	214
Totals		
Out-patients—Attendances, 15,342, representing, as near as possible, 3,008 individuals.		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, from 1st January to 31st December, 1885.

<i>Income—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Received from public by subscriptions and donations	4,602	2	6			
Contributed by patients	3,223	8	10			
Received from Government Special vote—						
" " Annual subsidy	2,627	1	8			
" " Maintenance of pauper patients	2,836	1	0			
Interest on invested funds	168	10	0			
Sundries	30	0	0			
Overdraft, 31st December, 1885	813	17	7			
Total current account				13,801	1	7
Amount at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1884				2,200	0	0
				£16,001	1	7

Expenditure—

Overdraft, 31st December, 1884	43	14	0
Hospital maintenance (including wages other than for Nursing Staff)	6,726	10	11
Medical Superintendent's salary	450	0	0
Resident Medical Officer's salary	500	0	0
Drugs and instruments	1,091	13	3
Medical comforts and stimulants	439	12	5
Nursing Staff	1,911	11	0
Secretary's salary	300	0	0
Funerals	42	12	6
Buildings	1,723	13	1
Repairs	173	7	10
Printing, stationery, and postage	200	5	7
Sundries (insurance, interest, &c.)	148	1	0
Total current account			13,751
Amount at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1885			2,250
			£16,001

THE GOVERNMENT COAST HOSPITAL, LITTLE BAY.

GENERAL STATEMENT showing total Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, and Deaths, average stay, and average daily number in Hospital, 1885.

Mortality per cent., 7.05.

Admitted.		Discharged.			Transferred.		Died.*		Average stay.	Average Daily Number.
Males.	Females.	Well.	Better.	Un-changed.	To Govern-ment Asylums	To Public Hospital.	Removed by Friends.	Buried in Hos-pital Cemetery.	In days.	
851	853	957	95	49	12	6	19	66	37.6	150.5†
Total... 1,204										

* The deaths of persons dying in 1886 who were admitted in 1885 are included. † This number includes lepers.

THE channels through which all patients admitted during the year 1885 reached the Hospital, and the number received through each channel.

Medical Adviser's Office.		Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	St. Vincent's Hospital.	Collan Park.	Training S. "Vernon."	Admitted direct.
Medical Adviser.	Admitting Medical Officer, Pitt-street.						
205	514	215	247	4	1	1	17

SHOWING the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order during the year 1885.

Class I.—Zymotic Diseases.

Order	Disease	Admissions.	Deaths.
1.	Miasmatic diseases—Scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &c. ...	571	48
2.	Erbhetic diseases—Syphilis, gonorrhoea, &c. ...	82	...
3.	Dietic diseases—Scurvy, alcoholism, &c. ...	7	...
4.	Parasitic Diseases—Thrush, hydatids, &c. ...	2	...

Class II.—Constitutional.

1.	Diathetic Diseases—Gout, dropsy, cancer, &c. ...	36	4
2.	Tubercular diseases—Scrofula, phthisis, abscess, &c. ...	39	6

Class III.—Local.

1.	Nervous—Apoplexy, paralysis, brain disease, &c., Chorea, &c. ...	23	...
2.	Circulation—Pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &c. ...	32	7
3.	Respiratory—Bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, &c. ...	49	5
4.	Digestive—Gastritis, enteritis, peritonitis, hernia, &c. ...	66	5
5.	Urinary—Nephritis, ischuria, diabetes, &c. ...	20	4
6.	Generation—Ovarian dropsy, uterus diseases, &c. ...	6	...
7.	Joints—Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis, &c. ...	40	...
8.	Integumentary—Phlegmon, ulcer, skin diseases, &c. ...	30	...

Class IV.—Developmental.

1.	Children—Cyanosis, teething, &c. ...	1	...
2.	Adults—Paranoia, childbirth, &c. ...	1	...
4.	Old people—Old age ...	1	...
5.	Nutrition—Atrophy, debility, &c. ...	54	4

Class V.

1.	Accident or negligence—Fractures, contusions, burns, drown- ing, suffocation, wounds, &c. ...	91	...
	Unspecified ...	53	3

Total... 1,204 83

SHOWING

SHOWING the localities from which the total acute cases of typhoid Fever admitted during the year had been removed, with the deaths due to each locality; arranged in order of numbers and deaths, 1885.

Locality.	Number.	Deaths.	Locality.	Number.	Deaths.
Sydney	143	28	Macdonaldtown	2	...
Paddington	18	2	Randwick	2	...
Redfern	15	4	St. Peters	2	...
Glebe	15	2	Liverpool	2	...
Newtown	9	2	Bveleigh	2	...
Balmain	8	...	Five Dock	2	...
Waterloo	7	...	Annandale	1	1
Woollahra	6	1	Rushcutters' Bay	1	1
Camperdown	6	1	Forest Lodge	1	...
Marrickville	5	1	Stanmore	1	...
North Shore	5	...	Nyngan	1	...
Alexandria	4	1	Golden Grove	1	...
Botany	4	1	Ulladulla	1	...
Darlington	4	...	Camdenville	1	...
Waverley	3	1	Penrith	1	...
Enmore	3	1	Gosford	1	...
Chippendale	2	1	Prospect	1	...
Bondi	2	1			
Petersham	2	1			
			Total	285	50

THE Government Hospital, Little Bay.—1885.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	How PAID.	£ s. d.
To Working expenses	8,394 14 9	By Amount paid from Hospital Vote by Medical Adviser	6,913 6 3
„ Further purchase of furniture and outfit of Hospital	119 10 4	„ Amount paid from Stores Vote by Superintendent of Stores	1,502 1 1
„ Repairs and additions by Colonial Architect	746 0 5	„ Goods supplied by Stores Department during 1885, but not charged for during that year	25 15 0
„ Executing drainage works by Colonial Architect	2,680 11 11	„ Amount expended by Colonial Architect	8,499 15 1
„ Laying-out grounds, &c., by Director of Botanical Gardens	406 9 11	„ Amount expended by Director of Botanical Gardens	406 9 11
	£ 12,347 7 4		£ 12,347 7 4

DETAILS of Working Expenses.

1885.	Total.	Average per head per annum.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	
MAINTENANCE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.			
Salaries—			
Hospital staff	2,166 6 1	2,166 6 1	14 7 10½ 14 7 10½
Provisions—			
Meat	916 2 2		6 1 8½
Bread	341 5 10		2 5 4½
Butter	230 12 0		1 10 7½
Vegetables	125 7 4		0 16 7½
Potatoes	111 5 1		0 14 9½
Groceries	605 2 6		4 12 4½
Milk	837 8 3		5 11 3½
Eggs	290 12 10		1 19 9½
Poultry	107 16 0		0 14 3½
Wines, beer, and spirits	234 18 11		1 11 2½
	3,899 10 11		25 18 2½
Sundries—			
Drugs	547 10 3		3 12 9
Fuel and lighting	419 4 10		2 15 8½
Disinfectants	55 0 0		0 7 4
Drapery, bedding, &c.	302 16 11		2 0 9
Ironmongery	96 8 8		0 12 10
Brushware, glass, crockery, &c.	15 18 4		0 2 1½
Coffins	47 5 0		0 6 3½
Stationery	14 8 2		0 1 10½
Petty expenses	3 9 0		0 0 3½
	1,501 1 2		9 19 5½
AMBULANCE.			
Salaries	191 9 8		1 5 5½
Forage	294 11 1		1 11 2½
Repairs, &c.	167 6 9		1 2 2½
	593 7 6		3 18 10
Repairs by Hospital staff—			
Salaries	195 5 10		1 5 11½
Materials	39 3 8		0 5 2½
	234 9 1		1 11 1½
Total	£8,394 14 9		£55 15 6½

SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Statistics, 1885.

Numbers—

Cases in Hospital, 31st December, 1884	37
Admissions during 1885	228
	<hr/>
	265
	<hr/>
Discharged cured or relieved	178
Incurable or relieved	27
Deaths	17
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1885... ..	43
	<hr/>
	265

Diseases treated 1st January to 31st December, 1885:—

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
General diseases	60	4
Diseases of respiratory organs	94	5
" alimentary canal and abdominal organs	34	5
" nervous system	23	1
" skin	10	...
" genito-urinary organs	7	1
" osseous system	66	1
" mouth, nose, &c.	1	...
" of the eye	5	...
Accidents, injuries, &c.	10	...
Unclassified	15	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	265	17

HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT from 1st January to 31st December, 1885:—

<i>Income</i> —	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31/12/84	10	4	8			
Received from public by subscriptions and donations	1,264	10	0			
Contributed by patients	343	1	1			
Received from Government annual subsidy	687	8	4			
Overdraft, 31/12/85	65	13	0			
	<hr/>					
Total current account				2,370	17	1
				<hr/>		
<i>Expenditure</i> —						
Hospital maintenance, including wages other than for Nursing Staff... ..	1,261	2	7			
Dispenser's salary	65	0	0			
Drugs and instruments	253	5	10			
Medical comforts and stimulants	51	15	8			
Nursing Staff and Superintendent's salaries	497	5	7			
Funerals	4	4	6			
Buildings and repairs	59	6	9			
Commission, insurance, &c.	103	19	7			
Sundries	74	16	7			
	<hr/>					
Total current account				2,370	17	1
				<hr/>		

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—GENERAL RETURNS—1885.

Name.	Male Wards.	Female Wards.	Beds.		Cubic space per bed.	Daily Average number Patients, 1885.		Paying Patients 1885.	Number of Patients more fitted for Asylum.	Total number treated during year 1885.	Discharged cured or relieved.	Discharged at own request.	Deaths.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1885.	Out-patients.
			For Males.	For Females.		Males.	Females.								
Albury	6	2	23	0	1,087	16	2	.....	37	206	164	2	18	22	222
Armidale	2	1	19	3	1,700	14.6	3	15	16	175	142	.....	15	18	.....
Balranold	3	.....	15	.....	270	6	.....	.....	13	72	63	.....	5	4	62
Bathurst	3	3	24	24	1,819	19.52	7.24	6	50	372	314	.....	35	23	.....
Bega (Not opened.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombala	1	1	6	3	985	2	1	3	.....	13	9	.....	3	1	.....
Balmain	2	1	3	1	833	2	1	7	.....	30	37	1	1	4	.....
Bourke	3	1	17	1	1,250 & 350	13.8	.....	4	.....	174	130	6	24	14	.....
Braidwood	3	3	16	4	.....	.....	.....	25	2	25	23	.....	2	2	.....
Brewarrina	2	1	8	.....	1,500	4.2	.....	.....	4	68	57	4	4	3	10
Carcoar	2	1	13	3	1,035	7.53	2	24	8	102	91	.....	6	5	2
Casino	2	1	6	5	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobar	2	1	7	2	780	2.81	2.31	5	2	39	35	.....	3	1	.....
Condobolin	1	1	4	2	704	34	2	4	3	34	25	.....	4	5	9
Cooma	2	2	8	3	1,047	0.52	0.13	5	6	25	17	.....	6	2	2
Coonamble	2	1	5	1	4,000	3	5	17	3	49	38	2	7	2	.....
Cowra	2	1	6	2	1,045	.....	.....	21	2	56	47	.....	3	6	.....
Deniliquin	3	1	25	.....	700	17.2	17.2	.....	1	125	93	.....	13	14	172
Dubbo	3	1	13	5	1,000	10.3	1.6	.....	8	130	102	.....	17	13	90
Forbes	2	1	15	6	1,173	5.5	1.5	24	.....	95	72	4	11	8	.....
Glen Innes	2	.....	8	.....	1,200	4	.....	.....	20	30	80	.....	6	4	.....
Goulburn	3	2	15	6	1,200	10	2	53	7	131	148	.....	29	4	.....
Grafton	5	2	17	5	1,780	11	2	18	7	162	130	7	14	11	33
Grenfell	1	1	6	3	604	0.1	0.1	7	.....	28	24	1	.....	3	2
Gulgong	2	1	15	3	820	5.31	5.31	5	1	73	55	.....	13	5	44
Gundagai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnedah	1	1	4	3	890	2.5	2.5	5	11	51	42	.....	6	3	12
Hay	2	1	16	4	660	8	1	.....	11	136	100	.....	10	7	81
Hill End	3	1	14	4	1,200	1	.....	4	3	22	17	.....	6	.....	6
Hillston	1	1	10	4	1,320	5	1	1	3	63	55	.....	6	2	16
Inverell	4	3	9	4	1,203	8	2	15	.....	99	78	.....	8	13	.....
Keapsey, West.	3	2	11	4	1,230	7	2	51	51	102	83	.....	5	9	25
Lismore	1	1	4	2	750	3.1	0.5	.....	4	42	33	.....	4	5	.....
Maclean (Not yet erected.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland	7	2	35	15	845	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	142	.....	16	11	168
Maitland Banquet. See	6	3	12	6	501	.....	.....	1	.....	130	116	.....	7	16	.....
Merrima	1	1	3	1	597	2	1	10	2	23	17	.....	5	1	.....
Mitchell, Sunny Corner (Not opened.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya (Not opened.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	2	2	10	10	1,344	6.1	2.26	43	.....	123	64	36	11	12	.....
Murrumbidgee	2	1	9	4	500	3.7	7	5	7	56	45	.....	4	4	.....
Muswellbrook	1	1	9	6	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	4	2	4	.....
Narrabri	3	1	14	2	814	8.14	2.44	9	4	94	73	4	7	10	.....
Newcastle	7	4	38	19	1,122	25.35	4.49	123	31	417	316	65	36	30	.....
Narrandera	2	1	4	2	300	5	.....	7	7	75	51	2	15	10	.....
Nymagoe (Not opened.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	2	1	15	5	990	16	0	7	56	195	146	.....	23	21	.....
Parkes	1	1	4	4	900	3.25	3.25	10	5	37	22	3	5	7	.....
Parramatta	2	2	19	8	1,210	13.47	4.87	17	27	237	193	.....	25	19	.....
Queanbeyan	3	1	8	2	740	5	.....	8	.....	98	80	2	10	6	.....
Scone	2	2	8	4	4,660	4.7	4.2	.....	.....	41	20	11	5	5	.....
Singleton	6	5	18	22	.....	11.6	4	5	30	25	19	.....	9	.....	.....
Silverton	1	.....	8	.....	850	5	.....	9	1	127	94	8	22	3	.....
Sofala	2	.....	4	.....	540	1	.....	.....	1	7	6	1	1	.....	.....
Tamworth	3	1	17	4	963	5.1	0	5	18	115	89	.....	15	11	.....
Temora	1	1	6	3	1,250	1.3	2	8	4	32	27	2	2	1	2
Tenterfield	2	1	6	3	918	3.378	5.34	20	4	54	46	.....	5	3	1
Urana	1	1	4	3	780	3.23	1.83	3	1	63	54	.....	6	3	.....
Vegetable Creek	4	.....	6	2	1,444	2.02	4	2	.....	31	25	.....	2	4	2
Wagga Wagga	4	1	27	6	1,080	17	4	.....	25	226	178	.....	29	19	59
Walgett	1	1	7	2	1,245	4.8	3	7	3	65	58	1	6	1	5
Warwick	3	2	7	2	900	4	.....	10	6	72	60	.....	9	3	1
Wellington	3	1	10	2	4045	1.02	1.23	34	5	34	29	1	4	.....	.....
Wentworth	2	.....	10	.....	707	6	1	1	2	30	20	.....	2	8	45
Wilcannia	3	.....	23	.....	1,554	14.15	.....	.....	10	179	133	18	16	12	.....
Windsor	5	3	35	16	90	34	8	25	.....	126	82	.....	12	34	.....
Wollongong	3	1	7	4	662	8	13	37	17	143	116	10	10	12	.....
Yass	3	1	10	2	576	2.27	1.0	43	.....	43	37	.....	6	.....	.....
Young	4	1	15	6	1,923	11.28	34	.....	29	146	102	9	25	10	.....

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Medical Returns, 1885—Diseases Treated.

Name.	Diseases of																Tumours	Diseases peculiar to Women.	Diseases of the Eye.	Fractures.	Dislocations and Injuries.	Un-classified.	Total.					
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organs.		Circulatory Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.								Joints and Bursae.		Mouth, Nose, &c.		Diseases.	Deaths.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.							Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Albury	42	2	21	5	5	3	22	1	26	1	2	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	206	18			
Armidale	35	4	21	2	2	3	18	1	12	1	8	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	175	15			
Balnald	14	1	7	2	2	...	9	...	7	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	72	5	
Bathurst	91	6	83	0	12	3	81	3	24	4	4	...	11	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	372	35	
Bega	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3
Bombala	2	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	1
Balmain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2
Bourke	37	4	36	6	3	2	19	5	10	1	4	...	0	1	...	...	...	12	15	2	174	24			
Braidwood	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2
Brewarrina	12	2	13	...	1	...	8	1	7	1	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	68	4
Carecar	16	1	15	4	1	...	13	...	10	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	102	6
Casino (Not opened)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39	3
Cobar	9	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	4
Condobolin	8	...	8	3	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	6
Cooma	7	...	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	7
Coonamble	16	2	6	2	1	3	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	3
Cowra	11	...	...	...	17	1	6	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	13
Deniliquin	13	1	28	3	7	1	9	2	11	1	3	...	11	3	...	...	...	16	7	...	132	17			
Dubbo	32	6	25	3	2	1	17	3	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	11
Forbes	29	3	12	2	6	...	9	3	12	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	30	6	
Glen Innes	13	4	9	1	4	...	6	1	13	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	29
Goulburn	46	5	21	8	0	4	13	2	9	1	1	1	6	2	3	...	...	13	1	24	162	14				
Grafton	26	4	16	4	5	...	19	2	19	...	1	...	14	3	1	...	...	3	...	10	28	...				
Grenfell	3	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	13
Gulgong	3	1	24	7	4	2	11	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	...	4					
Gundagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	6
Guindah	10	...	12	4	2	1	1	1	...	4	...	4	13	...	4	1					
Hay	33	1	43	6	2	1	23	...	13	1	7	...	9	9	1	7	27	186	10					
Hill End	5	...	...	...	6	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	5
Hillston	14	2	10	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	63	6
Ipswell	18	...	8	1	6	2	8	1	9	1	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	6	1	3	11	10				
Kempsey West	13	...	13	2	1	...	18	4	4	1	1	...	7	3	...	7	13	102	6					
Lismore	9	...	7	3	5	1	3	...	1	...	1	42					
Maclean (not opened)					

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COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Medical Returns, 1885—Diseases Treated—continued.

Name	Diseases of																			Total	Deaths	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Malindang	33	2	26	6	2	..	6	3	17	4	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	109	10
Do. Benevolent Society
Alorwa	10	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	6
Mitchell, Sidney Garner (not opened)
Moraga (not opened)
Mudge	29	1	19	2	7	..	19	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	11
Murpurandi	13	1	8	1	2	..	8	1	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	4
Muswellbrook	7	..	5	1	1	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	4
Narrabri	19	1	8	1	3	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2
Newcastle	118	4	48	10	12	..	50	6	97	4	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	7
Karrakool	12	1	18	2	4	..	7	3	6	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	15
Nyngae (not opened)
Orange	59	8	30	11	10	..	18	2	13	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	29
Parkes	6	1	6	1	6	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	6
Parramatta	60	6	33	12	17	..	17	3	21	8	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	35
Queanbeyan	12	2	17	2	2	..	8	1	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	10
Some	0	1	5	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5
Singleton	1	1	4	1	1	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	9
Silverton	45	10	26	6	11	..	11	3	16	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	17
Sofala	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
Tamworth	36	3	14	4	1	..	6	1	10	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	14
Temora	8	..	6	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	15
Tenterfield	15	2	6	1	3	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2
Urana	13	..	11	..	4	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	6
Vegetable Creek	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	2
Wagga Wagga	49	3	32	10	7	..	10	6	12	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	29
Walgett	12	2	8	1	1	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6
Warialda	17	1	7	1	2	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	9
Wellington	4	..	4	1	2	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	4
Westonville	4	..	4	1	1	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	20
Wilcannia	46	3	30	1	5	..	13	3	13	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	16
Windour	36	3	27	5	3	..	11	3	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	12
Woolongohy	28	1	21	1	1	..	10	1	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	10
Yass	12	3	5	1	1	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	6
Young	28	4	22	9	10	..	3	3	6	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	25

ANALYSIS of INCOME and EXPENDITURE in COUNTRY HOSPITALS for the Year 1885.

Income.

Towns.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheque.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Sundries.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundage	Police Fines.						
	£ 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.
Albury		537 19 9			205 14 1		479 17 2	8 13 7				55 18 4	1,428 2 11		1,428 2 11
Armidale.....	261 7 0	556 2 7	25 0 0	51 11 0			92 18 9	86 13 10		4 0 0		233 1 11	1,310 15 7		1,310 15 7
Balranald.....	469 7 0	432 11 9		0 14 0			750 7 10						1,723 0 7		1,723 0 7
Bathurst.....	1,150 17 3	1,160 19 10	12 0 0	256 7 3			798 13 7			71 12 10			3,456 10 0	1,000 0 0	4,456 10 0
Bega															
Bombala.....	30 16 3	98 1 4	119 11 2	8 0 0			242 3 7	25 3 0		11 1 2		106 12 3	781 9 6	400 0 0	1,181 9 6
Balmain.....		754 14 10		16 14 0			540 10 1						1,311 18 11		1,311 18 11
Bourke.....	769 12 2	502 11 11		16 10 0			600 17 5	123 12 0		44 11 1		23 14 3	2,081 8 10	700 0 0	2,781 8 10
Braidwood.....		34 4 0	47 11 8	10 0 0		215 6 4	138 0 6						445 2 6		445 2 6
Brewarrina.....	123 13 3	179 13 10		23 10 0			382 1 8	34 3 5		4 15 0		32 9 6	780 6 7		780 6 7
Carcoar.....	268 16 11	232 17 5		40 3 5			153 16 6	16 5 2		31 1 9			773 1 2	339 10 11	1,112 12 1
Casino.....	7 19 9	393 14 3		500 0 0			403 17 9			19 5 0		111 2 3	1,435 19 0	580 0 0	2,015 19 0
Cobar.....	45 17 7	274 11 4		18 10 6			435 13 10						834 13 3		834 13 3
Condobolin.....	17 13 5	421 4 5		13 0 0			380 2 7	16 7 5					843 7 10		843 7 10
Cooma.....		98 12 0	87 7 10	5 0 0			152 8 5	17 8 7	0 10 0	5 0 0			366 7 1	100 0 0	466 7 1
Coonamble.....	189 5 11	48 11 0	170 8 1	73 12 0	49 19 10		256 18 3	120 13 5				195 9 2	1,110 13 8		1,110 13 8
Cowra.....	694 2 1	169 10 9	179 3 6	12 15 6			174 12 1		0 5 0	30 17 10	1 5 6		1,263 1 3	532 13 6	1,795 14 0
Demilkquin.....	201 9 6	558 12 10				30 17 0	505 6 10	24 7 6		6 17 0		341 12 10	1,768 4 0		1,768 4 0
Dubbo.....		278 0 7					318 0 3	57 6 2				211 7 9	864 14 9		864 14 9
Forbes.....	75 7 2	446 11 7		109 17 7			339 8 6		2 10 1	6 0 0			979 14 11		979 14 11
Glen Innes.....	282 13 6	330 11 4	5 0 0	128 14 5		4 14 0	290 11 8	107 6 4					1,149 11 3		1,149 11 3
Goulburn.....	27 16 3	371 19 8	190 5 0	147 7 8	200 0 0		394 8 9			12 10 0			1,334 7 4	4,200 17 10	5,535 5 2
Grafton.....	14 17 10	419 13 7		110 15 9			405 12 11	11 13 9		32 0 0			994 19 10	600 0 0	1,594 19 10
Greenfell.....	42 12 1	254 0 0	7 0 0	45 0 0	228 7 2					15 0 0			592 5 3	300 0 0	892 5 3
Gulgong.....	184 3 1	79 6 0	154 1 4	16 10 0			100 13 3	11 4 11					605 18 7		605 18 7
Gundagai.....	29 18 8	135 15 8		119 16 0			180 10 9	49 6 11	1 5 0	15 0 0			581 7 0	250 0 0	781 7 0
Gunnedah.....	39 4 0	218 14 6	19 8 6	21 18 6			206 0 0			40 12 0			545 17 0	712 0 0	1,257 17 0
Hay.....	398 19 8	378 19 7		34 4 0		7 9 7	444 0 8						1,263 13 1		1,263 13 1
Hill End.....	69 5 2	81 13 7	11 1 5	13 14 0			111 7 6			35 0 0			322 5 9	700 0 0	1,022 5 9
Hillston.....	194 15 3	398 13 9		20 18 0			35 19 3	40 9 10					690 16 1		690 16 1
Inverell.....		195 16 9	134 16 0	43 17 6			233 9 8		0 5 0			195 19 2	809 4 1		809 4 1
Kempsey.....	290 2 0	315 13 10	60 4 9	121 13 0		16 3 6	228 8 10		2 10 0	30 0 0			1,065 1 5	600 0 0	1,665 1 5
Lismore.....	165 1 10	166 4 1					111 7 6						942 13 5		942 13 5
Maclean.....		77 14 5					72 2 9					25 8 4	675 5 6	511 6 6	1,186 12 0
Maitland.....	181 0 10	634 14 0	200 0 0		149 19 10		591 8 5			418 14 0			2,155 17 1	6,398 4 10	9,074 1 11
" Benevolent Society.		398 17 6	0 17 8	11 0 0			684 18 2						1,935 13 4	200 0 0	1,295 13 4

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Year 1885—continued.

Income—continued.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	From the Public.			From Government.					Interest.	Out- standing Cheque.	Overdraft 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Sundries.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Pencillages.	Police Fines.						
	£ 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.
Morriwa	99 14 5	113 3 0	51 10 0	16 2 11	.....	.....	186 17 8	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....	.....	468 8 0	.....	468 8 0
Mitchell (Sunny Corner).	Hospital not opened.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee	257 14 7	264 13 9	245 19 5	53 1 9	.....	2 4 6	277 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101 8 6	.....	1,101 8 6
Murrumbidgee	243 12 10	175 13 4	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	157 5 10	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	651 12 0	600 0 0	1,151 12 0
Muswellbrook	252 12 7	160 6 3	77 13 0	11 15 5	.....	.....	112 18 11	2 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	588 1 3	500 0 0	1,088 1 3
Narrabri	355 10 5	252 7 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	219 16 1	.....	.....	30 0 0	.....	.....	827 14 2	540 0 0	1,367 14 2
Newcastle	870 3 5	961 18 11	.....	412 14 6	.....	.....	855 4 9	.....	.....	574 12 6	.....	.....	3,674 14 1	2,378 4 0	6,047 18 1
Narrandera	348 15 1	189 19 0	1,046 3 9	17 14 0	977 18 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,530 8 7	.....	2,530 8 7
Nymagee	83 13 6	235 17 7	.....	.....	749 19 10	.....	286 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356 5 1	.....	1,356 5 1
Orange	.....	624 3 1	136 18 1	10 2 0	249 19 10	.....	289 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 4 4	1,473 1 10	.....	1,473 1 10
Parkes	56 3 2	118 13 0	66 2 0	32 13 0	.....	3 7 0	183 14 9	22 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	483 0 0	.....	483 0 0
Parramatta	624 17 10	311 15 4	129 17 3	68 16 10	.....	80 15 4	351 0 0	41 16 10	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	1,667 19 5	1,500 0 0	3,167 19 5
Queanbeyan	55 14 10	84 7 4	288 15 0	22 15 0	.....	.....	405 10 6	.....	.....	.....	6 11 0	.....	863 13 8	.....	863 13 8
Scone	305 16 2	164 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 0 8	.....	0 6 0	8 0 10	.....	.....	736 4 11	254 2 3	990 7 2
Singleton	128 12 3	138 1 7	160 16 11	68 17 9	.....	.....	184 18 1	.....	.....	1 7 8	36 1 10	.....	718 16 1	33 9 8	752 5 9
Silverton	59 10 2	645 8 0	.....	13 7 6	.....	.....	349 11 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,067 16 9	.....	1,067 16 9
Sofala	36 7 7	30 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 19 9	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	76 11 4	50 0 0	126 11 4
Tamworth	.....	309 1 10	178 9 9	20 3 6	1,250 14 1	.....	243 4 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	541 17 7	2,543 11 2	.....	2,543 11 2
Temora	75 16 9	132 4 6	68 13 6	24 0 0	.....	.....	161 4 3	9 3 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	471 2 10	.....	471 2 10
Tenterfield	391 0 2	235 5 2	.....	90 5 0	.....	262 1 3	336 16 4	24 5 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	1,349 12 11	200 0 0	1,549 12 11
Urana	571 18 7	341 7 9	.....	8 0 6	.....	.....	414 7 8	12 3 9	.....	1 2 6	.....	.....	1,349 0 9	.....	1,349 0 9
Vegetable Creek	75 12 8	375 10 9	95 8 7	5 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1 0	6 5 0	.....	.....	562 3 0	300 0 0	862 3 0
Wagga Wagga	509 14 2	845 5 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	717 16 0	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	2,092 15 11	556 10 0	2,649 5 11
Walgett	42 8 2	413 0 11	1 0 0	14 12 6	183 11 2	.....	522 8 0	8 19 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186 0 1	.....	1,186 0 1
Warialda	244 6 3	224 9 4	.....	67 5 6	.....	.....	163 16 8	71 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	771 9 2	.....	771 9 2
Wellington	2 1 8	116 6 9	8 18 0	29 11 0	.....	.....	114 4 5	58 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 11 11	.....	323 11 11
Wentworth	43 14 2	286 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 19 4	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....	.....	483 6 5	600 0 0	1,083 6 5
Wilcannia	68 12 4	446 19 5	78 7 1	30 13 7	.....	.....	777 17 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,402 10 5	.....	1,402 10 5
Windsor	176 2 1	230 8 6	.....	77 13 0	.....	172 13 6	328 5 6	.....	.....	212 17 6	.....	.....	1,258 0 1	3,500 0 0	4,758 0 1
Woolongong	.....	311 11 3	.....	5 2 6	.....	2 10 0	265 4 7	.....	.....	39 19 10	.....	70 0 0	694 8 2	1,000 0 0	1,694 8 2
Yass	138 16 2	83 13 0	72 7 2	80 7 6	.....	.....	.....	19 3 10	.....	63 14 8	.....	.....	448 2 4	1,200 0 0	1,648 2 4
Young	63 8 2	409 13 4	25 2 0	163 11 8	.....	.....	234 0 8	45 18 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	831 14 3	.....	831 14 3
	12,519 6 0	20,326 3 3	4,160 19 5	3,301 12 0	5,336 2 7	907 2 0	19,945 6 8	1,074 6 7	11 12 7	1,893 8 8	43 18 4	2,396 17 7	72,416 14 8	31,731 19 6	104,148 14 2

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Year 1885—continued.

Expenditure.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salaries.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposits, 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ 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.
Albury	47 13 0	526 13 7		76 11 6	100 0 0	64 0 9	263 11 0	17 5 0	247 17 10	55 5 6	29 4 9		1,428 2 11		1,428 2 11
Armidale					70 0 0	92 5 10	221 0 0	23 2 0	161 17 7	206 17 1	535 13 1		1,310 15 7		1,310 15 7
Balranald		403 4 10		21 1 0	300 0 0	18 3 10	80 0 0	11 10 0	10 8 6	40 7 11	18 6 11	410 17 7	1,323 0 7	400 0 0	1,723 0 7
Bathurst		1,431 7 8		55 1 6	300 0 0	210 1 7	247 4 0	18 15 0	111 17 11	96 11 4		435 11 9	2,956 10 9	1,500 0 0	4,456 10 9
Bega					5 5 0	79 19 6	40 0 0	13 12 6	753 9 3	34 8 5	130 7 5		1,131 9 6		1,131 9 6
Bombala		74 7 5													
Balmain		251 15 8		2 2 0		96 18 1	23 0 0		254 19 8	38 17 5	4 3 2	595 4 11	1,211 18 11	100 0 0	1,311 18 11
Bourke		526 0 0		40 0 0	250 0 0	54 17 6	190 12 5	58 0 0	358 2 0	37 7 6	66 8 8		2,031 8 10	700 0 0	2,731 8 10
Braidwood	33 16 11	88 17 3		1 12 0	75 0 0	20 0 0	74 15 6	2 12 0		5 10 3	0 12 8	144 9 11	445 2 6		445 2 6
Brewarrina		251 19 3		0 9 0	250 0 0	22 14 2	103 11 8	10 0 0	135 15 0	3 17 6			541 19 5	570 12 8	1,112 12 1
Carcoar		181 6 7		6 12 0	75 0 0	33 5 6	71 13 4	21 0 0					1,715 19 0	300 0 0	2,015 19 0
Casino									1,036 0 0	8 14 3	11 4 9				
Cobar		147 13 0		16 10 0	138 10 0	74 16 0	86 10 11	16 10 0	11 8 2	71 12 4	10 19 0	260 3 1	834 13 3		834 13 3
Condobolin		171 6 7		3 0 0	200 0 0		60 0 0	4 0 0	42 16 3	35 5 8	52 0 3	179 19 1	743 7 10	100 0 0	843 7 10
Cooma	74 8 1	58 11 0	21 0 0	13 17 0	100 0 0	32 9 0	55 15 0	16 12 6	21 15 0	31 18 0	20 0 1	20 0 11	466 7 1		466 7 1
Coonamble		186 15 4		22 11 0	162 10 0	56 16 3	115 3 8	27 0 0	124 1 2	16 19 5	98 16 6		810 13 8	300 0 0	1,110 13 8
Covera		75 0 0			100 0 0	95 13 3			1,204 18 11	15 13 1	212 2 8	84 6 10	1,795 14 9		1,795 14 9
Deulliquin		684 5 3		34 7 0	200 0 0	105 2 2	120 0 0	27 0 0	48 13 9	93 9 4	14 3 6		1,227 1 0	541 3 0	1,768 4 0
Dubbo	98 12 9	300 9 0		28 19 10	116 19 2	60 15 5	177 8 7	30 7 6	18 5 6	42 17 0			864 14 9		864 14 9
Forbes		241 1 16			100 0 0	27 9 8	140 0 0	21 0 0	72 8 0	63 14 8	42 9 9	265 11 0	979 14 11		979 14 11
Glen Innes	101 17 8	254 13 11		15 18 0	100 0 0	10 4 6	108 15 0	15 10 0	305 5 0	30 3 6	6 14 2	200 0 6	1,149 11 3		1,149 11 3
Goulburn		424 17 10		56 2 5	50 0 0	114 2 6	214 7 11	15 10 0	33 12 6	85 18 0	504 13 8	135 1 9	1,584 7 4	3,950 17 10	5,535 5 2
Grafton		361 18 8		9 14 0	100 0 0	94 19 6	171 4 0	28 17 0	149 13 11	24 19 8	16 19 4	136 13 9	1,094 19 10	500 0 0	1,594 19 10
Greaffell		95 4 1		30 12 6	100 0 0	27 15 11	75 0 0			80 19 9	4 16 9	212 16 3	577 5 3	315 0 0	892 5 3
Gulgong		158 9 11		18 7 4	70 0 0	57 17 6	99 2 2	16 0 0	8 4 0	61 7 7	14 17 2	101 12 11	605 18 7		605 18 7
Gundagai		166 13 5	2 5 0	2 7 0	91 13 4	14 16 8	80 11 0	6 18 0	1 10 0	19 13 1	11 2 6	133 17 0	531 7 0	250 0 0	781 7 0
Gunnedah		79 12 11		7 1 6	120 0 0	33 16 3	85 0 0	24 10 0	57 10 0	13 0 0	15 0 10	72 0 0	507 17 6	750 0 0	1,257 17 6
Hoy		386 3 11		2 10 6	168 15 0	84 19 6	198 15 11	25 15 0	5 16 6	47 6 6	14 0 11	329 9 4	1,263 13 1		1,263 13 1
Hill End				4 15 11	102 16 0	30 13 9	52 0 0	4 0 0		2 15 1	108 16 9	144 4 0	472 5 9	550 0 0	1,022 5 9
Hillston		233 16 3		23 18 6	125 19 4	102 15 0	72 7 2			17 10 6	10 8 9	100 0 7	690 16 1		690 16 1
Inverell	43 9 6	273 18 6		15 16 0	100 0 0	44 15 11	117 8 0	27 10 0	62 13 10	70 8 10	53 3 6	328 17 9	1,365 1 5	300 0 0	1,665 1 5
Kempsey		308 12 9		64 8 6	187 10 0	175 2 5	183 15 8	7 5 0	10 10 0	30 17 8	70 1 8		1,365 1 5	500 0 0	1,865 1 5
Lismore		91 15 4		5 10 8	50 0 0	41 10 7	61 0 0	23 0 0	83 0 8	2 9 6	7 1 3	77 5 5	442 13 5	500 0 0	942 13 5
Maclean									133 6 8	11 12 10	30 6 0		175 5 6	1,011 6 6	1,185 12 0
Maitland		472 18 7	101 2 1	59 5 0	100 0 0	58 14 0	180 0 0	26 0 0	86 12 9	33 4 11	93 5 10	49 9 11	1,259 13 1	7,814 8 10	9,074 1 11
Maitland Benevolent Society.	151 1 1	448 6 6		3 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	10 10 0	78 0 0	44 16 6	200 12 6	188 6 9	1,195 13 4	100 0 0	1,295 13 4

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Year 1885—continued

Expenditure—continued.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Medical Officer.		Wardman's and Matron's Salaries.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposits, 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ 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.
Merrivale		09 2 3		4 10 3	64 2 6		25 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	18 19 11	9 8 8	17 4 5	268 8 0	200 0 0	468 8 0
Mitchell (Sunny Corner).															
Moruya															
Mudgee		411 9 3		35 0 6	50 0 0	233 8 0	125 11 0	25 18 0	68 3 8	35 16 6	15 5 2	100 9 11	1,101 8 0		1,101 8 6
Murrumbidgee		195 4 7		2 18 0	105 0 0	11 10 4	85 0 0	10 10 0	8 1 9	16 5 0	2 5 0	214 17 4	651 12 0	500 0 0	1,151 12 0
Muswellbrook		109 1 5	12 0 0	2 0 0	40 0 0	18 11 8	80 0 0	4 5 0	19 0 6	5 5 9	9 4 0	188 12 11	488 1 8	600 0 0	1,088 1 3
Narrabri		329 9 3		3 6 0	100 0 0		126 8 0	28 2 0	6 0 0	26 5 0	2 10 4	145 13 7	827 14 2	540 0 0	1,367 14 2
Newcastle		1,271 0 6		18 4 0	150 0 0	230 7 1	253 0 0	39 15 0	3,091 9 7	78 6 9		11 5 12	5,143 8 1	904 10 0	6,047 18 1
Narrandera		306 17 8				61 17 7	58 10 0	25 0 0	1,518 17 11	68 3 2		20 5 9	470 15 6		2,530 8 7
Nymagee									410 0 0			46 7 10	899 17 3		1,356 6 1
Orange	320 11 9	409 2 2		16 6 6	60 0 0	85 16 8	170 0 0	50 0 0	266 6 9	60 17 6	34 1 11		1,473 1 10		1,473 1 10
Parkes		85 6 11		2 10 6	106 6 6	6 7 0	75 14 0	8 17 0	1 10 0	25 0 0	31 19 5	79 14 8	483 0 0		483 0 0
Parramatta		625 13 11		24 13 3		139 2 11	260 10 9	13 8 0	28 17 9	20 4 7	54 14 10	429 12 1	1,587 4 1	1,630 15 4	3,107 19 5
Queanbeyan		398 11 8		11 9 0	75 0 0	26 9 7		15 15 0	190 1 0	27 3 9	16 10 4	112 13 4	863 13 8		863 13 8
Scone		127 2 11	23 1 0	0 6 0	102 3 0		100 17 0	13 0 0	12 1 0	8 15 11	9 2 0	339 16 1	736 4 11	254 2 3	990 7 2
Singleton		294 13 0	43 7 0		32 0 0	2 13 8		9 7 6	26 8 1	33 12 6	126 5 8	183 18 9	752 5 9		752 5 9
Silverton		410 17 1		30 12 1	95 3 4	67 5 11	144 16 0	45 0 0	52 0 0	61 4 2	32 14 8	138 3 6	1,067 16 9		1,067 16 9
Sofala		12 16 0				7 13 0	31 5 0	4 0 0		3 8 0	6 6 0		76 11 4	50 0 0	126 11 4
Tamworth	1,119 18 7	299 1 8		10 8 0		138 19 3	146 2 2	30 18 6	405 3 4	60 9 3	326 10 5		2,543 11 2		2,543 11 2
Temora		117 0 0		14 6 0	50 0 0	28 5 7	84 14 0		7 0 0	20 13 3	30 13 4	118 11 8	471 2 10		471 2 10
Tenterfield		314 1 1		8 9 0	100 0 0	128 16 6	90 5 0	5 16 0	2 14 0	22 4 6	79 13 7	592 13 3	1,339 12 11	210 0 0	1,549 12 11
Urana		165 13 2		8 15 0	100 0 0	51 6 5	108 17 6	9 0 0	94 8 0	42 9 0	23 17 3	144 14 5	749 0 9	600 0 0	1,349 0 9
Vogable Creek		141 14 8		16 18 0	354 0 0	67 1 11	88 6 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	23 4 6	4 0 0	55 4 11	762 3 0	100 0 0	862 3 0
Wagga Wagga		601 4 11		21 0 0		80 7 8	280 0 4	52 7 6	466 16 4	61 14 7	119 15 8	109 8 11	1,792 15 11	856 10 0	2,649 5 11
Walgett		311 8 9	18 0 0	15 2 9	203 12 9	46 3 8	100 0 0	28 15 0	11 0 0	14 9 6	204 11 7	84 16 1	988 0 1	198 0 0	1,186 0 1
Warilda		177 4 1		4 14 0	150 0 0	41 5 3	79 10 0	21 17 0	12 15 2	15 7 6	24 1 3	244 14 6	771 9 2		771 9 2
Wellington		64 19 1		3 5 0	100 0 0		95 0 0	16 10 0		23 12 0	7 9 3	17 10 7	328 11 11		328 11 11
Wentworth					75 0 0	37 10 1	18 2 8		168 4 7	14 2 8	5 7 6	52 18 11	371 6 5	712 0 0	1,083 6 5
Wilcannia		542 1 4		24 2 0	250 0 0	49 0 5	154 7 10	79 0 0	66 8 9	104 17 8	30 17 10	101 14 7	1,402 10 5		1,402 10 5
Windsor		626 12 11		26 1 10	49 0 0	77 6 8	241 2 2	1 6 0	68 1 11	10 19 2		166 9 5	1,258 0 1	3,500 0 0	4,758 0 1
Wollongong	70 7 7	260 19 3	42 15 0	7 16 3	40 0 0	116 5 7	98 1 8	18 0 0	13 14 3	10 17 10	15 9 3		694 8 2	1,000 0 0	1,694 8 2
Yass		129 8 7		2 4 0	104 0 0	36 3 6	70 0 0	3 12 6	23 0 0	27 15 0		61 18 9	448 2 4	1,200 0 0	1,648 2 4
Young		335 19 2		7 17 6	100 0 0	60 12 3	136 2 2	50 15 0		20 6 2	34 8 10	135 13 2	881 14 3		881 14 3
Total	2,061 16 5	18,427 15 10	263 11 1	959 2 7	6,806 15 5	3,818 18 4	7,184 2 2	1,218 7 0	13,870 11 7	2,363 16 3	3,764 16 7	9,909 14 6	70,589 7 9	33,559 6 6	104,148 14 2

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

Number of children boarded out, 31st December, 1884...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895
Add number boarded out during 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484
										1,379
Discharged during 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
										64
Number remaining in care of the Department, 31st December, 1885...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315
Of above—										
Apprenticed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
Adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
In cottage homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Children classed as unofficial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
In the Dépôt at Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
In hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Paid for at special rates, 7s. per week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
" " " 6s. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
" ordinary rates, 5s. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895
Absconded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
										1,315
										£ s. d.
The actual expenditure by the Board for the year amounted to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,120 2 10
Cost per head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14 6
Amount received from parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350 6 3
Only orphans or children whose parents cannot be traced are given over for adoption; these are, however, still under the supervision of the Board.										
Religious classification of total number of children who have passed under care of the State Children's Relief Board to 31st December, 1885—										
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
										1,516

TABLE showing Institutions from which Children have been received.

Benevolent Asylum.	Randrick Asylum.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.S.S. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Ebbw Vale.	Children's Hospital, Globe Point.	Shaftesbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Total.
876	296	91	109	86	52	23	7	1	24	1	1,516

TABLE showing Ages of same.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 15.	Total.
10	33	109	132	134	109	123	135	201	176	161	160	28	1,516

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during year ended 31st December, 1885.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Board of children from 1 January to 31 December, 1885	11,502 5 0	By Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1884	293 16 0
Clothing, furniture, &c., from 1 January to 31 December, 1885	1,825 3 5	Deposit from Treasury, 2 March, "	250 0 0
Incidental expenses*	220 8 0	" " 2 April, "	3,000 0 0
Advertising	8 9 0	" " 16 June, "	500 0 0
Conveyance of children to destination	227 9 9	" " 6 July, "	4,000 0 0
Medical attendance and medicines	128 5 2	" " 31 August, "	500 0 0
Travelling expenses	351 1 4	" " 2 October, "	4,000 0 0
Salaries	1,243 0 0	" " 4 January, "	4,500 0 0
Dépôt	109 18 11	Treasury, for salaries, 1 January to 31 December, 1885	1,085 0 0
Cottage Homes	1,377 11 3		
Over issues refunded	17 11 0		
Balance after paying last quarter's account	1,013 13 2		
	£ 18,133 16 0		£ 18,133 16 0

Received from contributing parents during the year..... £350 6 3

* Repairs to Cottage Home, Paramatta, £24 2s.; money orders, £24 17s. 9d.; gas, £31 10s. 5d. (including £14 for 1884); cleaning chisel-pans, £21 7s.; crutches, £1 10s.; perambulator for invalid, £3; allowance in lieu of rations to sub-matron, £20; repairs to Dépôt, £16 8s. 9d.; books, £22 8s. 9d.; attendant, £24 12s.; petition, £19 5s. 7d.; funerals, £11 6s.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

General Statistics, 1885.

	State Children.	Society's Children.	Total.
Daily average numbers throughout the year 1885 ...	85	194	279
Maintenance cost per head	£24 2s. 10½d.		
Numerical strength in Institution, 31st December, 1884	Boys. 253	Girls. 99	Total. 352
Admissions—	Boys.	Girls.	
From parents or guardians	61	38 = 99	
By order of Colonial Secretary	13	3 = 16	
		—	115
Discharged—			
To parents or guardians	54	22 = 76	
„ State Children's Relief Board	101	18 = 119	
Apprenticed to subscribers	47	24 = 71	
Otherwise discharged	2	... = 2	
Deaths			268
Remaining in Institution on 31st December, 1885	123	76	199

CLASSIFICATION.

Children.	Under 7 years.		From 7 to 9 years.		From 9 to 11 years.		From 11 to 13 years.		Total.			
									Boys.		Girls.	
	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.
Boys.....	21	5	26	12	23	7	21	3	96	27	...	...
Girls.....	21	8	18	1	15	1	11	1	...	...	65	11
	112				87				199			

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1885.

Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1884	39	
Admissions, 1885	257	
	296	
Discharges, 1885	271	
Deaths ... ..	...
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1885	25	
Description of cases—	Brought forward	70
Affections of the eyes	Eczema	4
Croup	Ringworm	16
Pneumonia	Scald head	20
Bronchitis	Chicken-pox	10
Febricula	Nettle rash	2
Jaundice	Tonsillitis	2
Stomatitis	Chillblains	2
Rheumatism	Mumps	44
Epilepsy	Debility	3
Fractures		173
Dislocations	Minor cases	84
Sprains		
Carried forward	Total cases	257

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK, 1885.

Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To value of stock, 31st December, 1884				2,390	11	2
Received from the public—subscriptions and donations	1,209	2	9			
Interest—perpetual subscribers' fund	917	10	0			
Fees paid on apprenticing	88	4	0			
Paid by parents of Society's children on account of maintenance	637	0	0			
Legacies and bequests during year	1,111	10	4			
Special donation	50	0	0			
				4,013	7	1
Carried forward				6,403	18	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				6,403	18	3
Received from Government—						
Balance of subsidy, 1884	£166	13	4			
Part " " 1885	1,000	0	0			
				1,166	13	4
Government children maintenance account—						
For November, 1884	£268	11	0			
" December, "	240	13	11			
				509	4	11
Supplementary, "				2,374	6	4
For part of 1885				968	18	6
				5,019	3	1
Amount transferred from apprentices wages fund				105	0	0
Interest of fixed deposits				345	0	0
Miscellaneous articles sold				200	5	11
Rents from cottages				135	4	0
				785	9	11
Cheques outstanding, 31st December, 1885				194	1	1
Balance in Australian Joint Stock Bank				373	1	5
				567	2	6
				£12,775	13	9
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
By Balance, Australian Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1884	239	11	1			
Cheques not presented... ..	83	6	5			
				272	17	6
Salaries and wages	1,428	14	3			
" of secretary and accountant	341	15	8			
" of chaplains and medical officer	280	0	0			
" of collector, commission, and travelling expenses	305	0	11			
				2,355	10	10
Payments on account of education				228	13	2
Maintenance account at Asylum	3,604	19	0			
" " at Convalescent Home	182	15	3			
				3,847	14	3
Buildings and improvements	341	16	6			
Payments on account of cottages	25	17	6			
				367	14	0
Insurances on buildings, value £37,000				37	0	0
Interest and exchange, Australian Joint Stock Bank				6	7	6
Miscellaneous expenses				56	17	7
Stationery, postage, printing report, &c.				203	19	2
				301	4	3
Purchase of New South Wales Government Debentures	1,300	0	0			
Premiums and accrued interest on same	189	17	10			
Fixed deposit, Australian Joint Stock Bank	2,000	0	0			
				3,439	17	10
Stock sales	145	11	2			
Value of stock in hand, 31st December, 1885	1,813	10	9			
				1,959	1	11
				£12,775	13	9

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.

STATISTICS.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Numbers in Asylum, 31 December, 1884	115	149	264
Admitted during 1885	328	344	672
Births		252	252
	443	745	1,188
Discharges—	Women.	Children.	Total.
With permission	301	299	
To State Children's Relief Board		199	
Randwick Asylum		16	
Hospitals	7	1	
Darlinghurst Reception House		1	
Homes and Refuges	26	23	
Police		5	
Hyde Park Government Asylum	1		
Gladesville Lunatic Asylum	1		
Left the Asylum without permission	17	9	
Died	2	70	
	355	628	978
Numbers remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1885	88	122	210
			Religious

Religious Classification—				Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.		
Women	207	...	120	...	1
Children	250	...	94	...	...
Of those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1885—								
Women	50	...	38	...	...
Children	76	...	46	...	...

Medical Report.

262 women were accouched during the year, of whom 55 only were married.

252 children were born—127 males and 125 females,

Deaths—2 of adults and 72 of children.

Adult deaths—1 heart disease,

1 septicæmia subsequent to confinement.

Children's deaths—34 marasmus or wasting.

12 congenital syphilis,

6 premature birth.

4 diarrhœa.

4 convulsions.

12 various ailments.

Ages of children at death:—

Under 1 month	...	...	...	20	1 year to 2 years	...	...	6
1 to 3 months	...	...	...	20	2 years to 3 years	...	...	1
3 to 6 months	...	...	...	12	3 years to 4 years	...	...	1
6 to 9 months	...	...	...	5	4 years to 5 years	...	...	1
9 to 12 months	...	...	...	3	8 years to 9 years	...	...	1

Out Relief.

Table showing number of out-door cases relieved and cost thereof:—

Number—4,564.

Cost of provisions	...	...	...	...	£1,792	2	6
Cost of rent money	...	...	...	...	2,088	0	6
Total					£3,880	3	0

Investment Fund and Contra.

<i>Dr.</i>	1885.	£	s.	d.
To amount of legacies and bequests	...	6,022	16	7
Proceeds of sale of house and land granted by Government	...	10,359	4	5
Land at Bankstown	...	480	0	0
From General Account	...	4,079	6	7
Investments, bank deposits, &c.	...	14,944	13	11
Legacies received in 1885	...	550	0	0
Interest on deposits	...	2,300	18	5
		<u>38,736</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>
<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
By land at Bankstown	...	480	0	0
30 N.S.W. Government Debentures	...	3,000	0	0
		<u>3,480</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fixed deposits, 1884—				
Bank of N. S. Wales	...	24,054	2	9
City Bank	...	7,751	18	9
		<u>32,406</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Fixed deposits, 1885, Bank of N. S. Wales	...	550	0	0
Amount carried to General Account	...	2,300	18	5
		<u>£38,736</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>

The land at Bankstown, herein described as worth £480, is probably worth £4,000.

During the year under review the Benevolent Society received intelligence that, consequent on the demise of Mrs. Mary Roberts and others, very large legacies had come to it—so that its reserve cannot fall short of £60,000.

Causes of death—

Scarlet fever	1	Cerebral complications (after diarrhoea)	9
Syphilis	6	Teething (after diarrhoea)	1
Mesenteric tuberculosis	4	Convulsions	3
Pulmonary "	2	Congenital deformity	1
Pneumonia	2	Violence	1
Bronchitis	1		
Exhaustion (after diarrhoea)	8		

The Medical Officer, Dr. Collingwood, in his report, after describing the general health of the inmates as fair during the year, and alluding to an outbreak of scarlet fever and a case of tonsillitis—both promptly checked—the former by isolation, and the latter by removal of the cause (a choked drain),—proceeds to show the fatal results almost sure to follow on the desertion of infants, by pointing to the fact that in very few instances do foundlings, notwithstanding great subsequent care, survive the shock inseparable from desertion, and instances that of six children foundlings brought to the Institution in 1885 only one survives, a severe comment on the gravity of this crime.

HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

Income—		£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1884		700	17	8
Receipts from public subscriptions		738	6	4
Donations		250	0	0
Sundry receipts		34	5	4
Government annual subsidy		880	12	10
Interest		60	0	0
Transfer from building account		64	2	1
Total current account		2,728	4	3
Amount at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1884... ..		1,000	0	0
Grand total... ..		£3,728	4	3

Expenditure—		£	s.	d.
Hospital maintenance		691	17	2
Medical Officer's salary		56	5	0
Drugs and instruments		44	15	3
Nursing Staff and Superintendent's salary		488	6	4
Funerals		93	15	0
Buildings and repairs		26	15	8
Secretary's salary, printing, &c.		38	9	5
Interest		100	0	0
Sundries		37	7	9
Balance 31st December, 1885		575	12	8
Total current account		2,153	4	3
Amount at fixed deposit, 31st December, 1885... ..		1,575	0	0
Grand total... ..		£3,728	4	3

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

Number of inmates during 1885.

	New South Wales.		Queenland.		Tasmania.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
In the Institution 31st December, 1884*	46	11	11	3	2	2	59	16	75
Admitted during 1885.....	11	4	3	1	1	1	15	6	21
	57	15	14	4	3	3	74	22	96
Discharged during 1885	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
In the Institution, 31st December, 1885	43	15	13	4	3	3	59	22	81

* Difference between returns furnished for the years 1884 and 1885 accounted for by one inmate being unexpectedly withdrawn.

BALANCE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 31st December, 1884 ...	254	10	8	Losses on manufacturing	295	4	8
Donations and subscriptions	827	4	8	Salaries	500	10	0
Government	1,080	10	5	Building	129	11	5
Interest	129	17	0	Plant, £1 6s.; petty cash, £35 ...	36	6	0
Fixed deposits, building account ...	1,565	13	0	Sundry expenditure	55	1	0
Do John Struth's bequest	500	0	0	Insurance, £6 18s. 9d.; stationery, £6 0s. 10d.	12	19	7
Bank New South Wales overdraft ...	24	3	4	Advertising, £4 11s.; commission on subscriptions, £21	25	11	0
				Van deliveries, £6 5s.; printing, £11 15s.	18	0	0
				Band, £54 13s.; interest, 10s. ...	55	3	0
				Discounts	7	12	2
				Fixed Deposits	3,131	3	6
				Outstanding accounts—			
				Good... ..	£79	16	3
				Bad, as under—			
				Fair, Balmain	2	0	10
				Randwick Asylum	4	2	10
				Pearson	15	1	6
					101	1	5
				Balance cash on hand	13	15	4
£ 4,381 19 1					£ 4,381 19 1		

PART 2.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER
FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

RETURN showing discharges and admissions during the year 1885 :—

Number on board 31st December, 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Admitted—												
By committals, 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Returned for various reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
From Industrial School, Biloela	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								150				
Total number of boys in 1885								352
Discharged—												
Apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
To girls' school, as under 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To relatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Boarded-out (young boys) under S.C.R. Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
								150				
Remaining on board, 31st December, 1885								202
Daily average number throughout the year								211

RETURN showing professed religion of boys' parents or guardians :—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Jew.	Total.
82	54	1	137

RETURN of visits by religious instructors :—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Total.
32	84	116

RETURN showing ages of committals in 1885 :—

Under 7.	7 to 10.	10 to 14.	Over 14.	Total.
2	20	50	65	137

PARTICULARS as to parentage :—

Both parents living...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
One or both dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

RETURN showing to what occupations boys were apprenticed :—

Carpenters	...	...	...	...	2	Stock farmers	...	...	...	49
Shipbuilders	...	...	...	...	2	Dairy farmers	...	...	...	19
Engineers	...	...	...	...	1	Butcher...	...	...	...	1
Ironworkers	...	...	...	...	8	Grooms...	...	...	...	4
Gasfitters	...	...	...	...	1	General service...	...	...	...	7
Sawyers	...	...	...	...	2	Sugar-planter	...	...	...	1
Bricklayers	...	...	...	...	1					
Ropemakers	...	...	...	...	11				Total	110
Gardeners	...	...	...	...	1					

MEDICAL REPORT :—

Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cuts, bruises, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sores through neglect, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Total cases treated

...

...

...

22

The greater number of above cases were imported with boys at time of their admission.

RETURN

RETURNS showing cost per head during 1885:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,882	0	0
Provisions, including medical comforts	2,033	18	0
Clothing and bedding	689	0	0
Galley and mess utensils, crockery, &c.	65	4	1
Medicines and Visiting Officer's salary	75	7	8
Fuel and light	89	8	7
School appliances, books, stationery, &c.	46	9	7
Library fittings and furniture	54	16	0
Sundries	47	0	4
Band—Repairs to instruments, &c.	49	19	6
Gratuities to good-conduct boys	46	9	0
Repairs to ship generally	87	7	3
Ship's stores, rope, paint, &c.	212	0	0
New boats, sails, &c.	105	0	0
Inspection, travelling expenses	28	0	0
	<u>£5,512</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Deduct amount contributed by parents	323	0	0
	<u>£5,189</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Add expenditure under Colonial Architect's vote—			
Repairs	£436	2	7
Furniture	15	15	4
		<u>451</u>	<u>17 11</u>
		<u>£5,640</u>	<u>17 11</u>
Cost to Government per head	£26	14	8

FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA.

The report of the matron for the year is on the whole encouraging.

The health of the inmates was good. No mortality occurred, and, with the exception of a fever case and three chronic cases of ophthalmia, sent for treatment to the Sydney Hospital, the other ailments are described as having been of only trifling character and short duration.

The conduct report is fair, and that of the 87 apprentices in service for the most part satisfactory.

The School Inspector's report sets down the general proficiency as fair to very fair, which, considering the fact that most of the girls on admission are grossly ignorant and indisposed from their previous habits to profit by school-teaching, is as much as can be expected.

In all matters of sanitary arrangement, cleanliness, and order, the school compares well with other institutions of similar character; but the prison-like character of the buildings are depressing and ill-adapted for imparting domestic training, while inaccessibility of position prevents ladies visiting the school and introducing those gentler influences on the senior girls, so valuable as likely to tend to raise their aspirations for a higher life in the future.

Statistics.

	Boys.	Girls.
Numbers remaining in Industrial School, 31/12/84	10	95
Admissions during 1885	4	43
Re-admissions—Employers died		2
Unsuitable from Ophthalmia		1
Removed from undesirable service		1
From eye branch, Sydney Hospital		1
Absconded from employers		6
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>149</u>
Discharges during 1885—		
To Asylums for Imbeciles	1	
On attaining age of eighteen years	7	
To Eye Hospital	3	
N.S.S. "Vernon," on reaching seven years	2	
Boarding-out Officer of S.C.E. Board	6	4
Apprenticed	34	
	<u>8</u>	<u>49</u>
Remaining in Institution, 31/12/85	6	100
Daily average numbers throughout year	9	95
Table showing ages—		
At beginning of year	52	53
Of admissions during 1885	20	38
" discharges "	29	28
" girls remaining at end of 1885	49	57

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	916	12	7
Provisions	902	0	0
Linen and drapery	199	15	8
Boots	225	15	8
Bedding, &c.	74	1	0
Hardware	58	3	1
Fuel and lighting	88	12	0
School requisites and stationery	24	15	0
Medicine and medical officer	86	9	3
Incidental expenses	93	8	9
Forage	77	4	3
Good-conduct gratuities	19	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,866	12	5
Less by contributions from parents	£27	18	0
Sales... ..	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
		37	18
	<hr/>		
Net expenditure—maintenance account	£2,818	14	5
	<hr/>		
Expenditure under Colonial Architect's vote—			
Repairs... ..	£498	15	5
Furniture	13	2	8
	<hr/>		
		511	17
	<hr/>		
	£3,330	12	1

Cost per head, £32 0s. 6d.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Statistics.

Numbers—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1884	48	13	61
Re-admitted during the year 1885	2	2	4
	<hr/>		
Total for 1885	50	15	65
Discharged—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apprenticed	6	3	9
To Boarding-out Officer, S.C.R. Board	4	1	5
To friends	6	0	6
	<hr/>		
	16	4	20
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1885... ..	34	11	45
Daily average throughout the year	40·2	12·5	52·7
Report of school progress (Inspector's Department, Public Instruction).			
Cost of establishment (maintenance)—		£	s. d.
Total expenditure		2,277	12 0
Paid under Colonial Architect's vote—	£	s.	d.
For repairs	30	0	5
Furniture	24	0	3
	<hr/>		
		54	0 8
	<hr/>		
Total cost per head... ..	£44		
	<hr/>		
		£2,331	12 8

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

Statistics.

Numbers—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1884	63	26	89
Admitted during 1885	2	0	2
	<hr/>		
	65	26	91
Discharged during 1885—	Boys.	Girls.	
Apprenticed	10	1	
Returned to friends	10	7	
	<hr/>		
	20	8	28
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1885... ..	45	18	63
Report of School progress during the year 1885—			
Boys division—progress			Very fair to good.
Girls " "			Very fair to good.
Infants " "			Fair to very fair.

Average

Average cost in detail for the year 1885—

Average number of children—78.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	1,110	5	0
Maintenance (provisions)	692	6	0
Clothing	84	15	9
Crockery and hardware	3	13	3
Fuel	117	12	5½
Light	55	1	8
Forage	64	13	11½
Incidental expenses	82	18	3
Allowance to officers in lieu of quarters and rations	23	16	8
School books and stationery	47	8	5
Medicine	19	5	0
Medical attendance, proportion of vote for	50	0	0
Colonial Architect's Department—			
Repairs... ..	70	12	4
Furniture	77	10	10
	<hr/>		
Total maintenance cost	£ 2,505	19	7½
Rate per head	£32	2s.	6½d.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY

Locality and

Name.	Distance and Direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is site good and convenient?	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the title been conveyed to Trustees?
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Adamstown	Miles. 30 N.	1,000	Yes	1879	Yes	½ a.	Purchase	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 100 0 0	Conveyed
Adelong	311 S.W.	600	No	1877	"	½ a.	Grant			
Anvil Creek	100 N.	400	Increasing	1877	"	½ a.	Purchase	NIL	10 0 0	
Albury	330 S.W.	6,000	"	1850	"	1 r.	Grant from Crown			
Ashfield	7 W.	8,000	Yes	1881	"	1 a.	Purchase			
Ballina										
Balmain										
Barraba										
Bathurst	145 W.	3,000	Gradually	1830	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown			Conveyed
Bega	360	2,750	Yes	1867	Yes; central	43 ft. x 165 ft.	Grant and purchase	5 0 0	55 0 0	"
Berrima	34 S.	300	No	1833	Excellent	NIL	Private property			Not conveyed
Blayney	172 W.	1,600	Fairly so	1880	Yes	½ a.	Purchase	300 0 0		Conveyed
Boat Harbour	No School of Arts.		An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure.							
Braidwood	182 S.		Slowly	1858	Yes; central	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Branxton	110 N.	200	Fairly so	1805	Yes	½ a.	Gift from John Dwyllies.			
Brewarrina	520 N.W.	300	Increasing	1873	No	68 ft. x 132 ft.	Purchase	50 0 0	100 0 0	Not conveyed
Bombala	340 S.	2,000	Yes	1872	"	60 ft. x 100 ft.	Gift			Conveyed
Botany	6 S.	1,000	"	1867	"	1 a.	"			"
Bourke	600 N.W.	2,000	"	1871	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Bulladellah										
Barrowa	228 S.W.	1,500	Not increasing	1884	Yes	½ a.	Gift			Conveyed
Barwood	7 W.	3,000	Increasing	1873	Good & convenient.	½ a.	Purchase		206 0 0	Conveyed—given by Thos. Walker, Esq.
Bowral	80 S.	1,200	Yes	1886	Site convenient.	½ a.	"	NIL	20 0 0	Conveyed
Cambewarra	100 S.	500	No	1879	Yes	½ a.	"	12 10 0	12 10 0	"
Camden	41 S.	1,200	"	1858	Good & convenient.	½ a.	"	NIL	80 0 0	"
Casino	450 N.	1,200	Steadily	1876	"	½ a.	Grant			"
Cathcart	300 S.	100	No	1890	Fairly so	None.	Leasehold			
Charlestown	92 N.E.	250	"	1877	Yes	½ a.	Purchase	30 0 0		Conveyed
Ciffton	36 S.	400	"	1879	No	None.	Leasehold			Not conveyed
Condobolin	350 W.	1,500	Steadily	1884	Yes	½ a.	Grant			Conveyed
Cooma	250 S.W.	1,000	Yes	1885	Good & convenient.	23 a.	Purchase	150 0 0		"
Coonabarabran	300	200	No	1876	Yes	1 a.	Half Crown Grant, half gift.			"
Coonamble	380 N.W.	1,500	Yes	1880	Yes; very central.	½ a.	Grant from Crown			Not conveyed
Corowa	400 S.W.	1,000	"	1876	Yes	½ a.	Purchase			Conveyed
Candelo	260 S.	350	"	1881	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Cundletown	217 N.W.	550	"	1879	Good & convenient.	½ a.	"	0 13 4	19 6 8	"
Cudal	221 W.	750	"	1881	No	½ a.	"			"
Damliquin	481 E.W.	2,000	No	1804	Yes	½ a.	"			"
Denman	185 N.	150	"	1872	"	½ a.	Gift			"
Dubbo	273 N.W.	4,000	Not rapidly	1808	Fairly	½ a.	Purchase	000 0 0	600 0 0	"
Dungee	128	1,000	No	1872	Yes	12½ a.	"		44 3 4	"
East Maitland	80 N.	2,500	Steadily increasing	1858	"	1 a.	"			"
Edrinhank	98 W.	8,000	Increasing	1870	"	½ a.	"	200 0 0	365 15 7	"
Frederickton	301 N.	500	"	1871	Good & convenient.	½ a.	"		275 0 0	"
Forbes	245 W.	500	Yes	1870	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown			No
Gerringatong										
Glebe, Sydney	I	13,000	Rapidly	1882	Yes		Grant			Borough Councils are Trustees.
Glebe, Newcastle	73 N.	1,200	"	1883	"	½ a.	By lease for 99 years.			Conveyed
Glen Innes	400 N.	1,500	Increasing	1881	"	½ a.	Grant			Not conveyed
Goulburn	184 S.	600	Increasing rapidly.	1863	Good & convenient.	1 a.	"			Conveyed
Grafton	350 N.	4,000	Population increasing	1850	Yes	½ a.	"			"
Grafton (South)	351 N.	600	Fairly	1877	Convenient	½ a.	"			Not conveyed
Granville	13 W.	1,600	Yes	1830	Site excellent and very convenient.	53 ft. x 100 ft.	Purchase		100 0 0	Conveyed
Gundagai	300 S.W.	800	Population increasing slowly.	1868	Site inconvenient & unsuitable.	None.	A room at the Court-house granted by courtesy of the Minister for Justice.			
Gunnedah	205 N.W.	1,000	Population not increasing.	1880	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown			Conveyed
Guntawang	193 N.W.	Only the proprietors and the employees of same upon the Guntawang and Berrambul Estates.	Variable, according to numbers employed.	1872	Stands on land, freehold, given by Mr. Geo. House for the purpose of School of Arts.					No conveyance has been asked for, but could at any time be had.

INSTITUTE &c., 1885.—HEAD OF INQUIRY RESPECTING
Establishment.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (material) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.	
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.		
Frecho	Wood	Reading-room	Library	Hall		15 maps, countries of the world.	£ 440 0 0	£ 150 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ s. d.	In good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	Chess-room.	None	640 0 0	121 0 0	410 0 0	Nil.	" "	
From Trustees to Trustees.	Wood on stone blocks			Hall			132 0 0	66 15 0	Nil.	Nil.	" "	
	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	None	None	3000 0 0			500 0 0	Older portion in very bad repair.	
	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Yes	Maps, &c.	4005 10 5	Nil.	3000 0 0	Not stated	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
											No return.	
Trust deed not yet delivered.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Four	Chemical apparatus.	11000 0 0				Buildings suitable; in good repair.	
	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Yes	Magic lantern	2000 0 0	666 13 4	3333 6 8	Nil.	Buildings suitable; half newly renovated.	
	Stone	"	"	None	None						Leased.	
	Brick	"	"	Hall	Yes; not yet completed.		8005 18 2	544 14 0	883 7 6	1774 9 1	Buildings suitable.	
Three Trustees	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None	None	1500 0 0				Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	"	"	350 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0		Buildings suitable.	
None.	"	"	"	"	"	"	968 0 0			804 14 3	Buildings suitable, but in bad repair.	
On trust; no reversionary interest.	"	"	"	"	"	"	2200 0 0		414 0 0	212 0 0	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
Trustees elected by the members.	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None		300 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	Nil.	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	One Debating class.	Maps, plans, &c.	1750 0 0		875 0 0		" " "	
No reversionary trust must be held absolutely as a Mechanics' Institute.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall		None	1050 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	No return. First-class building, and in good repair.	
The ultimate trust is "purchase of land or buildings for similar purposes."	Brick on stone	"	"	"	Two	"	8483 0 0	487 0 0	839 0 0	2000 0 0	" " "	
No reversionary interest.	"	"	"	"	Three	"	1204 0 7	224 4 10		442 5 3	Suitable, and in good repair.	
	Iron, brick, stone foundation.	"	"	"	None		380 0 0			55 0 0	Building suitable.	
Property held by three Trustees elected by subscribers.	Brick on stone	"	"	"		None	1700 0 0	400 0 0	850 0 0	No debt.	Suitable, and in first-class repair.	
	Brick and stone	"	"	"		Magic lantern	1000 0 0				Suitable, but not in good repair; new building being now erected.	
	Wood and brick	"	"	"							Fairly suitable.	
	Wood	"	"	"	None	None					Building suitable.	
No provision, and no prospect of its closing. Deeds not available for information.	Stone cemented	"	Library	Hall	None	None	1300 0 0	675 0 0	625 0 0	300 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.	
None.	Wood	"	"	"						20 0 0	Building suitable.	
	Brick and wood	"	"	"			600 0 0	Nil.	433 0 0	178 2 8	Building suitable; lately renovated.	
None.	Brick	"	"	"	One		1300 0 0	400 0 0	900 0 0		Building suitable.	
	Wood	"	"	"	Two		350 0 0	100 0 0	250 0 0	Nil.	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
		"	"	"	None	None	215 0 0	51 13 4	143 6 8	Nil.	Building suitable.	
No provision made in rules for closing.	Brick, stone foundation, and wood.	"	"	"	None	Blackboard, maps, &c.	400 0 0	101 0 0	250 0 0	67 0 0	"	
None.	Wood	"	"	None	One	Microscope				Nil.	Building suitable, and in good repair.	
Cannot say	Brick, stone foundation, and wood.	"	"	Hall	None	None	400 0 0	183 0 8			" " "	
	Brick and wood	"	"	"	"	"	1200 0 0	650 0 0	600 0 0	Nil.	" " "	
	Brick	"	"	"	Five	"			400 0 0		Suitable, and in good repair.	
	Brick	"	"	"	Three	"	1550 0 0	Not now known.	731 11	21000 0 0	Suitable, but require repair.	
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"	One	"	888 0 0	Not stated.			Buildings suitable.	
		"	"	None							Building is the old Court-house given by Government.	
	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Yes	One						Errected by Glebe Borough Council	
	Wood	"	"	"	None	None	520 0 0	150 0 0	370 0 0		" " "	
None.	Not built upon	Council Chamber used as a reading room	None	None							" " "	
	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Three	Maps, &c., &c.	6500 0 0			375 0 0	Buildings suitable, and in repair.	
The usual Trusts	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Four	Biennial lantern complete. Worked by hydrogen light	2000 0 0	500 0 0	1500 0 0	None	"	
	Wood	"	"	"	None	None					Suitable, and in good repair.	
Ordinary trusteeship, on behalf of the members.	Brick	"	"	"	Used for Lodges.		1500 0 0	Nil.	500 0 0	1000 0 0	"	
	Bricks	"	Library	None	None	None					"	
	Brick	Reading-room	"	Hall	One	None	1,106	381 0 0	763 0 0	167 0 0	Building suitable and in good repair.	
	Iron and wood	Only one large room, 40 feet by 15 feet, with raised platform for lectures.						About 800		50 0 0		Suitable, and in good repair.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' Locality and Estab-

Name.	Distance and Direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing	Year Institution was founded.	Is site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees?
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Hay	454 S.W.	2,500	Yes	1875	No	1 a.	Grant from Crown	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Conveyed
Hamilton	65 N.	2,700	Very rapidly	1872	Fairly so	½ a.	Purchase	28 0 0		"
Hintou	100 N.	300	No	1869	Site convenient	½ a.	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	"
Islington	76 N.	1,300	Increasing	1834	Good and central	60 ft. x 70 ft.	Grant from Crown	200 0 0	44 5 0	Not yet issued
Jerilderie	435 S.W.	1,000	Slowly—Railway expected to bring an influx.	1891	Good and convenient	½ a.	"			"
Lambton	76 N.	4,000	Not increasing	1868	Yes	37½ p.	Gift			Conveyed
Large	98 N.	300	Slowly	1875	Good	1 r.	Purchase		40 0 0	Trustees Gazetted
Lismore	400 N.	2,000	Rapidly increasing	1880	Good, but not convenient	½ a.	Grant from Crown	Not stated.		"
Manilla	235 N.	250	Rapidly	1883	Convenient	½ a.	Grant			Conveyed
Merrima	195 N.W.	500	Not rapidly	1885	Good	½ a.	Purchase	Nil	14 0 0	"
Menindee	830 W.N.W.	300	Not rapidly	1882	Yes	½ a.	Grant			"
Milton	146 S.	400		1871	Site convenient	½ a.	Purchase			"
Molong	215 W.	1,000	No	1878	Yes	½ a.	"		65 0 0	"
Morpeth	97 N.	2,000	No	1860	Site convenient	Not answered	Gift			"
Moruya	200 S.	800	Steadily increasing	1850	Site very convenient	1 a.	Grant from Crown			Yes
Mount Pleasant	350 N.	100	Not rapidly	1831	Good and convenient	½ a.	"			Conveyed
Mudgee	180 N.W.	4,000	Not increasing	1857	Site convenient	½ a.	"			"
Murrumbidgee	192 N.	300	"	1861	Yes	½ a.	"			"
Murrumbidgee	223 S.	About 1,300	Rapidly	1880	Convenient	37 perches.	"			"
Muswellbrook	125 N.	1,400	No	1871	"	½ a.	"			"
Narrabri	317 N.	1,500	Not rapidly	1870	Good and convenient	½ a.	"			"
Newcastle	75 N.	15,000	Rapidly increasing	1862	Site convenient	1 r.	"			Yes
Newcastle (Barwood)	73 N.	1,400	"	1862	"	½ a.	Leasehold, 66 years			Conveyed
Nowra	110 S.	1,000	"	1884	"	No area.	Meet in hired hall.			"
Orange	192 N.W.	4,000	Steadily	1858	"	½ a.	Purchase	125 0 0	125 0 0	Conveyed
Parramatta	14 S.W.	10,000	Rapidly increasing	1860	"	½ a.	"	868 0 0		"
Paterson	165 N.	600	Not increasing	1868	"	100 x 30 ft.	"	25 0 0	50 0 0	"
Plattsburg	70 N.W.	10,000	Rapidly	1873	(Temporary Hall) Central and convenient	½ a.	"		1,737 0 0	"
Parabola	275 S.	350	Steadily	1883	Site convenient	7½ perches.	"	125 14 8	251 0 0	"
Port Macquarie	171 N.	1,500	Yes	Not yet founded	"	2 roads	Grant			Not yet conveyed
Randwick	3½ W.	4,000	Very rapidly	1882	Convenient	The building and land on which it stands is the property of the Borough Council, and known as the Town Hall, Randwick.	"			"
Raymond Terrace	70 N.	700	Fairly	1871	"	½ a.	Purchase	50 0 0	Nil	Conveyed
Richmond	37½	1,600	Not increasing	1861	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Robertson	100	300	Rapidly	In course of erection.	Good and convenient	½ a.	"			"
Rocky Mouth	320 N.	300	No	1878	"	½ a.	"			Not conveyed
Singlton	126 N.	3,000	"	1866	"	½ a.	Gift and purchase	Nil	2,500 0 0	Conveyed
St. Leonards	2 N.	4,000	Increasing rapidly	1859	"	84 x 132 ft.	Site resumed by Govt. New site purchased.			"
Scone	200 N.	700	Increasing slowly	1863	"	½ a.	New site purchased.	450 0 0	450 0 0	Conveyed
Sydney		Sydney and suburbs. 250,000	Yes	1833	"	6,523 sq. ft.	Purchase	£3,300	by sale of former site.	Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Sofala	174 N.W.	300	Decreasing	1870	No site	No area.	Do not know			Do not know
Stroud	120 N.	400	Not answered	1856	Good and convenient	½ a.	Gift from A.A.C.			Conveyed
Tamworth	220	3,000	Increasing rapidly	1868	"	½ a.	Purchase			"
Tumut	580 S.	1,000	Increasing slowly	1871	Good and convenient	1½ a.	Grant from Crown			Not conveyed
Uralla	816 N.	500	No	1873	Not very convenient		"			"
Urana	380 S.W.	500	Gradually	1885	"	1 r.	Purchase	7 0 0	14 0 0	Conveyed
Yagobable Creek	447 N.	400	Not increasing rapidly	1882	Good and convenient	½ a.	Purchase	186 11 0	375 5 0	"
Walcha	303 N.	1,000	Gradually	1876	"	½ a.	Gift			"
Wallend	80 K.	7,000	Steadily	1860	"	½ a.	Purchase	900 0 0	450 0 0	"
Waratah	70 N.	2,000	Rapidly increasing	1886	No	29 p.	"	300 0 0	480 0 0	"
Warialda	363 N.N.W.	100	No	1882	Good and convenient. ½-acre grant found unsuitable.	Heated building	Grant from Crown			"
Wentworth	700 S.W.	1,500	Steadily	1880	Yes	½ a.	"			Conveyed
West Maitland	115 N.E.	11,000	Not rapidly	1850	Good and convenient	½ a.	Purchase	Cost not known.		"
Wickham	78 N.	1,400	Rapidly	1881	"	40 x 20 ft.	"		300 0 0	"
Wilcannia	724 W.	1,300	Not rapidly	1882	"	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Windsor	34 N.W.	2,000	Not increasing	1861	"	20 p.	Gift	Cost	1,500 0 0	"
Wingham	196	Not stated.	Rapidly increasing	1875	Most suitable	½ a.	Purchase	5 0 8	10 13 4	Conveyed
Woodburn (South)	337 N.	300	Rapidly	1883	Good and convenient	Heated building.	"			"
Woodville	06	About 300	Not rapidly	1877	"	½ a.	Gift			Conveyed
Walgett	442 N.W.	600	Yes	1882	Yes	½ a.	Grant from Crown			"
Wazumbungul	200 N.W.	100	At fair rate	1884	Good and convenient	"	Room left by Minister of Public Instruction.			"
Wagga Wagga	509 S.W.	4,000	Gradually	1863	Very good	1 r. 2 p.	Grant from Crown			Not conveyed
Wyalah	600 N.	400	Rapidly	1802	Good and convenient	½ a.	By lease			No

AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

ishment—continued.

Reversionary Interest thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of Buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.
		Reading-room	Library	Hall	Class-rooms	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remaining Debt.	
None	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None	None	£ 900			None	No. Unavailable.
Reverts to Trustees	Wood	"	"	"	One	"	200	Nil.	200 0 0	Nil.	Not suitable; under repair.
"	Brick on concrete formation.	"	"	Hall	One	"	927	464 0 0	464 0 0	"	"
None	Wood	"	Library	"	"	None	379	"	44 5 0	"	Buildings not yet completed.
Cannot say	Temporary premises rented.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Suitable.
See Rule 21.	Wood	"	Library	"	2 & cottage.	Charts and maps.	720	320 0 0	400 0 0	None	Buildings in good repair.
"	Brick	"	"	Hall	"	None	250	50 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.
"	Wood	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	Not answered.
"	Wood	Reading-room and library	No	Hall	1 room	"	340	83 0 0	200 0 0	61 0 0	Suitable, and in good repair.
"	Wood	"	"	"	"	"	400	Nil.	"	Nil.	In good repair and suitable.
"	Brick	Reading-room	"	"	None	None	901	43 0 0	168 0 0	145 0 0	"
Not answered	Brick on stone	Reading-room	Yes	"	Two	Chess and other classes.	950	400 0 0	450 0 0	"	Require a class-room & repairs.
"	Brick	"	Yes	"	Chess and other classes.	"	1,264	300 0 0	600 0 0	700 0 0	Buildings suitable and in good repair.
"	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	Class-room	"	2,000	"	1025 0 0	Nil.	Suitable, and in good repair.
Trusts contained in Crown Grant, vol. 722, Rd. 50, 20 Jan., 1872.	"	Reading-room	"	"	None	"	705	188 0 0	310 0 0	155 0 0	Buildings suitable and in very good repair.
Reverts to the Crown.	Brick	"	"	"	3 rooms.	Collection of minerals and maps.	65	21 13 4	43 6 8	Nil.	Suitable, and in good repair.
Cannot answer	Stone and brick, shingled.	"	"	"	One	None	Cannot state cost.	"	"	Nil.	Buildings suitable and in fairly good repair.
None	Piso.	"	"	Hall	None	"	350	175 0 0	175 0 0	"	Require repairs.
Ordinary	Brick	"	"	"	"	Yes	1,600	300 0 0	1200 0 0	Nil.	Suitable, and in good repair.
Ordinary trust	Brick and wooden addition.	"	"	"	One	None	825	412 0 0	413 0 0	"	Buildings suitable.
Usual trusts	Brick	"	"	"	"	Yes	2,500	400 0 0	2100 0 0	"	Suitable, and in good repair.
"	Wood	"	"	Hall	None	None	"	"	"	"	additions being erected.
"	Wood	"	"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	Seriously damaged by storm on Dec. 12, 1883.
On bond for purpose of the Institution.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	Three	None	8,500	"	"	299 18 0	Buildings suitable; in good repair. Old site sold for £1,000.
Reverts to Committee	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Five	"	2,500	140 0 0	260 0 0	1200 0 0	New, suitable, and in good repair.
Usual trusts	Brick	None	"	"	None	"	503	140 0 0	1870 0 0	1200 0 0	"
Not answered	Brick, slate roof and substantial.	Reading-room	"	"	Two	None	6,300	2000 0 0	332 0 0	141 10 0	Buildings suitable and in good repair.
None	Wood	"	"	"	Hall	"	275	126 0 0	250 0 0	"	Buildings suitable; new.
"	Stone and Brick	"	"	"	No	Maps, blackboard, &c.	"	"	"	"	Suitable, and in good repair.
"	Brick on stone foundation.	Hall used as such.	"	"	None	None	820	217 0 0	432 0 0	200 0 0	"
Reverts to the Crown.	Brick	Reading-room	"	"	"	"	1,362	"	"	"	Buildings in good repair.
"	Stone	None	None	"	"	"	650	114 0 0	228 0 0	Nil.	Not completed.
Not answered	Wood	Reading-room	Library	"	"	"	354	85 0 0	About 200	No debt	In good repair; not suitable.
Ordinary	Brick and stone, slate roof.	"	"	"	4 rooms.	Maps, plans, &c.	2,200	"	2250 0 0	Nil.	Suitable, and in fair repair.
"	Brick	"	"	"	In course of erection.	"	"	"	"	"	Suitable.
No provision made for closing.	"	Reading-rooms	Library	Hall	None	"	900	450 0 0	450 0 0	"	Suitable, and in good repair.
"	"	"	"	"	Several, occupied by Technical College.	"	25,868	4000 0 0	"	1750 0 0	"
Not answered.	Wood	"	"	None	None	None	No buildings.	"	"	"	"
No answer	Brick	"	"	Hall	Yes, officer's quarters	"	400	481 0 0	400 0 0	Nil.	"
None	Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,094	481 0 0	613 0 0	"	"
No answer	Brick	Reading-room	Library	None	None	Magic lantern.	Building or room is rented	"	"	"	Yes; at present.
"	Wood	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	"	351	Not very suitable. Bad repair.
"	Brick	Hall used for three purposes.	"	"	None	"	607	"	"	"	Yes; new building.
"	iron, and brick	Reading-room	Library	"	Maps, &c.	"	550	180	373	No debt.	Suitable and in good repair.
None	Brick and wood	"	"	Hall	Magic lantern, maps, and minerals	"	798	"	708	"	Reading-room and library small.
Revert to Crown	iron roof	Reading-room	Library	Hall	One	Maps	5,300	1,767	3,534	700	Suitable and in good repair.
No answer	Stone	"	"	None	None	"	"	220,17/11	478/9/2	1,0/8	Would be suitable with addition of reading-room.
"	Rented building of weatherboard.	One large room for three purposes.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
None	Brick	Hall used provisionally as reading-room and library.	"	"	"	"	1,000	"	"	"	Suitable and in good repair.
Can only be disposed of by vote of members.	"	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Three	Chemical and mineralogical.	3,000	200	2,800	Nil	Yes; but a new reading-room and library are urgent requirements.
Not aware of any	Brick on stone	"	"	"	One	Yes	3,224	1,074	2,140	868	Suitable and in good repair.
"	Stone	"	"	None	None	None	1,600	"	646/8/2	"	"
"	Brick	"	"	Hall	One	None	1,500	750	750	No debt.	"
On usual terms	Wood	"	"	"	"	Blackboard	250	83/3/4	166/16/8	Nil	Fairly suitable and in good repair, but too small for the requirements of the place.
"	"	"	None	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	Suitable and in good repair.
"	"	None	Library	Hall	"	"	200	60/13/4	130/6/8	No debt.	"
"	Wood	Reading-room	None	None	"	"	Not stated	"	"	"	"
"	"	None	Library	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	"	"	900	450	"	229	In good repair, but not considered sufficiently commodious for requirements of the town.
"	Wood	"	"	"	"	"	150	Nil	"	Nil	Suitable and in good repair.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1885.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING
Management.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mitee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Adamstown	William Carnley, storekeeper; John Wilson, miner; Joshua Meredith, miner; Edward Reay, sub-contractor, Bryant.	12	Edwd. Bartly	David Williams	Ballot	£ s. d. 338 13 6	£ s. d. 407 9 6	£ s. d. 131 14 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 850 0 0	Daily, 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.
Adelong	H. J. Sharp, grazier; A. Smith, chemist.	12	.....	W. J. Garland	.....	.....	.....	102 0 7	99 1 6	71 5 10	650 0 0	10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sun- days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Anvil Creek	David Swinton, landholder; William Parthing, landholder.	5	E. Buck	D. Sarrton ..	Open voting...	34 17 0	36 0 3	12 6 0	22 12 0	.....	4 1 3½	6 days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Albury	T. H. Mate; A. Andrews, M.D.; V. J. Nagle, solicitor; G. C. Thorold, solicitor; P. E. Fal- lon, J.P.	5	J. H. Paine ..	F. Simmons ..	At annual meeting.	604 15 0	974 2 4	23 3 10	.....	456 4 7	400 0 0	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Ashfield	J. H. Goodlet, J. S. Jamison, J. Pope.	10	J. B. Gibbs ..	J. McGregor Dunn.	.....	441 7 2	411 2 1	60 3 9	.....	4,030 0 0	5,150 0 0	Daily, 5 to 10 p.m.; Sundays excepted.
Ballina	E. Rose, Esq., J.P.; Chas. Jay- rett, merchant; W. Clement, Alpha sugar-mill.	.....	Building not yet erected for want of sufficient funds.									
Balmain	John Booth and Henry Perdriau, sen.	12	C. Roffey	J. A. Lewis ..	Annual ballot	620 6 7	527 1 8	23 4 4	.....	525 6 8	694 16 0	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Barraba	R. Newton, J. Salter, and D. Kelleher.	8	.....	.....	.....	13 10 0	.....	11 9 1	.....	.....	.....	Building in course of erection
Bathurst	J. Rutherford, J.P.; Hon. E. Webb, M.L.C.; Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.; John Busby, Manager, Coml. Bank; and G. A. Way, merchant.	12	F. G. Moore ..	.....	Annual ballot	1,172 4 6	2,251 2 4	185 11 0	986 14 0	496 2 1	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays excepted.
Berrima	F. R. Wiltshire, P.M.; Dr. G. P. Lambert.	12	.....	.....	.....	37 8 0	.....	13 7 3	.....	4 13 7	60 0 0	Dly. 7-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays excepted.
Bega	R. Ritchie, John Davis, John Heady, J. Sherbs, H. Walker, J. Rawlinson.	7	W. Scott	J. M. Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	78 12 7	161 6 9	.....	352 7 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
Blayney	J. Russell, J. R. Glasson, B. Stinson.	6	.....	.....	At annual meeting.	360 14 1	2,135 3 2	81 11 1	379 3 0	1,174 9 1	.....	4 times a week from 8 to 10.
Boat Harbour	No School of Arts .....	.....	An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure.									
Braidwood	Robert Maddrell, J.P.; James Larmer, J.P.; J. W. Bunn, J.P.	7	.....	.....	By ballot	311 13 11	286 9 3	45 11 3	.....	11 13 1	55 4 8	Daily, 8-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Branxton	T. Drinan, landowner and vigneron; A. McDonald, store-keeper.	5	A. Richardson	W. Keen .....	.....	40 16 2	24 7 11	3 16 0	20 19 6	.....	400 0 0	Wednesdays and Satur- days, 2 hours in even- ing.
Browarrina	Not yet appointed	9	W. N. Willis	W. H. Hosier	.....	399 18 5	319 2 5	129 12 6	61 13 3	804 14 9	1,215 0 0	Monday and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Bombala	W. Coulter and Wm. Rutherford	9	H. J. Campbell	.....	Annual ballot	258 14 9	128 18 2	17 15 10	240 18 11	212 10 4	2,400 8 4	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Botany	John Geddes, Esq., J.P.; W. Stephen, Esq., J.P.; Herbert E. Lord.	8	H. Westcott ..	W. F. Corbett	Ballot .....	.....	.....	83 2 3	296 4 0	.....	14 18 9	Mondays and Thurs- days, 7-30 to 9-30.
Bourke	G. C. Thompson, P.M.; M. Good	8	W. Smith	B. A. Layard ..	Annually by members.	426 14 3	220 6 1	128 4 0	94 0 0	379 6 3	2,000 3 6	Every evening, from 7 a.m. to 9-30 p.m., Sunday excepted.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.
Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees	Com- mittee	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Bowral	A. Neich; J. G. Morris, J.P.; Thomas Graham, Bank Manager.	8	G. George	H. M. Oxley	Appointed at meeting of subscribers.	£ s. d. 161 9 11	£ s. d. 164 16 4	£ s. d. 21 10 10	£ s. d. 139 19 1	£ s. d. 442 5 3	£ s. d. 1,300 0 0	
Bulladelah	Rev. G. M. Brown; Joseph Dickson, Esq., J.P.; Mr. W. Masters, mill manager.					Not stated.						Once a week.
Burrows	Hon. J. N. Ryan, M.L.C.; W. J. E. Wotton, C.P.S., J.P.; Isaac Stephenson, J.P.	9	I. Stevenson	J. R. Creaghe		92 0 11	14 0 6	45 8 9	86 0 2	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	
Burwood	C. Humphrey, J.P.; W. Archer, late Mayor; S. H. Lambton, Sec. Post Office.	11			Elected at annual meeting.	425 0 0	386 0 0	67 1 0	347 11 2	2,061 17 4		Daily, from 2 to 9 p.m.
Cambewarra	Jas. Frazer, J.P.; Jas. Waddington, J.P.; S. Matthews; T. Shepherd; H. McGrath.	12				19 4 0	8 8 6	4 17 0	0 14 7	35 0 0		Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Camden	J. B. Martin, C.P.S.; E. Simpson, J.P.; F. Ferguson, J.P.	10	C. Page	E. H. Booty	Ballot	118 11 6	582 3 5	36 11 0	82 0 6	350 0 0	4 17 4	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday excepted.
Candelo	G. P. Kerrison, J.P.; R. T. Kerby, J.P.; P. Heffernan, farmer.	7	T. Goldsmith	J. W. Sharp		79 0 0	65 9 0				600 0 0	Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, during the day.
Casino	John Grime, J.P.; W. C. Bandoek, J.P.; John Barling, licensed surveyor.	12			Ballot	255 10 11	571 6 10	72 7 5	Not stated.	900 0 0	2,750 0 0	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cathcart	J. Gerathy, solicitor; W. Baker, road contractor; A. Nicholson, grainer.	7	J. Gerathy	W. Healy		19 19 9	15 19 2		10 12 6		3 10 7	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Charlestown	Michael Gates, colliery proprietor; John Simpson, storekeeper; B. Sims, publican.	4	J. Simpson	J. Sanginon		49 11 7	27 0 6	10 14 8	38 16 11		92 11 1	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Clifton	None		Not stated	Not stated		40 11 4	40 0 8	11 6 3	20 5 1	7 0 0	20 10 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.
Condobolin	Matthew Boulton, J.P.; Charles Jerrold; John Slater.	7	C. Jerrold	F. A. Slack		88 5 0	76 9 2			3 0 11		Every evening, 8 to 10 o'clock.
Cooma	Robert Dawson, P.M.; W. Jardine, grazier; Jas. Lichfield, grazier.	8	F. E. Baylis	J. A. Davis				33 9 4	124 18 10	328 0 0	1,850 0 0	Daily, 3 to 5, 7-30 to 9-30, Sunday excepted
Coonabarabran	W. H. Kelly, Esq., J.P.; J. M. Allison, Esq.; J. S. Hole, Esq., J.P.; John Knight, grazier; G. L. Brown, grazier.	6	John Hawley	J. Nicholson		44 10 10	39 6 6	7 14 10		39 6 6	44 19 10	Every day till 10 p.m.
Coonamble	John Fog, J.P., storekeeper; G. E. Casa, M.L.A.; W. Christian, farmer; D. McCulloch, hotelkeeper.		H. O. Matton	R. B. Cooke	Ballot	147 11 2	202 8 4	42 13 6	128 15 6	128 2 0	430 6 9	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.
Corowa	Messrs. L. Levin, M.L.A.; J. R. Hudson, J.P.; and Hare, property owners.	4	J. Roxburgh	J. P. Buggy		173 15 6	348 4 5	42 17 0			1,200 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Sunday.
Cowra	Henry Denis, publican; J. C. Ryall, newspaper proprietor; E. F. M'Pherson.	5	E. J. Collins	E. F. M'Pherson							8 10 2	Library open daily.

* These gentlemen act as Committee—cannot get other workers.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885.—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
Cundletown	H. J. Cornish, Esq., J.P. chemist; H. Ahrowson, Esq., storekeeper; W. Burchell, Esq., hotelkeeper; J. Levick, Esq., builder; H. See, Esq., farmer.	4	H. J. Cornish	G. A. Gill.....	£ s. d. Not stated.	£ s. d. Not stated.	£ s. d. Not stated.	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.			
Cudal	M. Lamm, storekeeper; E. Taylor, grazier; G. J. Hadley, householder.	2	G. J. Hadley..	H. H. Torr ...	Ballot	87 2 2	69 6 7	55 12 10	17 15 7	67 12 7	500 0 0	Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denitiquin	H. W. Hunter, builder; Thos. Brown, J. E. Kynaston.	12	W. H. Hooper	— Pearce.....	Ballot .....	.....	.....	77 16 4	126 2 0	.....	15 0 0	10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denman	Edward White, Esq., J.P.; Alexr. Munro, Esq., cattle-dealer; W. L. C. Brecht, Esq., vigneron.	5	S. Jennison ...	T. H. Dwyer ..	.....	80 4 0	61 19 9	11 12 1	34 2 5	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dubbo	G. H. Taylor, J.P., auctioneer; Jas. Samuels, J.P., grazier; W. H. Tibbits, J.P., surgeon.	12	Not stated ...	Not stated ...	By ballot at annual meeting.	219 17 9	217 2 9	58 18 7	.....	.....	1,902 15 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Dungog	Henry Gordon, P.M.; Rev. J. Nash, C.E., R. S. MacCormack.	8	J. Wade	R. H. Sefton..	Ballot	144 18 1	84 6 8	15 19 4	.....	.....	60 11 5	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday excepted.
East Maitland	E. Cobercroft, F. Nainby, A. Dodds.	10	J. Wallworth	H. T. Williams	.....	153 13 3	202 8 6	20 17 0	132 16 3	.....	98 5 2	Week days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Falkbank	G. Donald, contractor; W. J. Targctt, M.L.A.; A. Kerr, contractor.	7	.....	.....	Appointed from among subscribers.	157 4 0	134 18 10	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	22 5 2	Daily, 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., except Sundays.
Frederickton	F. W. Chapman, J.P.; J. Lancaster; J. W. Wilson, J.P.	6	E. Knawr.....	G. Henderson	At public meeting.	.....	.....	1 3 5	20 2 10	13 13 0	.....	Daily to members.
Forbes	John Bodel; A. S. Barns, solicitor; W. H. Hunt, Public School teacher.	9	.....	.....	.....	142 7 4	134 5 2	32 7 10	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Gerringong	Thomas Nelson, John B. Taylor, David Sharpe, Wm. Harvey, Geo. Lee, G. J. Hindmarsh, Thos. A. Noble, Wm. Bailey, Wm. Maynes, John James, Jas. McIntyre, Andrew Nelson, Alexander Campbell, Geo. F. Davis, Patrick Devery, Fredk. Phillips, Wm. R. Cooke.	16	G. J. Hind-marsh.	Alex. Campbell	.....	31 8 6	38 5 9	.....	31 8 6	29 2 4	.....	No particular days.
Gladstone	No School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glebe, Sydney	Bis Hon. Judge Wilkinson; J. P. Walker, Esq.; T. G. Dunn, Esq.	7	W. Norton ...	H. E. Marted	.....	103 6 2	56 7 1	64 0 10	33 2 5	.....	51 19 1	.....
Glebe, Newcastle	Thos. Winterbine, Alex. Watson, Wm. Armstrong, miner.	11	W. Armstrong	G. Jones	By members...	203 17 2	184 7 9	56 12 5	134 17 3	28 10 11	670 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Glen Innes	F. Ultz, Esq., J.P.; E. Grover, Esq., contractor; J. J. Matthews, frecholder.	4	Treasurer	E. J. Grover..	Annually	11 6 0	15 7 0	6 12 0	4 8 0	.....	4 10 10 Cr. balance.	7 to 10 daily.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Goulburn	J. T. Gannon, J.P.; Thos. Maraden, J.P.; W. Davies, merchant; W. R. Riley, newspaper proprietor; S. Emanuel, Thos. Bawden, J.P., auctioneer; Alfd. Lardner, J.P., gentleman; Thos. Fisher, J.P., gentleman.	12	C. A. Middleton.	Rosevear Smith.	Ballot	775 2 6	750 11 2	133 5 9	275 5 6	.....	24 5 4	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grafton	Thos. Bawden, J.P., auctioneer; Alfd. Lardner, J.P., gentleman; Thos. Fisher, J.P., gentleman.	12	R. J. Stratham.	T. Quirk	Annually, by members.	248 10 0	251 3 3	57 7 4	120 12 6	2 13 0	4,500 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Granville	William J. Baker and Henry Stone.	15	L. J. Olsen	T. J. Hosting .....	.....	350 0 0	.....	164 3 4	206 13 7	1,147 0 0	.....	Every evening, 7 to 10.
Grafton South	Duncan Beatson, J.P.; W. J. Hawthorne, J.P.; E. Morrow.	16	.....	.....	.....	118 16 6	105 18 7	31 13 4	.....	33 17 0	211 0 0	Daily, 6.30 to 10 p.m.
Gandagai	None	6	— Elworthy	M. J. Ryan .....	.....	.....	.....	11 3 9	.....	.....	14 12 4	Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 and 8 to 9 p.m.
Gunnedah	T. P. Wills-Allen, pastoralist; Geo. Cohen, storekeeper; R. J. Nowland, coach proprietor.	7	A. M. Keir	A. M'Keck	Annual meeting of subscribers.	169 7 10	127 13 0	.....	.....	187 2 6	1,400 0 0	7.30 to 9.30 p.m. every day, except Sunday.
Hay	Simon Moss, storekeeper; F. E. Blewett, storekeeper; Thos. Simpson, brewer.	12	— M'Kail	R. Chambers .....	.....	214 6 8	204 16 6	53 0 4	101 12 0	.....	1,000 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Hamilton	G. M'Kean, David Murray, Allan Wilde.	11	W. H. Britton	C. E. Broome .....	.....	96 5 5	37 7 8	17 8 8	78 16 9	.....	1,250 0 0	Daily, Sunday excepted, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hinton	W. M. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith.	6	A. Searles	W. Youll .....	.....	62 13 4	44 7 7½	18 15 1	.....	.....	84 2 9	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Islington	Alexander Stronach, Herbert Winchester, and G. W. F. Butler.	12	G. Kidd	G. Butler .....	.....	44 5 6	12 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Jerildare	A. M'Loughlin, H. D. Harkin, Joseph Harris, J. D. Rankin, Wm. Mackenzie.	11	Wm. Elliott	Henry Jones	Ballot	100 19 4	87 18 6	38 2 8	50 18 8	.....	200 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lambton	A. Shannon, Esq., assistant superintendent Australian S.N. Company; William Richardson, miner; John Elliott, miner; Robert Cairns, carpenter.	10	.....	J. D. Scougall	General meeting.	119 4 10	97 1 11	24 7 7	91 10 7	.....	1,100 0 0	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Largs	Joseph Pearce, Esq., grazier; R. F. Graham, Esq., grazier; J. Mitchell, Esq., J.P., grazier; C. Bowder, Esq., farmer; J. Bluford, Esq., publican.	6	John Hobart	J. C. Mackenzie	Ballot	92 12 5	46 9 9	18 7 7	.....	100 0 0	1,129 6 0	Daily, 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Lismore	James Stocks, E. Larkin	5	E. B. Backhouse.	E. J. Williams .....	.....	.....	.....	25 12 11	.....	Not stated	Not stated	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Manilla	Charles Baldwin, J.P.; Daniel E. Veness, J.P.; F. M'Kenzie.	6	J. G. Veness	J. G. Veness	Public meeting of members.	.....	.....	69 4 9	.....	61 3 8	.....	Daily, 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Menindie	S. Mackenzie, R. Scobie, W. Maiden, D. Edwards, T. Mitchell, W. Faust, H. Church	8	S. Kennard	D. Anderson .....	.....	63 8 0	53 2 10	30 17 9	24 10 6	12 0 0	10 8	On Tuesday and Friday evenings, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com. articles.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Merrivale	J. M. Bottington, Esq., J.P.; Rev. J. Shaw; J. Roper.	4	J. Roper	E. O'Keefe	General meeting of members.	£ s. d. 77 4 3	£ s. d. 78 12 0	£ s. d. 15 13 4	£ s. d. 33 6 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,000 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; three nights a week, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Milton	John Marks, J. Miller, and J. Warden, J.P.	7	.....	.....	.....	114 11 1	111 11 11	21 2 0	.....	5 18 0	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Molong	G. Parslow, W. Tanner, J. M. Hughes.	12	.....	.....	Ballot	189 1 6	167 1 7	27 19 2	161 2 4	700 0 0	2,228 7 4	Nightly, 7 to 10, Sunday excepted.
Morpeth	D. Sim, J.P.	8	C. F. Wakely	R. Sim .....	.....	93 15 2	88 15 4	7 14 0	.....	10 0 0	17 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mount Pleasant	Stephen Paull, senr.; James M'Ewan, Joseph Clark, John Packham, Richard Griffiths.	8	S. Paull	W. H. Kennedy .....	.....	11 7 6	22 4 5	6 18 6	11 7 6	0 16 10	7 2 4	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Moruya	W. Caswell, P.M.; Thomas Staunton, P. Small, John Emmett.	7	W. H. Conolly	F. G. Fowler .....	.....	101 7 4	122 8 8	12 1 0	101 7 4	267 0 0	830 0 0	Reading-room; Week-days, 9 a.m. till sundown; Library: Tuesday, 3 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 3 to 6 p.m.
Mudgee	Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.; G. Rouse, J.P.; D. Cassin, Esq., Rev. J. J. Nash; A. Loder, J.P.; G. G. Brodie, J.P.	13	H. M. Todd-hunter.	W. O'Neill	Ballot	246 10 7	244 15 3	50 3 7	.....	Nil.	117 12 8	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Murrumbidgee	Rev. J. J. Nash; A. Loder, J.P.; G. G. Brodie, J.P.	7	Chas. F. Juchan	R. B. Humphreys.	Ballot	89 19 9	103 16 7	.....	73 3 11	Nil.	369 1 2	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrumburrah	David H. Campbell, J. Rogers, P. G. Walsh, T. J. Robertson.	9	.....	.....	.....	206 10 6	183 3 9	106 8 4	.....	35 0 0	46 11 8	8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Muswellbrook	Francis White; J. H. Keys, Esq.; W. Bowman, Esq.	12	A. Russell	H. Dart	Ballot	146 18 5	182 8 0	19 6 1	130 5 4	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Narrabri	Charles Collins, Mayor; C. M. De La Perranche, M.D.	15	E. Stanton	F. C. Smith .....	.....	252 12 4	293 2 10	7 14 4	144 18 0	76 10 6	52 14 0	Daily, 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Newcastle	C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Banchard, T. Greenway, Esqs.	12	H. Stokes	S. Ross	Ballot	951 18 9	930 0 10	202 9 10	233 17 0	.....	5,100 0 0	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. every lawful day, holidays excepted.
Newcastle (Burwood)	Alexr. Watson, storekeeper; Thos. Winterline, butcher; Wm. Armstrong, miner.	11	Wm. Armstrong.	Geo. Jones	By general meeting.	203 17 2	184 7 9	56 12 5	134 17 3	28 10 11	670 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Nowra	T. M. Richards, solicitor; John McLean; James Monahan, J.P.	12	.....	.....	At general meeting.	109 19 3	63 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Orange	Jas. Dalton, merchant; Geo. McKay, J.P.	6	H. Elder	D. Dwyer	Vote of members in general meeting.	980 14 9	332 13 3	233 9 6 Special grant 420 0 0	.....	264 3 0	4,250 0 0	Daily, 7-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.; also, in afternoon three times a week.
Parramatta	J. Gollidge, draper; J. J. Taylor, Civil Servant.	.....	R. H. Dehon	H. Schwartz-koff.	.....	89 8 4	64 17 3	35 13 10	.....	Nil.	.....	Building in progress.
Paterson	H. H. Brown, M.P.; J. P. Luke, J.P.; W. Keppie; James Cann; W. C. Rogerson, C.P.S.	5	J. Cann	C. Schumacher.	Ballot	41 7 1	21 17 7	.....	13 0 0	141 19 6	.....	Building, books, furniture, &c.
Plattsburg	Jas. Richardson, Esq., Mayor; Jas. Fletcher, jun., Esq., colliery manager; George Harris, Esq., Alderman; David Puller, engineer; Thos. Abel, Council Clerk.	9	Jas. Fletcher, junior.	Thos. Abel	At general meeting of members.	268 8 10	300 4 2	73 4 6	196 0 6	31 15 4	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Pambula.....	John Behl, freeholder; George Axam, freeholder; John Martin, freeholder; Patk. Doherty, freeholder; Philip Carington, freeholder.	9	Arthur Earl	E. J. Cornell	Ballot	£ s. d. 150 15 4	£ s. d. 143 8 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 7 6 6	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Port Macquarie.....	James Butler, J.P.; H. C. Brown; G. Litchfield, J.P.; A. E. Pomutney; T. Platt.	...	G. W. McDon- ald.	R. Henderson	.....	114 2 3	Nil.	Nil.	.....	Nil.	114 2 3	Building not yet erected.
Randwick	No Trustees. The Committee are—John Sec, Esq., M.L.A.; Dr. Clibbe; Rev. W. Hough; Messrs. T. T. Gray, W. G. Whiting, W. J. Ponder, W. P. Faithfull, W. Bethune, P. R. Larkin, P. Hogan, G. Denning, Joseph Coalter, A. G. Kiss, W. E. Brennan, D. A. Thomas, Geo. Wall, and W. F. Pearce, Esq.	13	T. T. Spring	John Gordon	.....	22 15 5	134 1 10	26 4 11	.....	Nil.	45 15 0	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 7 to 9:30 p.m.
Raymond Terrace.....	John Richardson, John S. Hart, W. E. Shaw, John Garrett, Jacob Mitchell.	6	J. P. Green	S. Moy	Public meeting	50 17 3	.....	41 14 8	.....	460 0 0	900 0 0	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Richmond	Alexander Town, J.P., grazier; W. H. Holborow, M.P.; James Cameron, M.A., Presbyterian Minister.	.....	.....	.....	.....	422 8 9	416 8 0	14 3 9 (Special.) 200 0 0	.....	75 0 0	6 0 0	.....
Robertson	D. Mollitt, J. Stone, E. R. Williams, H. J. Tarrant, W. R. Hindmarsh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 7 3	.....	.....	.....	Building in course of erection.
Rocky Mounth	S. M'Naughton, storekeeper; A. Cameron; J. W. Meaks, Inspector of Distillery; W. C. J. Dooty, C.P.S.; J. M. Kelly.	6	G. A. Irby	J. M'Kensey	Ballot	78 9 8	58 2 9	11 11 1	80 12 0	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Scone	T. Cook, Esq., grazier; A. Johnson, Esq., auctioneer.	14	E. Solomous	G. La Roche	Ballot	99 0 3	60 8 5	27 17 6	71 2 9	.....	1,518 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and public holidays excepted.
Singleton	Rev. J. S. White, M.A., LL.D.; Alex. Monroe; W. J. Daugan.	14	H. V. Hare	Chas. T. Norton	.....	Not stated.	.....	137 17 6	215 6 5	104 0 7	3,350 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
St. Leonards	Dr. Ward, M.D.; C. H. Woolcott; J. W. Guiss; C. M. Sayers; F. A. Wilson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 0 0	.....	.....	3,500 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Sydney	Incorporated body.....	12	.....	J. T. Henderson.	Annual ballot	.....	.....	993 15 9	3,496 11 1	2,221 14 11	487 10 3	Daily, 9 to 9; reading-room, Sunday, 2 to 6 p.m.
Sofala	No Trustees.....	9	.....	.....	.....	33 4 0	38 4 0	11 17 6	.....	3 0 0	100 0 0	Mon., Tues., Thurs., Friday, 11 to 6; Wed., Sat., 11 to 10.
South Woodburn	No Trustees.....	4	John Lang	L. Johnson	.....	18 4 10	16 1 2	5 19 10	12 5 0	.....	50 0 0	Daily.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1886—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Stroud	Thos. Laman, C.P.S.; P. W. E. Nicholls, landowner.	12	Archbld. Shaw	Jas. M'Intyre	.....	69 19 5	49 13 7	11 8 9	53 10 8	.....	36 3 2	Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Tamworth	J. M'Donald, Esq., C.P.S.; D. Regan, Esq., J.P.	...	J. C. Stewart	.....	By ballot	83 16 11	74 3 8	18 14 1	.....	60 0 0	2,500 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tomora	Not yet appointed.	10	J. W. Nixon	—	Tabman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tenterfield	C. A. Lee, T. Peberdy, C. J. Cavanagh, E. Foley.	6	E. P. Coll.	J. W. Burtley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tighe's Hill	James Pepper, William Robson	4	Abnego Mor- gan.	Wm. Gilbraith	.....	20 2 8½	.....	11 5 11	8 16 9½	17 0 0	200 0 0	Week days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tamut	Wm. Bridle, Dr. Lynch, M. Marks, J's.P.	6	D. Marks	S. Groves	.....	129 0 0	46 0 0	.....	64 14 4	.....	270 0 0	Six days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumbarumba	Not stated	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Uralla	A. H. Richardson, bank manager; J. D. Tesce, corn agent; Thos. Murray, builder; Joseph Haines, business manager; W. S. M'Crossin, publican.	6	J. Booth	J. D. Leese	.....	27 2 2	36 17 3	9 9 0	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Urana	W. Faed, squatter; Ag. Stevenson, stock and station agent; T. K. Lamb, storekeeper.	6	H. T. Culley	A. B. Moffitt	.....	88 17 4	548 5 3	.....	.....	359 1 3	960 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Vegetable Creek	Alfred Cadell, James Graney, D. M. O'Donnell, E. Jobey, H. Gordon.	14	.....	.....	Ballot	64 10 3	80 3 1	21 9 3	43 1 0	.....	61 15 11	6 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 9 p.m.
Walcha	G. R. Gill, A. Mitchell, and T. O. Hardaker.	10	S. C. Byrnes	J. M. Hill	Ballot	158 17 9	125 18 2	35 1 6	.....	.....	31 16 7	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wallsend	J. J. Neilson, Esq., J.P.; Dr. A. Nash, J.P.; Thos. Tryar, storekeeper; Alex. Snedden, colliery proprietor.	11	Alex. Snedden	.....	.....	511 8 6	.....	150 0 0	300 5 0	700 0 0	5,500 0 0	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wagga Wagga	A. J. Bolton; H. B. Fitzhardinge, solicitor; R. Garland, solicitor; C. Hardy.	11	—	Stephen	.....	.....	.....	661 12 1	106 16 11	75 12 5	250 0 0	Daily, 9 to 10; Sunday, 2 to 6.
Walgett .....	.....	...	.....	.....	Building destroyed by fire. Institution being re-established.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waratah	David Watson, storekeeper; Joseph H. Anderton, storekeeper; William Harris, postmaster.	8	W. Harris	Robt. S. M'Corrick	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	32 4 7	750 0 0	770 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays ex.
Warialda	E. H. Finch, late manager, N.S.W. Bank, late Warialda, now Cootamundra; W. B. Geddes, general agent; John Crane, saddler, auctioneer, &c.	5	H. J. Corbett	T. H. Wilkinson	Ballot	.....	.....	22 1 6	30 18 10	.....	.....	Week days, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays ex.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1885.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1885.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Warrumbungal.....	None.....	5			Meeting of members.	£ s. d. 26 1 6	£ s. d. 23 7 0	£ s. d. 7 10 0	£ s. d. 18 11 6		£ s. d. 2 4 0	Daily, from 4 p.m.
Wentworth.....	Wm. Gunn, J.P. (since deceased), merchant; John S. Upton, storekeeper; W. L. Richardson, P.M. (since deceased); Newton Dewhurst, J.P., Bank Manager; Dr. H. Breton.	3	J. H. Jack	W. T. Read		300 14 11	243 3 5			454 13 0	1,100 0 0	Daily (Sundays ex.), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
West Maitland.....	Michael Scobie, Richard Jones, Robt. Scobie, J. J. Riley, John Rourke, and J. Lee, Esqs.	12	C. E. Norrie	J. Kennedy	General meeting of members.	674 13 5	330 8 6	77 1 10	199 19 0		344 4 11 Bal. to credit.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays & p. holidays ex.)
Wickham.....	Thos. Cox, Esq., merchant; Arthur M. Frewin, contractor.	8	W. Hogue	W. S. Hausen		655 9 6	695 11 9	409 19 8	204 19 10	868 11 3	3,817 5 10	10 to 10 daily (Sundays excepted).
Wilcannia.....	Waterus Brown, Edmund O'Donnell, H. C. Armstrong, chemist.	7				429 1 6	313 5 3	103 11 4	144 9 0	548 8 2	1,950 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Windsor.....	Wm. Walker, solicitor; John Tebbutt, gentleman; James Cuneen, commission agent.	12			Elected annually.	140 14 2	120 4 10	30 12 3	95 4 0		20 9 4 Bal. in Bank.	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays & Saturdays, 4 to 5 p.m.
Wingham.....	Joseph Andrews, J.P.; J. A. Creagh, P.M., C.P.S.; W. J. Parsons, farmer.	8	R. S. Stokes	J. W. Hodgins				14 14 7	81 0 7			Mon., Wed., Fri., 7 to 9 p.m., and as often on other days as required.
Woodburn South.....		5	J. Lank	L. Johnson		18 4 10	16 1 2	5 19 10	12 5 0		50 0 0	Daily, for reading library, 7 to 9 p.m. Saturdays.
Woodville.....	Messrs. Croaker, Skinner (farmers), Wynn, storekeeper.	9	W. Appleyard	J. Pearce, jun.	Elected by members.	73 13 7	41 19 6	6 2 6	67 11 1		21 5 1	Tuesday evenings from 8 to 10.
Wolumla.....	James Osborne, farmer; Henry Fowler, storekeeper; John J. Smith, farmer.	13	H. Fowler, Esq.	J. Kearney, Esq.	Ballot.			Not stated.				Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Wyalah.....	None.....	3	Not stated.			34 0 0	54 17 11	11 0 0	23 10 0		4 8 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Yass.....	Dr. Allan Campbell and Mr. R. W. Pearson.	12				168 17 6	*350 10 5	Not yet received.			756 5 6	Daily; reading, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; library 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

* Heavy expenditure caused by repairs and purchase of books.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—continued.

Results and Maintenance.

Name	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any rentals.
	No. of Subscribers	Subscriptions	Charge for Attendance at Classes	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Adamstown	120	£ s. d. 0 13 0		1,400	Fiction, history, biography.	Largely	None			2	Alcohol, and its effects on the System.	Well attended.	Concerts, lectures, &c. All entertainments under control of Committee.	Not at present.
Adelong	90	0 10 0		400	Novels, history, poetry, drama, works of reference.		"			None			No hall	No rentals.
Anvil Creek	34	0 10 0		450	History, science, poetry, travels, fiction, and reference.	Principally light reading.	"			"			Meetings and entertainments, and free to Ministers of religion.	"
Albury	120	1 0 0		660	Biography, history, travels, and high-class novels.	Largely	"			"			Concerts, bazaars	Only rent of hall.
Ashfield	161	0 10 0		1,600	Fiction, travel, biography.	"	"			Yes	Subjects not given	Attendance select.	Concerts, lectures, balls, &c.	Yes.
Balmain	25	0 10 0		550	Fiction, history, poetry, science, &c.	Scientific and historical.	"			None			No hall	None.
Barraba				43	Rees' Encyclopædia, property of Institute									
Bathurst	549	1 0 0 0 10 0		8,057	Reference, history, biography, science, poetry, &c.	Largely—equally divided.	3	Chemistry, geology, mineralogy.		10	Outlines of Micrology, Progress of Life on the Earth, Chemistry in Agriculture, Diseases in Live Stock, &c.	Fair	Lectures, bazaars	Yes.
Berrima	31	0 17 6		593	Fiction, poetry, history, travels.	Fairly							Let on one occasion only	No.
Bega	122	1 0 0 0 10 0		3,833	Science, history, biography, fiction, poetry, miscellaneous.	Very largely.	1	Debating class during winter months.		3	Literary and Scientific, General Gordon, Gordon the Australian Poet, Characters of the Poets in Shakespeare.	Largely attended.	Local and general meetings and entertainments.	Rent of hall.
Blayney	22	1 0 0		800	Novels, science, history, poetry.	Fairly	None			None			Travelling companies	Yes.
Braidwood	90	1 0 0		4,000	Science, history, biography, poetry, travels, fiction.	Very largely.	"			1	On Minerals	Small, owing to bad weather.	Concerts, meetings, &c.	"
Brauxton	10	0 8 0		500	Mostly fiction, few travels, history, and science.	Fairly	"			None			Tea meetings, balls	From rent hall.
Brewarrina	62	1 0 0		400	Principally fiction and works of travel.	Largely	"			1	First Aids to the Injured.	Fair	Concerts, entertainments and balls.	Yes, from Odd-fellows.
Bombala	14	0 10 0		580	Miscellaneous	All classes	"	Literary club		None			Theatrical, &c.	Yes.
Botany	160	0 10 0		712	History, poetry, philosophy, science and arts, biography, miscellaneous light literature.	Fairly	"			2	Physics, Natural Philosophy.	Good	Concerts, tea meetings	"
Bourke	122	1 0 0		1,163	Two-thirds fiction—balance general.	To great extent.	"						Concerts and general entertainments.	No.
Bulladelah	10	0 10 0		200	Principally novels	Not used much.	"			1	Temperance		Musical and literary entertainments.	Yes, from Odd-fellows.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Subscriptions.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Burrowa	8	£ s. d. 1 0 0					None			None			Concerts, bazaars, and dramatic entertainments	None.
Burwood	310	0 10 0 (£5 life membership).		3,200	Novels, history, biography, poetry, travels, works of reference, &c.	Very largely.	1	Debating class.....	Only moderate.	None	At instance of Committee.		Lectures, concerts, meetings, dramatic performances, balls, &c.	Yes; from Education Dept., Municipal Council, Presbyterian Church, and other sources.
Cambewarra	12	0 10 0		105	Scientific, historical, biographical.	Slightly.	None						Musical and literary entertainments.	Yes.
Camden	56	0 10 0		1,124	Agriculture, history, arts, science, poetry, fiction.	Largely.	"						Public entertainments	No.
Candelo	100	0 10 0		300	History, travels, essays, magazines, and fiction.	Chiefly travels, history, and fiction.							Concerts, lectures	"
Casino	68	1 0 0 0 10 0		1,207	Science, history, travels, poetry, reference, novels, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly light literature.				2		Fair	Concerts and dramatic entertainments.	£10 10s. from Municipal Council.
Cathcart	24	0 10 0		200	Novels chiefly	To fair extent.	None			None			Public entertainments—chiefly concerts.	No rentals.
Charlestown	39	0 12 0		185	Novels and history	Largely availed of.	"			"				"
Clifton	8	1s. 1/2 week			Novels and history	Largely	"			"			No hall	Yes.
Condobolin	40	1 0 0		233	Novels	"	"			"				No rentals.
Cooma	40	1 0 0		600	Works of reference, educational, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	"			"	Temperance	Poor	Dramatic, musical, professional, and amateurs.	Only from letting for entertainments, &c.
Coonabarabran	23	1 0 0		800	Light literature principally.	Largely availed of.	"			None			Theatrical troupes	Yes.
Coonamble	89	1 0 0 0 10 0		340	Principally works of standard authors.	Much used	"			1	The World and its history on Music.		Concerts, balls, tea-meetings, bazaars, &c.	No.
Corowa	60	1 0 0		950	Biographies, histories, science, essays, novels, and sketches.	Works of romance.	"					Poor	Concerts, theatricals, balls, &c.	"
Cowra	41	1 0 0 0 10 0		About 180	Not given	Fairly made use of.	Yes	Debating class.....		"	Christian Religion		No hall	"
Cundletown	50	0 6 0		416	Miscellaneous							Large	Lectures, concerts, drama, and music.	About £20.
Cudal	24	0 10 0	0 5 0	360	Poems, speeches, biography, science, history, novels.	Mostly novels issued.		Temperance and debating classes.	20				Concerts, dramatic plays, balls, &c.	No.
Deniliquin	150	1 0 0 2 0 0		1,200	Fiction, travels, and reference.	Largely							No	"
Denman	50	0 10 0		1,200	Works of reference, poetry and drama, history, travels, biography, science, theology, geography, fiction.	"	1	Debating class.....	Average 12.	None			Principally concerts	"

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885.—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals
	No of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Dubbo	150	£ a. d. 1 0 0	.....	1,800	History, science, novels.	Largely..	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No.....	Yes.
Dungog	93	0 10 0	.....	500	Travels, history, &c.	.....	"	.....	.....	1	Electricity .....	.....	Let for public entertain- ments.	No.
East Maitland	92	0 12 0	.....	2,000	Not stated .....	.....	"	.....	.....	5	Three on Geology .....	.....	Public entertainments	Yes.
Esk bank	20	1 0 0	.....	None	Fiction, history, poetry, biographies.	.....	"	.....	.....	3	Geology, Iron, Mineralogy.	Meagre ..	Theatrical, social gather- ing, religious meeting.	No.
Frederickton	21	0 5 0	.....	210	Novels, periodicals, and papers.	.....	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	" .....	"
Forbes.....	103	1 0 0	.....	1,257	Fiction, history, sci- ence.	.....	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	No	Yes; £25.
Garingong	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	2	Life Insurance, Round the World.	Fair	Public entertainments	A charge use of hall
Glebe, Sydney	100	.....	.....	12,000	Historical works, fic- tion mostly.	.....	1	Cookery class .....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	No rentals.
Globe, Newcastle	75	0 13 0	.....	570	Miscellaneous	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	1	Shorthand	Very fair	Chiefly for charitable purposes.	No.
Glen Innes.....	23	.....	.....	No li- brary.	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	None.
Goulburn	273	.....	.....	5,534	Miscellaneous .....	.....	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Dramatic	Yes.
Grafton	150	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	2,631	Poetry and drama, geography and trav- els, biography and history, science, fic- tion.	.....	2	Shorthand, chemistry	Good.....	6	.....	Fair	Literary and dramatic	"
Grafton, South	40	1 0 0	.....	320	Not classified	Largely availed of.	1	Physics .....	.....	3	.....	" .....	Chiefly concerts	About £35 a year.
Granville	91	0 10 0	.....	500	Various.....	"	1	Geometry.....	10	4	Two science lectures and two popular lectures.	.....	Entertainments and meet- ings.	Yes, from lodges.
Gundagai	about 37	1 0 0	.....	1,500	Fiction, history, bi- ography, science, and reference.	Fairly by towns- people.	1	.....	.....	1	Geology	Fair .....	.....	No.
Gunnedah	60	0 10 6 0 3 0	.....	681	Not classified; chiefly fiction.	.....	1	.....	.....	2	A Trip round the World, Geology.	Crowded	Musical entertainments...	"
Guntawang .....	.....	.....	.....	about 400	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Occasional concert for school prizes.	"
Hay	100	1 0 0	.....	1,137	Principally fiction .....	.....	"	.....	.....	1	Life—what is it? .....	.....	Concerts and dancing as- semblies.	"
Hamilton	50	0 12 0	.....	760	Novels, history, bi- ography.	Largely..	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Tea-meetings	None.
Hinton	25	0 12 0	.....	412	History, travel, bi- ography, and fiction.	.....	"	.....	.....	2	China, Land Bill.....	Good.....	Concerts, lectures, and tea-parties.	Yes.
Ialington.....	39	0 12 0	.....	100	Historical, art, sci- ence, fiction, statutes, mineralogical, edu- cational, &c., &c.	Moder- ately.	"	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Not used	None

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885--continued.

Results and Maintenance--continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1886.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Students.	Sub- scrip- tion.	£ s. d.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Jerilderie	60	1 0 0	.....	500	Novels and scientific works.	Largely.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Public entertainments, general purposes.	No.
ambon.....	143	0 12 0	.....	2,000	Catalogue not classified; 70 per cent. fiction; remainder travel, history, and science.	.....	3	Mineralogy, short-hand, chemistry.	Good.....	4	(2) Chemistry; (1) Mineralogy; (1) Shorthand.	Full.....	Not stated.....	"
Largs	27	0 6 0	.....	285	History, biography, travels, geography, poetry, drama, &c.	.....	None	.....	.....	1	A talk about China and the Chinese.	Good.....	Lectures, concerts, &c.....	Yes.
Lismore	60	1 0 0	.....	300	Poets, travels, biography, scientific, and fiction.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£20 16s. per annum.
Manilla	43	0 10 0	.....	98	History, fiction, travels, and practical works.	Fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.....	No rentals.
Memindie	28	1 0 0	.....	284	Principally novels; a few poems, science lectures and historical works.	.....	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	No hall.....	"
Merriva.....	25	0 16 0	.....	516	Fiction, history, travels, biography, &c.	.....	"	.....	.....	1	Phrenology and Physiognomy.	Good.....	Musical and literary.....	Only for concerts, &c.
Milhou.....	100	0 10 0	.....	1,100	Reference and miscellaneous.	Largely.....	.....	Debating class, fortnightly.	40.....	None	.....	.....	Entertainments of all kinds.	Yes.
Melong	79	1 0 0	.....	690	Various scientific and other useful literature.	A few scientific readers but generally novels and travels.	.....	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Public entertainments.....	"
Morec	None yet admitted; Institution not yet open.	.....	.....	.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morpeth.....	50	0 12 0	.....	1,250	Fiction.....	Fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concert and drama.....	£20 per annum.
Mount Pleasant	26	0 10 0	.....	173	Fiction, historical, works of reference, humour, poems, travels, unclassified.	Largely availed of.	"	.....	.....	"	.....	.....	Public entertainments.....	No rentals.
Moruya	37	0 10 0	.....	458	History, biography, science, travels, fiction.	Very much principally availed of.	"	.....	.....	3	Scientific Elementary.....	.....	Musical and semi-theatrical.	Yes, from hire of hall.
Mudgee	168	1 0 0	.....	2,297	Science, history, classics, travels, fiction.	Largely.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tea-meetings, concerts, &c.....	Yes, from hall and committee rooms only.
Murrumburrab	95	1 0 0	.....	318	Embracing all subjects.	Fairly availed of.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Entertainments; and also used for public worship.	Yes.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Murrumbidgee	60	£ s. d. 0 10 6 Life members, £5	.....	1,000	Reference, 46; history and biography, 148; travels, 34; poetry and drama, 32; essays, lectures, 44; theology and science, 71; fiction, 638.	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Drama and drawing-room entertainments.	Hire of hall only.
Muswellbrook	80	.....	.....	1,389	History, 254; geography, 52; science, 57; theology, 43; poetry, 66; miscellaneous, 114; fiction, 801; reference, 22.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	National characteristics.	.....	Public entertainments	Yes.
Newcastle	400	0 12 0	According to arrangement with teachers.	3,600	Reference, science, natural history, history, travels, biography, poetry, fiction.	.....	2	Mechanical drawing classes and mathematics.	.....	6	Chemistry, 2; Mineralogy, 2; Geology; Air we breathe.	.....	.....	Yes, £306 10s. 6d.
Narrabri	100	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	400	History, travels, books of reference, works on art and science, fiction.	.....	3	Debating, ambulance, and gymnasium classes.	Good	None	.....	.....	Dramatic plays, concerts, &c.	No rentals.
Newcastle (Barwood)	400	0 12 0	.....	5,500	Fiction, history, biography.	070 vols. issued, chiefly fiction.	None	Under Technical Board.	Fair	2	Iron and Steel, Chemistry.	.....	.....	Yes.
Orango	130	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	3,500	Philosophy, science, arts, biography, travels, fiction, &c.	Fairly availed of.	.....	.....	.....	1	Lodes, and their Origin.	Mengre	Let to Lands Department	„
Faubula	47	0 10 0	Music, 1s. per week	257	Science, history, poetry, drama.	Fairly	3	Music, dramatic, and singing classes.	Good	Yes	Good Temperance, &c.	Good	Dramatic entertainments and concerts.	No.
Parramatta	131	0 14 0 0 7 0	.....	1,300	History, biography, science, fiction, &c.	Largely used.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall	„
Paterson	40	0 10 0 0 6 0	.....	583	Miscellaneous	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	„	.....	Small	Local quadrille parties, Dramatic Club, concerts, &c.	„
Plattsburg	150	0 12 0	.....	930	History, biography, poetry, &c.	Large circulation.	.....	Debating classes held fortnightly during about six months of the year.	.....	„	.....	.....	Under lease to the Department of Public Instruction for school purposes; under Trustees.	£182 17s. 6d. last year.
Randwick	71	.....	Architectural drawing class rec.	615	History, essays, biography, travels, poetry, fiction.	Largely availed of.	1	Architectural drawing. Elocution class to commence in 1885.	.....	.....	Books, by Bishop of Sydney; Dress, by Dr. Clabbe; The Path of Power, by Dr. Kelgnack; Economical Cookery, Mrs. Storey; Practical Science, Mr. W. Hamlet; Old and New London, Mr. E. L. Scott.	Good to fair.	Hall is property of the Borough Council.	No rentals.
Raymond Terrace	66	0 12 0 0 8 0	.....	400	Histories, biographies, works of travel, scientific works, fiction.	Fairly so, chiefly fiction.	2	Debating and elocution.	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.	„

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Robertson		£ s. d.												
Rocky Mouth	37	1 0 0		360	Principally fiction	Only fairly well.	1	Inorganic chemistry. (For 1 quarter only)	6	2	Chemistry of common Things, Food and its uses.		Theatricals, with occasional concerts.	Yes.
Seone	63	0 10 0		1,400		Largely availed of.				2	Luther, Creation	Fair	Travelling troupes	Yes.
Singleton	183	1 0 0 0 10 0	0 10 6 per quarter.	3,700	Embracing all subjects.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	2	Drawing & languages (latter class lapsed.)	3 to 6 pupils.	None			Concerts, balls, lectures, religious services, minstrel and dramatic performances.	Yes; from rental of the hall, committee room, and from a small paddock at rear of building.
Sofala	65	0 5 0		330	Fiction, travels, &c.	Fairly used; fiction chiefly, science and history in sub- scription.	None			"			No hall	No.
Stroud	71	0 5 0		1,700	Miscellaneous	History & fiction chiefly.				1	Natural Science practically applied.		Concerts	"
Sydney	1800	5s. 6d. per yr. £1 per year.		22,000	Fictions, travels, biography, history, theology, science, and fine arts.	Full advantage of, especially first three sections mentioned.	Not in connection with School of Arts; transferred to Technical Board.							Hall and classroom leased by Technical Board, at £1,500 per annum.
Tamworth	75	0 12 0		1,250	General literature	Largely availed of.	None						Entertainments	Yes.
Tenterfield					No return								No hall	
Tamut	45	0 12 0 0 10 0		330	Mixed	Well	None			None				
Uralla	29	0 14 0		450	History, novels, and biography.	Chiefly light literature.	"			"			"	No.
Urana		1 0 0		145									Public entertainments	"
Vegetable Creek	48	1 0 0		583	Science, history, travels, and novels.	Largely availed of.	None	Debating class		3	Geology, Mineralogy	Good	No hall	Yes.
Walcha	83	0 12 0		1,700		Fairly; fiction about 2/3 of issue.				Yes.	London, old and new; the Huguenots; Liverpool to America and Australia, &c.	V. good	Theatrical, musical, and general town purposes.	A nominal one from the Friendly Society.
Wallsend	264	1 1 0 0 12 0		1,300	Geography, geology, botany, mineralogy, history, and fiction.			Elocution, debating, and recitation.		Several	Shorthand	Fair	Sometimes concerts and theatricals.	No.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1885—continued.

Results and Maintenance—continued.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1885.			Lectures delivered during 1885.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audience.		
Waratah	47	£ s. d. 0 12 0	.....	505	History, biography, science, novels, miscellaneous.	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Good	Not let for public entertainments.	Yes; hall let to Municipal Council.
Warialda	54	1 0 0	.....	361	Fiction, miscellaneous	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Amateur performances and travelling dramatic troupes.	Yes; rental of hall.
Wentworth	84	1 0 0	.....	600	Fiction, poetry, travels.	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	2	Convicts and Cannibals, and Evaporation and Rainfall in the Darling District.	.....	Public entertainments, concerts, lectures, balls, theatricals.	None.
Wagga Wagga	107	1 1 0	.....	1,400	Classics, history	Largely .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Theatrical entertainments	Rental of hall.
West Maitland	295	0 12 0	Free to Members. £7 0 0 life members.	6,266	Miscellaneous	Issued 6,878.	.....	Latin and mathematics.	Small.....	Yes.	Political Blindness (2), Iron.	Good	Concerts, lectures, public meetings, bazaars, &c.	None, except rent of hall.
Wickham	163	0 12 0	1s. 6d. per week.	860	History, science, art, miscellaneous.	.....	6	Arithmetic, shorthand, mechanical and freehand drawing, music, writing.	Fair	3	Phrenology, Architecture, Structure.	.....	Select concerts and public meetings.	Yes.
Wilcannia	138	1 1 0	.....	1,100	History, geography, fiction, poetry, science.	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall	£100 per annum.
Windsor .....	.....	Not stated.	.....	.....	Fiction, biography, history, &c., &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.	No.
Wingham	85	0 10 0	.....	500	All subjects are represented.	Largely availed of.	.....	Arithmetic, Latin, and drawing.	.....	2	.....	.....	Musical, dramatic, social.	.....
Woodburn South	17	1 0 0	.....	150	Miscellaneous works.	Fairly availed of.	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	No	No rentals.
Woodville	25	0 6 0	.....	416	History, biography, travels, poetry, drama, miscellaneous.	.....	.....	Every fortnight during winter months debates are held on various subjects.	.....	1	China and Chinese Customs.	.....	Various purposes	No.
Wyrallah	44	0 10 0	.....	450	General literature .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sacred concerts, temperance gatherings, missionary agents.	Yes; from Good Templars. No.
Warrumbegal	30	0 10 0	.....	180	Fiction, Carlyle's essays, &c.	.....	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yass	76	1 0 0	.....	3,030	Principally light literature, 2,683 vols. light reading.	.....	None.	.....	.....	1	Geology, by representative of the Board of Technical Education.	Attendance meagre.	Music and light comedy, occasionally opera.	No rentals.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES.—ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.
Income.

	Balance 31st December, 1884.		From Government.		From Private Sources.						Overdraft 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.				
	£	s. d.	Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.	£					s.	d.		
																	£	s.
Adamstown School of Arts	153	19	4	131	14	0	200	12	0	5	3	0	1	4	6	492	12	10
Adelung Literary Institute				192	0	7	96	15	6							362	10	11
Albury School of Arts				23	3	10	164	3	4	417	9	0				974	7	4
Anvil Creek School of Arts	5	4	0	12	5	0	21	5	0	1	7	6				40	1	6
Armidale Literary Institute (merged into Municipal Free Library).				50	3	9	78	5	0	127	3	0	62	17	1	1,392	5	7
Ashfield School of Arts																		
Ballina School of Arts																		
Balmain Working Men's Institute																		
Barraba Mechanics' Institute	582	16	9	185	10	6	344	8	6	364	2	0	15	13	6	2,251	3	4
Bathurst School of Arts	147	9	6	78	12	7	161	6	9	81	14	0				619	2	10
Bega School of Arts	17	1	1	13	7	3	24	0	9							54	9	1
Berrima School of Arts				81	11	1	193	7	0	85	16	0				2,135	3	2
Blayney School of Arts																		
Boat Harbour School of Arts. (No School of Arts)				45	11	3	99	12	0	120	12	1	42	0	0	311	13	11
Braidwood Literary Institute	16	0	8	3	16	0	5	12	0	14	12	6	0	15	0	40	16	2
Branxton Mechanics' Institute				129	12	6	61	18	3	59	5	0	149	2	8	1,204	13	2
Brewarrina School of Arts																		
Brushgrove School of Arts				17	15	10	6	13	0	48	1	9	186	5	2	471	5	1
Bombala School of Arts & Mechanics' Institute																		
Botany School of Arts	93	5	0	83	3	8	175	4	0	27	15	0				379	6	3
Bourke Mechanics' Institute				75	0	4	94	0	3	204	10	0				772	14	3
Bowral School of Arts	63	8	0	21	10	10	49	19	0	9	10	0	100	0	0	686	13	11
Bulliallah School of Arts																		
Burwood School of Arts				67	1	0	126	19	9	97	0	9	123	9	8	476	8	6
Burrowa School of Arts	74	10	0	45	8	9	24	1	8	22	10	6	39	8	0	805	18	11
Cambewarra School of Arts				4	17	0				2	13	6	11	13	6	19	4	0
Camden School of Arts	30	9	6	36	11	0	36	13	0	43	12	6	1	15	0	590	5	9
Candelo School of Arts	16	16	6				11	17	0	50	11	6				79	5	0
Carucar School of Arts																		
Cadial School of Arts				55	12	10	87	2	2							210	7	7
Casino School of Arts				72	7	5	111	16	0	54	19	6	21	1	0	984	6	10
Cathcart School of Arts	8	17	3				7	10	0	1	11	0	1	11	6	19	9	9
Charlestown Literary Institute	18	2	10	10	14	8	20	14	1							49	11	7
Clarence Town School of Arts																		
Clifton School of Arts	30	7	9	11	6	3	10	19	0				1	14	6	70	19	1
Condobolin School of Arts	11	15	10	44	2	1	36	15	0				2	6	2	98	0	0
Coonamba School of Arts	6	14	10	33	9	4	41	17	0	73	7	0	328	0	0	2,008	8	2
Coonabarabran School of Arts	10	13	11	7	14	10	4	19	0	21	3	1	0	9	0	44	19	10
Coonamble School of Arts				42	13	6	37	11	4	36	14	0	27	12	7	257	14	1
Corowa School of Arts	277	5	0	42	17	0	60	0	0	65	7	6	4	1	0	451	0	6
Covva School of Arts																		
Cundletown School of Arts	7	1	0	13	14	2	9	7	0	22	0	0	7	16	11	71	14	1
Deniliquin School of Arts	39	6	2	77	16	4	126	2	0	4	12	9	4	12	9	247	17	3
Denman School of Arts	34	9	0	11	12	1	21	10	0	11	0	0				80	4	0
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	9	9	2	58	18	7	128	19	0				1	11	0	219	17	9
Dungog School of Arts	62	3	6	15	19	4	37	19	6	18	12	6	10	3	3	144	18	1
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute	140	10	5	20	17	0	50	9	6	30	0	0	21	12	9	300	13	8

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1885—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance 31st December, 1884.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	10s. to 20s. Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry Receipts, as Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eskbank School of Arts	19 1 7			10 4 0	147 0 0						176 5 7	176 5 7
Frederickton School of Arts	2 14 2		1 3 0	3 0 0	17 2 10						24 0 0	24 0 0
Forbes School of Arts	38 15 6		32 7 10	87 9 0		22 10 0					181 2 10	181 2 10
Glen Innes School of Arts	8 11 10		6 12 0	4 14 0							19 17 10	19 17 10
Globe School of Arts			75 3 8	33 2 6							108 6 2	108 6 2
Goulimen School of Arts	24 4 1		133 6 9	275 5 0	130 10 0	171 19 0	30 18 2				775 2 6	775 2 6
Gosford Literary Institute. (None)												
Grafton School of Arts	24 3 11		57 7 4	120 12 0	15 5 0	20 5 0	1 16 6		2 13 0		251 3 3	251 3 3
Granville School of Arts			13 18 4	47 3 11	179 15 6		9 14 6		155 17 1		406 9 4	406 9 4
Gulgong School of Arts. (No School of Arts)												
Gundagai Literary Institute	14 12 4		11 3 9	16 12 6							42 8 7	42 8 7
Guntawang School of Arts. (No School of Arts)												
Gunnedah School of Arts			11 8 5	57 0 11	100 18 6				157 2 6		326 10 4	326 10 4
Greola School of Arts												
Gerrington School of Arts												
Germanton Mechanics' Institute												
Hay Athenaeum	55 14 4		53 0 4	101 12 0	4 0 0						214 6 8	214 6 8
Hamilton School of Arts	10 1 1		17 8 8	69 19 6	1 0 0		0 7 3	7 10 0			112 6 0	350 0 0
Hill End School of Arts												
Ilinton School of Arts	65 17 0		18 15 1	19 2 6	24 1 0		0 14 9				128 10 4	128 10 4
Islington Mechanics' Institute			26 0 0	252 0 0							278 0 0	278 0 0
Jerrilderie Mechanics' Institute			38 2 8	50 18 8	11 18 0						100 19 4	100 19 4
Lambton Mechanics and Miners' Institute	3 4 8		24 7 7	80 13 6			10 17 1				119 4 10	119 4 10
Large School of Arts	13 5 0		18 17 7	6 16 0	20 0 0	7 7 3	26 0 7				92 12 5	92 12 5
Lismore School of Arts			25 12 11	31 14 8		31 4 0	1 16 3	7 5 0	56 7 1		153 19 11	144 11 10
Maculla School of Arts	28 14 9		60 4 9	133 9 6							246 9 0	246 9 0
Merriwa School of Arts	20 6 5		15 18 4	33 6 10	26 16 6		1 2 7				97 10 8	97 10 8
Menindie Mechanics' Institute	8 0 3	48 6 4	30 17 9	188 19 1	3 12 6				145 1 8		424 17 7	424 17 7
Millon School of Arts	2 19 2		11 14 10	15 13 0	30 7 0		2 15 0		6 17 2		79 6 2	79 6 2
Minni Mechanics' School of Arts												
Molong School of Arts	6 7 5		27 19 2	55 7 6	61 18 6	44 1 4					195 8 11	195 8 11
Moras School of Arts												
Morpeth School of Arts	22 6 9		7 14 0	12 10 6	52 18 0	19 0 0	1 12 8				116 1 11	116 1 11
Mount Pleasant School of Arts	11 10 9		6 18 6	9 5 0	0 12 6		1 10 0				29 16 9	29 16 9
Moruya School of Arts			12 1 0	51 14 3	34 19 0		2 13 1		176 10 10		278 4 2	278 4 2
Mudgee School of Arts	9 11 4		50 3 7	97 9 0		65 2 6	14 1 0				256 7 11	106 0 0
Murrumburrh School of Arts	2 17 0	77 7 0	29 1 4	42 12 11	8 5 0		46 7 3				200 10 6	200 10 6
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute & School of Arts	62 18 0		16 15 10	24 10 0	46 12 0		2 1 5				152 17 9	152 17 9
Musclebrook School of Arts	50 14 7		19 6 1	40 7 0	67 8 4	18 0 0	4 10 0				200 6 0	200 6 0
Murwillumbah School of Arts												
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute			7 14 4	115 0 0	120 18 0				40 10 7		294 2 11	294 2 11
Newcastle School of Arts	107 9 6		202 9 10	233 17 0	1 10 0	416 2 8	69 13 3	28 1 0			1,059 8 3	561 2 10
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts	12 7 7		56 12 5	102 6 0	3 0 0		1 0 3		9 1 6		184 7 9	184 7 9
Nova School of Arts				10 7 6			39 11 9				109 19 3	109 19 3
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts		420 0 0	233 9 6	82 8 1	12 9 0	187 9 8	44 18 6		239 18 9		1,220 13 6	1,220 13 6
Parramatta School of Arts	20 0 6		35 13 10	22 15 0			10 10 0				89 8 4	89 8 4
Paterson School of Arts	4 11 7		6 17 6	15 13 6	11 15 0		2 9 6				41 7 1	41 7 1
Petersham Working Men's Institute												

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES—YEAR 1885—continued.
Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1884.		From Government.			From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.		Total Current Account.		Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1885.		Grand Total.							
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.					
Plattburgh Mechanics' Institute	0	3 10			73	4 6	129	4 6	65	14 6	0	1 6	31	15 4	300	4 2	300	4 2						
Port Macquarie School of Arts	111	0 0					114	2 3			1	13 10			114	2 3	114	2 3						
Parrula School of Arts							30	8 6							130	15 4	130	15 4						
Parkes School of Arts																								
Quarndt School of Arts .. (No School of Arts)	114	19 0			26	4 11	46	10 6							187	15 2	187	15 2						
Raymond Terrace School of Arts					6 10	6	35	2 3			70	9 0			432	15 9	432	15 9						
Raymond Terrace School of Arts					14	1 3	40	7 6			100	0 0			421	15 3	421	15 3						
Richmond School of Arts					11	11 1	27	15 0			0	14 7			116	5 0	116	5 0						
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute							210	0 0							924	4 11	924	4 11						
Robertson School of Arts					27	17 6	27	4 6							175	18 10	175	18 10						
Scuse School of Arts					137	17 5	108	0 0			12	3 11			457	2 5	457	2 5						
Singleton Mechanics' Institute					11	17 6	18	18 6			0	9 8			38	4 0	38	4 0						
Sofala Literary Institute					31	13 4	32	17 3			10	2 11			133	4 3	133	4 3						
South Grafton School of Arts					5	19 10	12	5 0							29	0 9	29	0 9						
South Woodburn School of Arts					11	8 9	22	17 6			14	15 2			125	16 8	125	16 8						
Stroud School of Arts					63	12 1	28	2 6			4	0 0			192	2 6	192	2 6						
St. Leonards School of Arts					93	15 9	1,887	14 6			108	16 7			4,715	13 7	4,715	13 7						
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts					18	14 1	33	5 6			7	15 0			83	16 11	83	16 11						
Jamworth Mechanics' Institute																								
Jemora School of Arts																								
Jentersfield School of Arts																								
Jemut Mechanics' Institute																								
Jambouramba Public Library and Reading Room																								
Umarra School of Arts																								
Uralla Literary Institute																								
Urana School of Arts																								
Vegetable Creek Mining Institute																								
Wega Wega Mechanics' Institute																								
Walaha School of Arts																								
Walaha School of Arts																								
Wariala Mechanics' Institute																								
Westworth Mechanics' Institute																								
West Maitland School of Arts																								
Wickham School of Arts																								
Wilcannia Athenaeum and Library																								
Windsor School of Arts																								
Wingham School of Arts																								
Woolongong School of Arts																								
Woolville School of Arts																								
Woolah School of Arts																								
Wynalla School of Arts																								
Yare Mechanics' Institute																								
Young Mechanics' Institute																								
	3,728	9 9	1,248	9 8	5,596	11 0	10,013	12 8	5,700	9 5	1,922	12 5	1,894	6 4	89	1 11	16,687	13 1	46,941	6 3	1,784	1 7	48,725	7 10

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTE—YEAR 1885—continued.

Expenditure.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1884.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1884.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts		275 7 6	10 0 0		122 2 0		85 3 4	492 12 10		492 12 10
Adelong Literary Institute	258 3 1	10 13 0	7 9 10		32 10 0	53 15 0		362 10 11		362 10 11
Albury School of Arts	177 11 5	78 15 7	186 4 10		492 12 10	39 2 8		974 7 4		974 7 4
Anvil Creek School of Arts		15 15 0	4 0 0		16 5 3		4 1 3	40 1 6		40 1 6
Armidale Literary Institute	(Merged into Municipal Free Library.)									
Ashfield School of Arts	981 3 6				411 2 1			1,392 5 7		1,392 5 7
Balmain Working Men's Institute										
Barraba Mechanics' Institute										
Bathurst School of Arts		355 6 9	1,400 0 0		231 0 0	264 16 7		2,251 3 4		2,251 3 4
Bega School of Arts		88 14 1	64 2 6		111 12 4	2 6 5	52 7 6	319 2 10	300 0 0	619 2 10
Berrima School of Arts		25 9 9			6 0 0	10 7 9	12 11 7	54 9 1		54 9 1
Bhaynes School of Arts	442 16 9	53 7 7	1,448 9 9		46 18 6	184 10 7		2,135 3 2		2,135 3 2
Boat Harbour School of Arts	(No School of Arts)									
Braidwood Literary Institute	43 10 7	32 1 2	47 7 10		101 13 10	31 15 10	56 4 8	311 18 11		311 18 11
Branxton Mechanics' Institute		9 7 3	8 0 0		7 0 8		10 8 3	40 16 2		40 16 2
Brewarrina School of Arts	885 10 9	15 3 7	176 0 0		64 13 4	63 5 6		1,204 13 2		1,204 13 2
Brushgrove School of Arts										
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute	342 7 3		5 16 0		88 10 10	39 11 0		471 5 1		471 5 1
Botany School of Arts			300 6 6		47 18 11	16 2 1	14 18 9	379 6 3		379 6 3
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	552 8 2	34 19 0	62 1 0		91 16 5	31 9 8		772 14 3		772 14 3
Bowral School of Arts			623 7 1		25 14 9	37 12 1		686 13 11		686 13 11
Bullahdelah School of Arts										
Burwood School of Arts	100 14 10	51 1 6	74 18 8		130 1 3	119 12 3		476 8 6		476 8 6
Burrows School of Arts	555 0 0					191 7 5	59 11 6	805 18 11		805 18 11
Cambewarra School of Arts	0 12 10	5 0 8			2 15 0		10 15 6	19 4 0		19 4 0
Camden School of Arts		29 11 6	453 13 0		23 0 0	32 5 11	4 17 4	537 7 9	52 18 0	590 5 9
Candelo School of Arts		11 0 0			32 14 6	21 14 7	13 15 11	79 5 0		79 5 0
Carcoar School of Arts										
Cadal School of Arts	141 1 0	7 10 0	5 11 10		17 8 11	38 15 10		210 7 7		210 7 7
Casino School of Arts	113 6 3	49 8 0	754 4 6		50 2 9	17 5 4		984 6 10		984 6 10
Cathcart School of Arts		7 19 2	8 0 0				3 10 7	19 9 9		19 9 9
Charlestown Literary Institute		12 5 0			7 0 0	7 15 6	22 11 1	49 11 7		49 11 7
Clarence Town School of Arts										
Clifton School of Arts		27 7 1			14 0 0	4 13 7	24 18 5	70 19 1		70 19 1
Condobolin School of Arts		41 5 6	29 11 0		9 10 0	17 13 6		98 0 0		98 0 0
Cooma School of Arts		351 0 0	1,500 0 0		88 15 6	42 11 8	26 1 0	2,008 8 2		2,008 8 2
Coonabarabran School of Arts		12 6 6	4 19 6		10 0 0	12 0 6	5 13 4	44 19 10		44 19 10
Coomamble School of Arts	55 9 10	69 18 9	19 13 0		105 7 11	14 8 9	2 13 10	257 14 1		257 14 1
Corowa School of Arts		61 3 11	209 18 0		64 16 7	12 6 11	162 16 1	451 0 6		451 0 6
Cowra School of Arts										
Cundletown School of Arts		9 3 8	25 11 1		23 7 0		13 12 4	71 14 1		71 14 1
Deniliquin School of Arts		143 3 4	23 8 3		69 1 0	4 18 9	7 5 11	247 17 3		247 17 3
Denunan School of Arts			27 19 6		31 19 0	2 1 3	15 4 3	80 4 0		80 4 0
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute		74 19 6	59 1 6		52 0 0	31 1 9	2 15 0	219 17 9		219 17 9
Dungog School of Arts		38 6 2	8 6 10		37 6 11	5 6 9	60 11 5	144 18 1		144 18 1
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute		85 10 6	7 14 6		32 10 0	76 13 6	93 5 2	300 13 8		300 13 8
Eschbank School of Arts		6 13 6			55 2 6	78 2 10	41 6 9	176 5 7		176 5 7

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND LITERARY INSTITUTES.—YEAR 1885—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1884.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses and Salaries.	Sundries.	Balance 31st December, 1885.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1885.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Frederickton School of Arts.....						4 5 5	19 14 7	24 0 0		24 0 0
Forbes School of Arts.....		49 12 1			55 0 0	20 13 1	46 17 8	181 2 10		181 2 10
Glen Innes School of Arts.....						15 7 0	4 10 10	19 17 10		19 17 10
Globe School of Arts.....	3 2 2	22 3 8			25 9 6	5 11 9	61 19 1	108 6 2		108 6 2
Goulburn School of Arts.....		118 17 0	181 15 0		499 1 3	11 3 11	24 5 4	775 2 6		775 2 6
Gosford Literary Institute..... (No School of Arts)										
Grafton School of Arts.....		55 0 0	15 8 3		75 0 0	105 15 0		251 3 3		251 3 3
Granville School of Arts.....	129 14 7	10 18 9	15 4 3		118 2 6	132 9 3		406 0 4		406 9 4
Gulgong School of Arts..... (No School of Arts)										
Gundagai Literary Institute.....		5 12 9			13 6 6		28 9 4	42 8 7		42 8 7
Guntawang School of Arts..... (No School of Arts)										
Gunnedah School of Arts.....	188 17 4		30 8 9		104 16 9	2 7 6		326 10 4		326 10 4
Greta School of Arts.....										
Gerringong School of Arts.....										
Gerrimont Mechanics' Institute.....										
Hay Atheneum.....		85 10 8			117 17 10	1 8 3	9 10 2	214 6 8		214 6 8
Hamilton School of Arts.....		13 19 6	2 1 9		20 10 0	0 16 5	24 18 10	62 6 6	400 0 0	462 6 6
Hill End School of Arts.....										
Hinton School of Arts.....		1 15 0	3 11 3		39 1 4		54 2 9	128 10 4		128 10 4
Islington Mechanics' Institute.....		8 8 0	200 0 0			40 12 0	29 0 0	278 0 0		278 0 0
Jerilderie Mechanics' Institute.....	3 10 9	18 10 6	*26 0 0		37 7 8	2 10 0	13 0 10	100 19 4		100 19 4
Lambton Mechanics and Miners' Institute.....					85 7 11	10 14 0	22 2 11	119 4 10		119 4 10
Large School of Arts.....		4 14 10	20 1 3		15 0 0	6 13 2	46 2 8	92 12 5		92 12 5
Lismore School of Arts.....	51 9 11	25 8 6			61 18 5		7 18 1	146 14 11	151 16 10	298 11 9
Manilla School of Arts.....			240 1 1				6 7 11	246 9 0		246 9 0
Merriwa School of Arts.....		26 14 2	14 13 4		37 4 6		18 18 8	97 10 8		97 10 8
Menindie Mechanics' Institute.....		20 19 8	361 9 1		11 5 8	20 17 6	10 5 8	424 17 7		424 17 7
Milton School of Arts.....					52 8 5	25 17 9		79 6 2		79 6 2
Minmi Mechanics' School of Arts.....										
Molong School of Arts.....		28 0 3	22 2 0		44 19 1	71 11 3	28 7 4	195 8 11		195 8 11
Moree School of Arts.....										
Morpeth School of Arts.....		29 0 6	31 8 0		21 4 0	7 2 10	27 5 7	116 1 11		116 1 11
Mount Pleasant School of Arts.....		0 12 0	7 12 1		7 16 0	0 4 4	7 12 4	29 16 9		29 16 9
Moruya School of Arts.....	155 18 6	10 10 0	44 18 11		52 0 2	14 19 7		278 4 2		278 4 2
Mudgee School of Arts.....		33 7 2	42 10 0		50 0 0	118 18 1	11 12 8	256 7 11	106 0 0	362 7 11
Murrumburrah School of Arts.....		44 2 9	111 7 3		15 9 0	12 4 9	23 6 9	206 10 6		206 10 6
Murrumbidgee Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.....		13 8 0	8 9 0		20 0 0	61 19 7	49 1 2	152 17 9		152 17 9
Musclebrook School of Arts.....		53 4 6	19 9 0		101 15 6		25 17 0	200 6 0		200 6 0
Murwillumbah School of Arts.....										
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute.....	11 13 8	34 11 7	175 11 9		34 6 4	37 0 7		293 2 11		293 2 11
Newcastle School of Arts.....		218 4 5	478 17 0		180 14 2	261 14 3	9 15 10	1,149 5 8	471 5 5	1,620 11 1
Newcastle (Globe) School of Arts.....	06 15 5	03 9 7	6 18 4		92 10 0	14 14 5		184 7 9		184 7 9
Nowra School of Arts.....						53 2 5	6 16 10	59 19 3	50 0 0	109 19 3
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.....	898 0 3	115 7 1	5 7 6		*112 14 8	90 4 0		1,220 13 6		1,220 13 6
Parramatta School of Arts.....		25 18 9			24 9 0	14 9 6	24 11 1	89 8 4		89 8 4
Patterson School of Arts.....		7 0 8			12 1 1	2 15 10	19 9 6	41 7 1		41 7 1
Petersham Working Men's Institute.....										
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute.....		45 3 2	131 10 1		48 13 0	76 17 11		300 4 2		300 4 2

* Rent of Building.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(RETURN RESPECTING TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 August, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No. 16 of 24 August, 1886.]

RETURN of Travelling Expenses, Inspector of Public Charities, appropriated, expended, and written off during the last five years.

Appropriation.		Travelling expenses, Mr. Robison.	Travelling expenses, Mr. Treseder.	Charges by Commissioner for Railways.	Written off.
Year.	Amount.				
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	150	64 15 1	.....	17 8 10	67 16 1
1882	150	62 0 7	.....	34 0 8	53 18 9
1883	250	25 10 8	1 0 1	14 10 9	208 18 6
1884	*250	38 0 4	6 2 7	23 12 3	177 4 10
1885	200	28 17 7	15 6 11	40 9 1	115 6 5
	1,000	219 4 3	22 9 7	130 1 7	623 4 7

* £5 was paid from this amount for sundry petty expenses.

Department of Audit,
24th August, 1886.

E. A. RENNIE.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

(REPORT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Manager of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Pitt-street South, Sydney, 16 September, 1886.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, on the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute under my charge, and in reference to the usual returns of expenditure and statistics for the year 1885, which accompany this letter, I beg to say,—

1. The Institutions in Sydney, Liverpool, and Parramatta have all been carefully and efficiently conducted by the officers-in-charge, and the statistics relating to them are interesting and valuable for purposes of comparison.

2. The death-rate has been higher, and is accounted for by the fact of our Asylums being open to receive patients in the last stages of illness, who are applicants for hospital relief, but who are frequently sent to us by the Inspector of Public Charities. The surgeons continually represent the unsuitableness of these Institutions for the treatment of these cases.

No doubt the expense to the State is less, but I respectfully submit that such economy is hardly desirable or justifiable at the expense of the comfort and care essential in such cases, and which can best be obtained in Hospitals where there are trained attendants, and every proper means of alleviating the sufferings of the poor indigent people, who are compelled to seek the shelter of an eleemosynary Institution in their last hours.

3. The applications for admissions were considerably in excess of those of preceding years. Of the 3,454 applicants 2,997 were admitted; of these the Inspector of Charities recommended 504 persons to the four Asylums.

The Hospital wards have thus been full throughout the year. No sooner has a bed been vacated by the death or discharge of a patient than it has again been required and occupied by another invalid who has awaited turn in the convalescent dormitories.

4. The expenditure for the year was £26,885 10s. 6d., equal to £15 11s. 3d. per head, showing an increased cost of 13s. 3d. per head. And this is accounted for by travelling expenses, clothing, and medicine charges, over which I have no control, but which I deem it right to explain. The cost of general management has not been altered.

5. The Hyde Park Asylum, now a thing of the past, was carried on through the year as usual. It was overcrowded; the daily average of inmates was 307; in the previous year it was 310. There were 342 admissions; 93 inmates died; the mean age of those who died was sixty-three years. This standard of age was affected by the fact of several young persons dying from phthisis or other incurable complaints.

During the year Miss Applewhaito, the sub-matron, died, and in her the inmates lost an ever kind and sympathizing friend, and the Public Service has lost a most faithful and efficient officer.

The inmates are now all removed to Newington, and Hyde Park is no longer an Asylum under my care.

6. The Liverpool Asylum has sheltered 719 inmates throughout the year, 16 less than in 1884. There were 1,129 admissions, and 288 persons died, the average of the death age being sixty-two years.

This Institution has been conducted with the efficiency which has always characterised it.

The death rate is not excessive when it is borne in mind that all phthisical cases are sent there. 111 persons died from old age—52 from phthisis, and 36 from paralysis. Many who succumbed to phthisis were young men.

The inmates generally live to great ages, and the superior accommodation, the airy wards, and excellent arrangements, all tend to the longevity and comfort of the poor people, who here close the evening of life in peace and quietness.

7. The George-street Parramatta Asylum is becoming a very important one as regards the numbers of its inmates. The arrangements for the passage of the people from the main building to the mill premises are still incomplete, and so is the causeway bridge. Ere long the people will enjoy the comfort of the spacious dining-hall, reading-sheds, dormitories, and hospital wards, which are in the new premises.

The daily average of inmates was 412, against 351 in 1884. The deaths numbered 123, or 39 more than in the previous year. The average age was 67 years.

The cottage set apart for invalid boys has in every respect fulfilled my expectations and wishes. Several helpless deformed youths have been carefully tended and treated. I have always protested against the mixing of youths with the old men, and their separation is always desirable.

8. The Macquarie-street Asylum has as usual done good service, both as Asylum and hospital. It was established for an Erisepelas Hospital, but there have lately been few of these cases to treat, and so it was decided to make it one of the general Asylums, and during the past year it has accommodated 290 inmates, three more than in 1884. 703 men were admitted; there were 101 deaths, at a mean age of 64 years.

9. None of these Asylums were overcrowded during the past year.

10. As the dietary scale of these Asylums has of late been much commented on in the public press, and by visitors, I presume to say,—

When the care of these Institutions was undertaken by the Government in 1862, a Board of Management was appointed, of which Drs. Alleyne and Greenup and other men of experience were members.

A dietary scale was adopted which has been adhered to, and the successive reports of the Board of its suitability have been acquiesced in by each Government to whom they were submitted. Good meat, soup mixed with herbs, &c., rice, oat and barley meal, and flour, bread, and potatoes, and an ample supply of sago, arrowroot, &c., in addition to medical comforts, has always been considered suitable food for old and worn out persons, and it would be difficult to find a more health giving dietary. The complaints have been limited in number, and have generally emanated from persons who, having recovered their health, were more fitted to cope with the outside world, and there exercise a choice of diet, than remain in the Asylums designed only for the really helpless paupers, dependent on the care of the Government.

The Asylums have always been economically managed, and it has not been attempted, as thought necessary, to supply luxuries to people who, even in the days of their health and independence, were never accustomed to them. Sound, wholesome, and plenty of food has been given, and there is no fair ground for complaint by the inmates.

11. The classification of inmates, and separate treatment for some selected cases, has been suggested and strongly urged, and I venture to express my strong disapprobation of the proposal. Differential treatment in the same Institutions would assuredly lead to heartburnings and discontent.

If an asylum is to be established for the reception of what may be termed persons who have seen better days, it should be entirely separate from the Public Institutions, which afford shelter to the poor generally.

12. There is a return of ophthalmic cases, treated by the surgeon under great disadvantages, and I think ere long it will be necessary to have a special Hospital established.

I am well aware that it is a matter of debate whether it is prudent to operate on old men for any obstruction of the eye; but the attendant dangers of treatment would be lessened if there was a proper establishment wherein to care for the patients.

13. The feasts inaugurated by Mr. Quong Tart, assisted by many kind friends, were a source of great pleasure to the old people, who gratefully appreciated the sympathy which was so practically evidenced.

14. I consider it right to say that as a rule convalescents are not housed in the Asylums if they are able to earn a living outside. Sometimes they have been employed on the works of the Asylums, pending their obtaining a situation; and even these cases are very few, for in general persons in perfect health do not care to continue under our care.

15. It is matter for congratulation, and reflects creditably on the officials that, although persons have been admitted suffering from almost every kind of infectious disease, the Asylums have been free from any epidemic.

16. It is my duty to bear testimony to the efficiency, zeal, and painstaking assistance of the various officers of the Institutions under my charge.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC KING,
Manager.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1885.

	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.		
	Total.	Average Expense per head.	Total.	Average Expense per head.	Total.	Average Expense per head.	Total.	Average Expense per head.	.....	Average Expense per head.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sydney	307	831 0 10	2 14 1½	2,034 3 8	6 12 6	830 10 9	2 14 1½	958 2 2	3 2 5	4,633 17 5	15 8 2
George-street, Parra- matta.	412	957 8 5	2 0 6½	3,296 8 2	7 19 10½	1,529 5 6	3 17 1½	1,561 10 2	3 15 3½	7,391 12 3	17 18 0½
Macquarie-street, Parramatta.	290	1,021 3 6	3 10 6	2,104 5 6	7 5 1½	757 10 6	2 22 2½	1,203 8 7	4 2 11	5,065 8 0	17 10 8½
Liverpool	710	1,879 17 0	2 12 8½	4,940 12 4	6 17 5	1,105 17 9	1 10 8½	1,806 5 9	2 10 11	9,754 12 10	13 11 4
Total	1,728	4,680 9 9	2 14 8½	12,372 9 7	7 3 2½	4,221 4 6	2 0 6½	5,642 5 8	3 4 1½	28,885 10 6	15 11 2

DETAILED

DETAILED STATEMENT for the year 1885.

	Sydney.		George-street, Parramatta.		Macquarie-street, Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries		831 0 10		957 8 5		1,021 3 6		1,670 17 0		4,089 9 9
Food	1,553 7 11		2,573 0 6		1,702 10 1		3,940 8 0			
Medical comforts	167 19 0		298 18 1		145 8 2		489 18 8			
Vegetables	129 16 1		78 12 3		68 14 8		161 18 10			
Gratuities	35 19 6		263 19 3		121 17 0		299 15 1			
Milk	84 0 6		150 17 3		62 15 6		130 10 9			
		2,034 3 3		3,293 8 2		2,164 5 5		4,940 12 4		12,372 0 7
Clothing		830 10 0		1,539 5 6		757 10 6		1,103 17 9		4,281 4 6
Travelling expenses	84 2 11		203 13 6		261 18 2		383 4 9			
Fuel	93 17 11		105 8 7		120 8 0		426 0 10			
Medicines	20 10 2		301 13 6		202 13 5		133 15 6			
Water			98 0 0		69 17 6		219 17 0			
Burials	230 17 0		178 10 6		134 9 3		270 8 1			
Light	48 4 4		132 14 0		78 4 6		31 1 10			
Soap	39 5 1		25 19 6		14 1 8		44 5 6			
Straw	6 0 0		17 10 6		26 14 3		22 1 0			
Rent	276 0 0		53 3 4		128 0 0		107 10 6			
Ironmongery	12 19 3		110 17 4		42 5 4		133 10 10			
Sundries	94 5 8		203 9 11		124 0 7		48 16 2			
Postage					8 8 11		8 0 3			
Medical fees										
		958 3 2		1,651 10 2		1,292 8 7		1,890 6 9		5,542 6 8
		4,053 17 5		7,391 12 3		5,036 9 0		9,754 12 10		26,855 10 6

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, from 1863 to 1885 inclusive.

Year.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.
1863	624	£ 1,058 0 8	£ 2 9 0	£ 4,408 5 10	£ 7 0 0	£ 999 16 8	£ 1 11 3	£ 1,584 15 0	£ 2 1 0	£ 8,995 18 8	£ 14 8 3
1864	721	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11	1,047 8 0	1 11 1	1,211 14 6	1 10 0	9,217 11 1	12 18 10
1865	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11	4,905 0 7	6 10 0	2,107 10 10	2 16 8	1,483 7 1	2 1 2	10,621 0 8	14 14 7
1866	856	3,299 15 5	3 18 8	5,932 14 2	6 10 0	1,740 7 11	2 0 9	1,870 12 0	2 8 3	11,809 0 6	13 18 0
1867	931	3,742 10 10	3 18 10	5,961 10 8	6 8 0	2,467 9 7	2 13 0	2,098 10 8	2 6 0	13,270 9 0	14 5 0
1868	969	2,008 10 0	2 16 1	6,638 18 4	6 17 0	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 10 2	1 15 7	12,950 5 2	13 7 3
1869	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0	1,693 4 1	1 13 0	12,441 10 10	12 16 6
1870	967	1,781 10 3	1 15 3	6,085 19 1	6 2 1	2,038 18 11	2 0 9	1,343 16 10	1 0 11	11,245 5 6	11 5 9
1871	1,065	1,819 0 5	1 14 2	6,380 10 6	6 19 10	2,146 10 0	2 0 4	1,612 2 2	1 10 3	11,900 8 0	11 4 7
1872	1,105	1,070 13 0	1 10 0	6,447 15 2	6 17 0	2,414 12 9	2 3 8	1,823 0 0	1 13 0	12,037 1 5	11 0 7
1873	1,096	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5	2,904 11 7	2 2 0	2,018 9 6	1 10 10	13,778 10 5	12 11 4
1874	1,140	2,226 11 1	1 10 2	8,333 11 8	7 0 2	2,777 8 11	2 5 8	2,059 4 4	1 10 1	15,408 18 0	13 19 3
1875	1,178	2,512 11 3	2 4 11	8,897 14 4	7 15 9	2,643 14 0	2 7 7	2,399 2 2	2 1 1	16,238 1 9	14 6 3
1876	1,166	2,632 19 10	2 4 11	8,940 16 2	7 15 9	3,062 13 1	2 12 6	2,721 10 0	2 6 8	13,347 19 1	15 14 8
1877	1,223	2,715 4 9	2 4 0	9,773 0 1	7 18 6	2,632 0 7	2 2 3	2,881 3 11	2 0 8	13,001 8 4	14 11 11
1878	1,256	2,789 12 0	2 4 5	10,497 16 3	8 6 8	3,193 0 2	2 10 10	2,403 14 3	1 19 3	15,860 12 5	15 0 3
1879	1,269	2,949 19 7	2 6 8	8,639 1 11	6 17 8	2,728 8 3	2 8 4	2,727 15 11	2 3 4	17,090 5 8	13 19 7
1880	1,280	2,953 16 0	2 7 1	7,635 7 8	6 0 4	2,858 0 3	2 6 0	2,772 7 11	2 3 3	16,253 12 3	12 16 2
1881	1,280	2,963 4 7	2 6 10	7,175 2 4	5 18 4	3,429 14 6	2 14 2	2,836 8 4	2 5 1	16,428 0 0	12 19 0
1882	1,202	3,170 11 6	2 10 4	9,385 0 5	7 8 3	2,450 9 7	1 18 11	3,402 16 11	2 13 11	18,423 14 6	14 11 11
1883	1,202	3,298 17 6	2 10 8	9,570 11 10	7 7 2	2,792 16 6	2 1 4	3,416 14 0	2 12 5	19,077 10 10	14 18 0
1884	1,683	4,443 15 3	2 12 0	12,195 0 2	7 4 11	2,841 2 10	1 13 0	5,603 15 10	3 6 5	25,074 0 1	14 17 11
1885	1,728	4,620 0 0	2 14 3	12,373 0 7	7 3 2	4,281 4 6	2 9 0	5,042 6 8	3 4 1	30,585 10 6	15 11 2
			2 8 3		6 19 0		2 3 11		2 2 8		13 14 8

RETURN of Ages of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1885.

	Above the age of										Total.
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
The Hyde Park Asylum	...	3	5	7	16	20	19	21	1	...	93
George-street Asylum, Parramatta	1	1	1	8	22	20	44	24	2	...	123
Macquarie-street	1	1	5	11	20	26	25	10	1	1	101
Liverpool	...	20	21	33	31	48	79	51	4	1	288
	2	25	33	59	69	114	167	106	8	2	605

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1885.

Asylums.	In Asylum, 1st January, 1885.		Admitted during 1885.		Discharged during 1885.		Died during 1885.		In Asylum on 31st December, 1885.		Total.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Hyde Park	...	312	...	342	...	267	...	08	...	304	304
George-street, Parramatta	339	...	823	...	497	...	123	...	342	...	522
Macquarie-street	278	...	690	13	574	13	101	...	291	...	201
Liverpool	724	...	1,120	...	865	...	288	...	710	...	710
	1,830	312	2,642	355	2,120	270	512	93	1,843	304	1,647

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average Ages of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1885.

	Deaths.	Percentage.	Average Age.
The Hyde Park Asylum	93	30.29	63.52
„ George-street Asylum, Parramatta.....	123	29.85	67.86
„ Macquarie-street, „	101	34.82	64.26
„ Liverpool „	288	40.05	62.82
Total	605	33.75	64.61

RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1885.

Diseases.	Hyde Park.	George-street Asylum, Parramatta.	Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta.	Liverpool.	Total.
Anasarca				4	4
Angina pectoris		1			1
Aneurism			1		1
Apoplexy		5	9		14
Bronchitis	3	25	12	14	54
Cancer	5	5	8	17	35
Cardiac disease	3	3	3	28	42
Caries of pelvis		1			1
Cerebral softening	2		2	2	6
Cerebral tumour				1	1
Cerebritis	1				1
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1			1
Congestion of lungs.....			1		1
Cystitis chronic		1	2		3
Debility	1				1
Diabetes		1		1	2
Diarrhoea	7	5	9	2	23
Disease of bladder		1			1
Disease of liver	1				1
Disease of kidneys		2	1		3
Dropsy	7	1		3	11
Dysentery.....	4			1	5
Enteritis	1	2	3		6
Epilepsy		1		7	8
Erysipelas.....			1		1
Extensive burns and exhaustion				1	1
General cachexia	1				1
Hamoptysis				1	1
Hematemesis			1		1
Hepatic disease	1			1	2
Hepatitis chronic			2	1	3
Hip disease				1	1
Hydatids of liver			1		1
Influenza				1	1
Nephritis chronic		2	1		3
Necrosis	1				1
Paralysis	3	15	9	36	63
Perineal fistula			1		1
Peritonitis		1	1		2
Pneumonia		1			1
Phthisis	14	6	8	52	80
Ramollissement			1		1
Scrofula.....				2	2
Senile decay.....	37	38	23	111	209
Stricture urethra.....				1	1
Spinal disease	1				1
Typhoid fever			1		1
Total	93	123	101	288	605

REPORT of the Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Parramatta and Liverpool Asylums, from the 1st March, 1886, to 30th June, 1886, inclusive.

Asylum.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	Average number of Attendances.	Number at present under treatment.
Georgo-street, Parramatta.....	88	378	24	44
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	67	206	13	32
Liverpool	43	60	15	20
Totals.....	198	644	...	96

Disease.	Total.	Disease.	Total.
Inflamed eyelids.....	1	Iritis	1
Conjunctivitis	25	Retinitis pigmentosa.....	1
Granular ophthalmia	89	Choroiditis.....	2
Epiphora	2	Choroido-retinitis	1
Trichiasis	5	Choroido-iritis	2
Distichiasis.....	2	Hemipia	1
Entropion.....	5	Hypermetropia	1
Pterygium	2	Amelyopia	1
Keratitis	1	Glaucoma	6
Nebula	3	Optic atrophy	8
Leucoma	4	Shrunken eyes	3
Cataract	31		
Capsular cataract	1	Total.....	198

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

(NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED BY, DURING 1885.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 March, 1886.

Statement in answer to Dr. Ross's Question No. 2, 31st March, 1886.

1885.

1. Persons relieved, 4,564.
2. Food, necessaries, rent money, equivalent to £3,880 3s.
3. Number of persons relieved weekly, 380½.
4. 1,509 loaves of bread—weekly average.

1,074	lbs. of flour	“
267	“ meat	“
100	“ tea	“
391	“ sugar	“
50	“ sago	“
89	“ rice	“
44	“ oatmeal	“
8	pairs of boots	“

Also during above period 26 pairs blankets and a few other et-ceteras, were supplied.
5. £174 weekly average of rent money.

HUGH ROBISON,
Inspector Public Charities.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.
(ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 July, 1886.

The Aborigines Protection Board to The Colonial Secretary.

Office of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines,

Sir,

114, Phillip-street, Sydney, 29 June, 1886.

In compliance with the established practice, we do ourselves the honor to submit this our Annual Report respecting the work we have undertaken during the past year, together with information regarding the present condition of the Aborigines, and the means we have adopted to supply their necessities so far as the funds placed at the disposal of the Board would admit.

Subjoined will be found a comparative return or census of the Aborigines for last year, and this exhibiting the changes which have taken place and the diminutions in the race during the period.

	Aborigines—full blood.					Half-castes.					General Total.
	Adults.			Children.	Total.	Adults.			Children.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
By return, 1884	2,440	1,737	4,177	1,512	5,689	596	470	1,066	1,336	2,402	8,091
By return, 1885	2,318	1,653	3,971	1,301	5,262	630	539	1,169	1,453	2,622	7,984
Decrease	122	84	206	211	327	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase .....	...	...	...	...	...	34	69	103	117	220	...
Total decrease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107

As far as can be ascertained, there are at the present time 520 Aboriginal and half-caste children receiving instruction, chiefly in Public Schools. Many gratifying reports have been received of the progress made by these scholars, which justify a hope that they may eventually be trained to take up their position amongst the industrial classes of the community.

Whilst the Board are not sanguine that there will be any general and permanent alteration in the condition and habits of the Aborigines, the outcome of increased energy of character on their part, there are fortunately many encouraging instances of industry and thrift, where assistance in the shape of land for cultivation and other aid have been advantageously bestowed.

We do not conceive that it is the intention of the Government or the Legislature that the sums voted for the benefit of the Aborigines should be expended in maintaining them, irrespective of age and condition, in a state of idleness. Such a course would, we consider, be productive of increased evils, instead of benefiting the recipients.

Moreover,

Moreover, a very considerable increased provision would have to be made if about 8,000 persons were to be clothed and fed.

We may again repeat that the rule by which the Board has been guided has been to provide rations and clothing, where necessary, for all aged sick or infirm Aborigines unable to work for their support, and also for the children of such who are attending school or not provided for by their parents.

The Board has held regular weekly meetings in addition to frequent consultations in dealing with emergent matters so constantly brought under notice by country Magistrates and others.

The reports obtained through the police are carefully recorded, and thus we are at any time enabled to refer for information the condition of various tribes or families when applications are made for assistance, or other action is called for.

The information thus sought from the police through the Colony has been promptly and intelligently afforded in all cases. This invaluable assistance the Board is anxious to gratefully acknowledge, as also the personal interest which has been taken by many of the officers and constables in looking after the wants and interests of the Aborigines in their districts, who have previously been almost entirely neglected.

We regret to record here the loss sustained by the Board by retirement of the Hon. A. Gordon on his departure for England, he having taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Aborigines, and cordially rendering us valuable assistance in the work we had undertaken to discharge.

Active measures have been, we are informed, taken by the Aborigines Protection Association for the more systematic management of the Aboriginal Mission Stations at Maloga and Warangesda. The aid afforded from the public funds has admitted of considerable improvements being made in the buildings, fencing, and plant at these stations, which will no doubt lead to more effective arrangements to increase the usefulness of these asylums.

No progress has been made towards the establishment of Aboriginal homes of a kindred character in other districts of the Colony, to which we made allusion in our former report. An officer of the association has visited the reserve in the neighbourhood of Brewarrina, where such an asylum would be of incalculable benefit to the large and neglected tribes who reside in that district, but we fear that the funds available, with reduced votes, will not allow of the heavy expenditure which would be entailed.

Some reserves for a similar purpose have been reported upon in the Clarence District but for a like reason the Board have been prevented from taking any further action.

The past year has been an unfavorable one for the Aborigines in the interior, the drought having rendered their means of subsistence even more than usually precarious. Native game has been scarce in some districts, and they have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining employment, consequently the demands upon the Board have been more than usually numerous.

Appended will be found a detailed statement of the expenditure for the year 1885, for the general relief of the Aborigines of the Colony, and also statements obtained from the Aborigines Protectorate Association, of the cost of the Mission Stations at Warangesda and Maloga.

We have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY, Chairman.

W. J. FOSTER.

RICHARD HILL.

PHILIP GIDLEY KING, M.L.C.

HUGH ROBISON.

APPENDIX.

1885.

Locality.	Average monthly.		Period.	Rations, Clothing, Work done.	Amount expended in the year.
	Adults.	Children.			
Barrington	5		12 months	Rations, land ploughed	£ s. d. 34 17 0
Beltinger River	17		4 "	"	49 1 0
Broosa	3		6 "	"	6 2 4
Barrier	3		12 "	"	15 4 3
Brewarrina	13		12 "	"	111 18 9
Boorooma	26	26	12 "	"	89 17 5
Bega	7		12 "	"	51 12 9
Bourke	6	3	12 "	"	48 18 4
Broke	3		2 "	"	0 15 2
Cox's River	4	7	12 "	"	55 4 8
Coonabarabran	6	2	12 "	Clothing and rations	93 2 10
Cooki	1		12 "	Rations	12 18 2
Collarendabri	4	4	12 "	"	48 14 4
Dubbo	15	6	12 "	"	85 3 11
Dandaloo	4		12 "	"	22 16 4
Forster	4		12 "	Rations, boat	37 7 3
Peramoumt	27		8 "	"	56 17 2
Gunnedah	3		1 "	"	0 15 0
Gilgannin	5		12 "	Rations, clothing, huts	54 4 7
Gulgong	11		2 "	Rations, clothing	5 15 0
Goodooga	1	2	8 "	"	11 9 9
Hawkesbury	21	11	8 "	Clothing, oats	Gov. Stores.
Huka	5		0 "	Rations	10 9 3
Inverell	3		3 "	" and clothing	20 13 3
Jervis Bay	12	16	12 "	Rations, clothing, and stationery	119 13 9
Kogarah	1	2	12 "	"	13 0 6
Kempsey	42		12 "	" and medical attendance	202 12 10
Kangaroo Valley	2		12 "	"	13 16 10
Lawrence				Net	Gov. Stores.
Mungindi	22		12 months	Rations	157 10 2
Moraya	4	6	12 "	"	42 6 5
Mogil Mogil	10	4	12 "	"	97 8 9
Macquarie Lake	2		12 "	"	11 15 6
Mungyer	3		12 "	"	9 18 5
Moree	6		12 "	"	52 6 0
Milroy	15		5 "	"	21 17 3
Narrandera	6	7	12 "	"	57 9 8
Narrabri	2		12 "	"	9 13 4
Nambucca	29	8	12 "	Rations and clothing	180 3 5
Norwa	2		6 "	Rations	4 9 3
Port Macquarie	11	9	12 "	Rations and clothing	81 2 6
La Perouse	11	8	12 "	Rations, repairs to boat, sails	100 7 8
Pudman's Creek	4	14	12 "	Rations	42 14 11
Penrith	2		9 "	"	3 1 4
Singleton	15		12 "	"	54 10 0
Shellharbour	2	12	12 "	"	51 5 6
Port Stephens	17	9	12 "	Rations, repairs to boat	162 0 0
Tilla Tilla	6		12 "	Rations	40 0 0
Terambone	5		12 "	"	32 5 0
Tomboyo	3		12 "	"	15 6 0
Taree				Medical attendance	7 15 0
Tomakin	4		12 months	Rations	24 12 4
Terry-Hi-Hi	15		6 "	"	49 6 11
Ulladulla	2		10 "	Rations and medicine	9 14 4
Warialda	4		12 "	Rations	28 3 9
Windsor	11	12	3 "	"	11 9 9
Wilmington	10		12 "	"	86 13 1
Wingham	17	6	12 "	Rations and clothing	119 12 5
Warren	6		12 "	Rations	29 17 11
Whalon	2		12 "	"	3 2 4
Yass		27	12 "	Rations, clothing, school requisites, and medical attendance.	104 1 7
Tweed & Brunswick Rivers & Grafton.	90	52	12 "	Clothing	Gov. Stores.
Total	693	253			£ 2,976 0 6

WARANGESDA.

Population, December, 1885.

Adults.		Children.		Total.
Blacks.	Half-castes.	Blacks.	Half-castes.	
29	19	17	35	*100

* 100 is the number on the roll but the average population for December was 75.

Children

Children attending Public School in December 1885,—36.

Cost of the above Station :—

	£	s.	d.
Management	467	3	2
Clothing	20	14	8
Rations	479	11	6
Building material, tools, and furniture	273	14	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,241	3	10

Of the above, £458 10s. 11d. was raised by private subscriptions; the cost to the Government was consequently £782 12s. 11d.

MALOGA.

Population, December, 1885.

Blacks.	Half-castes.	Total.
47	78	125

Children attending Public School,—upwards of 40.

Cost of the above Station :—

	£	s.	d.
Management	451	14	7
Clothing	45	17	9
Rations	394	17	11
* Building material, tools, &c.	739	18	9
	<hr/>		
	£1,632	9	0

Of the above £500 16s. 9d. was raised by private subscription; the cost to the Government was consequently £1,132 2s. 3d.

* Upwards of £700 worth of the above purchased in 1884 but paid for in 1885, and now erected into cottages, &c.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

(PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 August, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New Wales, dated 18th June, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing:—

- “(1.) The number of children, on the 5th April, 1885, under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board, distinguishing religion and sex.
- “(2.) The number of children under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, who were taken in 1884-5 by the State Children's Relief Board from each one of the following Institutions, viz., the Benevolent Asylum, the Randwick Asylum, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; also from parents, from relatives, from friends, or from elsewhere.
- “(3.) The number of Cottage Homes in existence on 5th April, 1885, and where situated, and number of children in each Home, distinguishing religion and sex.
- “(4.) The number of children, distinguishing religion and sex, in residence at the Institution at Paddington on 5th April, 1885.
- “(5.) The number of children on 5th April, 1885, under the charge of foster-parents, giving detailed information as to the number of children located with each foster-parent, distinguishing religion and sex of such children.
- “(6.) The number of children discharged to their parents, or relatives, or friends, in the year ending 5th April, 1885, distinguishing sex and religion.
- “(7.) The number of children above twelve years, and of children under twelve years of age, apprenticed in 1884-5; also the number adopted in 1885-6, with their respective ages, distinguishing religion and sex.
- “(8.) The number of boys and of girls, and their respective ages, under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board, who died in 1884-5, distinguishing those who died at the Institution, Paddington, or under the charge of foster-parents, or at the several Cottage Homes.
- “(9.) The total amount received from parents, or from others, on account of the maintenance of their children in 1884-5.
- “(10.) The cost, in detail, incurred by the State Children's Relief Board in the year 1884-5, whether paid in that year or subsequently, to be given under the several headings as follows:—On account of allowances, of salaries, of maintenance at Cottage Homes, of maintenance to foster-parents, of maintenance at Asylum, Paddington, of clothing, of medical attendance, furniture, crockery, hardware, &c., fuel, light, travelling expenses, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses not included
“under

- “ under the above heads ; also, rent and cost of repairs and improvements
 “ to buildings made for and on account of the State Children’s Relief Board
 “ in the year 1884–5 at the Institution at Paddington, and at each one of
 “ the Cottage Homes.
 “ (11.) All other charges or expenditure of whatsoever kind in connection
 “ with the operations of the State Children’s Relief Department.
 “ (12.) The average total cost per head of the children under the supervision
 “ of the State Children’s Relief Department in the year 1884–5.
 “ (13.) The like information to be supplied to each of the foregoing
 “ questions for the year 1885–6.

(*Mr. Davies.*)

No. 1.

State Children’s Relief Department, Begg-street, Paddington, 8 August, 1886.

THE number of children on the 5th April, 1885, under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, under the supervision of the State Children’s Relief Board, distinguishing religion and sex :—

Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	355
Protestant boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	36
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	163
Roman Catholic boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	10
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	275
Protestant girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	48
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	118
Roman Catholic girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	26
Total	...	...	...	...	1,026

No. 1.—Part II.

THE number of children on the 5th April, 1886, under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, under the supervision of the State Children’s Relief Board, distinguishing religion and sex :—

Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	443
Protestant boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	108
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	189
Roman Catholic boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	39
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	336
Protestant girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	75
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	124
Roman Catholic girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	52
Total	...	...	...	...	1,366

No. 2.

THE number of children under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, who were taken in 1884–5 by the State Children’s Relief Board from each one of the following Institutions, viz., the Benevolent Asylum, the Randwick Asylum, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum ; also, from parents, from relatives, from friends, or from elsewhere :—

From Benevolent Asylum—

Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	102
Protestant boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	42
Roman Catholic boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	2
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	82
Protestant girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	27

From Randwick Asylum—

Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	37
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	37
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	21
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	26

From Protestant Orphan School—

Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	28
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	1

From Roman Catholic Orphan School—

Boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	22
Girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	11

From

<i>From N.S.S. "Vernon"—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	7
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years...	...	...	...	3
<i>From Infants' Home, Ashfield—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	4
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years...	...	...	...	2
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years...	...	...	...	1
<i>From Industrial School, Biloela—</i>				
Protestant boys under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
Protestant girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	5
Roman Catholic girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
<i>From Shaftesbury Reformatory—</i>				
Protestant girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
<i>From Coast Hospital, Little Bay—</i>				
Roman Catholic boys under twelve years old	...	...	...	2
Protestant girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
<i>From Children's Hospital, Glebe Point—</i>				
Protestant boys under twelve years old	...	...	...	3
Roman Catholic girls under twelve years old	...	...	...	1
<i>From Parents, Relatives, or Friends—Nil.</i>				

No. 2.—Part II.

THE number of children under twelve years of age, and the number above that age, who were taken in 1885-6 by the State Children's Relief Board from each one of the following Institutions, viz., the Benevolent Asylum, the Randwick Asylum, the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; also, from parents, from relatives, from friends, or from elsewhere:—

<i>From Benevolent Asylum—</i>				
Protestant boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	3
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	122
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	31
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	79
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	36
Protestant girls over age of twelve years...	...	...	...	8
Roman Catholic girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	2
<i>From Randwick Asylum—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	53
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	11
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	10
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	6
<i>From Protestant Orphan School—</i>				
Boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	2
Boys over age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
Girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
Girls over age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
<i>From Roman Catholic Orphan School—Nil.</i>				
<i>From N.S.S. "Vernon"—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	16
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	11
<i>From Infants' Home, Ashfield—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	4
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	3
<i>From Industrial School, Biloela—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	9
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	4
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	3
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
<i>From Coast Hospital, Little Bay—</i>				
Protestant boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	6
Roman Catholic boys under age of twelve years	...	...	...	3
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	9
Roman Catholic girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	2
<i>From Children's Hospital, Glebe Point—</i>				
Protestant girls under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
<i>From parents or relatives or friends—Nil.</i>				
<i>From Sydney Hospital—</i>				
Boy, Roman Catholic, under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1
<i>From Prince Alfred Hospital—</i>				
Protestant boys, under age of twelve years	...	...	...	1

No. 3.

THE number of Cottage Homes in existence on 5th April, 1885, and where situated, and number of children in each Home, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Number of Cottage Homes (three being for sick children only, and three for healthy children)	6
SITUATION OF HOMES, AND RELIGION AND SEX OF CHILDREN.	
<i>Cottage Home for sick children, No. 1, Parramatta—</i>	
Protestant boys	6
Roman Catholic boys	2
Protestant girls	3
<i>Cottage Home for sick children, No. 2, Parramatta—</i>	
Roman Catholic boys	1
Protestant girls	2
Roman Catholic girls	8
<i>Cottage Home for sick children, Mittagong—</i>	
Protestant boys	1
Roman Catholic boys	4
Protestant girls	4
Roman Catholic girls	1
<i>Cottage Home for healthy children, Hill Top—</i>	
Protestant boys	8
Protestant girls	2
<i>Cottage Home for healthy children, Glebe Point—</i>	
Protestant boys	3
Protestant girls	6
<i>Cottage Home for healthy children, Newtown*—</i>	
Protestant boys	1
Protestant girls	2

* This Cottage Home contains seven other children supported by Mrs. Jefferis and friends, and not from Government payments. The Home is under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Department.

No. 3.—Part II.

THE number of Cottage Homes in existence on the 5th April, 1886, and where situated, and number of children in each Home, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Number of Cottage Homes (six being for sick children, and six for healthy children)	12
SITUATION OF HOMES, AND RELIGION AND SEX OF CHILDREN.	
<i>Protestant Cottage Home for sick children, Parramatta—</i>	
Protestant boys	7
Protestant girls	3
<i>Roman Catholic Cottage Home for sick children, Parramatta—</i>	
Roman Catholic boys	3
Roman Catholic girls	0
<i>Cottage Home for sick children, Picton—</i>	
Protestant boys	3
Protestant girls	9
<i>Protestant Cottage Home for sick children, Mittagong—</i>	
Protestant boys	1
Protestant girls	8
<i>Roman Catholic Cottage Home for sick children, Mittagong—</i>	
Roman Catholic boys	10
Roman Catholic girls	3
<i>The Ophthalmic Cottage Home, Mittagong—</i>	
Protestant boys	5
Roman Catholic boys	1
Protestant girls	6
Roman Catholic girls	4
<i>Bathurst— Cottage Homes for Healthy Children:—</i>	
Protestant boys	6
Protestant girls	1
<i>Glebe Point—</i>	
Protestant boys	2
Protestant girls	6
<i>Bethungra—</i>	
Protestant boys	10

Hill Top.

Hill Top—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Burwood No. 1.—*

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

*Mrs. Jefferis' Cottage Home (removed from Newtown); contains three other children not paid for by Government. Is under the supervision of this Department.

Burwood No. 2.†

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

†Miss Mullen's Cottage Home; contains six other children not paid for by Government. Is under supervision of S.C.R. Department.

No. 4.

THE number of children, distinguishing religion and sex, in residence at the Institution at Paddington, on 5th April, 1885:—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

No. 4.—Part II.

THE number of children, distinguishing religion and sex, in residence at the Institution at Paddington, on 5th April, 1886.

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

No. 5.

THE number of children on 5th April, 1885, under the charge of foster-parents, giving detailed information as to the number of children located with each foster-parent, distinguishing religion and sex of such children:—

Number of foster-parents with one child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458
" " two children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
" " three "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
" " four "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
" " five "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
" " six "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total number of children with foster-parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	965

SEX AND RELIGION OF SUCH CHILDREN:—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134

[The homes in which the children are aggregated are generally homes containing children belonging to the same families.]

No. 5—Part II.

THE number of children on 5th April, 1886, under the charge of foster-parents, giving detailed information as to the number of children located with each foster-parent, distinguishing religion and sex of such children:—

Number of foster-parents with one child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
" " two children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
" " three "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
" " four "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
" " five "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
" " six "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
" " seven "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of children with foster-parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,281

SEX AND RELIGION OF SUCH CHILDREN:—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156

[The homes in which the children are aggregated are generally homes containing children belonging to the same families.]

No. 6.

THE number of children discharged to their parents, or relatives, or friends, in the year ending 5th April, 1885, distinguishing sex and religion:—

Protestant boys discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Roman Catholic boys discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Protestant girls discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Roman Catholic girls discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

No. 6—Part II.

THE number of children discharged to their parents, or relatives, or friends, in the year ending 5th April, 1886, distinguishing sex and religion:—

Protestant boys discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Roman Catholic boys discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Protestant girls discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Roman Catholic girls discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

To Industrial and Reformatory Schools—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

No. 7.

THE number of children above twelve years, and of children under twelve years of age, apprenticed in 1884-5; also the number adopted in 1884-5, with their respective ages, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Children apprenticed under the age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Children apprenticed over the age of twelve years—							
Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

NUMBER adopted on 5th April, 1885, with their respective ages, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
							50
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Aged two years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aged three years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aged four years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Aged six years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Aged seven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged eight years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged nine years	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Aged ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Aged eleven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aged twelve years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged thirteen years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							50
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

No. 7—Part II.

THE number of children above twelve years, and of children under twelve years of age, apprenticed in 1885-6; also the number adopted in 1885-6, with their respective ages, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Children apprenticed under the age of twelve years	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Children apprenticed over the age of twelve years—							
Protestant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Protestant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

NUMBER adopted on 5th April, 1886, with their respective ages, distinguishing religion and sex:—

Protostant boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Roman Catholic boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Protostant girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Roman Catholic girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								93
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Aged two years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Aged three years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Aged four years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aged five years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Aged six years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aged seven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Aged eight years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Aged nine years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Aged ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Aged eleven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Aged twelve years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aged thirteen years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged fourteen years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								93
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

[The children who are now of advanced ages were adopted in the earlier years of the Department.]

No. 8.

THE number of boys and girls, and their respective ages, under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board who died in 1884-5, distinguishing those who died at the Institution, Paddington, or under the charge of foster-parents, or at the several Cottage Homes:—

Died at Central Home, Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Died while in charge of foster-parents—							
Boy, aged ten years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boy, aged seven years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Girl, aged three years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died while in Cottage Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

No. 8.—Part II.

THE number of boys and girls, and their respective ages, under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board who died in 1885-6, distinguishing those who died at the Institution, Paddington, or under the charge of foster-parents, or at the several Cottage Homes:—

Died at Central Home, Paddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Died while in charge of foster-parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Died in Hospital, boy, aged 8 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died in Cottage Home, girl, aged 6 years...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

[Both these children were hopelessly diseased when removed from the Asylums and placed under the control of the S.C.R. Board.]

No. 9.

THE total amount received from parents, or from others, on account of the maintenance of their children in 1884-5.

£261 5s. 6d.

No. 9.—Part II.

THE total amount received from parents, or from others, on account of the maintenance of their children in 1885-6.

£412 13s. 9d.

[These amounts are irrespective of sums collected under Court orders, which are paid at the various Police Stations, and thence direct to the Treasury.]

No. 10.

THE cost, in detail, incurred by the State Children's Relief Board in the year 1884-5, whether paid in that year or subsequently, to be given under the several headings as follows:—On account of allowances, of salaries, of maintenance at Cottage Homes, of maintenance to foster-parents, of maintenance at Asylum, Paddington, of clothing, of medical attendance, furniture, crockery, hardware, &c., fuel, light, travelling expenses, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads; also, rent and cost of repairs and improvements to buildings made for and on account of the State Children's Relief Board in the year 1884-5 at the Institution at Paddington and at each one of the Cottage Homes.

	Boarded out.	Depôt.	Cottage Homes for Invalids.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance (food, &c.)	8,719 0 9	46 2 5	33 17 4
Clothing*	1,230 11 5	.....	35 0 0
Furniture ... ..	.....	22 5 1	13 12 0
Medical and medicines	108 2 9	.....	.....
Conveyance of children	256 15 8	.....	0 7 6
Advertising..	41 17 0	.....	.....
Travelling expenses	321 13 6	.....	.....
Salaries	1,094 6 5	.....	23 4 11
Over issues... ..	5 5 0	.....	.....
Money Orders	19 9 6	.....	.....
Maintenance of children in transit	50 0 0	.....	.....
Books	8 4 0	.....	.....
Attendant	10 4 0	.....	.....
Sub-matron, in lieu of ration	10 0 0	.....	.....
Gas ... ..	.....	24 8 2	.....
Labour at Depôt ... ..	.....	23 15 6	.....
Repairs† ... ..	.....	.....	28 10 0
Funerals	11 0 0	.....	.....
Cartage of goods	13 3 0	.....	.....
Rent	157 6 8	.....	.....
Petties	16 3 0	.....	5 4 1
Fuel ... ..	.....	20 0 0	2 0 0
Light ... ..	.....	.....	2 10 2

* Alterations, Parramatta Cottage Homes, £24 2s. † Alterations, Mittagong Cottage Homes, £4 8s.

NOTE.—The amounts (with the exception of those specially noted) under the heading "Cottage Homes for Invalids" are chargeable in equal proportions against the three Homes in existence on April 5, 1885, as the goods, &c., to which they refer were, for economical reasons, purchased in bulk and equally divided among the Homes.

No. 10.—Part II.

THE cost, in detail, incurred by the State Children's Relief Board in the year 1884-5, whether paid in that year or subsequently, to be given under the several headings as follows:—On account of allowances, of salaries, of maintenance at Cottage Homes, of maintenance to foster-parents, of maintenance at Asylum, Paddington, of clothing, of medical attendance, furniture, crockery, hardware, &c., fuel, light, travelling expenses, and all other incidental and miscellaneous expenses not included under the above heads; also, rent and cost of repairs and improvements to buildings made for and on account of the State Children's Relief Board in the year 1885-6, at the Institution at Paddington, and at each one of the Cottage Homes.

	Boarded out.	Depôt.	Cottage Homes for Invalids.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maintenance (food, &c.)	12,116 4 0	85 3 9	556 14 9
Clothing	1,471 10 4	.....	127 4 8
Furniture	122 16 11	13 0 11	179 5 6
Medical and medicines	93 2 2	.....	22 12 5
Conveyance of children	197 9 10	.....	39 18 3
Advertising... ..	6 5 0	.....	0 19 6
Travelling expenses	374 8 10	.....	21 9 0
Salaries	1,267 1 8	.....	418 9 0
Over issues... ..	12 6 0	.....	.....
Money orders	20 17 8	.....	.....
Maintenance of children in transit	7 1 6	.....	.....
Books	20 19 8	.....	4 19 5
Attendant	34 13 0	.....	.....
Sub-matron, in lieu of ration	20 0 0	.....	.....

No. 10.—Part II—continued.

	Boarded out.	Depôt.	Cottage Homes for Invalids.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gas	23 12 2	.....
Cleansing closet pans	31 7 0	.....
Repairs	14 2 3	*34 14 1
Hardware	4 0 2	56 1 4
Crockery	0 15 7	24 11 10
Rent	244 6 8
Fuel	22 0 0	14 2 10
Light	8 8 4
Funeral (Mittagong Cottage Home)	3 0 0
Washing	49 5 0
Incidentals	22 14 6	.....	1 8 10

* Picton Cottage Home.—£20 allowed by landlord for this sum out of rent.

THE note on similar return for 1884-5 applies approximately also to this return, for six Homes existing on April 5, 1886. Present rent charge:—Two Parramatta Cottage Homes, £50 a year each; one at Picton, £36 a year; two at Mittagong, £52 a year each; one at Mittagong, £40 a year.

The furniture account is low, because a quantity of old furniture, not required at the Protestant Orphan School, was handed over from that institution to this Department, in order to save expenditure.

No. 11.

ALL other charges or expenditure of whatsoever kind in connection with the operations of the State Children's Relief Department.

See reply to question No. 10.

NOTE.—A quantity of crockery and clothing was handed over from old Government stock to this Department to save expenditure of public funds, and used at the Depôt and Cottage Homes for Invalids.

Before Ormond House was transferred to or occupied by this Department repairs and alterations were effected through the Colonial Architect's Department, and a galvanized-iron fence was subsequently erected, of the cost of which the State Children's Relief Board have no cognisance.

No. 12.

THE average total cost per head of the children under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Department in the year 1884-5.

£16 19s. for boarded-out children. Cottage Homes only established at end of year. Depôt had existed during portion of year only.

No. 12.—Part II.

THE average total cost per head of the children under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Department in the year 1885-6.

£15 8s. 4d. for boarded-out children and inmates of Cottage Homes for Healthy Children; £33 11s. 3d. per child in Cottage Homes for Invalids, which are really Cottage Hospitals; £8 10s. for children in Depôt—maintenance only; clothing being supplied during their brief sojourn from returned outfits of boarded-out children.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, THE HON. ARTHUR RENWICK, B.A., M.D.,
F.R.C.S., M.P., &c., &c.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

5 APRIL, 1886.

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1886.

State Children's Relief Department, Central Home,
Begg-street, Paddington, 25 May, 1886.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable
the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor, in compliance with section 12 of 44 Victoria, No. 24, to present for the information of Parliament my Fifth Annual Report, containing a history of the operations of the State Children's Relief Department during the year ended 5 April, 1886.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In my previous Reports I have taken pains to explain the principles, the modes, and the objects of the boarding-out system; I have sketched the legislation which I have considered desirable for the better working and controlling of our philanthropic agencies for the young; I have pointed out where, in my opinion, present laws are faulty in effecting the ends to which they were designed; and I have quoted authorities in support of the view that the boarding-out system is incomparably superior to any other method of caring for the children of the State. It is therefore needless to recur to these subjects: what has been said remains on record, and the system is now no longer in the experimental stage—it has gained a strong hold on the community—its best commendation is the history of its successful working. The details I shall hereafter submit are details which indicate growth on the principles set out and acted upon from the outset. It cannot be too emphatically or too frequently insisted on that the success of the boarding-out system depends on the minuteness, the diligence, and the zeal of the supervision exercised over every detail, by those upon whom the duty of oversight is cast. Because this essential has been maintained by the State Children's Relief Board, by lady visitors, and by officials, I am able to state in this Fifth Report that the operations of the Board have not only been enlarged, but have been conspicuously successful, and that the future is not very remote when no children who fall to the care of the State will be denied the advantages of family training.

Hitherto the application of the system in New South Wales has been justified by reference to what has been done elsewhere; but I am now able to state that the operations of this Board are regarded with interest in the Colonies, in England, and America, as furnishing matter for profitable imitation. We are no longer learners merely—we have, in certain forms of experience, become teachers also. And judging by the language used in reference to these matters by those who are regarded as eminent authorities on all questions of social reform, we have improved on the instruction we have received.

It was with great satisfaction that I read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 7th and 21st of this year two articles over the signature of the Rev. W. J. Horsley, a gentleman conversant with the subject, and a high authority on many philanthropic movements. My Report for last year draws from Mr. Horsley the remark that in Australia and other offshoots of the Mother-country, England has need to follow and learn where she should have led and taught. Although, says Mr. Horsley, the Colonies do not strike out anything exactly new in social reform,

reform, yet they have made the suggestions of a few in England into accomplished facts abroad, "and measures have passed into a vigorous youth in the Colonies which at home are still struggling to overcome the debilitating and crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism."

Mr. Horsley approves of the title "State children" as preferable to "pauper children" or "gutter children," and sees in it truth as well as delicacy. For the children brought under the control of this Department are in fact State children; charges in whose case the State, and no other agency, takes the place of parent. Quoting the brief description of boarding-out which I thought sufficient in my Report for last year, Mr. Horsley finds it "identical in idea with that which, to a small extent, is found in England, as worked by enlightened Boards of Guardians, under the auspices of the Local Government Board, or by private philanthropists, or by the Church of England Central Society for providing homes for waifs and strays." In a subsequent passage of the article, referring to my observations on reformatories and cottage homes, he notes that here we deal with two objections made in England to the extension of boarding-out, in a manner calculated to show that such objections are more theoretical than practical. "In a word," writes Mr. Horsley by way of summary, "Australia has shaken herself free from the evils engendered by copying or transferring our evil ways of dealing with State children, and has come to the conclusion—which seems unhappily beyond the conception of most of our Boards of Guardians—that of the four competing systems, the bringing up of children with adult paupers in a workhouse is abominable; massing them in district schools is hopelessly bad and most expensive; cottage homes are good and less costly; and boarding-out is the cheapest and by far the best, as restoring or giving to the children the natural conditions of home life." And the text, as well as the title, of his papers is the encouraging and stimulating one—"Advance Australia! Wake up England!"

Although I have no intention, as I have said, to deal exhaustively in this Report with the results of boarding-out operations elsewhere, it will be interesting to refer briefly to the recent investigations of the Destitute Commission of South Australia, of which Chief Justice Way was the Chairman. That Commission has just published its final Report, and in that very ably-written document says:—"To the Chairman and other members of the Destitute Board of Adelaide belongs the credit of first applying the system (boarding-out) in Australia. Fifty children were placed out in April, 1872, and up to June 30th, 1885, 1,219 children had been placed out. In Victoria a commencement was made with the system in 1873, and in January, 1885, the number of children boarded-out there was 1,808. Between 1875 and 1879 boarding-out superseded the Industrial Schools. There were six of them containing about 2,000 children, and the last was closed in 1879. The State Children's Relief Board in Sydney, which was established under a special Act of Parliament, began to place out children in 1881," [a private association of ladies, consisting of several members of the present State Children's Relief Board, had successfully tried the experiment with about 50 children a year previously] "and on April 5, 1885, 1,026 were placed out under their control. The boarding-out system has also been adopted in Tasmania and New Zealand. The exhaustive yearly reports from all these Colonies abound with proofs of the benefits of the boarding-out system. The experience of other countries shows the same satisfactory results as in Australia. We quote but one instance from the Irish evidence before the English Commission. The Mayor of Belfast says:—"I do not suppose there are 2 per cent. of the entire number that are sent out that way return to the workhouse again. The nurses generally get so attached to

to the children that they will not part with them.' Selecting also one example only from the Scotch evidence, the Inspector of Poor for Edinburgh says:—"The result of twenty-two years' boarding-out of 1,400 children was that we could give a satisfactory account of all but 18 of that large number.'"

I conclude these references with a quotation from the American testimony, which is still more striking. The Children's Aid Society of New York, which boards out children of the criminal classes as well as others, says:—

We have placed out since we began about 22,000 children. So far as we can learn, not more than 5 per cent. commit offences or become chargeable to the public. Great numbers have received property from their employers, or have earned it, and are now men of means. Others are in professions, others are mechanics or honest farmers, or are in various productive branches. Many have contributed to the support of the Charity that befriended them, or have bequeathed their property to it on their death. The experiment of boarding-out in the United States has been an unmingled blessing, and the most economical charity ever devised. The children and youth who would have been petty thieves, vagrants, prostitutes, sharpers, burglars, and criminals, have been made by it honest and industrious producers. Hereditary pauperism and criminality have been broken up, and all this at an average expense to society of \$15 for each child.

The South Australian Destitute Commissioners have recommended the adoption of a course which I have most strongly urged upon successive Governments in my five Annual Reports, and there is reason to suppose from their report that the conclusions they have drawn are based upon the operations of the State Children's Relief Board of New South Wales, as compared with those of the Destitute Board of Adelaide. After considering the various advantages and disadvantages of the different systems of dealing with State children in all the Colonies and in England, and especially in connection with the work accomplished thus far by the New South Wales Board, as ascertained by reference to official reports, and from the personal investigations in this Colony of gentlemen concerned in the administration of the South Australian Charities, the Commissioners recommend that "all the establishments for the benefit of convicted, destitute, and neglected children be entrusted to the management of an Honorary Board, to be called 'The State Children's Relief Board,' appointed by the Governor, and subject to the control of a Minister." And the Commissioners go on to say—"The Board, we suggest, should consist of ten or a dozen ladies and gentlemen who have already shown an interest in kindred branches of philanthropic work, and who should be fairly representative of the different religious denominations. As the Board will have to deal with girls as well as the boys, the presence of ladies upon it is indispensable. This, as we have seen, is no innovation; indeed the reformatory system was founded by a lady (Miss Carpenter.)" It will thus be seen that the South Australian Commissioners have proposed the appointment of a Board precisely similar in its constitution to the State Children's Relief Board of New South Wales.

Considering the various interests affected by the establishment and rapid development of the boarding-out system in this Colony, it was to be expected that it would be exposed to criticism, and sometimes criticism neither kindly nor just. There are still persons in the community who are disposed to decry it, and perhaps many who do not care to understand it. Rumour, which picks up half-truths, must always be reckoned with; and, since the agents upon whom the system depends are human, a basis for the half-truths which rumour may magnify to the discredit of the system must always exist. But I do not deprecate criticism, whether genial, ill-natured, or ignorant. If the system be so managed that damaging criticism is well-founded, then it is badly managed. Its continued good management will be none the worse ensured if those responsible are aware that they are subjected to constant and possibly hostile vigilance; and, if the management has been good, the answer to the critic is an effective vindication at once of the system and of its working. Moreover, criticism attracts to the

the system what I above all desire should be assured—the attention of the public, and supplies an additional guarantee that all the conditions of success will be observed.

In the course of the year just concluded I have been obliged to reply to several critics who have written with more zeal than knowledge. Some strictures on the operation of ordinary boarding-out I disposed of by a simple statement of the facts; but those referring to the cottage homes—from a gentleman connected with a leading metropolitan newspaper—were of such a character that a more elaborate rejoinder was necessary than I thought called for in the other case. They were therefore made the subject of a special inquiry and report.

In my last Report I stated that, following upon a purpose which the Board had entertained for a considerable period, they had obtained the sanction of the Colonial Secretary for the establishment of eight cottage homes for invalid children. Four such homes had already been set up at the date of that Report, and in the course of the year two more were opened.

The object of cottage homes is an object in harmony with the fundamental principles of boarding-out. In the Asylums, and falling to the care of the Board, are many children temporarily diseased or chronically infirm, who cannot be at once or at all placed in families. The cottage home is a means whereby such children can either be nursed into health sufficient for them to be boarded out, or can be nurtured under conditions which alleviate in some measure their hard lot. In either case, for them the life in a cottage home is the nearest approach to family life which can be achieved; the locality of the home and the nurse are selected with the utmost care; there is frequent inspection by the officials and by the lady visitors of the locality.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the cottage home system as an experiment from which good results might be anticipated. There were many difficulties in the way of entire or speedy success. In the case of healthy boarded-out children, although care is taken not to send them to localities known to be insanitary, the principal concern is not the situation of the home so much as the character of the foster-parent. But for denizens of cottage homes the sanitary condition of the locality is all-important; consequently the choice of places was limited. It was further limited by the fact that, since local visiting was as essential in the case of cottage homes as in the case of boarded-out children, no cottage home could be set up where boarding-out would not also be justified. Further, where the locality was suitable, it was not always possible to procure a house that would serve the purpose. Hence I have urged as worthy the consideration of the Government the expenditure of a sum of money for building cottage homes. This expedient would enlarge the area of choice of locality, would be much more economical than the present practice of paying rent, and would enable the Board to erect buildings in accordance with its requirements, which are, in regard to these particular children, of a very special character. In a communication to your predecessor in office, which has been published in the metropolitan newspapers, I have already dwelt at considerable length on these points, and need not therefore enlarge upon them here. A last limitation arose from the necessity for extra care in the selection of the matron or "mother" of the home. Various qualifications were indispensable—housekeeping skill, tact, patience, good temper, some knowledge of nursing, and experience in the management of children; and the larger the number of "mothers" wanted, the more difficult it

was

was to procure persons who answered in all respects to the requirements.

Details of the results of these homes will be found more fully set forth in the statistical portion of this Report; but I may just say here that since the establishment of these homes—or, more properly speaking, cottage hospitals—over 40 per cent. of the children passed into them subsequently recovered sufficiently to be placed out with safety in healthy families. The remainder continue in the homes; and it may be taken for granted that since those who were curable have been restored to apparent soundness, the condition of the chronically afflicted is improved under the system.

Of the six homes which were visited by the newspaper reporter, four were described as being all that could be desired, but the criticism to which allusion has been made prejudicially affected two homes; and, in regard to them, certain defects were pointed out. Undoubtedly defects did exist—that I acknowledged freely in the correspondence above referred to, and I acknowledge it again—but they were magnified, without reference to any extenuating circumstances which might very fairly have been urged; and the effectual character of my official answer is practically admitted in the journal in which the reply was published. The defects were, as I wrote, “those of household management in one case, such as might occur in a few days, with a slovenly or careless nurse, between the visits of inspectors or local visitors; and, in the other, an alleged neglect of two lads who suffered from sore eyes.” “The occurrence of such defects,” I added, “proves that further inspectorial control is necessary, in order that the system, theoretically perfect, may be made so in practice.” And I said, also—“The Board have been arranging to secure more continued supervision by inspectors and local visitors, under a system of periodical reports, which will make the existence of even minor defects for more than a few days at any time improbable.” The steps promised have been taken by the Board, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the cottage home experiment, and to express gratification that it has been established as a supplement and auxiliary to the boarding-out system. It removes the last vestige of warrant for the maintenance of a barrack system; for it has certainly given health to many to whom the barrack system would have denied it, and to chronic sufferers it ensures some of the joys and some of the compensations and comforts of family life.

While the establishment of cottage homes has been an accomplished work, a kindred process yet remains to be undertaken. I allude to the establishment of a reformatory for boys. The delay in the realization of a project upon which so much depends is to be regretted. I trust that by the time I am called on to report next year, I shall no longer be obliged to look upon such an institution as something belonging to the future. The delay that has taken place supplies, I venture to think, another argument to the many I have urged in these Reports, and elsewhere, in favour of that concentration of responsibility in dealing with State children in the hands of one agency, which the South Australian Royal Commission has, after many years experience of a more complex method, now strongly insisted upon.

I have called the provision of a reformatory for boys a kindred process to that of establishing cottage homes. In the latter, children sick in body are made whole, and, being boarded-out, eventually emerge into the life and activities of society not ill-furnished for the battle. Cottage homes enlarge the material which may be subjected to the main and proper object of the Board's existence. The candidates
for

for a reformatory are morally unsound. The absence of a reformatory on the other hand therefore lessens the quantity of material on which the Board might act. Boys who would pass through the purification of a reformatory into the family life of the community, and thence into the world, are now of necessity passed into the gaol, where the bulk of the number is lost to society. In my last and in previous Reports I have entered very fully into various aspects of this subject, and need only repeat what I said last year—that the proper function of a reformatory must be sedulously kept in view, if the highest results are to be attained. That function is to reform, to fit for boarding-out; boarding-out does the rest. There is no need to go far afield for an example; that most admirable institution, the school ship “Vernon,” supplies it once again; and if a reformatory for boys enlarges the quantity of such work as the “Vernon” does, the effect cannot fail to be visible in a reduction of the juvenile gaol population, and an increase in the ranks of the boys whom this Board should have under control. I am pleased to know that though the reformatory for boys is not yet in existence, preparations for its establishment have not been suspended—the erection of the buildings is being proceeded with; and I reiterate the hope that next year I may be able to speak of it as an existing and promising institution.

Before leaving this division of my subject, I may remark that I think it would be well if the age at which juvenile offenders could legally be subjected to reformatory instead of penal treatment were extended from sixteen years (as it now is under our Reformatories Act) to eighteen years. At present, if a lad of sixteen years of age is convicted of his first criminal offence, however venial it may be, a Magistrate or a Judge has no alternative than to send him to gaol, where there are no means of effectually separating him from the confirmed criminals. Thus we had a boy under seventeen years of age a few weeks ago sent to prison for the first time, whose character was shown to have previously been most exemplary; and there were at that time also a number of young lads undergoing imprisonment in Darlinghurst Gaol, which was then so overcrowded that any attempt at isolation or classification of the prisoners was simply impossible. Our own Judges (notably Mr. Justice Windeyer) have frequently drawn attention to the evil of thus indelibly stamping the prison brand upon young criminals, and often upon mere children; and recently Mr. Justice Higinbotham, of Victoria, wrote a forcible protest in the following terms:—“We are gradually becoming acquainted with a great fact in criminal procedure, and that is this—that the system of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, by itself, is neither reformatory nor always deterrent. It is something less than either, and is often merely injurious in its effects, for I believe it to be, in its actual operation, not unfrequently an encouragement of crime, and a promoter of crime* * * * It appears to me that *our system of punishments operates as an education in crime to a very large number of young offenders** * * Our first object in dealing with youthful offenders should be to separate them from the criminal companionship in which they may have committed their first offence, and not to plunge them into the company of those who have already incurred the sentence of the law.” The last Annual Report on Reformatories in Victoria quotes the evidence upon this point of a young lad who was said to be one of the cleverest pickpockets in England:—“I have been in five gaols, in one of them (the Liverpool one) six times. The oftener you go, the *hardener* you are.” The same report states that in New York a special reformatory has been established for dealing with first offenders, between the ages of sixteen and thirty. Upon the same point, too, one who was once a most hardened criminal in Sydney, and has been many times

times in Berrima and other gaols, in relating his experiences, says :—“When I was a little boy, between 12 and 13 years old, I stole a loaf of bread, for that I was sent to Darlinghurst Gaol for three months. There I became associated with a gang of thieves, and the most hardened criminals, from whom I received instruction in thieving. I came out of gaol a far worse boy than when I entered. *I came out with the full determination of joining that gang of thieves.*” And the same man, says :—“I must confess that the first time I entered the gaol, little and ignorant though I was, I thought to myself they are all fools—I mean not the criminals, but the legislators are fools for doing as they do, and making criminals of the young by the hundred every year. I have held that opinion ever since.” I have dwelt somewhat fully upon this subject here, because it is one to which I have not referred in my previous suggestions on Reformatory matters. I am aware that doubts have been expressed as to whether criminals of over sixteen years of age at the time of committal could be made amenable to ordinary reformatory discipline; but I think we may safely be guided by officials whose practical experience must make their opinions of value; and I therefore quote a few sentences from the report for 1884 of the celebrated Redhill Reformatory in Surrey, the resident Chaplain and Director of which, when urging upon the Home Office the desirableness of extending to eighteen years the age up to which committals may be ordered, says :—“The impression that this is most desirable—I might almost say necessary—has grown upon me with ever-increasing force during twenty-five years constant work amongst lads of the rough and criminal classes, both in provincial towns and in London. During the last three of these years I have been Chaplain and Director of this large Reformatory, and my experience here has entirely strengthened my previously formed conviction * * * The objection will be raised that lads received at such an age will be difficult to manage in Reformatories. I must say frankly that I do not believe it. My own experience, and that of the officers here, go to prove the contrary. We have always in this School a number of youths over the age of eighteen, and we find them, more than younger boys, amenable to good influences in the school, and turning out well after leaving.” The opinion of this gentleman should carry weight, as the Redhill Reformatory is the most successful in the world. I fully explained its operations in my Report for 1884, in which I pointed out, that although every inmate had been once, and many had been eight and ten times convicted of crime, the result of its method of dealing with criminal boys had shown the relapses into crime during twenty-five years to have been only 3 per cent. It is mainly upon the lines of this particular institution, as I am informed, that it is intended to carry out the proposed Reformatory for boys at Rookwood.

I have always been anxious to avoid comparing the operations of this Department with those of any other Charity for State children; but it is necessary that I should briefly refer here to one or two Asylums for the purpose of explaining how it is that certain anticipations of the State Children's Relief Board have not been so fully realized as was expected. In my last two Reports to Parliament I predicted that there would be no necessity to maintain institutions for our dependent children after the year 1885, and my belief was founded upon careful analyses of statistics from all the Asylums. Although to a certain extent the institutions remain, the necessity for them no longer exists, and the Board are not responsible for their further maintenance. The three institutions which were our great Asylums for State children when this Department was created in 1881 were so far depopulated towards the close of 1885 that the remainder of the inmates might have been at once boarded-out if the Board had not met with unexpected obstacles. I allude to the Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick, and to the Orphan Schools. The number of inmates at
Randwick

Randwick Asylum had been reduced from 641 to 199, of whom only 13 were State children wholly supported from the Consolidated Revenue; the remainder, being children directly admitted by the Directors, were only partly paid for from State funds. As the State Children's Relief Act made this latter class also liable to be boarded-out, this Department was, on October 3rd, 1885, authorized by the Government to remove 100 of them forthwith. The State Children's Relief Board did not expect any opposition to this course, and so many good homes were available for the children that they might all have been brought at once under the influences of family life. On the 7th of October, 1885, however, the Directors of the Asylum held a meeting, and passed a series of resolutions which prevented the Boarding-out Officer from carrying out his instructions. They resolved that the Colonial Secretary be requested to defer action by this Department until after 1885, and that he would "appoint a time to receive a deputation to discuss the matter"; further, that, "in consequence of the determination of the Government to board-out the children at present in the institution, towards whose maintenance parents and relatives have contributed the sum of £521 8s. 6d. since January 1, 1885—being at the rate of £695 4s. 6d. per year—an opportunity should be afforded such parents to remove their children"; and, finally, "that advertisements be inserted in the daily papers apprising parents of the intended removal of their children unless provision is made for their satisfactory maintenance at home." This deputation has never waited upon the Colonial Secretary, nor have the advertisements been inserted in the newspapers. On October 8, 1885, the State Children's Relief Board pointed out to the Government that "the proposed delay is quite unnecessary, either in the interests of the children or the parents, many of whom it is now virtually admitted by the Randwick Directors are able to establish their own homes, although their children are now supported mainly at the public cost." And it was also explained that, "in all cases before children are boarded-out, it is customary to give parents the opportunity of taking them, and in this way the burden of the State in regard to its dependent charges has been materially lightened by the operations of the State Children's Relief Board. Furthermore, if the course suggested by the Randwick Directors is followed, a large number of good homes, which can be obtained at once, will be lost, as the applications for children will be withdrawn unless they can be granted within a reasonable time." No further action was directed by the Government of that time, but the Randwick Directors having proposed, in order to retain the children, that they should be permitted to forego any further State subsidies, the State Children's Board directed the following letter upon that point to be sent to the Colonial Secretary:—

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the State Children's Relief Board, to inform you that I have made two applications to the Superintendent of Randwick Asylum for children partly supported from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and partially from the Society's endowments; and in reply I have been told in courteous terms that the Directors had determined to withhold such children from the operation of the State Children's Relief Act, pending negotiations with the Hon. the Colonial Secretary for their retention under a new arrangement with the Government.

2. I am now directed to respectfully request that Sir Alex. Stuart will have the goodness to grant me a specific authority to board out these children immediately, and that an intimation of such authority may be forwarded to the Superintendent of Randwick Asylum, in order that the children may not be withheld upon my further application.

3. In reference to the suggestion that the Society be permitted to retain these children, under the condition that they forego further subsidies from the Government, my Board consider that it is not beyond their province to point out that the accumulated funds cannot properly be regarded as having accrued wholly from private endowments, and that any children supported from them cannot therefore be legally exempted from boarding-out, seeing that a large proportion of these moneys consists of savings from direct grants from the Consolidated Revenue; and further, that the buildings in which the children are accommodated have been erected mainly at Government cost. In these circumstances, it appears to my Board that the children now or at any time in Randwick Asylum cannot be exempted from section 14 of Act 44 Vic. No. 24, which gives the State Children's Relief Department control over the inmates of every institution "wholly or partly supported from grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund." The Government have so paramount an interest, both in the Randwick Asylum buildings and reserve fund that, even if the Directors should forego further State grants and subsidies, the present and future inmates must be classed as "State children" within the meaning of the clause just quoted, inasmuch as they would continue to be "partly supported" from the accumulated "grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

4. When it is further considered that the State Children's Relief Act was passed subsequently to the Act incorporating the Randwick Society, it would appear that it must have been intended by Parliament that the former measure should supplement and ultimately supersede the then existing legislation for the relief of destitute children, and, if this be the case, it seems to my Board that a legal question arises (seeing that circumstances now render it unnecessary and undesirable for the Randwick Society to further fulfil its functions in opposition to the declared policy of Parliament), as to whether the accumulated funds of the Society should be so dealt with under new legislation as to constitute a special fund for carrying out the objects of the State Children's Relief Board, which now practically has charge of all the destitute children of this Colony. My Board are of course aware that it would be illegal, without the authority of Parliament, to altogether resume the buildings of Randwick Asylum, or transfer the reserve funds to the Consolidated Revenue, but it is suggested that it would be both reasonable and proper to so legislate as to devote the interest accruing from them to carrying out the purposes which were first contemplated by the Randwick Society's Act of Incorporation, and subsequently by the State Children's Relief Act.

Upon this letter the Colonial Secretary made a minute to the effect that, so long as the Institution thus continued to be supported in part by the State, so long was it subject to the State Children's Relief Act, and that, having carefully looked into the provisions of the Randwick Act of Incorporation, they seemed to be inconsistent with suggestions made by the Directors, namely, that the latter should take in charge the children of widows or widowers who might be able to pay for them in whole or in part.

Since the foregoing correspondence no steps have been taken by the Government to cause the withdrawal of the children, and the direct admissions to the Institution have been so numerous that the number of inmates is rapidly increasing. It is therefore apparent that unless action is promptly taken to assert the right of the Government in this matter there will be great danger of the pauperizing influences of the barrack system, which boarding-out has broken down and removed from the children of the State, being transferred to and perpetuated among a class of children who should certainly be in their own homes, and whose parents must also be in a great measure pauperized and made improvident by being thus unnecessarily relieved of their parental obligations. This Asylum is not now receiving any direct support from the Government, apart from the large interest which the State has in the buildings and the accumulated funds. Recently published statistics show that upon the buildings alone sums aggregating £33,060 have been expended from the Consolidated Revenue, in addition to a special grant of £3,476 to enable the Directors to reduce an overdraft, and probably not less than a fifth of the Society's Reserve Fund, which now amounts to over £50,000, has accumulated from State payments. I have made this explanation of the present position of Randwick Asylum in regard to its relations with the Government and the State Children's Relief Department because I think it necessary that it should be fairly placed before Parliament at this time.

Referring to the statistics from the Orphan Schools, I find that boarding-out has reduced the number of inmates at the Protestant Institution from 250 to 45, and at the Roman Catholic Orphan School from 350 to 50. It is simply on the ground that the Board have adopted the rule to board out children from the three great barrack institutions *pro rata* that the removal of these few children remaining in the Orphan Schools has hitherto been delayed. In consequence of the difficulty of taking children from Randwick, as already explained, operations at the same time ceased at the Orphan Schools. It is intended, however, that the remaining children shall be removed from these Institutions at the earliest opportunity.

The boarding-out system in this Colony has thus far been attended with most important results in an aspect which has not been alluded to. In England the late Professor Fawcett, who was justly regarded as one of the ablest social reformers and most earnest philanthropists of our time, objected as a political economist to the system, on the ground that "by its very excellence it would encourage pauperism,

pauperism, for, if the State provided for destitute children so well, parents would have no motive for industry to provide for their families"; but I am informed in a letter recently sent to this Department by Miss Florence Davenport-Hill, another eminent authority, and author of the well-known work "Children of the State," that Mr. Fawcett, whose apprehensions were founded upon the theory and not upon the practice of the system, subsequently stated to her that "his fears of evil results had been removed, provided the system were wisely administered, and that he had come to approve it." Miss Hill had discovered that, whereas there were in Scotland, in 1870, 7,663 boarded-out children, the number had been reduced in 1883 to 5,623; and her inquiries led her to the conclusion that while parents who really did not need relief were ready enough to permit their children to pass into the workhouse or the school, to be maintained and educated at the public expense, and reclaimed only when they were old enough to earn money, it frequently happened, when it became known that the boarding-out plan was to be resorted to, that numbers of the children were at once applied for, the parents being alarmed lest they should be unable to regain possession of them from the distant foster-homes. The facts which I have just mentioned in connection with Randwick Asylum and the Orphan Schools show that we are realizing this old-world experience, and that here also boarding-out effectually tends to break the children's connection with the State; and I am also able to furnish figures indicating in a remarkable degree the results already secured in that direction in New South Wales. These figures have been obtained from the Institutions, and they prove that since boarding-out was first resorted to, in 1879, by some members of the State Children's Relief Board, in order to test the possibilities of the system, the number of children properly chargeable upon the State has largely diminished; and this result is more remarkable, seeing that this Colony has, during the past two or three years, passed through periods of severe commercial depression, which have greatly added to the trials and hardships of the poorer classes of the community.

On December 31, 1879, there were, in the five principal Asylums, 1,455 children wholly or partly supported from State funds and private endowments—namely, Randwick Asylum, 641; Protestant Orphan School, 234; Roman Catholic Orphanage, 340; Sydney Benevolent Asylum, 191; Ashfield Home, 79. It appears from the returns last published that now, after the boarding-out system has been in operation for six years, the gross number of children charged upon Government and public charity has been reduced to 1,379, distributed as follows:—State Children's Relief Department, 940; Randwick Asylum, 199; Benevolent Asylum, 113; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 50; Protestant Orphan School, 45; Infants' Home, Ashfield, 32. And these figures may fairly be still further reduced, in order to indicate the actual result of the system in lessening youthful pauperism, which will have been secured when the final stroke is given to the Institutions. There are, first, 66 children included among those boarded-out who ought not to be considered in this estimate, because they have been removed from the "Vernon" and Biloela, and, having been dealt with through the Courts, are not legally classed as orphaned or destitute children. As we know, also, that as soon as boarding-out is again applied to Randwick Asylum and the Orphan Schools, at least 100 inmates of the former and 50 at the latter Institutions will either be apprenticed or sent home to their friends, and so cease to be a charge upon charity—that they are, in fact, being retained simply to bolster up the Asylums—these numbers should be further deducted from the present gross total of children towards whose maintenance it is necessary to contribute, either from the Consolidated Revenue or invested funds. The figures thus analyzed show:—Total number of State children prior to the boarding-out system, in 1880, 1,485; total number properly chargeable

chargeable according to latest returns in 1886, 1,163 ; reduction, 322. I have here presented two sets of calculations—one showing the present actual, and the other immediately possible results. From whichever point of view the figures may be regarded, the operation of the boarding-out system must be deemed highly satisfactory, as, considering the increase in the population of the Colony since 1879, we might reasonably have expected the same proportionate increase in the number of dependent children as the most recent official reports show there has been in regard to adult paupers, criminals, and lunatics, and as there was also in the number of children in the four years prior to the system of boarding-out.

The financial result of the system fully endorses these statistics. Details of the cost of the boarding-out and other branches of this Department will be found under their respective headings ; but I may point out here that, for the maintenance of orphaned and destitute children in the year before boarding-out was adopted, the Government paid for maintenance only to Randwick Asylum, £14,177 14s. 5d. ; to the Protestant Orphan School, £3,964 12s. 2d. ; Roman Catholic Orphanage, £4,498 12s. 4d., and two years ago £1,000 was voted for the maintenance of children at Little Bay Hospital, who have since been transferred to the State Children's Relief Board. The Government also paid in the year before boarding-out, in excess of present payments for the maintenance of children who have since been taken up by this Department, £770 to the Benevolent Asylum, and, subsequently, £300 for boys boarded-out from the "Vernon" (the difference between the cost of maintaining them on the ship and in homes), and £116 on 29 children placed out from Bilocla ; total, £24,826 18s. 11d. Against this, for the purpose of comparison, should be placed the total expenditure of the State Children's Relief Department for the past year, £17,801 12s. 10d., and a sum of £765 for maintaining the balance of the children to be boarded-out from the Orphan Schools, or a total of £18,566 12s. 10d., an actual saving of £6,260 6s. 1d. per annum as compared with the expenditure in 1880. Randwick Asylum does not now receive any support or subsidies from the Government, but if boarding-out operations are resumed there, another 100 children will have to be provided for, at a cost of £1,700 a year, which will form an additional charge against this Department ; but then against this we ought to have a return of £2,500 at least, if the suggestions made in the letter to the Colonial Secretary on this subject (quoted on page 10 of this Report) are carried out. It seems to me that there could not be a more equitable way of dealing with the invested funds of the Randwick Society ; and if that view be adopted by the Government and Parliament the State Children's Relief Board will be very glad indeed to confer with the Society's Directors in order to decide upon the best method of reinvesting these funds, so as to effectually secure the purposes aimed at by the Randwick Act of Incorporation, and the State Children's Relief Act, by which it has been superseded. The extent to which the State has been relieved of its dependent children may be further judged from the fact that in 1881 the pressure upon the Institutions was becoming so great that it was considered necessary to expend £6,150 in enlarging the Roman Catholic Orphanage, and £898 for an additional dormitory at the Protestant Orphan School, in addition to £697 16s. 9d. in improving the accommodation already existing there. This large expenditure has of course turned out to be useless for the purpose contemplated.

Having made these preliminary observations, I shall proceed to narrate in detail the various operations of the Board during the year covered by this Report ; and I would draw attention to the fact that, as the period under review terminates on April 5, 1886, as required by law, no time has been lost in presenting to Parliament a complete summary of the work of the Department.

THE

THE BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

On 5th April, 1885, there were 1,026 children under control, namely, 564 boys and 462 girls, of whom 509 boys and 354 girls were boarded-out, 14 boys and 12 girls were at the cottage homes for invalids, 15 boys and 35 girls were adopted without cost to the State, 26 boys and 61 girls were apprenticed. During the year ended April 5th, 1886, 441 children have been placed out (279 boys and 162 girls), 1 boy and 1 girl have died, 61 boys and 32 girls have been discharged to parents and other relatives after the usual careful inquiries into the characters and circumstances of the applicants, and 2 boys and 4 girls were sent to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, so that there were at the end of the year 1,366 children under control. Of these, 578 boys and 362 girls are paid for as boarders, 128 boys and 103 girls are apprenticed, 28 boys and 65 girls are adopted, 30 boys and 43 girls are in the cottage homes, 3 boys and 3 girls are in the central home, 3 boys and 3 girls are in hospital, 4 of the elder boys have absconded, and the remainder—children of advanced ages, are of the class known as “unofficial.” Details of all these divisions will be found under separate headings. The Board has always had an earnest desire to restore children to parents when that course may be adopted with safety to the child, but care has to be exercised in dealing with applications for them, and several have been refused during the year in consequence of the bad character of fathers or mothers, or both. The Board have also to exercise caution in reference to applications for children from their relatives just as they are old enough to go to service. One mother, for example, had not inquired about her two daughters for more than eight years, yet when they were aged twelve and thirteen respectively, she appeared from a neighbouring colony and claimed them, just as they were about to be placed in respectable situations. She had recently married, and was twice under the influence of drink when she visited the central home. These children were obviously wanted either as drudges to the newly-married couple at home, or in order that they might be sent to service for the sake of their wages. In another case the Board rescued three girls from the streets—two of them being over twelve years of age—and placed them in superior homes far distant from Sydney and the demoralising influences amidst which they lived. After two years a relative who had not bestowed the slightest care upon them in their time of need discovered that they were entitled to property, and is about to move the Supreme Court in order to obtain possession of them if possible, and the property also. In a third case, a sister married, who had not inquired about her brother, aged twelve, for five years, although she resided less than two miles from him, and she now wants him to help her husband about the wharfs. Because he is pressed to pay, a father wants back a child, for throwing whom over a fence, and thus leaving her some distance from his home at the instance of a heartless stepmother, he had served a term of imprisonment. Another father, a drunkard, who has not inquired about his son for eight years, is accidentally discovered in the country, and when summoned for maintenance, demands the boy. And another father, when charged with desertion, asks for three children, for assaulting whose mother he served six months in gaol, the woman subsequently dying through the injuries. These are merely instances of a number of applications which the Board have refused to grant. In several cases children have been given up to parents who had been in gaol, but there has been some warrant for the belief that they would be well cared for. The separation of the children from the guardians, in order that they may be returned to their own relatives, is frequently very painful, and it is common for them to strongly rebel against leaving their foster-homes. I have before me some letters which are examples of others of the kind among the office records. In one case the local clergyman thus telegraphs in reference to a boy whose relatives

relatives had reclaimed him :—“ A. W. refuses to go back with the attendant. What is to be done ? Do let him stay.” The boy wrote an earnest appeal to be allowed to stay ; and later the guardian sent in the following protest :—“ I have received your two telegrams stating that my boy W. has been reclaimed. He says he will not go back ; he is so much attached to the place, and to my youngsters here, it would be a sin to take him away. He never stopped crying from the time I got your first telegram on Monday evening until I got the one yesterday evening, nor never ate anything ; and my little fellow is just as bad. W. is crying because he has to go, and my boy is crying because he does not want him to go. I always treated him as my own child. He always slept with my little fellow, he would not sleep without Sam. I would be willing to lose the pay.” This is not a singular instance, but one of many that could be cited. A farmer who had been ruined and compelled to break up his home in consequence of bad seasons, brought back to the Central Home a family of two boys and a girl who had been boarded in his family for more than two years, and there could be no doubt of the genuine distress manifested on both sides at the parting. These children have a mother who is a drunkard, and before falling into the hands of the Board they gained a livelihood by selling matches about the streets and theatres of Sydney. The Department is only realizing the experience of other places in thus thoroughly incorporating the majority of the children with the families who have the care of them. I last year quoted the testimony of Mr. Reed, J.P., administrator of the boarding-out system in South Australia, on that point. He accompanied the Officer of the New South Wales Department on a tour among the boarded-out children, and his voluntary testimony as to what he saw was very gratifying. Captain Evans, R.M., Inspector of Public Charities in Victoria, Captain Jekyll, R.M., of the Queensland Prison Department, and Mr. Lilburne, who has charge of the Boarding-out Department in Victoria, have made similar visits during the past year, and their evidence in reference to the evident happy home life and good care taken of the children is equally satisfactory. Captain Jekyll wrote :—“ I had no prejudice against your boarding-out system, but I must admit I was not prepared for such results as those I witnessed. I could not have believed, unless I had seen them, that people living in such good homes would have undertaken to look after other people’s children. It has convinced me that there is more philanthropy in the world than I thought, and that the maternal instinct is in some women without bounds.” In a number of cases it happened that the visits were made at mid-day, and where the guardians chanced to be at dinner the children were found having their meals at the same table. I would direct special attention to the letters from Mr. Reed and Mr. Lilburne, which appear first under Appendix K.

The two children who died were both ill when placed out. They had for years been inmates of the hospital divisions of the institutions from which they were selected. The boy suffered from heart disease and dropsy, and he fell ill again immediately after being boarded out, was placed in the Bathurst Hospital, and died there shortly afterwards. The girl was affected with hereditary disease, and a constitution thus impaired succumbed to an attack of bronchitis and inflammation of the lungs soon after she was boarded-out. I mention these cases particularly because the low death rate is extraordinary, considering the large number of sick and diseased children who have been taken over by the Department, and it is also an indication that proper sanitary conditions are a paramount consideration in connection with the selection of homes.

Three rates of payment are still adopted for the boarded-out children, namely, 7s. a week for those who by reason of chronic illness may need very special care ; 6s. a week for children with merely delicate constitutions ; and 5s. a week for ordinary boarders. There are

are 25 children paid for under the first scale, 34 under the second, 872 under the standard rate of 5s., and 9 healthy infants under three years of age are paid for at the rate of 7s. a week. I would draw particular attention to the diminished number of children paid for under the higher rates as compared with last year's returns, notwithstanding the large increase in the total number of children now under control. There were then 1 child paid for at 10s. a week, 35 at 7s., and 32 at 6s. As a child's health improves the payment reverts from the special to the standard rate, and it has only been found necessary to remove children in one or two instances from the old guardians in consequence of the reduction of the subsidy. I stated in my Report last year that in order to prevent and discourage attempts at baby-farming it had been determined to pay only the minimum rate for healthy children under three years of age, instead of 7s. a week as in the first two years of the Board's operations, unless in exceptional cases. The change has undoubtedly prevented undesirable persons from applying for these young children. Of the nine under three years of age who are paid for under the higher scale, five are to be transferred to the minimum rate immediately. There is not much difficulty in providing for the healthy infants under the lower subsidy, and the people who apply for them under this altered rule are generally not of the poorer classes. Under the old scale it was a common occurrence for poverty-stricken women to ask for three or four, and often six, infants, and although the applications were never entertained, the officers of the Department were put to a good deal of trouble and loss of time in dealing with them. Happily very few such children now fall under the care of the Department. The great source of supply used to be the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, and the Directors of that Institution have hit upon an admirable method of preventing the mass of its illegitimate babies from becoming burdens upon the State. When the mother has sufficiently recovered from her accouchement a respectable place of service is found for her with her child, and thus, while natural ties are preserved, the community is relieved of a heavy charge upon public charity. And by the same means, it cannot be doubted, many mothers are prevented from again falling into sin, which would probably happen if they were turned from the Asylum into the streets, friendless and penniless, after passing through their troubles. Ever since the initiation of this Department I have thought in reference to these infants that it would be well if we had a legal provision, such as there is in South Australia, to prevent wholesale baby-farming, which there is reason to fear is too often but another name for infanticide. There, sections 100 and 101 of the Destitute Persons Act provide for "fit and proper persons to be foster-mothers or wet nurses"; and impose a penalty of £20, with the alternative of imprisonment, upon any person "who not being in an establishment under the control of the Board shall with or without fee or reward act as foster-mothers or wet-nurses of any child whether legitimate or illegitimate," without a certificate from a duly qualified medical man. If a law like this had existed in New South Wales such scandals as the public recently heard of from Ryde and one or two other places could not have happened.

The following is a classification of the complaints from which the children suffer who are paid for under special rates:—Consumptive, 5; semi-idiotic, 2; incontinence of water, 5; chronic bronchitis, 1; scrofulous and delicate, 2; dirty habits, 13; delicate, 15; one eye and lame, 1; dirty habits and difficult to manage, 1; dishonest, 1; dirty habits and delicate, 1; scrofulous sore eyes, 6; scrofulous, 3; eruptive complaint, 1; prolapsus ani, 1; St. Vitus's Dance, 1.

Several representations having been made that it was not desirable for the boarded-out children to attend the public schools lest they should morally corrupt other children, the Board caused careful inquiries to be made into that matter. Usually it was found that the complaint had originated from petty ill-feeling towards the school teachers,

teachers, or from other local causes. In one case, for example, a petition against the attendance of the children at the public school was circulated by a person who had a few days previously had an unsuccessful lawsuit with one of the local representatives of the Department, whose house was rented for a home. However, in order to test this matter thoroughly, and obtain information upon other points as well, a circular was forwarded to all teachers of the schools—public, denominational, and private—which the children attended. The returns show a most remarkable coincidence of opinions of the most satisfactory character. The points upon which the teachers were asked to express their views were—(1) the children's general behaviour and habits; (2) appearance, if well clad, and apparently well fed and cared for; (3) general progress as compared with other children; (4) as to regularity of attendance. A number of replies will be found in the Appendices, but the following letter may be here quoted as a fair example of the whole:—"The eight boarded-out children attending the school are clean and tidy in appearance, are well cared for, and no stranger would be able to distinguish them from the other children. As a rule they are just as well behaved as their schoolfellows; their guardians seem to treat them just as they would their own children; they attend school regularly, and are making fair progress. Five or six children from Cottage Home No. 1 attended this school until lately. During the past month they have been absent on account of illness." [These particular children were not ill, but they were not sent to school in consequence of the prevalence of whooping-cough in their home.] "Those children are noticeable for their clean and tidy appearance, and it is pleasing to note the difference which a few months residence in Mittagong makes in the appearance of these children. They are evidently well cared for." Another teacher of a very large school writes:—"Their behaviour, habits, &c., are much like those of the other children attending the school. They were clean, and appeared to be well fed, and had that contented look which is not to be seen in children under the barrack system." A third teacher says:—"They seem in good spirits, well clad, and appear much better than a great number of those whose parents are alive. They always come to school with boots on, although a number of parents persist in sending their boys without boots. Their attendance is excellent and progress excellent. Their behaviour, as far as I can tell, is without a blemish." This is from a large country school. As some of the teachers appear to consider their letters are confidential, the localities and names are suppressed in the Appendix. It is not unusual for the Board's inspectors to find that the children are entered in the school registers in the guardians' names, and the school fees paid by the foster-parent, and in this way their identity among other children as wards of the State is frequently lost. Indeed many little ones who have been boarded-out for two or three years are unaware that they are not the offspring of their foster-parents. One youngster, aged five, who has been three years boarded-out, when speaking to the visiting inspector a few days ago, repeatedly referred to his guardian as "my mother"; and spoke of his mother as "the woman who comes to see me." The school teachers furnish to the Department a half-yearly report upon every child in a printed form, in which answers are given to the following questions:—1. Does child come to school regularly? 2. State average attendance during half-year. 3. Does child come to school clean? 4. Does child come to school with clothes in decent order and well mended? 5. Does child appear well fed and cared for? 6. State if child can read and write, and progress as compared with last report. These reports supplement in a very valuable way the monthly reports containing similar and additional information from the lady visitors, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the great help which the ladies and gentlemen having charge of the schools render in this
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and other ways in promoting the objects of the boarding-out system. Arrangements are still always made for the Roman Catholic children to attend their own schools where the latter are accessible; and in most instances the guardians prefer to pay the fees, rather than have their wards placed on the free list. A number of letters from the teachers of the Convent Schools will be found in Appendix M. In this connection also the following short extract from the letter of one of our most valued lady visitors will be of interest to the Roman Catholic community. I suppress her name, because the letter is marked private. She says:—

“Knowing the interest you feel in anything relating to the children under your care, I want to tell you of a circumstance that, had you witnessed it, would have given you as much pleasure as it did to me, for I know you have a spirit above sectarian prejudice when the weal of many is concerned. Well, yesterday I was gladdened by the sight of thirty young girls dressed in white, with veils on their heads, and blue sashes—all receiving Holy Communion for the first time (the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, you would call it). Amongst the number were some of our State children, just as neatly attired as any of the others, and quite as happy. With Catholics the first Communion Day is looked upon as the most important in the life of a child—a red-letter day to look back to in after life, to awaken good resolutions should the temptations of the world press strongly against the soul. The preparation is very solemn, requiring that the external conduct should be satisfactory to parents or guardians for a considerable time beforehand—then self-examination and prayer for help to the Giver of all Good for the necessary disposition to receive the Holy Sacrament worthily. Our dear State children you will be pleased to know, passed the different stages of preparation most satisfactorily, and their faces beaming with pleasure gave evidence of the peace of their young hearts, ‘the peace of God which passeth all understanding.’ To me, knowing, alas! too well the degradation from which they have been rescued, the sight of ‘my children’ under the circumstances gave me intense satisfaction—they were so neatly dressed, and so well behaved, and just on the same footing as the children of persons in good circumstances.”

The greatest care possible is still taken to carry out the letter and spirit of the Regulation which provides that “Protestant children will be placed in Protestant families, and Roman Catholic children in Roman Catholic families.”

I regret to state that no improvement has been adopted in the old imperfect method of compelling parents to support their boarded-out children, to which attention has been frequently drawn. The officers of the Department, however, do the best they can under existing circumstances, and they last year succeeded in collecting £412 13s. 9d., as against £261 5s. 6d. in 1884. This does not include any sums obtained through the Courts, under Magisterial orders, which probably amount to half as much more; but as these are paid direct from the Police Department into the Treasury, the Board has no cognizance of them. The present system of placing children under State control—for which this Department is not responsible—simply offers a premium to careless or vicious parents to ignore their natural obligations. If a parent desire to be relieved of his children, it is only necessary to send in an application, accompanied by a testimonial of some kind, certifying that the case is a deserving one. Sometimes inquiries are made beyond the applicant—in most instances they are not—and then the child is taken; but there is no attempt at that time to bind the parent under a Court order to pay the cost of maintenance. We have something to learn from Victoria in this particular. There, no child is placed under State control until it has passed through the Court; and although I know it may be urged that this has a somewhat objectionable aspect in its bearing upon deserving parents who may be willing and anxious to pay, it certainly tends to fix that far larger class who will resort to almost any expedient to avoid paying. The Victorian custom is for every parent to appear before a Magistrate with the children, and produce evidence that the case is a necessitous one; and then the order for payment is made in accordance with the applicant's means, and the duty of collecting or punishing in default is thus cast upon the Clerks of Petty Sessions and police, who, in most cases, have some local knowledge to guide them. The Melbourne Department has also, in furtherance of this plan, obtained the help of an intelligent police officer—now called a “summonsing officer”—whose duty is to prevent the accumulation of arrears, by following up defaulters,

defaulters, and renewing proceedings against them when necessary. I suggested a similar course in New South Wales three years ago, and Victoria adopted it in 1884. The result there in one year was that the collections were nearly doubled. The great objections to our own method are that the children are taken charge of without legal proof that they ought to be cast upon charity, and that it is impossible to trace the fathers or mothers after they are relieved of their offspring. The last batch of parents summoned a few weeks ago, for instance, numbered twenty-one; and they were scattered over many parts of the country. The natural consequence was that the police succeeded in finding only eight of them; and as the remainder had never come in contact with the Department or police authorities previously, it would merely be a waste of time to issue warrants. It is easy to understand that if all these defaulters had been compelled, as in Victoria, to appear with their children before a Magistrate in the first instance, their appearance, trades, and other particulars, could have been so recorded that the police would probably have been able to trace them subsequently. There are at present, for the reasons stated, some hundreds of summonses and warrants from this Department and the various Asylums lying unserved at the Sydney Police Courts.

The total expenditure on all branches of the State Children's Relief Department during the past year has been £17,801 12s. 10d., which is covered by the amount voted by Parliament. Details are set forth in the usual balance sheet. It is singular how nearly the annual expenditure has approximated to the estimate (which has of course to be prepared in advance), considering that it is not possible to accurately forecast the amount of business to be transacted in any given period, as that depends upon the number of children passed into the Asylums, which the Board does not control. As Parliament last year granted £18,535, there is a balance of £733 7s. 2d. still to the credit of the vote. If, however, the unexpected stoppage of boarding-out operations had not taken place at Randwick Asylum, the whole sum voted would just have covered the Board's expenditure. The gross outlay includes the cost of boarding-out, the cottage homes and the Central Home at Paddington, but I purpose dealing in this paragraph only with the amount expended under the first heading (£15,418 4s. 9d.), in order to correctly arrive at the cost of the boarded-out children. The office registers are so kept that the average daily number of children under control in the several divisions can be readily ascertained. Although on April 5, 1886, there were 1,366 children under control, the average daily number boarded-out during the whole year was 1,000, and the total cost of their maintenance, clothing, inspection, &c., has been £15 8s. 4d. per child, against £16 19s. last year. In my Report for 1884 I stated that the Department was saving the State "at least 25 per cent. in connection with the maintenance and training of our dependent children." It will be seen from this year's figures that the financial advantages were really under-estimated. In the least expensive of the Institutions for training orphaned and destitute children in this Colony the cost of maintenance during 1885 was £24 7s. 4½d., excluding the cost of repairs to buildings. In working out this estimate care has been taken to include every item that could possibly be charged against the boarding-out division. The accounts have also been separately kept in the financial books, and their correctness can at any time be ascertained by comparison with the receipted vouchers containing corresponding items in the Audit Office. The Government have placed upon the Estimates for the current year the sum of £20,420 to defray the cost of all branches of the work; and I trust that the strict economy which the figures I have presented make it evident has been exercised throughout the Department, and the remarkable saving effected by boarding-out upon this branch of our Charities, the amount

amount now asked for will be freely granted by Parliament. The sum voted for 1885 was intended to cover the cost of 1,400 children; at the end of the official year there were, as stated, 1,366 under control. The estimate for 1886 provides for 1,600 children, including the invalids and others paid for at special rates, and also the inmates of the Central Home.

The only Institutions from which the Board are now placing out children at present are the Benevolent Asylum, Ashfield Home for Infants, "Vernon," and Biloea, with the exception of the four Sydney Hospitals, from which children are occasionally sent to the cottage homes. The children hitherto brought under control have been selected from the Asylums, as follows:—Benevolent Asylum, 964; Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, 300; Protestant Orphan School, 109; Roman Catholic Orphan School, 91; Infants' Home, Ashfield, 52; Industrial School for Girls, 29; Nautical School Ship "Vernon," 37; Sydney Hospital, 1; Prince Alfred Hospital, 1; Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 24; Children's Hospital, 7; Shaftesbury Reformatory, 1. Children are not permitted to remain in the Benevolent Asylum longer than is necessary to make them physically clean, or afford opportunities for their reclamation by parents, before they are boarded out. I would draw particular attention to the number of children boarded out from Biloea and the "Vernon." All these waifs—none of them over eight years of age—were necessarily brought up under the Industrial Schools Act, and the desirableness of placing them amidst the influences of home life instead of among the elder inmates of the schools, of whom a very large proportion are of the purely criminal class, must be very obvious. As a rule they are not more difficult to manage than ordinary children after they are sent into the country districts; and it is to be regretted that a suggestion which was made during the past year that they should in the first instance be placed in the Benevolent Asylum and boarded out from thence, instead of being committed to the Industrial Schools, was not adopted. I know the managers of the schools agree that their establishments should be reserved for the elder children, and not made receptacles for mere babies. Some of the children who have been thus dealt with have not been more than three to five years old. The practice in Victoria is to place the boys and girls of tender ages, who may be charged under the Industrial Schools Act, in the receiving depôt, which is here represented by the children's division of the Sydney Benevolent Asylum, so that they may avoid intercourse with children who are either criminal or vicious. The "Vernon" here at present corresponds to the Victorian reformatories; and I notice that of the 82 children sent to the latter under committal from the Courts, during 1884, none were really retained there who were under twelve years of age, the remainder being at once handed over to the Boarding-out authorities; and the reports state that after their removal from the towns to country homes these children have all done well. The State Children's Relief Board made an effort two years ago to similarly deal with Industrial School children up to eleven years of age, but the application was not granted by the Minister having control of the Institutions at that time. Of course children of even eight years old are frequently vicious, but in such cases care is taken to place them where there are not opportunities for corrupting other little ones, and the same precaution could easily be observed in dealing with children of eleven years of age.

It has been necessary during the year to send two girls to Shaftesbury Reformatory, one to Biloea, one to the Female Refuge, and two boys to the "Vernon." One of the girls had been tried in no less than fourteen homes, and all had been offered various chances of reformation in excellent families before the extreme step of disposing of them through the Courts was resorted to. None of the girls had been placed
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out until they were nearly twelve years of age, and their previous habits were too firmly implanted to be eradicated by ordinary home influences. One of the girls was strongly inclined to be immoral, and her reformatory treatment may possibly save her from going upon the streets; one was indescribably filthy in her habits, and repeatedly absconded from her guardians; and one was an incorrigible thief. The boys were quite unmanageable, and could not be kept from the streets, although homes were selected for them some miles from any town. I would specially draw attention to the very small number of children in proportion to the great number hitherto brought under control who have thus far turned out to be unamenable to home training. Although 1,616 children have been boarded-out, the Board has only lost the control of 14 through inability to deal with them. Of these, 4 girls were sent to Biloela, 2 to Shaftesbury, 1 to the Refuge; 3 boys were committed to the "Vernon," and 4 boys (3 being over twelve years of age) have absconded, and the police are unable to find them. Three of them are quite able to earn their own living, and the fourth is believed to have gone to his parents. The remainder of the Board's charges are still in respectable homes, or have been restored to their parents. This truly remarkable result, I think, indicates two things, of which the Board have had ample testimony otherwise at the monthly meetings, namely, that great care must have been exercised in selecting children for the homes and in selecting homes for the children, and that much patience and kindness must have been displayed by foster-parents in managing many children who were most difficult to deal with. It has only been necessary to remove children from half a dozen homes during the year in consequence of defects in the latter or among the guardians, and less than a dozen children have been thrown back upon the Department through misconduct. The defaults among the guardians were not very serious, except in two cases. In one of these the woman turned out to be a drunkard, although the home was very comfortable; and in the other case the children were neglected, and a fine of £5 was imposed by the Board, under a regulation which provides for direct penalties for "neglect or ill-treatment." In South Australia, out of 506 children placed out, 17 had been sent to the Girls' Reformatory, and 15 to the Lying-in Home; 28 children were also returned to the Board there in 1885 through misconduct, in addition to 18 after absconding from their homes, and 25 were returned through "unsatisfactory features in the homes, the accommodation, and the foster-parents." In Victoria, among 1,860 boarded-out children there were last year 28 absconders, but the children returned under the other headings are not classified. I do not present these figures for the purpose of implying defects in our neighbours' systems, which I fully believe are ably managed; but the comparison suggests that more than ordinary care is taken by the New South Wales Board in selecting homes and allotting children. In commenting upon this point, Chief Justice Way, of South Australia, who has given a good deal of attention to the work of this Department, wrote as Chairman of the Destitute Commission that he "attributed the difference in the results in the two Colonies to the different methods of securing homes pursued by the two Boards." The Chief Justice alluded to the fact that in South Australia no investigations are made into the characters of applicants, apart from the usual recommendations of clergymen and magistrates, while in this Colony such inquiries were also made, and the homes usually inspected by the officials, with the result that fully 10 per cent. of the applications were rejected in consequence of the unfitness of the applicants to be guardians.

In reference to these applications, it was stated in a former Report that "repeated admonitions had caused greater care to be exercised in all directions in recommending applicants for children." I

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am pleased to say that, as a rule, this "greater care" is still observable; but testimonials are even yet occasionally received from persons in high places which are simply astounding. One Magistrate recommended a person whom he had a short time before sent to gaol. In another case the Inspector reported that "the applicant attended race meetings with a roulette table for a living, and is reputed to be a regular Bohemian." In a third, the applicant "had served five years in gaol for robbery, and a sentence of six months for nearly strangling a Chinaman"; a fourth applicant was "well known to the police" as being "thoroughly bad"; a fifth had been imprisoned for obtaining money under false pretences, and was a drunkard; a sixth applicant had a wife of notoriously bad character—the child asked for in this case being a girl of twelve years of age; a seventh applicant "bore a bad name, and kept a gambling saloon"; and another person applying for a girl of fourteen years of age had a son living in the house who had been summoned to the local Police Court for refusing to support an illegitimate child. All these applications were received during the past year, and were signed by clergymen and magistrates.

Since my last Report 729 applications have been received, as against 720 in the preceding year, and 490 in 1883. 327 were approved by the Board, and 37 rejected upon their inspectors' reports. There are 809 applications now recorded, which the Board have been unable to deal with for want of children. 456 are for boarders, 393 for apprentices, and 60 for children for adoption. Of the total number, 601 are from Protestants and 208 from Roman Catholics. These figures make it evident that this Department is in a position to at once provide for every child in the Government or subsidized public institutions who may be fit to board out.

It will be seen from the following statement of the boarding-out districts that the great majority of the children are sent into the country. It is indispensable to their proper control that most of the elder boys be placed where they will not be tempted to run about the streets, or else they frequently fall into trouble. There are some remarkable illustrations of this fact in the records. One lad, who was tried in several homes at Newcastle, fell into such bad ways that the police began to regard him as a promising young criminal; yet he has turned out so well after his first half-year on one of the South Coast dairy farms that his employer has doubled his pocket-money allowance, and sent the Department twice the amount due to him for wages to be placed to his credit in the Savings' Bank. Another boy, whose thieving propensities led him to the length of picking the clergyman's pockets at Maitland during Church service, and who could not for many weeks be induced to sleep in a bed, but stole from his room nightly to "camp" in the highways, is reported from the interior to be a "very good boy, and very fond of horses and cattle." Two others, who were thieves, one being also very unmanageable when in a clergyman's home at Goulburn, are doing well on dairy farms. There are many other similar cases showing that, for boys of wandering habits or at all inclined to go astray, the influences of country life are both morally and physically good. It is this experience which has led the Board to gladly accept so many farmers as guardians, and thus dispose of the large number of boys who are now learning the lessons of thrift and industry which will enable them by-and-by to labour successfully for themselves upon the land. Indeed, among all the homes now under supervision, there are none more satisfactory on the whole than those of the dairy farmers, nor any in which the children appear to be more happy and contented. The localities are thus classified:—Ashfield, 6; Armidale, 5; Alexandria, 2; Balmain, 44; Burwood, 18; Brisbane Water, 7; Bowral, 9; Bungonia, 5; Bathurst, 26; Branxton, 9; Berrima, 73; Burdenda, 1; Blayney, 3; Bangalore, 1; Camperdown,

3; Cootamundra, 21; Carrathool, 1; Cobbitty, 2; Cook's River, 34; Five Dock, 1; Glebe, 16; Gladesville, 5; Goulburn, 177; Gunning, 7; Homebush, 2; Hinton, 4; Islington, 3; Kingston, 7; Kogarah, 9; Kiama, 29; Leichhardt, 34; Liverpool, 7; Lyndhurst, 2; Marrickville, 19; Mudgee, 10; Morpeth, 3; Maitland, 37; Marulan, 8; Melbourne, 1; Minmi, 4; Miller's Forest, 10; Merriwa, 1; Moruya, 2; Murrumburrah, 6; Macdonald Town, 2; Newtown, 29; Newcastle, 55; Pyrmont, 1; Paddington, 20; Penrith, 6; Parramatta, 36; Petersham, 15; Picton, 12; Queanbeyan, 8; Redfern, 25; Ryde, 18; Sydney, 12; Summer Hill, 8; St. Leonards, 38; Surry Hills, 23; Shoalhaven, 32; Tomago, 3; Tarago, 1; Tamworth, 3; Ultimo, 1; Ulladulla, 35; Waverley, 9; Woolloomooloo (Darlinghurst), 12; Waterloo, 11; Wickham, 8; Windellama, 13; Windsor, 30; Wollongong, 15; Wallsend, 8; Wallerawang, 3; Watson's Bay, 1; Waratah, 12; William Town, 12; Raymond Terrace, 16; Rouse Hill, 2; Springfield, 1; Glen Innes, 3; Forbes, 2; Manly, 1; Wollombi, 2; Bega, 2; Arncliffe, 7; Richmond River, 6; Dungog, 3; Scone, 1; Manning River, 2; Mary Vale, 3; The Valley, 1; Macleay River, 2; Rooty Hill, 3; Wiseman's Ferry, 4; Taralga, 2; Laggan, 1; Cargo, 5; Cudal, 2; Campbelltown, 1; Maclean, 1; Tenterfield, 1; Menangle, 6; Camden, 14; Singleton, 1; Orange, 1; Miller's Point, 1; Oberon, 2; Rookwood, 4; Hillston, 1.

The following is a classification of the occupations of the guardians:—Attendants, 4; agents, 6; accountant, 1; bricklayers, 6; blacksmiths, 3; bootmakers, 2; bank manager, 1; butchers, 8; bakers, 14; boatbuilder, 1; brewer, 1; boarding-house keepers, 9; builders, 6; boot-importers, 2; barbers, 2; blind (window) maker, 1; brick-makers, 3; carpenters and joiners, 24; Civil Servants, 10; Clerks of Petty Sessions, 3; chemists, 5; cutler, 1; clerks, 8; cab-proprietors, 2; carters, 14; confectioners, 2; coach-builder, 1; commission agents, 2; clergymen, 9; cook, 1; cabinet-maker, 1; Coroner, 1; contractor, 1; doctors, 2; dressmakers, milliners, seamstresses, needlewomen, &c., 19; domestics, 29; drapers, 4; draftsman, 1; engineers, 4; engine-drivers, 2; farmers, 254; fireman, 1; fetler, 1; gangers, 2; guards, 3; graziers, 3; gardeners, 14; gate-keeper, 1; householders, 14; housekeepers, 6; Inspector of Roads, 1; ironmongers, 2; journalists, 4; living on means, 9; labourers, 13; letter-carriers, 2; librarian, 1; master mariners, 2; missionary, 1; miners, 12; music teachers, 2; milkmen, 3; messenger, 1; millers, 2; moulder, 1; laundresses, home, 16; nil (mostly widows, who take little girls for company), 36; nurses, 3; navy, 1; orchardists, 2; professor of dancing, 1; police officers, 5; porters, 4; Police Magistrates, 2; printer, 1; produce-merchant, 1; postmasters, 3; painters, 5; photographers, 2; plumbers, 3; slate-layer, 1; surveyors, 3; stonemason, 1; shopmen, 4; shepherd, 1; ship-builders, 2; stonemasons, 3; school attendance officers, 2; sawyers, 2; shop-keepers, 31; ship-master, 1; station-master, 2; saddlers, 3; solicitors, 3; steward, 1; sculptor, 1; tailors, 4; teachers (private school), 9; teachers (public school), 7; timekeeper, 1; telegraph-officer, 1; shipping-inspector, 1; Secretary of Gas Company, 1; smelter, 1; Superintendent of Police, 1; railway employés, 6; tram-guards, 2; salesmen, 2; warehousemen, 3; wheelwrights, 4; warders, 4; undertaker, 1; upholsterer, 1.

These figures indicate that the number of farmers' homes has increased from 73 in 1883 to 254 in 1886; and also that the other guardians are generally of a class who are not likely to feel the pressure of poverty. It is thus ensured that the children are placed where it is not probable they will be stinted in regard to either food or clothing for the sake of pecuniary profit. The Board continue to realize that, in addition to the farmers, the most desirable persons for guardians are respectable mechanics and artisans, as it is with them the children are more likely to be incorporated into the life of the family and feel more thoroughly at home than with persons of higher social status.

Twelve

Twelve ordinary meetings and one adjourned meeting of the Board have been held during the year, at which the attendance has been as follows:—The President, 13; Mrs. Garran, 13; Mrs. Jefferis, 10; Mrs. Windeyer, 9; Mrs. Barry, 5; Lady Allen, 5; Lady Jennings, 5; the Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.A., 1; the Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.D., M.L.C., 1; T. M. Slattery, Esq., M.L.A., 0. All the ladies, with the exception of Mrs. Garran, who has attended the full number of meetings, have been absent from town on several occasions on which meetings have been held. It is to be regretted that the Department will for some time lose the valuable aid of Lady Allen, who has recently left the Colony on a visit to England, and who has received leave of absence from the Board. In consequence of manifold other duties the Hon. C. K. Mackellar was compelled to resign his position on the Board on August 17, 1885, and the vacancy thus left was filled by the appointment of the Hon. W. J. Trickett, Minister for Public Instruction, on October 23, 1885. I have much pleasure in again bearing testimony to the continued practical interest manifested in every division of the work of the Department by the lady members of the Board.

The following is the usual list of lady visitors to the boarded-out and other children under the control of the Board in the districts mentioned:—Armidale—Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Patrick, Miss E. Wormersly. Brisbane Water—Mrs. Battley. Bowral—Mrs. Bowen. Bega—Mrs. Evershed, Mrs. Spencer. Balmain—Mrs. Bellbridge, Mrs. E. D. Madgwick. Bungonia—Mrs. E. B. Proctor. Branxton—Mrs. F. G. Adrian, Mrs. Tullock. Bundanoon—Mrs. Osborne. Bathurst—Mrs. F. B. Suttor, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Marriott. Berrima—Mrs. Geo. Sheppard, Mrs. Wilshire. Bringelly—Mrs. Harford. Belfungra—Mrs. Sawyer. Baulkham Hills—Mrs. W. W. Best. Cootamundra—Mrs. J. A. Ross, Mrs. John Barnes, Mrs. Edwd. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Matthews. Coonabarabran—Mrs. Lamont. Cassilis—Mrs. Traill. Clarence River—Mrs. M'Innes. Canterbury—Mrs. G. E. C. Stiles. Cook's River—Miss Alpass, Miss Smith. Deniliquin—Mrs. H. M'Collough, Mrs. J. B. Macarthur, Mrs. A. H. Noyes, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Mrs. S. T. G. Watson. Darlinghurst—Mrs. W. Docker, Miss Murray. Dungog—Mrs. Day, Mrs. Waller. Emu Plains—Mrs. Duncan. Forbes—Mrs. A. A. Aspinall, Mrs. Raymond. Field of Mars—Mrs. Stuart. Five Dock—Mrs. Price. Goulburn—Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. de Lauret, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Twynam. Glebe—Mrs. Barff. Grafton—Mrs. M'Dougall. Guildford—Mrs. Fitz. A. Boyce, Mrs. Barber. Glen Innes—Mrs. Mitchell. Hunter's Hill—Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Bedford. Kiama—Mrs. E. Kendall, Mrs. Dymock (Jamberoo). Kogarah—Mrs. Carruthers. Kempsey West—Mrs. S. Verge. Kempsey East—Mrs. Verge, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Kellie. Kangaroo Valley—Mrs. Alick Osborne. Lismore—Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Barrie. Leichhardt—Mrs. Kent, Mrs. J. Keep. Lane Cove—Mrs. Richardson. Lake Bathurst—Mrs. Badgery. Moss Vale—Mrs. Kater. Manly—Mrs. Littlejohn. Menangle—Mrs. Onslow, Miss Best. Morpeth—Mrs. Pearson. Merriwa—Mrs. J. Shaw. Murrumburrah—Mrs. G. Barnes, Mrs. C. Cutcliffe. Mittagong—Mrs. F. C. Williams, the Misses Burke, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Horneman. Mudgee—Mrs. Bentzen. Marulan—Mrs. A. E. Mosley. Newcastle—Mrs. J. C. Ellis, Mrs. John Dixon, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Weatherill, Mrs. J. Harris, Mrs. J. Ireland. Newtown—Mrs. Hey Sharp, Mrs. Arguimbau. Narandera—Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Minette, Mrs. Christie. Camden—Mrs. Martin. O'Connell and Oberon—Mrs. Halliday. Parramatta—Mrs. W. J. Gunther, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. E. B. Docker, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Mrs. Moline. Penrith—Mrs. Cadden, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Cox, Mrs. F. Lethbridge. Pymont—Mrs. Boyce. Petersham—Mrs. J. Barre. Johnstone. Picton

Picton—Mrs. Elder, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Sheppard. Queanbeyan—Mrs. G. Campbell, Mrs. G. P. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Emery. Raymond Terrace—Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. Saml. Simm. Ryde—Mrs. Collingridge. Richmond—Mrs. Onus, Miss Onus. Redmyre—Mrs. Jas. Inglis, Mrs. H. Fraser. Redfern—Mrs. Stoddart. Rookwood—Mrs. E. Colvin. St. Leonards—Mrs. J. P. Abbott, Mrs. Whitton, Mrs. Atchinson, Mrs. Flood. Sutton Forest—Mrs. Badgery. Stanmore—Mrs. Bowyer. Stroud—Mrs. M'Kenzie. Scone—Mrs. A. C. Thomas. Singleton—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Kingston, Mrs. Snelson. Shoalhaven—Mrs. Morton (Numba), Mrs. J. Best (Nowra), Mrs. J. Thompson, (The Barrier), Miss Fraser (Cambewarra), Mrs. Parr (Broughton Creek). Surry Hills—Mrs. Hargrave. Tamworth—Mrs. Middleton. Taralga—Mrs. Martyn. Ulladulla—Miss I. Kendall, Mrs. F. M'Mahon, Miss Rutter. Windsor—Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. J. B. Johnston. Wollongong—Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Stack (Dapto), Mrs. Taylor. Woollahra—Miss Dean. Wallsend—Mrs. Neilson. West Maitland—Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Trenchard, Miss A. Woolfe, Mrs. W. G. Lipscomb. Waverley—Mrs. Simpson. Waterloo—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Bullard. Wallerawang—Mrs. Abbott. Wellington—Mrs. Dr. Herbert, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Marsh. Windeyer—Mrs. Thacker, Mrs. Mallon. Wagga Wagga—Mrs. H. Baylis, Mrs. H. B. Fitzhardinge, Mrs. G. Coleman, Mrs. T. W. Watt. Yarrunga—Mrs. Throsby.

The philanthropy of these ladies cannot be too highly commended, nor can the help which they render be overvalued. Their services are purely honorary, yet they are in many cases rendered with a degree of faithfulness and regularity which has effectually supplemented the efforts of the Board to secure the proper supervision of the children. Every child visited is reported upon in a printed form return four times a year to the office, in which answers are given in separate columns by the lady visitors to the following questions:—"Did the child appear clean, healthy, well behaved, kindly treated? What sleeping accommodation had the child, and did the visitor think it sufficient? Were any and what complaints made to the visitor by or against the child? Does the child regularly attend Church, Sunday School, Day School?" It is apparent that the labours which these ladies thus voluntarily perform are by no means light; and independently of these printed returns they correspond frequently with the officials in regard to any matters that may affect the children under their supervision. In the country districts also they make the payments to the guardians, and consequently have opportunities of seeing many of the children apart from their official visits. Indeed, their position as lady visitor causes them to be often applied to in cases of general distress; and as they invariably write in the first instance to this Department for advice in these matters, a great deal of other work of a benevolent character is cast upon them, and also upon the Board's officers, with which neither parties have any concern officially.

There is a total number of 6,156 visits to the children recorded in the registers and lady visitors' reports, as against 4,000 in the previous year. Of these, 3,278 visits have been made by lady visitors, and 2,878 by the Board's officials. As the total number of children in foster-homes is 1,277, exclusive of those in the invalid homes and elsewhere, who are dealt with separately, these returns give an average of over $4\frac{3}{4}$ visits to each child, some children being of course more frequently visited than others, as may be considered necessary. A good many lady visitors' returns have not yet been received for the quarter ending March 30th, in consequence of the early date at which this Report is issued. These will probably make the lady visitors' average one-fourth higher, and they will doubtless be received as usual during the next two or three weeks. The lady visitors', school teachers', and other

other reports are carefully checked; and when any defects are pointed out in the homes, or in regard to the children attending school, the guardians are at once written to in order that they may be remedied.

The medical attendance upon the boarded-out children last year, and medicines, cost £93 2s. 2d., the amount expended under this head in 1884 being £108 2s. 9d. No permanent arrangement has yet been made for medical attendance, and the Board have been as usual largely indebted to the benevolence of the medical gentlemen, who have bestowed such good care upon the children, in many cases charging half-fees only, and in others not charging at all. These services have been most freely afforded, and they have materially helped to keep down the cost of the system. I am informed that in Victoria the cost of medical visits to the boarded-out children last year exceeded £1,000. It has been necessary in six cases (in two where eye operations were required) to place the children in hospital, and I have, in consideration of the skilled nursing and medical care bestowed upon all these little ones, to convey the Board's thanks to the authorities at Sydney Hospital, and its Moorcliff (ophthalmic) branch, Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, Glebe. The children speak in grateful terms of the kindness they received from the ladies who had charge of them in those Institutions.

Several additional cases in which boarded-out children were entitled to property have been brought to the knowledge of the Board since my last Report, and they have as usual been placed with the Curator of Intestate Estates to deal with, who, aided by the police, has taken the necessary steps to protect the children's interests. Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, still permits his officers throughout the Colony to render help to this Department in boarding-out matters generally whenever it is required, and the local information which is obtained through their means by the Board's Inspectors is often most valuable in reference to the characters of applicants for children.

These Annual Reports have hitherto notified that the Board were averse to placing more than one or two children in the same home, except when they were brothers and sisters. The objection is that where there are too many children in a home insufficient individual care or affection can be bestowed upon them, and that therefore one of the prime principles of boarding-out may be lost. The South Australian Commissioners have drawn particular attention to this point, and have quoted my views in support of their opinion, that it ought to be made compulsory by regulation that not more than three children of different families should be placed in one home. Miss Spence, who is an acknowledged authority in boarding-out work, in which she has had twelve years' practical experience, in her evidence before the Commission, remarked:—"My beau ideal of a home is where a destitute child or two, or even three, are absorbed among other children, and go to ordinary schools and to ordinary work." In consequence of the increasing number of applications for children there has not been much occasion in this Colony during the past two or three years to depart from the principles which the Board have laid down in this matter; but previously a number of homes had accumulated with four, and one or two cases five or six children, from which it was not considered advisable to remove the inmates, in consequence of the evident good treatment they were receiving, and the improvement in their health, habits, and appearance generally. Recently, however, the Board decided that the number of such homes should not be increased; that where there were more than four children, not of one family, in the same home, the number should be reduced to three as soon as suitable opportunities occurred for making the change in the same district; and that where four children had been for some time located and were doing well, they should

should not be disturbed; but the number merely reduced as the children became old enough to apprentice. The result of this decision has rather upset the Board's theory in regard to a probable absence of individual love and care where foster-children are aggregated to the number of an ordinary family. In four cases, for example, the foster-mothers offered to adopt the children rather than lose them, although there were three others in each home; and as the four in question are of tender ages, there could be no doubt that affection for them must have been the sentiment prevailing among the guardians. At present there are 1,277 children, in 765 homes (exclusive of the Government cottage homes and children in the Dépôt, but including several private cottage homes, established under a regulation to which reference will be more fully made presently), or an average of about $1\frac{2}{3}$ children to each home. The following statement shows the numbers in detail:—

517 homes with one child each.	
117	" " two children each, including 47 homes containing children of same family.
56	" " three " " " 34 " " " "
43	" " four " " " 30 " " " "
17	" " five " " " 12 " " " "
8	" " six " " " 7 " " " "
1	" " seven children (two families).

759 homes containing 1,231 children, exclusive of 73 children in the cottage homes for invalids; 6 cottage homes for healthy children, containing 46 inmates; 6 in hospital, 6 in the central home, and 4 absconders—total, 1,366.

The most interesting feature of the foregoing return is that indicating that the Board have succeeded in *keeping the children of no less than 132 families together* under this system, the majority of whom, judging from their antecedents, are for the first time enjoying the comforts of home and receiving good moral training and education. The figures also show that, apart from the homes in which children of the same family are located, and the six homes classed as subsidized cottage homes, there are—

517 homes containing 1 child each.	
70	" " 2 children each.
22	" " 3 " "
13	" " 4 " "
5	" " 5 " "
1	" " 6 " "

628 homes containing 806 children, or an average of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ child in each home.

All the homes in which the children are placed in numbers are frequently visited by the lady visitors and officials, and their excellence is unquestionable. In several special cases testimony upon this point has been obtained from a clergyman, a school inspector, and a truant officer, and a police officer, who have paid occasional visits, and from children of advanced ages who were formerly inmates. Sometimes when families have been thrown upon the Department, they have been placed in homes that were known to be very good, without removing the original foster-children, in order that the families might be kept together.

THE ADOPTED CHILDREN.

Much care has had to be exercised, in administering the adoption element of the system, to prevent children being placed as mere drudges with a class of people who are happily now not very difficult to recognize. This Department was fortunate in having the experience of other places to guide it in avoiding mistakes in this direction which might otherwise have brought discredit upon the whole system. The genuine cases of adoption are without doubt a blessing to the foster-children and to the guardians as well, but to secure this result they must be confined to the very young children. It is a common practice for women having young babies and two or three small children

children of their own to apply to "adopt as my own," or to "adopt for company," an "orphan girl of ten or twelve years of age"; and the inquiry invariably follows, "how often will she have to go to school?" It is also safe to assume that these applicants have a fair-sized house and no servant, and that the mother of the family does the washing. It is needless to say that such applications are not entertained. In South Australia a custom has prevailed of placing out girls over ten years of age under a system which is styled "adoption for service"—that is, the little one receives free board and lodging and clothing in return for her services. In this way the burden of the State in South Australia has been so transferred to private individuals—or, more properly speaking, to the "adopted" children—that the average cost of all the children under the control of the Adelaide Destitute Board last year was only 2s. 1½d. per child per week. The Destitute Commission of South Australia has unanimously condemned the practice, which Chief Justice Way has stigmatized as one "perilously liable to abuse," and that "might readily degenerate into a system of juvenile servitude not to be tolerated in a civilized community." I foresaw and protested against this possible result four years ago. In Victoria and New South Wales the adoption element is limited to children under six and eight years of age, and in this Colony, except in two or three special cases, it practically operates among much younger children who are known to be orphans, or believed to be without relatives likely to reclaim them. If administered in this way, there can be no doubt about its advantage both to the individual and to the State. We have now a number of children placed out in this division who will probably never be aware that they are not the offspring of their foster-parents, whose property they will doubtless inherit. Every child thus placed out saves £15 a year to the revenue. The Board have had undoubted proof in two further instances of the strong affection which can be created for such children. Our law prevents hotel-keepers from being guardians. Two well-to-do persons had adopted infants, and two years afterwards they purchased hotels. It therefore became necessary that they should be informed that either the hotels or the children must be given up. In both cases the hotels were sold at serious monetary loss, one guardian sacrificing nearly £200. There are now 28 boys and 65 girls adopted, or an increase of 13 boys and 30 girls during the year, and the saving effected to the State upon these 93 children is about £1,400 annually. An interesting case is that in which a Chinese merchant of Sydney, a member of the Church of England, has adopted two Chinese children, aged four and six years. This guardian was recommended by two Anglican clergymen, the Church of England Chinese clergyman, and Mr. Quong Tart. There is no better home under the system. The Board have charge of several other Chinese children, who will probably be adopted in a similar way shortly. The adopted children are not lost sight of; they are subject to inspection, but it is so conducted that the child shall not suspect its true relationship to the guardian. If the Board had power to permanently remove from undeserving parents young children who have been for a long time deserted, a very large expenditure could be saved by the transfer to the adoption branch of a larger number of children whose parents have cruelly abandoned them; but the law is extremely tender with respect to the rights of a host of disreputable persons who are quite willing to spend their time in gaol while their children remain a charge upon the public. New Zealand legislators have boldly faced this wrong by passing a law which allows children to be permanently separated from parents after sufficient desertion has been proved, and such children are "deemed in law to be the children born in lawful wedlock of the adopting parents," with the same rights to inherit property as ordinary children "if the adopting parent dies intestate." As a matter of economy, independently of the far higher advantages it would secure, a similar law would be a desirable addition to our legislation in this Colony.

APPRENTICED CHILDREN.

The number of apprentices has increased from 87 at date of my last report to 231 on 5th April, 1886, 128 being boys and 103 girls. A distinctive feature in connection with this branch of the work, which was certainly never anticipated, has been very gratifying to the Board, because it is another indication that the artificial relationship created between the guardians and the foster children is an enduring tie. Of the 231 children apprenticed since the initiation of the system, 147 have remained with the foster-parents to whom they had been first boarded-out, although all those guardians were aware that they might have had other children under payment if they had permitted their foster charges to go to strangers. This element of permanence in the homes is rightly regarded as one of the most important characteristics of the boarding-out system, and a severe test of it is afforded when a guardian freely sacrifices the weekly subsidy in order to keep the foster-child under wages. The children in these cases, too, although nominally servants, are really not servants in the homes. They continue to stand on the old familiar footing with the guardian and his own children, to eat at the same table, and in all respects to share in the family joys and the family trials. The letters from the apprentices indicate this fact too strongly for it to be doubted, and the visitors' observations bear it out as well. Many of the children who have not been thus retained are boys who could not be provided with any occupation by the guardians, and for whom therefore the law made it compulsory that employment should be found elsewhere. Of the 128 boys apprenticed, 40 had to be recalled and sent to new homes, in almost every instance because in the home of the foster-parent no employment could be afforded to which the Board could properly place the lads under indenture. Several foster-parents have applied to retain the boys and have them taught trades by other persons, and the Board are considering whether they can adopt that plan. If they may do so legally, many painful separations will be avoided in the future. All the girls were apprenticed to domestic service, and the majority of the boys have been apprenticed to the dairy farmers, with whom they had been boarded. The following are the details:—Boys indentured to farmers, 103; gardeners, 5; hairdressers, 2; grocers, 3; saddler, 1; bakers, 3; tailor, 1; painters, 2; butcher, 1; undertaker, 1; carpenter, 1; provision merchant, 1; storekeeper, 1; chemists, 3; total, 128.

If it had been considered wise to remove the lads from their first homes, a larger number might have been apprenticed to trades; but it would then have been necessary to place them out in towns, and to remove them from families that they seemed much attached to. In the neighbouring Colonies the majority of the boys have also been placed at service with farmers; but, in Victoria, under "license" merely, which is an ordinary servant's engagement from week to week, terminable at the pleasure of the Department, instead of an indenture of apprenticeship for a specified term, the latter method being adopted in special cases only. The object of this dual mode of service is said to be to prevent the children from being placed in homes which it might be difficult to remove them from if they were indentured. Mr. Davies, a member of the Adelaide Destitute Board, objected to the policy of the principle of placing boys with farmers, on the ground that "farming, as taught in South Australia, was merely earth-scratching, or wheat-growing"; to which Chief Justice Way replied, on behalf of the Destitute Commission, in the following words:—"It is no part of our business to inquire into the methods of husbandry in this Colony, but we think it better that lads under the care of the Board should be trained to country pursuits than to trades which would expose them to the temptations and dangers of town life, or which would make them swell the artisan class in crowded centres.

centres. If the boys are taught farming in the same way as it is learnt by farmers' sons, and in a manner which fits them to join the ranks of honest labour, the State has surely done its duty by its wards." These are the views which the New South Wales Board expressed three years prior to the Report of the Destitute Commission; but in this Colony farming, as practised by the guardians generally, cannot fairly be described in the terms applied to it in South Australia. Throughout the South Coast district, where most of the boys' apprentice homes are located, it is termed "dairy farming," which embraces butter-making, and pig-breeding, sheep and cattle raising in a lesser degree, and general agriculture as ordinarily practised. It is, indeed, precisely the kind of farming which will enable the boys by-and-bye to obtain good livings from small holdings. It is hoped that the new Reformatory, if carried out as contemplated, will send out a class of partially instructed boys who will be able to practise the agricultural industry on more scientific lines. Our law only recognizes one mode of service—the children must, when twelve years of age, be apprenticed under indenture for five years; and, so far, there has been no reason for altering the system.

The Board have still to contend with the anomaly of apprenticing children who, during two years of their service term, have to comply with the requirements of the Education Act. There can be no doubt that if the children had not remained with their first guardians it would have been difficult to place a large number of them at service under these conditions. The old guardians generally, however, have complied with the law which compels the child's school attendance for seventy days of every half-year, and in many instances the children attend during the whole day. While farmers can manage to make this concession, tradesmen could not, as their eight working hours daily include five of the school hours. In such circumstances a boy could not possibly learn a trade if compelled to go to school. In Victoria the service period does not commence until the termination of the school age, and in South Australia the child is not indentured until he is over thirteen years of age.

The proper solution of the difficulty here will be to adopt the Victorian plan, for in most cases the State children require instruction through the school-going age, in consequence of their lamentable ignorance when brought under control. The Board have taken up a good many children of from ten to twelve years of age who could either not read and write at all, or had not reached the standard that ought to be attained by an ordinary child of six or seven. It is intended to provide for this and other legislative defects as soon as more pressing public business is disposed of.

The apprentice branch now entails a good deal of clerical labour upon the Department. Separate ledger accounts and Savings Bank books have to be kept for each child, indenture forms to be drawn in duplicate, registers kept, and the children visited as under the Boarding-out system. I have only debited the apprentices with their fair capitation proportion of the salaries of the office, and travelling expenses, at the same rate as the boarded-out children, and they thus cost the State about £1 10s. per child per annum.

CHILDREN CLASSED AS UNOFFICIAL.

In October, 1884, the Board were called upon to take charge of several children who could not, in consequence of their advanced ages, be legally brought under control in the usual way, and who have for distinctive purposes been classed upon the records as "unofficial."
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They are boys and girls aged from twelve to fifteen years, who had not transgressed any law, but were mere waifs and strays drifting to destruction for want of a guiding hand to place them in the right track. Up to April, 1885, four girls and one boy of this class had been handed over to the Department, and at the period covered by this Report the number had increased to five boys and eight girls. These children are in most instances without parents, or have been left by dissolute fathers and mothers to their own resources for a livelihood. This branch of the Board's labours is purely rescue work, and a good deal of anxiety is attached to it. The children are in some cases vicious, and have the dangerous knowledge that there are ways of obtaining money more easily than by honest labour. Their mode of life, too, has made them so self-reliant that they are untractable and difficult to control. They are generally handed over to the Board in consequence of well-disposed persons sending information of their cases either to the police or the State Children's Relief Department, and they are then taken up under Colonial Secretary's orders, but always by persuasion, and without the exercise of force. During the past year, one girl, aged fifteen, has been recovered in this way from a house in which there were fifteen coloured men, the only female inmates except herself being her sister, aged ten, who was also taken, and a girl of sixteen who refused to leave. These wretched sisters have a mother in a lunatic asylum, and a father—an educated man—so thoroughly demoralized through drink that he was aware of their dreadful mode of life and did not interfere. Two orphan girls, aged twelve and fourteen years, were taken from factories. One of them resided in a doubtful house at Woolloomooloo, of which she did not know the character, and suffered badly from ophthalmia; she was picked up just in time. Another orphan girl, aged fifteen, was removed from a home in which she occupied the same bedroom as a young married couple who were much addicted to drink. Two interesting girls, the eldest fifteen years of age, were removed from a disreputable house where they had been deserted by their father. Two others, aged fifteen years, have been handed over because they have hitherto been incorrigible thieves. The only chance of reclaiming such girls is to place them away from the temptations of town life. Two of them have absolutely refused to leave Sydney, and they can therefore only be placed in decent homes and kept under surveillance. The others have been sent into the country, and although they occasionally give much trouble they are on the whole doing very well. The boys are, with one exception, behaving satisfactorily. There can be little doubt that but for the intervention of this Department, or some other similar agency, most of these children would have gone upon the streets or into the gaols ultimately. They cost the State nothing more than the sum expended upon their first outfit (about £3), and their small proportion of expense for supervision. Whether or not they will remain permanently in the homes provided for them remains to be seen, but the result of the experiment of which they are the subjects is so far most encouraging. The Board have now under consideration a proposed scale of wages for these children, payable by their employers, by means of which they may be able to clothe themselves sufficiently, and lay by a trifle for a Savings' Bank account.

THE CENTRAL HOME.

The Central Home at Paddington is used as a receiving-house for State children, for stores, offices, and Board meetings. It was opened under rental in October, 1884; but finding it particularly suitable for all the administrative purposes of the Department, the Government purchased it, upon the recommendation of the Board, and with the sanction of Parliament, in June, 1885, for the sum of £5,800, and thus secured a valuable property on reasonable terms. This establish-
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ment admits of the much more effective administration of all branches of the work than was possible previously. Before the Central Home was opened the Board had no means of accommodating children who were handed over through Benevolent Asylum orders, or children returned for apprenticeship, or under transfer from boarding-out homes, nor was there any place in which the officers of the Department could obtain by observation that knowledge of the children's characters and habits which was indispensable in order that they might be allotted to suitable guardians, under fair subsidies, and with a probability of securing some degree of permanency in their homes. The Board have, however, been careful to prevent the Central Home from assuming in any particular the character of an Institution. The children are usually not retained for more than a few days before being boarded-out, or adopted, or sent to the cottage homes.

During the past year 647 children have been admitted into the Home, but the average number of inmates daily has been 10. It has of course been necessary to detain some children for longer and some for lesser periods, as suitable homes were offered for them; and there have also been as many as twenty-five and as few as two or three children in the home, but the low general average is a guarantee that the place has been conducted purely as a home, and not on the lines of an institution. The only children who have absconded hitherto have been a couple of Industrial School boys, who decamped together upon a boating expedition, and were picked up an hour or two afterwards, and a girl sixteen years of age who ran away after stealing £2. All the outfits for children, including those at the cottage homes, are made up at the Central Home, and in fact the Board have no other administrative centre.

The total expenditure upon the children in the Central Home has been £103 0s. 5d., less £17 16s. 8d. for furniture, or an average cost of about £8 10s. This item only includes cost of maintenance. As the children are during their brief sojourn generally clad from returned outfits, there has been no expenditure for clothing.

THE COTTAGE HOMES FOR INVALID CHILDREN.

I have already so fully explained the objects of the cottage homes recently established in connection with this Department that it is unnecessary to do much more here than give a short history of the work they have accomplished, and to show the character of that work by means of independent testimony and statistics. In a lengthy correspondence on this subject with the Colonial Secretary, in January last, to which brief reference is made in a former part of this Report, I explained that the homes were founded under Ministerial authority, to relieve the Government of a great difficulty in regard to the large number of ailing and crippled inmates of the various Institutions who could not be dealt with under the boarding-out system or any existing method of providing for this particular class of our dependent children. So far as the Australian Colonies were concerned no experience had been gained of homes of this character, although their efficacy had been fully tested in England and on the Continent. The system had, however, on several occasions been proposed by the authorities of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales, and of the Randwick Asylum, as a measure absolutely necessary for the treatment of many of their sick children; and in my Report as President of the State Children's Relief Board five years ago I strongly impressed its necessity upon the Government of that time. Authority was granted to the Board in February, 1885, to carry out these suggestions, and they entered upon the work with a full understanding of the difficulties that would have to be overcome

overcome before the project could be brought into proper working order, and its objects even in some degree effectuated. Two cottages were opened on March 13, 1885, at Pennant Hills, a third at Mittagong on March 21, a fourth at Picton on April 13, a fifth at Mittagong on May 26, and a sixth, specially for the treatment of ophthalmia, at Mittagong, on August 4th, 1885. As the majority of the first inmates were afflicted with ophthalmia, discharging ears, scrofula, scalp eruption, and other kindred complaints, inherited or acquired, it was necessary to obtain the services of at least four nurses who had previously had hospital experience; and in the other two instances persons were engaged who had only had the management of their own households and of healthy children. With these latter mothers, however, the merely delicate, or convalescent, or crippled children were placed, who required nothing more than kindly attention and care, generous diet, and the invigorating air of the country. The ophthalmic home was placed in charge of a nurse who had been for nearly four years training under the senior Government Ophthalmic Surgeon (the late Dr. Morgan) at the Eye and Ear Hospital, Moorcliff, Miller's Point; and in addition to taking charge of the worst ophthalmic cases, it was made a part of her duty, as occasion required, to visit and make up lotions for the other homes, so as to save the Department the cost of medical attendance. In discussing the question of the proper number of inmates for each cottage, the Hon. W. B. Dalley, when Acting Colonial Secretary, gave a good deal of attention to the subject, and suggested that it should be six only, in view of the children's complaints; but as it was pointed out that this limit would largely increase the average cost, it was decided that each family should nominally consist of ten members. In consequence of the large number of children requiring active treatment for eye diseases, it was decided further that there should be no limit to the number in the ophthalmic home, and it was consequently necessary to secure premises that might occasionally accommodate from fifteen to twenty children. The mothers were each allowed a girl of from twelve to fourteen years of age to help with the domestic work, and a woman one day a week to do the household washing. The ophthalmic nurse was also allowed a servant or attendant, because of the larger number of children under her control and her occasional absence on visiting duty. It will be seen from the statistics that the average number of inmates decided upon in connection with all the homes has been closely adhered to.

The duty of furnishing and regulating the domestic economy of the homes was left to the lady members of the Board, and the following extract from an official report on this subject will give a general idea of the manner in which it was carried out:—

“In furnishing the homes the object of the founders has been to provide them with every requisite for good management, especially in regard to the comfort and cleanliness of the inmates, but at the same time care is taken not to accustom the children to unnecessary luxuries, which they are not likely to be provided with after leaving. It is not the purpose of the Board to train them in a higher rank of life than they must eventually occupy. The main object is to cure them sufficiently to board them out in the families of respectable farmers, mechanics, or artisans, and on these lines the homes have been furnished.

“The small number of children who are able to attend school, church, and Sunday-school do so, and the others receive such instruction at home as their ailments will admit of; and there is no lack of suitable books and other provision for home recreation and amusement out of doors.

“The dietary scale is very liberal, as it should be, for such children. It generally consists of bread and milk or porridge, with bread and butter and tea, for breakfast; meat and vegetables and (about four times a week) pudding for dinner; and bread, with butter or treacle, or stewed fruit with rice and bread, for tea; the mothers having power to vary it as they think necessary, so long as they keep it up to the standard fixed by the Department. Children who require extras may have them. There is no limit as to quantity, nor any regular ration allowance, the domestic economy being watched over and regulated by the Board ladies and local visitors.

“The mothers have standing instructions to send for the nearest doctor in cases of illness; but no provision has yet been made for regular medical inspection of the children, the Board having waited to see if an annual expenditure under this head will be necessary. It should not be if the mothers carry out their instructions.

“The following statement of bedding allowed for a family of ten children is the standard of the allowance at all the homes:—thirty-six towels, twenty-eight pillow-cases; two pairs of sheets, double blanket, coloured counterpane, white counterpane and under blanket for each bed, with extra blankets for washing.”

I may here state that all household requisites, such as clothing, furniture, crockery, &c., are supplied upon requisition to the Central Home at Paddington; and the household accounts for provisions or any other goods which may have to be purchased locally, are also sent to the Central Office, where they are examined by the Board's Finance Committee, and comparisons of expenditure are always carefully made by the Board before the accounts as a whole are sent to the Audit office.

It was not originally intended to have any religious classification of the homes, but to carry them out in this respect in the same manner as ordinary hospitals. A few weeks after they were in operation, however, the Board reconsidered the matter; and in order to avoid the risk of offending any person's religious prejudices, decided that it would be better to adhere to the principle which they had laid down in regard to the boarded-out children. Hence, separate homes were arranged for the Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and placed in charge of mothers belonging to those denominations. It was soon found impossible to avoid placing Protestant and Roman Catholic children together in the Ophthalmic Home at Mittagong, but the difficulty in reference to imparting religious instruction was overcome by giving the Protestant mother a Roman Catholic attendant, who takes charge of the children of that faith. In all cases, any books that may be considered necessary for religious instruction, either by the visiting ladies or the mothers, are supplied.

The method of inspection adopted has been twofold. The homes are visited as frequently as possible by local ladies, who have power to make suggestions in reference to management, to see that existing arrangements are faithfully carried out, and, in cases of emergency to direct any provision temporarily that they may consider necessary; and visits are frequently paid also by the officials of the Department. No previous notice of intended visits is given, so that the homes and children may be found in their ordinary condition. The lady visitors, prior to January, 1886, did not send in regular reports, but merely communicated with the Department when necessary. During this year, however, printed report forms, containing questions similar in effect to the reports upon boarded-out children, have been supplied to them,
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and these are filled in after the visits, and periodically returned to the office. I find from the official records that there has been an average of thirty-three visits to each home, or nearly two a month by the official inspectors during the year ended April 5, 1886, and the lady visitors go, in addition, to some homes weekly and to others fortnightly. I have latterly directed that the Matron of this Department shall also visit all the homes once or twice a month, to inspect children and clothing and generally advise the mothers as to the domestic arrangements. I may further state that the visitation is strengthened by occasional unexpected visits from the lady members of the Board, and ladies not connected with the Department. I have recently inspected all the homes myself, and made careful inquiries into their management.

The total number of children admitted to the homes has been 128 (61 boys and 67 girls); 31 boys and 24 girls have sufficiently recovered to be boarded-out, and there were therefore 73 inmates on April 5, 1886, of whom 30 were boys and 43 girls. The children have been selected from the various Asylums as follows:—Benevolent Asylum, 52; Randwick Asylum, 28; Coast Hospital, Little Bay, 24; Protestant Orphan School, 9; Roman Catholic Orphanage, 5; Children's Hospital, Glebe, 3; Ashfield Home, 2; Industrial School, Biloela, 2; "Vernon," 1; Sydney Hospital, 1; Prince Alfred Hospital, 1.

The following classification of the complaints from which the children suffered will give an idea of the onerous character of the duties cast upon the mothers, and the grave responsibility which rests upon the Board in connection with the management of this important branch of its work:—Ophthalmia, 38; eruption on body, 7; necrosis of foot, 1; scrofula, 19; deformed foot, 2 (admitted after operation); paralysis, 3; scalp eruption, 7; general debility, 8; incontinence of water, 2; running ears and skin eruption, 2; disease of spine, 3; swollen glands and abscess, 1; hip disease, 2; deformed mouth (for operation), 1; contraction of leg sinews, 1; epilepsy, 2; one leg, 1; partial paralysis and hip disease, 1; marasmus, 2; running ears and sore eyes, 6; curvature of spine, 1; eruption on body and head, 1; sore eyes, scalp eruption, and general debility, 2; spinal disease and partial paralysis, 1; running ears and hip disease, 1; scalp eruption and deformed chest, 1; the remaining 12 children having been passed in as servants.

It is not possible for any person looking at the physical condition of most of the children now at the homes to understand the state they were in when admitted; but I am sure from my knowledge of a number of cases, and the information supplied to me in consultations about others, that if many of these children had remained in the Asylums they must have languished in physical weakness or succumbed to their ailments. The best proof of the extent to which the homes are serving their purpose is, as indicated by the figures, that more than 40 per cent. of the children hitherto sent to them—and not one of whom, when admitted, was well enough to board out in the usual way—have since recovered and been placed in healthy families. A number of the remainder are also now fit to be boarded out, and will be thus dealt with in a few days. The supply of such children is unfortunately too well kept up to afford present ground for the hope that the homes can be dispensed with, but it may be possible to eventually so reduce the demand upon their accommodation that no crippled or ailing child will have to remain more than a few days in the central receiving houses before being placed under the health-restoring influences of the country. At the last annual meeting of the Sydney Benevolent Society the Directors were so impressed with the advantages of this system, in consequence of the reports furnished
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by their own officers, who have had a good many opportunities of witnessing its results, that they caused the following paragraph to be inserted in their Annual Report :—“ Your Board would particularly call attention to the permanent aid that must now be rendered your Society through the establishment by the Boarding-out Department of cottage homes. The desirableness of this necessary auxiliary to the Society has many times been pointed out. It has been shown that numbers of children have languished within the walls of the Asylum for want of pure country air ; and although the best attention has been given in the matter of nursing, the one thing needful was still wanting. The establishment of cottage homes, however, in healthy country districts, is now an accomplished fact, so that the embarrassment imposed for years upon your Society with regard to the disposal of invalid children has now in a great measure been removed. To these homes many little sufferers have been transferred, and the most favourable reports have been received as to their improved state of health.”

Before touching upon the financial aspect of the homes, I may just remark here that the method of dealing with children of this class in Victoria and South Australia has been to board them out in healthy families, as far as that can be done, at special rates. I am not in possession of any statistics from Victoria to show the extent to which this end has been accomplished, or at what cost, but the report of the South Australian Destitute Commission contains some instructive figures on this matter. The authorities appear to have succeeded in boarding-out thirteen invalid children ; but the subsidy for maintenance alone, irrespective of the first cost of clothing, inspection, &c., was in each case 15s. a week, or £39 a year for each child. From a medical point of view, to place such diseased children in the first instance amongst healthy families is very undesirable, but we know from experience that it is not possible to secure to them by this means the particular kind of treatment which is indispensable to their recovery. After giving the whole subject careful consideration, the South Australian Commissioners say :—“ Some of the thirteen children we have referred to could be advantageously placed in cottage homes of the same character as those established in New South Wales. There are a number of children also who have been brought up amongst depraved and vicious associates, or who have not learned ordinary habits of decency, to whom it would undoubtedly be an advantage to have a preliminary training in a well conducted cottage home before being boarded-out.”

When the proposal to establish cottage homes was under consideration, the Board represented to the Government that it was believed the cost of thus providing for sick children would not exceed the cost of the healthy inmates maintained in the public Asylums. That expectation has been fully realized. The total amount expended upon the homes, as shown in the balance sheet, was £1,679 6s. 3d., but this includes £15 15s. 6d. for repairs, £253 7s. 8d. for furnishing, and another item of £180 19s. 6d. has to be added for furniture from the general account, the total cost of furnishing the six homes thus being £434 7s. 2d. The expenditure upon furniture of course stands as a capital account, but I have charged the working account with 10 per cent. of the full cost, or £43 8s. 9d. for deterioration in the value of the goods. A further sum of £127 4s. 8d. is charged in working expenses for clothing taken from the general stock, and also £21 9s. proportion of travelling expenses transferred from the general account. The total amount actually expended upon the homes during the year has been £1,602 5s. 6d., and as the average number of inmates was sixty-eight—allowing for the fact that two of the cottages were not opened during the whole year—the average cost per child has been at the rate of £23 11s. 3d. per annum, while in the cheapest of the Asylums for healthy destitute children the cost, last year, was over £24 per child. A good deal of second-hand clothing has
been

been sent to these children, after being thoroughly cleansed, which could not be used for any other purpose; but which, being warm and sound, was suitable for children near the bush.

In connection with the question of cost, I desire to strongly impress upon Parliament the fact to which I have briefly referred in my introductory remarks, namely, that the Board do not propose to carry on this particular Department under the present system of renting houses. It is undesirable, for other reasons than that of economy, although that is material enough, seeing that the rent item alone has increased the cost of each child by about £4 per head. But the present premises are, almost without exception, unsuitable for the purposes they are put to, although they were the best that could be obtained at the time in localities which had to be selected on sanitary grounds. If it had not been necessary to establish the homes so hurriedly, the proper course of purchasing suitable sites, and erecting a couple of groups of cottages, would have been adopted at the outset. The staple articles of diet necessary for these children are milk, vegetables, and fruit—the milk alone now costs about £150 a year—and these and other articles could be produced upon a home farm at comparatively little cost. If this plan is carried out, it is estimated that the cost of the children will not exceed £20 each per annum, while they could be dealt with in premises really adapted to their needs.

As an illustration of the class sent into the homes, the nature of whose complaints is perhaps not made quite clear to non-medical readers by the statement of diseases set forth here, I may mention the case of a lad, ten years of age, who was handed over to the Department, in January last, from one of the hospitals, where he had been under treatment for 130 days. On his arrival at Mittagong the medical officer there reported:—"On examining the boy I found the following:—Body much emaciated, several running sores at the lower part of the spine, and around the pelvis; indications of disease of the spine, also of the bones of the pelvis; he is in a very low condition of health, one of those cases that could be kept in hospital for months, and most likely he would be weaker then than when he entered. With good nursing, fresh air, and nourishing food, he may improve a little, but he will never be strong." A fortnight subsequently the report on this same case was:—"Miss G. thought poor Frank would have died the night after he came up; he seems to be improving now; he has colour in his face, and he seems to like his food better than at first." Although this boy is a permanent cripple, he is now physically strong enough to accompany the other boys in their excursions into the bush. In the same week there were sent to this home a scrofulous child, suffering from abscesses on the body and "St. Vitus's dance," and two bad cases of ophthalmia. These three children are now well enough to be boarded out. A few months ago, a lad ten years old was removed from the hospital of one of our largest institutions. He was so ill then that it was necessary to carry him to the home upon a mattress. A week or two ago the matron who had charge of him for two years at the hospital, visited him at the home, and afterwards wrote:—"I was indeed surprised to see the improvement in J. S. Poor little fellow, he was a confirmed invalid when at——, and now he seems to get about so well." The same lady wrote in reference to another boy who had been in her charge on several occasions in hospital before his removal to the cottage home:—"E.J., too, who always suffered so much from debility, is quite strong, and has such rosy cheeks." And again she says, in reference to the Mittagong homes, "the cottages were in excellent order when I visited them, and I like them very much." Ample independent testimony in regard to this latter point, however, will be found in Appendix L, from visitors who should, from their experience and training, be regarded as experts; and cases of the character of those

those I have given as illustrations can be multiplied from the office records. In leaving this division of my Report, I may fitly quote the following few words from a leading article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of March 1, 1886, commenting upon a description of the homes furnished by its own reporter:—"Undoubtedly the Board is doing a good work with these homes. No better plan of dealing with the sickly portion of State children that come under its care could well be devised than that of placing them in homes established in healthy country districts, where the ailments from which the children are suffering may be cured, or at least greatly alleviated, by the effects of pure air, wholesome diet, cleanliness, and suitable medical treatment. To provide for those unfortunates in this manner, and then board them out with respectable families, keeping all the time a judicious watch over them and over those in whose care they are placed, is to undertake a work which should rapidly transform the waifs and strays of the community into healthy and respectable men and women."

SUBSIDIZED COTTAGE HOMES FOR HEALTHY CHILDREN.

Encouraged by the success attending the efforts of Mrs. Jefferis, a member of the Board, to establish a Cottage Home for healthy children at Newtown, and in order to deal with applications from one or two persons who wished to have control of children in larger numbers than it was considered wise to place out in a general way under the boarding-out system, but at the same time to carry out the idea of family life in such homes, the following regulation was approved by the Governor in Council on September, 17th, 1885:—

"Children may be placed in Cottage Homes established by public or private charity, subject to the consent and under the responsible control of the proprietors of such homes, provided that the homes shall be open to the inspection of the Board or their officers at any time, and that the children may be forthwith removed if such a proceeding is considered necessary. The official known as the 'Mother of the Home' for the time being shall be the licensed guardian of the children, for whose regular attendance at school, church, and Sunday school (when practicable), and religious and moral training generally she shall be responsible, as in the case of ordinary foster-parents; and such mother shall further be liable to all penalties that may be imposed under Act 41 Vic. No. 24, and the regulations made in accordance therewith, upon foster-parents who neglect or ill-treat their foster-children, or otherwise fail to carry out the terms of their agreement as guardians under the Board."

Under this regulation there are six homes under the control of the Department, in which there are children varying in numbers from six to ten, four of them containing children of the same family; and it may be well to explain here that these homes are included in the note to the first classified list under the head of boarded-out children. All inmates of Homes of this class cost the State 5s. a week each for maintenance, in addition to the expense of the first outfit of clothing, and their proportion of the cost of inspection, &c. The principle of the regulation was extended to several of these homes in the country for special reasons. There is a class of children brought under control, who, although not actually vicious, would soon become so if they were boarded out near to towns, and it is necessary to place them in the bush, it may be—as in the cases in point—at some distance from any school. In order that they and other children in the neighbourhood should be educated, a provisional school was obtained in each instance by a couple of well-to-do residents of the locality setting portions of their premises apart for subsidized cottage homes. Although these homes are under proper supervision, and the children are well cared for, the Board do not propose to increase their number unless they are carried out strictly on the lines of those conducted and principally maintained by Mrs. Jefferis and Miss Mullens at Burwood, which are also included in this list. There, instead of the licensed mothers merely receiving the subsidy, as in the instances in the country which I have cited, they

they are paid salaries, and the proprietors of the homes defray all household expenses. The homes at Burwood, which have been created by the philanthropy of the two ladies whose names I have mentioned, as I know from personal experience, will well repay the trouble of a visit. In the other cases, the well-known characters of the guardians, and the undoubted proofs they have furnished of their kindness to the children, indicate that the Board have done wisely in departing from their general rule for the purpose which has been explained.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The various additions to the work of the State Children's Relief Department, of which I have given a history in this Report, have caused corresponding increase of labour in the clerical division. The accounts in connection with the Central Home, boarded-out children, apprentices, and the six cottage homes—the preparation in duplicate of licenses for boarded-out and adopted children, indentures, separate vouchers for the audit offices, monthly and quarterly, for every child under control that is paid for; the general correspondence, and that with the very large number of lady visitors who now represent the Board throughout the Colony; keeping of visiting and children's registers and reports, stock, store, and financial books, which it is essential should be kept as accurately as those of a large commercial establishment—all involve an amount of clerical labour and careful supervision which cannot well be understood by any one unacquainted with the details of the office. The communications sent through the post to and from this Department, last year, numbered no less than 24,200, as against 15,796 in the previous year.

It is therefore with sincere pleasure that I express my satisfaction with the able and energetic manner in which the official business of the Department has been conducted during the year by the officers in their several spheres of duty. The pronounced success which has attended the operations of the State Children's Relief Board is due, in an eminent degree, to the faithful and earnest services which have been cheerfully rendered by those charged with the responsible and arduous duties of practical management.

By the courtesy of Mr. R. C. Walker, Principal Librarian of the Colony, I have been enabled to send, through Trübner & Co., of London and New York and the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, copies of our Reports and Proceedings to the principal cognate Institutions throughout England and America, and this has led to an interchange of official documents, reports, and other correspondence in reference to the training of dependent children, which must be mutually advantageous to those concerned in it. I have also, in this connection, to thank Mr. George Guillaume, the able Secretary of the Victorian Department, and Mr. T. H. Reed, J.P., Chairman of the Destitute Board of South Australia, for the various reports which they have forwarded during the past year; and Chief Justice Way, of Adelaide, for the comprehensive report of the South Australian Destitute Commission, which is certainly one of the most ably-prepared documents of the kind I have read, and contains many valuable suggestions in reference to various matters of social reform.

I would particularly direct attention to the Appendices to my Report. Some of them contain important statistics, and others furnish information which, I venture to think, will prove interesting and instructive to all who may be concerned for the welfare of that large class of the community of whom the State Children's Relief Board has now the almost entire control.

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In conclusion, I sincerely trust that before the next Annual Report is furnished, the State Children's Relief Board will have concluded its operations in regard to the barrack-asylums of the Colony, and every child now in them will be placed under one or other of the natural forms of child-life and training now provided by the State, as the most economical, the most satisfactory, and the most reasonable. I hope, also, that the Board will have received further assistance in the benevolent work in which they are engaged, in the form of the legislative enactments which I have now for some years advised, and many of which the other Australian Colonies have adopted. And I further hope that all the Institutions which deal with State children of all classes, whether of an industrial, reformatory, or benevolent character, will have been placed under the control of the State Children's Relief Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children placed out on April 5, 1885	564	462	1,026
Boarded-out from 6 to 30 April, 1885	5	15	20
" during May, 1885	28	12	40
" " June, 1885	44	10	54
" " July, 1885	54	13	67
" " August, 1885	27	10	37
" " September, 1885	12	6	18
" " October, 1885	22	13	35
" " November, 1885	11	8	19
" " December, 1885	17	9	26
" " January, 1886	11	7	18
" " February, 1886	27	8	35
" " March, 1886	22	15	37
Withdrawn from Institutions and placed in cottage homes during year	20	27	56
	843	624	1,467
Died from 5 April, 1885, to 5 April, 1886	1	1	2
Discharged to parents and friends	61	32	93
" Industrial and Reformatory Schools	2	4	6
	64	37	101
	779	587	1,366

This return shows the number of children dealt with during the past year only. The total number hitherto brought under control has been 1,616.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 15.	Total.
12	35	114	140	135	120	144	135	218	180	168	171	28	1,616

APPENDIX C.

TABLE showing Religion (as recorded at the Institutions) of all Children hitherto boarded-out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Protestants not otherwise specified.	Primitive Methodists.	Baptists.	Unknown.	Total.
460	469	39	39	3	605	2	7	2	1,616

The children from Bandwick Asylum, the Protestant Orphanage, and Infants' Home, Ashfield, are classed as "Protestant." There is no classification of the various denominations at those Institutions.

APPENDIX D.

TABLE showing Asylums from which Children have been placed out.

Benevolent Asylum.	Bandwick Asylum.	Donna Catholic Orphan School.	Protestant Orphan School.	N.S.S. "Vernon."	Infants' Home, Ashfield.	Industrial School for Girls, Bilcote.	Children's Hospital, Clebe Point.	Shuttesbury Reformatory.	Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Total.
964	900	91	109	37	62	20	7	1	24	1	1	1,616

APPENDIX E.

Occupations of Apprenticed Boys.

Chemist.	Hair-dresser.	Grocer.	Gardener.	Saddler.	Baker.	Tailor.	Painter.	Butcher.	Under-taker.	Carpenter.	Provision Merchant.	Store-keeper.	Farmet.	Total.
3	2	3	5	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	103	128

103 girls indentured as domestic servants.

APPENDIX F.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number of Children placed in Cottage Homes to 5th April, 1886.....	61	67	128
" " discharged	31	24	55
" " in Homes 5th April, 1886	30	63	73

The Children admitted have been received from the following Institutions:—

Benevoloent Asylum.	Industrial School, Bilohela.	Little Bay Hospital.	Randwick Asylum.	Children's Hospital, Glebe.	Sydney Hospital.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Vernor.	Ashfield Home.	Protestant Orphan School.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Total.
53	2	24	28	3	1	1	1	2	9	5	128

APPENDIX G.

Distribution of Children under the control of the State Children's Relief Department on 5th April, 1886.

	Boarders.					Apprentices.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Unofficial.	In Hospitals.	In Cottage Homes.	In Depot.	Total under control 5th April, 1886.
	7s. Special.	7s. Under 3 years old.	6s.	5s.	Total.								
Boys ...	16	7	10	539	578	128	23	4	5	3	30	3	770
Girls ...	9	2	18	333	362	103	65	.....	8	8	43	3	587
Totals	25	9	34	872	940	231	90	4	13	6	73	6	1,366

APPENDIX H.

TABLE showing particulars of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out system in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother a drunkard	25	Father helpless, mother insane	2
" " " " deserted	35	" " " " dead	3
" " " " paralyzed	2	" " " " in gaol	2
" " " " destitute	240	" " " " deserted	5
" " " " a lunatic	10	" " a drunkard, mother destitute	7
" " " " contributes to support	7	" " " " in gaol	3
" " " " unknown	22	" " " " deserted	12
" " " " in gaol	17	" " " " dead	18
" " " " on streets	13	" " " " and a cripple, mother drunkard ...	1
" " " " sickly	4	" " " " mother drunkard	10
" " " " a vagrant	1	" " cannot work, mother dead	14
" " " " killed by step-father	2	" " " " " " deserted	2
" " " " a half-caste aboriginal	1	" " " " " " destitute	3
" " " " in asylum	1	" " " " " " being in asylum, mother deserted..	2
" " " " dead	192	" " " " " " blind, mother destitute	1
" " deserted, mother in service	2	" " " " " " in hospital, mother destitute	14
" " " " " " dead	60	" " " " " " a cripple, mother a bad	
" " " " " " destitute	130	character (illegitimate)	2
" " " " " " insane	10	Father cannot work, being a cripple, mother deserted ..	3
" " " " " " unknown	20	" " " " " " in hospital, mother unknown ..	2
" " " " " " on streets	10	" " " " " " paralyzed, " " deserted..	4
" " " " " " in gaol	22	" " " " " " deformed, " " prostitute ..	3
" " " " " " found sleeping with children in		" " " " " " a cripple, " " in gaol ...	1
padding	2	" " " " " " destitute and consumptive ..	5
Father deserted, mother paralyzed (illegitimate)	1	" " " " " " mother in asylum	2
" " " " " " in asylum	5	" " " " " " a bad character	3
" " " " " " children living with		" " " " " " destitute, mother ill	2
Indians	2	" " " " " " dead	3
Father deserted, mother consumptive	2	" " contributes, mother drunkard	4
" " " " " " drunkard	12	" " " " " " in gaol	5
" " " " " " supports an illegitimate child..	1	" " " " " " dead	49
" " " " " " in hospital	3	" " " " " " deserted	9
" " " " " " deserted (legitimate)	57	" " " " " " in gaol (illegitimate)	1
" " " " " " (illegitimate)	50	" " " " " " unknown	1
" " in gaol, mother destitute	65	" " will not support, mother dead	8
" " " " " " dead	30	" " cannot take care of him, mother dead	3
" " " " " " lunatic	1	" " support him, an Indian	1
" " " " " " on streets	21	" " " " through being out of work,	
" " " " " " destitute (illegitimate)	1	mother a drunkard	1
" " " " " " a drunkard	5	Father cannot support through being out of work,	
" " " " " " deserted	8	mother deserted	9
" " " " " " unknown	5	Father cannot support through being out of work,	
" " " " " " in gaol	37	mother dead	4
" " unknown, mother insane	8	Step-father deserted, mother destitute	1
" " " " " " contributes	8	" " " " " " unknown	1
" " " " " " on streets	7	" " " " " " in gaol	1
" " " " " " in gaol	19	Father an actor, mother a prostitute	1
" " " " " " deserted	18	" " maintains two children, mother insane	1
" " " " " " in hospital	2	Mother contributes (illegitimate)	9
" " " " " " prostitute and thief	1	" " has a bad leg	1
" " " " " " destitute	19	" " in gaol	1
" " " " " " dead	5	" " in asylum	5
" " " " " " a vagrant	1	" " insane	1
" " " " " " prostitute, found in a brothel	1	" " drunkard	3
" " " " " " unknown	73	" " half-caste	1
" " insane, mother destitute	11	Parents keep a brothel	1
" " " " " " dead	1	Mother a half-caste, living with man at Narrabri	1
" " " " " " in asylum	1	" " in service with illegitimate child (illegitimate) ..	1
" " " " " " deserted	1	" " confined of illegitimate child (illegitimate)	1
" " " " " " in gaol	1		
" " " " " " insane	1		

APPENDIX I.

[Extracts from Reports upon refused applications.]

- A.—Applicant a drunkard. Has had three children of her own; all died. Has also had two children to nurse privately, both of whom died while in her care—report says of neglect. Next-door neighbour speaks very strongly against her for her treatment of last two children; says "would not trust her to look after a dog." Two of her neighbours (one a foster-parent) confirm statement of next-door neighbour.
- B.—Applicant a drunkard; home very dirty and untidy, floors being plentifully plastered over with mud.
- C.—Applicant a drunkard. Am informed the father of his wife's eldest child (illegitimate) is her own uncle. Wife has been heard to say, with an oath, that she did not intend to work her * * * out so long as she could get a State child to do it for her.
- D.—Applicant's own family have been very badly brought up, and bear a very bad name in district; one in gaol for forgery, and none of others appear to do anything for a living.
- E.—Applicant generally known to be of very intemperate habits, and generally unfitted to have charge of child.
- F.—Was fined in local Police Court two months ago for shamefully ill-treating a boy from an Institution, a fact which must have been well known to gentlemen recommending him, who live in same town.
- G.—Applicant of very dirty slovenly habits, and neglects her own family, who bear a bad name in district.
- H.—Applicant and his wife constantly quarrelling and parting. Husband a drunkard.
- I.—Applicant been twice in gaol—once for drunkenness and once for obtaining money under false pretences. This fact known to gentlemen recommending him.
- J.—Is a drunkard; suspected of sly grog-selling, and house resort of betting and racing men on Sundays. Has been refused a wine license on account of bad character.
- K.—Applicant's wife bears very bad name in neighbourhood in regard to moral character.
- L.—Applies for twelve boys—aged from 2 to 3 years—as boarders. This applicant does not bear a good character. She wants to make a baby-farm.
- M.—Applicant's home would not be a suitable one for a girl. One of her sons has been proceeded against for the support of an illegitimate child.
- N.—Applicant has been in gaol for drunkenness. Police report unfavourably.
- O.—Applicant has no home fit for children, is only living on sufferance on a selection, and does not bear a good name. Once had a gambling saloon at—
- P.—Applicant dirty and untidy in her habits, and a drunkard.
- Q.—Sergeant of Police reports that applicant's home is not a desirable one.
- R.—Applicant has a good name, but has a son-in-law who works on her farm and who would have to do with boy. This man bears a bad character, and is a drunkard.
- S.—Applicant's wife is a bad, immoral woman, and not fit to have the care of children.
- T.—Applicant has served one sentence of five years for forgery, and another of six months for nearly strangling a Chinaman.
- U.—Applicant attends race meetings with a "roulette" table, and is a Bohemian in his habits, following up race meetings, by which means he lives.
- V.—This man has been in gaol for obtaining money under false pretences, and is given to drink.
- Note.—The foregoing are illustrative cases. These applicants all obtained the necessary certificates that they were of sober character and fit persons to have the care of young children.

APPENDIX J.

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ending 5th April, 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Board of children	12,116	4	0	By Balance in Bank, March 31, 1885.....	111	6	8
„ Clothing, furniture, &c.	1,721	11	11	„ Deposit from Treasury, June 16, 1885	500	0	0
„ Advertising	6	5	0	„ „ „ July 6, 1885.....	4,000	0	0
„ Conveyance of children	197	9	10	„ „ „ August 31, 1885	500	0	0
„ Medical attendance and medicines	93	2	2	„ „ „ October 2, 1885	4,000	0	0
„ Travelling expenses	395	17	10	„ „ „ January 4, 1886	4,500	0	0
„ Salaries	1,267	1	8	„ „ „ April 5, 1886	4,500	0	0
„ Depôt account	103	0	5	„ Treasury, towards salaries, April 1, 1886	1,100	0	0
„ Cottage homes	1,679	6	3				
„ Over issues	12	6	0				
„ Incidentals*	209	7	9				
„ Balance in Bank	1,409	13	10				
	£19,211	6	8		£19,211	6	8

* Incidentals include:—Money Orders, £20 17s. 8d.; Maintenance of children in transit, £7 1s. 6d.; Lapsley & Co. (fittings), £4 7s. 9d.; Crutches, £2; Bibles and books, £20 18s. 8d.; Attendant, £34 15s.; Sub-warden, in lieu of ration, £20; Gas Company, £37 12s. 3d. (including £14 for 1884); Cleansing closet pans, £31 7s.; Labour at Depôt, £14 2s. 8d.; Pettles, £10 0s. 0d.

Parents' Maintenance Account.

1885.	DR.	£	s.	d.	1885.	CR.	£	s.	d.
April 30.—To collections from parents towards support of boarded-out children		20	19	0	May 1.—By Cash to Treasury.....		20	19	0
May 31. „ Do. do.		32	3	6	June 1. „ Do.		32	3	6
June 30. „ Do. do.		28	18	0	July 1. „ Do.		28	18	0
July 31. „ Do. do.		31	2	6	July 31. „ Do.		31	2	6
Aug. 31. „ Do. do.		30	0	6	Sept. 1. „ Do.		30	0	6
Sept. 30. „ Do. do.		41	14	9	Oct. 1. „ Do.		41	14	9
Oct. 31. „ Do. do.		36	8	0	Nov. 2. „ Do.		36	8	0
Nov. 30. „ Do. do.		41	8	0	Dec. 1. „ Do.		41	8	0
Dec. 31. „ Do. do.		33	11	0	Dec. 31. „ Do.		33	11	0
1886.					1886.				
Jan. 31. „ Do. do.		33	5	6	Feb. 1. „ Do.		33	5	6
Feb. 28. „ Do. do.		38	15	0	Mar. 1. „ Do.		38	15	0
Mar. 31. „ Do. do.		44	8	0	April 1. „ Do.		44	8	0
		£412	13	9			£412	13	9

APPENDIX K.

APPENDIX K.

Extracts from letters in reference to the Boarding-out system.

From Mr. Lilburne, Boarding-out Officer, Victoria.

Melbourne, 4 May, 1886.

I very much regret that I have been unable earlier to express to you my indebtedness for the information you so kindly favoured me with, on my recent visit, as to the working of your boarding-out system, &c., in New South Wales; and also for the privilege afforded me of inspecting a number of your homes.

I was greatly pleased with the very comfortable class of abodes in which your State children have been placed. Of the twenty or thirty homes we visited I only saw one where, in my opinion, improvement seemed requisite; and as this foster-mother had had charge of the child from infancy and prior to his being placed under State control, I could well understand that his withdrawal from her without affording her the opportunity of effecting the necessary improvement in her home and the boy's dress, would be little short of cruelty. Although this child's personal appearance lacked sufficient attention, still he seemed to thrive all the better for it, as I do not think that a bigger or healthier-looking boy for his age could be found anywhere. If I remember rightly, you told me that in this case the guardian would have to remove to a more suitable habitation, &c., or the boy would certainly be taken away.

As I understand the homes we saw are a fair average of the 600 or 700 in which foster-children have been boarded out in New South Wales, I need scarcely add, that from my long connection with industrial and reformatory schools in Victoria, I am convinced that the poorest of your foster-homes are infinitely better for the future well-being of the children placed therein than would be the best-managed institution for a large number of them housed together.

As far as my knowledge would enable me to form an opinion, I think I am correct in stating that your homes are quite equal to those provided for our industrial school children in this colony. While your children are, however, supervised by your own staff—which, I may here say, seems very small for the work that has to be performed—and the assistance of individual lady helpers, ours are under the oversight of local committees in addition to that of departmental inspection. In this respect I think our system is to be preferred, as the recommendation of a joint body will have more weight, both with the Guardians and Board of Management, than would the advice of the individual worker. I therefore, according to promise, enclose a few of our forms and regulations which may be of service to you.

The impression conveyed to my mind on visiting your invalid cottages was that they are truly what they are intended to be, viz., an intermediate home between the established institutions and the abodes of the ordinary foster-parents. The two cottages we looked over at Parramatta, the one in which were placed children of the Protestant and the other those of the Roman Catholic faith, appeared to be all that was requisite. The buildings are well adapted for the purpose, being homelike and cheerful. The ten or eleven children connected with each cottage seemed very happy and contented. Some of their number appeared to me to be so nearly well as to be quite fit for boarding-out. These, I think you said, had so improved as to render longer detention in the invalid cottages unnecessary, that arrangements were being made to place them in foster-homes, and that other invalids would be withdrawn from institutions to take their places. The situation of the cottages is undoubtedly very healthy, and the outlook beautiful. The number of inmates in each cottage being limited, and each building being under the sole care of a motherly woman, makes each home represent the habitation of a good-sized family. The dietary scale I thought very liberal, without being restricted to any prescribed articles. From all I observed, I think these cottages should be extremely serviceable to the New South Wales Government. If the health of the invalid children can be improved anywhere, it will be through the healthiness of the localities in which they are placed and the individual attention they receive in cottages of this class. The cost per head must also be considerably less than would be the case if the children were dealt with as is done in this colony, viz., to board them out in specially selected foster-homes, at such an increase in the rate of payment as the nature of the infirmity might warrant.

I have still another point, and one in which I wish to congratulate your Colony as being, so far as I know, in advance of Victoria, viz., in the establishment and support of cottage-homes by private contributions. I was very pleased indeed with the cottages founded by Mrs. Jeffers and managed by herself and other ladies. The children were well-clad, their sleeping apartments were homelike and comfortable, and their healthy and beaming countenances showed the blessing they enjoyed in being brought up under the motherly care of their guardian. The establishment and management of such homes speak with sufficient strength of the love and care Mrs. Jeffers and co-workers are bestowing on their charges, and therefore render comment from an outside source needless.

I have sent you these remarks as I was unable before leaving Sydney to let you know the result of my observations.

In conclusion, I would ask you to accept my best thanks for your courtesy and kindness, and also convey the sense of my indebtedness to Dr. Renwick and Mrs. Jeffers for like favours shown.

I am permitted by the Secretary of this Department to state that he will be happy upon application to furnish you with any information he can supply, or any papers he may have at his disposal.

Apologising for the lengthiness of this communication,—Believe me yours very truly,
Boarding-out Branch, I. and R. Schools Office, Melbourne.

C. M. LILBURNE.

[This gentleman spent a great deal of time in going thoroughly into the work of the Department. The homes which he saw were visited in the order in which they appear upon the books in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and they are certainly not up to the general average of the homes under the control of the Department. In many districts the Board have also local working committees as in Victoria, as well as the local visiting ladies. The number of foster-homes in this Colony at date of this report was 765.]

Mr. REED, J.P., Chairman of the Destitute Board of South Australia, and founder of the Boarding-out System in that Colony:—

I cannot sufficiently express the pleasure I felt in visiting your homes, which are essentially different and very far superior to any of those in South Australia. Your large and thickly populated cities create a different class of foster-parents altogether—a class not in existence with us as regards their position, and very frequently as regards their occupation or means of living. This is seen in the character and condition of your homes, a number of which were the property of the foster-parents, a thing unknown with us save in very exceptional instances here and there. The social position of your guardians of children in New South Wales is also decidedly higher than ours, comprising not only mechanics and artisans, and these earning higher wages than with us, but also painters, builders, shopkeepers, engineers, and contractors, and all living in well furnished houses, and under such home surroundings that appeared to me must tend to produce, and indeed seemed to produce the happiest results to the children, who are evidently better and more intelligently trained than with us. I was also much gratified at the apparent affection existing between guardian and child, as evidenced in so many ways—in the children voluntarily taking the name of their foster-parent, in the very few returns through misconduct or mutual incompatibility, and in the large number who remain with their guardians after expiry of the boarding-out licence.

Captain JEKYLL, R.M., of the Prisons Department, Queensland:—

I had no prejudice against your boarding-out system, but I must admit I was not prepared for such results as those witnessed. I could not have believed, unless I had seen them, that people living in such good homes would have undertaken to look after other people's children. It has convinced me that there is more philanthropy in the world than I thought, and that the maternal instinct is in some women without bounds.

Mrs. GUNTHER, Parramatta:—

These remarks of mine may be too late to be of any use, but I send them for what they are worth, and regret that from various reasons I have been unable to send them sooner. After more than four years' experience as one of the visitors to the Protestant State children in this town, I am very glad to be able to say that I have every reason to be satisfied with the results of the boarding-out system. The children are well fed, kindly treated, and, above all, carefully brought up and looked after, not only by the Inspectors, but by others who take an interest in their welfare. I feel convinced that these children will turn out very much more useful members of society than those brought up under the barrack system.

Miss E. WORMERSLEY, Armidale:—

I have only to say that what I know of the system is that it is far before the Asylum. As you are aware, the children in this district are limited. With the exception of one child, I think they come directly under my care, and I have no hesitation in saying their home and surroundings can compare very favourably with any in the district who are not deprived of their parents.

Mrs. DONNELLY, Armidale:—

In reply to your circular of March requesting a statement of our observations of the boarding-out system in this Colony, I beg to state that the two children under our supervision have good and comfortable homes, and are in every way far better off than when under their father's control.

Mrs. BENTZEN, Mudgee:—

I have much pleasure in stating that, as far as my experience affords me opportunity of observing the boarding-out system of State children, I am most favourably impressed with its adaptation to the children's requirements. The homes under my care are humble but comfortable, and the foster-mothers seem to take a real interest both in the moral and religious training of the little ones.

Miss FRASER, Cambewarra:—

As a lady visitor to the State children in the Cambewarra district, my experience is the same as that of last year. The boarding-out system is working well, both foster-parents and children seem pleased with each other in each case; and I have no hesitation in saying the system is working admirably in my district.

Mrs. MARRIOTT, Bathurst:—

During the past year I have had several State relief children under my supervision, and have found them generally well-cared for. The boarding-out system has my cordial approval.

Mrs. C. GRAHAM, Waterloo:—

The children all seem happy and contented, and in most cases very much attached to their foster-parents.

Mrs. TURNER, Wallongong:—

Referring to your printed letter of March, 1886, requesting a brief statement of my experience in reference to the boarding-out system in this Colony, I beg to state that I am favourably impressed with it. The results in connection with the children under my supervision are, I think, satisfactory. The children in every case that has come under my observation appear to be well cared for, happy and contented. The class of homes of the guardians whom I have visited is generally that of ordinary farmers; the sleeping accommodation of the children being comfortable and cleanly, and the food apparently abundant and wholesome. So far as I have had the opportunity of observing in the few cases under my supervision, I should say that the guardians on the whole faithfully perform their duties.

Mrs. OSBORN, Bundanoon:—

There is only one boy who is boarded out in my district, and from what I know and see of him (which is frequently), he is very comfortable, and treated as one of the family; he has told me several times he would much sooner be where he is than at the Asylum from where he was taken. What little experience I have had I believe the boarding-out system far preferable to the Asylum; it gives the children much more freedom, and thereby makes them much more intelligent and useful, also affectionate.

Mrs. O'SULLIVAN, Newcastle:—

I have very great pleasure in stating that from my experience, now extending over four years, I consider the boarding-out system excellent, and a great boon to those poor children, as is clearly shown by their fine, healthy, intelligent appearance, contrasting forcibly with their condition when first brought from the Asylum.

Mrs. TAYLOR, Parramatta:—

In reply to your circular, I beg to state that the children over whom I have supervision in this district continue to improve in health, and appear to be happy and contented. The foster parents are kind and attentive, and provide the children with clean and wholesome food, and in most cases they look upon their guardians as their natural parents. The cottage homes continue to be an unqualified success, and the children are improving in a marked manner in health and appearance, and in my opinion these homes should be increased, for the benefit of poor little weak and sickly State children.

Mrs. WHITTON, St. Leonards:—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication requesting me to give your Relief Board a brief statement of the Boarding-out system. In reply I am glad to say the children in my district have good homes, some of them exceptionally so, and I think, as far as I am able to judge, the foster-parents are faithfully performing their duties, and I find the children are in good health and very happy. My experience (which is only of about two years) of the boarding-out system is most favorable.

Mrs. BELLBRIDGE, Balmain:—

I have the honor to report that during the short time that has elapsed since the receipt of the official papers, I have visited several of the children whose names appear in the list you forwarded to me. In other instances I have called at the houses in which the children reside, but the occupants were not at home. The results of my visits and inquiries have been of a most satisfactory nature.

Mrs. WERN, Bathurst:—

As far as my experience of the boarding-out system goes, I am of opinion it is excellent. The children under my control have improved in mind, manner, and appearance. They have comfortable homes, and are kindly treated. And I believe the guardians are faithfully performing their duties, as when I ask the children privately if they are happy and kindly treated they always answer in the affirmative.

Mrs. BEAUMONT, Mittagong:—

I have visited the three homes in Mittagong. The children are all well cared for, they appear to be happy and contented; everything is very clean and comfortable; the mothers seem to me to be very suitable persons. I think that the boarding-out system is excellent.

Mrs. GIBSON, Upper Picton:—

At your request I beg to state a few particulars about the Boarded-out Children's Home I visit. The foster-parents have no children of their own, and are the guardians of four children, who seem to be happy and well cared for. As I live near I have a good opportunity of judging, as I generally see them every day.

Mrs. BOYCE, Redfern:—

In reply to your note regarding the working of this system of the department in my district, I am satisfied that nothing could be better for the children.

Miss HARRORN, Bringelly:—

As I have only two little boys under my supervision, and have not the opportunity of seeing any other homes where State children are located, I can only speak of those under my charge, and who are, I think, exceptionally well placed with Mr. and Mrs. M——, they being most respectable people, and from whom I feel the children will receive just and kindly treatment. As the children grow older they will no doubt be required to work and make themselves useful; this, if not carried to an extreme, will be better for the children. * * * These children always appear happy and well cared for in every respect.

Mrs. ARGENTHAU, Armidale:—

I am glad to say all the children under my care are in good health at present, and well looked after. I think the system a wise one, and much better calculated to bring up good children than a large establishment. I have always met with working foster-mothers, and have every reason to believe they perform their duties faithfully, and the homes I visit in most cases are of a superior order.

Miss DEANE, Paddington :—

After visiting the boarded-out children in my district for six months, I have much pleasure in stating that, with one exception, the children appear happy, healthy, and well cared for. The class of homes, as a rule, is very satisfactory; the guardians kind, and in some cases affectionate.

Mrs. OXUS, Richmond :—

As far as this district is concerned, I consider the system works very well. * * *

Mrs. F. B. SUTTON, Bathurst :—

My opinion of the boarding-out system is the same that it always was, viz., that it is a most admirable thing for the children, and it is working well in this district. I only regret that there are not more children here. But I must say the guardians and foster-parents have often a great deal of trouble with the children, and get too little pay for it. All the homes under my supervision are good ones, and the children are well cared for and happy.

Mrs. W. H. SMITH, West Maitland :—

As requested, I beg to forward you a brief statement, gained from experience, as to the system of boarding-out children from the school. Under careful and proper supervision I consider nothing could be better for the little creatures. I frequently visit the children under my charge; they all look happy, and appear to be well cared for. I also see them alone occasionally, and from questions I put to them I believe they are all happy and contented. Sometimes complaints are made by the foster-parents respecting the conduct of the children, but I generally find upon investigation that such complaints are of a very trivial nature, and would not be noticed if children more favourably situated had committed the same fault. I certainly think that, in the interest of the children, strict supervision should in all cases be kept by the appointed visitor.

Mrs. J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle :—

As you are aware, twenty-five children are under my care at the present moment, and with the exception of one dear little girl who is adopted, all are well and happy.

[The adopted child is in bad health, but is in an excellent home.]

Mrs. DE LAUREN, Goulburn :—

I saw a great number of the Catholic children, under my care, this morning marching with a band to some athletic sports in the Show Ground; they were all respectably and neatly dressed, and looked happy.

Miss J. B. JOHNSON, Windsor :—

I am leaving for Hobart on Monday next, and therefore beg to tender my resignation as lady visitor for our district. I thank you very much for the uniform courtesy I have at all times received from you and those working under you in your many and onerous duties connected with the boarding-out system. While on that subject, I may say that I consider it has been a thorough success in our district, and has brought many a poor uncared for wif under the influence of home life, and I shall at all times be glad to hear of its continued well-doing. Should I at any time be enabled to resume my duties, I shall be happy to place my services at the disposal of the Board.

Mrs. LYONS, Redmyre :—

Judging from the short experience I have had as lady visitor to the State children in this district, I have much pleasure in expressing my opinion in favour of the boarding-out system. The children visited by Mrs. Fraser and myself all seemed to be well cared for, comfortable, and happy.

Mrs. H. C. FRASER has had much pleasure in visiting the State School children for the first time, recently under the care of Mrs. Nott, and has found all the homes provided for them, with one exception, that has been named in our report, to be thoroughly well adapted for all their requirements and comfort; also those under whose care they have been placed seem well qualified to train them in habits of economy and industry, fitting them to fill the positions in life they will in all probability be called upon to occupy.

Mrs. W. H. SIMPSON, of Waverley, has very much pleasure in bearing testimony to the good result of the boarding-out system, in the District of Waverley, under her charge. Although the number of children is not large in every case, the guardians of the children have proved to be worthy of trust, and the improvement in a short time, both physically and morally, has been most marked.

Mrs. KRILLIE, West Kempsey :—

In reply to your request that I should give you a statement of my experience of the working of the boarding-out system. At present there is only one child in the district and under my supervision, and I have much pleasure in stating that she is well cared for and seems exceedingly happy. As far as I can judge, the boarding-out system is one to be commended, and must I believe be attended with good results.

Mrs. DEMOCK, Shoalhaven :—

As far as my experience goes, I think that the boarding-out system is working remarkably well in this district. In some cases where the children have been boarded-out for some time, their guardians have apprenticed them rather than change for another child; I may say on the whole that I think the guardians are very kind, and the children seem contented.

Mrs. MARTIN, Camden :—

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good results of the State children's boarding-out system. The seven children under my supervision look remarkably well and happy, and kindly treated by their foster-parents.

Mrs. KENT, Leichhardt :—

I am glad to state that a further experience of twelve months enables me to say that I think the system an admirable one. Without an exception all the children under my care are happy and contented; one or two whose habits were dirty are almost cured, the mothers caring for them as if they were their own. I have visited them at all times, and always found the little ones looking comfortable. It was quite touching to see good old Mrs. Foley's grief at having to part with her eldest boy, who was old enough to be apprenticed.

APPENDIX L.

Extracts from Letters and Reports of Visitors to the Cottage Homes.

Dr. BROWN, late Government Medical Officer at Parramatta :—

On 4th, 9th, and 30th December, 1885, I visited the Pennant Hills Homes. I saw several children with eruption on the face. These children have lately arrived, and they were prescribed for, and have improved in every way. The children appeared to have been properly attended to, and looked hearty.

From Dr. BROWN, on January 18th, 1886, referring to Pennant Hills Homes :—

I visited the dormitories and found everything clean; clean sheets were just going to be put on the beds, the pillow slips were clean, and everything tidy. The children were at play at the back of the house, and I examined them there. They were as clean as children at play can be expected to be. Some of them were getting better from eruptions which were on them when they came, and which gave them a very dirty appearance. They were all well nourished. On visiting the other side the children had all retired to bed, having been previously washed. The bedding was clean. Mrs.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Lady Visitor to Pennant Hills Roman Catholic Home:—

I have visited it once a week, sometimes in the forenoon, and often as late as 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The nurse is very kind to the children, and their general appearance is always cleanly.

Mrs. C. M. DOCKER, in reference to both Pennant Hills Homes:—

I resumed my visits to the cottage homes, Pennant Hills Road, on the 17th inst. I found the children looking very well and happy in both homes.

Mrs. GUNTHER, in reference to the Pennant Hills Homes:—

January 4, 1886.—Roman Catholic Home.—Children looking much brighter, happier, and better than when I saw them some months before. All as clean as could be expected. Some have skin eruptions, but it does not look serious. The doctor has seen them. Dormitory, home, and out-buildings tidy and clean. Christmas decorations on walls and cards show the children have not been forgotten during the festive season.

January 4, 1886.—Protestant Home.—Children all looking well and very happy. * * * The house and dormitory, &c., all as clean as possible.

January 13, 1886.—Roman Catholic Home.—All looking well and happy.

January 13, 1886.—Protestant Home.—Everything very satisfactory.

January 23, 1886.—Roman Catholic Home.—The home and out-buildings and dormitory as clean as possible to make them.

January 23, 1886.—Protestant Home.—The house, dormitory, bedding, &c., very sweet and clean. All look well and happy.

Mrs. ELDIC, Matron, Sydney Benevolent Asylum:—

I have visited all the Homes quite unexpectedly, and have found them neat and orderly, and the children (most of them invalids), clean and happy looking. As the exchanges and travelling between the Homes—I allude to those at Picton and Mittagong as well as those at Pennant Hills—have been carried out by this Institution, I have had ample opportunities of observing the appearance and condition of the children, and I desire to bear testimony to their improved physique after sojourn in the Homes.

Mrs. GOODLEY, a Member of the Benevolent Asylum Ladies Committee, and the Committee of the Sydney Female Refuge:—

Respecting my opinion of the general management and cleanliness of the home for the State Children of your department at Picton, I may just state that I have on each occasion—[this has reference to a number of visits]—been much pleased with the appearance of the little ones; also with the cleanliness of the home generally. The mother has always been very ready to answer any questions that I asked, and on all occasions the children have been playing about and apparently quite at their ease. My impression is decidedly that the children are on the whole well looked after, as well as well fed. You are aware that I do not reside here regularly, and I am sure my visits have never been expected, therefore no extra preparation could have been made.

Rev. FRANK ELDER says, in reference to the Picton Home:—

I have been there at different times, and have seen the children at meals and at play. They always seem happy and contented, and, as regards cleanliness, they will compare very favorably with any children in a well appointed workman's or artisan's home. They seem well fed, well cured for, and happy. I have been in the bedrooms, but have never examined the beds particularly. They always appear neat and clean. I think the mother has done wonderfully well.

The Rev. F. C. WILLIAMS writes, in reference to the Mittagong Homes:—

I have visited the homes on an average about twice every month. I have found them invariably clean, and the children well cared for. My visits have been at all times, so that occasionally I have found the children taking their baths, or the house being cleaned.

Mrs. JESSIE MACLEOD, for some years Matron of the Catherine Hayes Hospital, and now Matron of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, says, in reference to the Mittagong Homes:—

I visited Mittagong on March 30 for the purpose of seeing your cottage homes. I was only able to get to two of them, Nos. 1 and 2. I am much pleased with the appearance of the children. I was indeed surprised to see the improvement in J.S. Poor little fellow! He was a constant invalid when in Rindwick, and now he seems to get about so well. E.G., too, who always suffered so much from debility, is quite strong, and has such rosy cheeks. The cottages were in excellent order when I visited them.

From the same lady, on a later date, in reference to Mittagong Home, No. 3, after obliging the Department by taking charge of that Home for a few days in the temporary absence of the Mother:—

The children have been very good indeed, and I have felt quite happy with them. All has gone on most satisfactorily, and I still say I admire your cottage home system much, both for the children and those placed in charge of them.

Miss BRAKE, Mittagong:—

At the Catholic Home, at which I visit most frequently, the children appear to improve in health, and always seem happy and content. The Matron is well suited for her work, and has a good influence over the children, who are, as far as I can say, good and obedient. At the last visit I paid a Mrs. H. was in charge, and was most kind and careful with a little boy whose leg was broken. She also managed the other children well.

[The foregoing have been selected as examples from a number of other letters and reports.]

APPENDIX M.

Letters from School Teachers upon State Children attending their Schools.

* * * There are two—a little boy and girl. They attend school very regularly, are always clean and tidy, and appear well cared for. They are well-behaved children, and make good progress with their lessons—especially the little girl.

* * * I am happy to acquaint you that the two State children, Rose L. and Minnie R., attending the above school present the appearance of being in every respect well cared for. They are healthy and happy, and their progress at school is satisfactory, and in no particular do they differ from the other children of the school. Rose L. is an exemplary girl. Minnie R.'s conduct was not good when she entered the school about nine months ago, and though much improved, like many other girls of her age, she still requires a watchful eye.

* * * There are only two attending our school, Walter G. and Thomas S. They seem to be well cared for and to like their guardians, and they are quite as well-behaved as the other school children. Walter G. does not attend very regularly, but fulfils the number of days required by law.

* * * Rose D. is with an aunt who seems to take every possible care of her. She is kept clean and is healthy, and is evidently better in every respect from the care taken of her by her kind guardian.

* * * I feel much pleasure in supplying information tending to advance the interests of your institution. A.P. and A.R.—These two lads are under one guardian; I can safely say that they are well fed and clothed, and are watched with great care. They attend school well and make good progress. A.N.; this girl I believe has another name, but goes by this name, after her guardian; she is well cared for, but being naturally dull, is rather backward in her class work. M.D.; this child is fortunate in the way of guardians, and I can unhesitatingly say is well cared for; she attends very fairly, better now than formerly; she ranks an average second class girl in attainments; she is rather dish-nest in school work, and not trust worthy in her statements. On the whole the four are neat, tidy, and are in careful home training. More, their guardians take them to church regularly, and see that they attend Sunday-school. I am very pleased to be able to report so favourably on them.

* * * I have only two State children in my department, viz., Maria and Willie T.; and both of these are very well cared for, being comfortably and cleanly clothed, and having a healthy look about them. Their progress is quite up to the standard of the other pupils.

* * * I have the honor to submit the following:—*a.* The children seem to be well cared for, being cleanly in appearance, and comfortably clothed. *b.* Their progress in school is similar to their school-mates, and their behaviour equally so; in this respect I can find no fault. *c.* In conclusion they appear happy and contented; were they otherwise I should certainly feel justified in giving you due notice.

It gives me pleasure to state that the three (3) State children attending here present themselves in neat and clean attire, and have the appearance of good care; that their habits and behaviour compare favourably with the other pupils; and that their progress is about that of the average.

In reply to your communication of the 9th inst., re State children attending the school under my charge, I have much pleasure in acquainting you that the children in question differ in no remarkable respects from the other pupils of the school. They are clean and well-dressed; and their behaviour, while under instruction, is good. They appear to be well fed and thoroughly looked after. Their attendance at school is most satisfactory.

In reply to your communication of the 9th instant, I do myself the honor to enclose herewith reports from the Mistress of the Girls' and the Mistress of the Infants' Departments. I fully endorse their statements, and may add that the children from your Department make equal progress with the ordinary school children. They appear, on the whole, well cared for, tidy, clean, and cheerful, and conduct themselves in a very satisfactory manner. L. B.—Regular, makes fair progress, is always neatly dressed, and appears to be well cared for and happy. M. B.—Regular, makes very fair progress, is always neatly dressed, and appears to be well cared for.

Report on State Children.—I. C.—Not regular; progress not very good; appears to be well fed and cared for; conduct in school very good. J. B.—Has been very irregular this quarter; often comes late; conduct in school not very good; not truthful; appears well fed; clothes always tidy. W. W.—Very regular; progress and conduct very good; clothes neat and tidy; appears to be well fed and cared for. A. C.—Fairly regular; appears well cared for; clothes neat and tidy. J. T.—Very regular; appears to be well cared for and quite happy. C. V.—Not regular; progress fair; conduct good; appears to be well cared for; clothes always tidy. A. W.—Has been away for some time with a sore head, attends very regularly when quite well; appears well fed and cared for; clothes neat and tidy. L. W.—Very regular; making good progress; conduct very good; appears very happy. J. T.—Very regular, appears to be well cared for; conduct in school very good, and progress very good; always neat and tidy. A. K.—Very regular; appears to be well cared for. J. C.—Fairly regular; progress fair; appears to be well fed and cared for; always very neat and tidy.

I have the honor to report for your information, as requested, that four (4) of such children are being educated at this school and are pupils of the Infants' Department. The Head Mistress has reported to me as follows:—"These children are all regular and punctual in attendance, and make fair progress. They seem happy and are comfortably clad, and look well and healthy. They make equal progress with the majority of the children, and do not differ, in any important particular, from the ordinary school children." I have seen these four children myself, and their personal appearance is satisfactory.

Re your letter dated the 9th inst., asking for information respecting the State children attending the above-mentioned school, I feel justified in saying that they attend school regularly and punctually, always tidy and clean, and from all appearances seem to be well trained at home. Their progress in school is equal to that of other children of the same age. Their names are J. R., J. B., and L. A., and their guardian Mr. J. B.

I must apologize for neglecting so long to reply to your letter dated the 9th inst., but the official examination of this school has been on for the last three weeks, and that will partly account for the delay. There are four pupils attending; F. and H. S., and M. and E. M. They are regular and punctual, clean, tidy, and appear to be well cared for. In all respects they compare favourably with the other pupils. We take care that other pupils shall not know that they are State children.—A. W.

In reply to your letter of 9th inst., I beg to state that I cannot see that the State children attending my school differ in any way from the others. They appear to be quite as well cared for, and make quite as much progress; very neatly clothed; in short, if the children were Mrs. Ryan's own she could do no more for them.

Your circular letter of the 9th instant to hand, and in reply beg to state for your information as follows:—1st. Nine (9) State children of both sexes have attended this school; seven (7) are in attendance at present. 2nd. *Behaviour and habits.*—As a rule these children are rude in their behaviour and much given to falsehood, doubtless owing to early neglect. 3rd. *Appearance and clothing.*—On the whole they appear to be well cared for, some exceptionally well; their appearance and clothing are very creditable. 4th. *Progress.*—Their progress is quite equal to the ordinary school children. A case in point: a boy three years ago could just read monosyllabic words on entering this school; he could now take exemption certificate.

In reply to your letter of 9th instant asking for an unofficial report of the State children attending this school, I have the honor to inform you that the two State children (brothers) who attend here do not appear to me to differ in any important particular from the ordinary school children. They come to school clean and tidily dressed, and appear to me to be well cared for in every respect.

In reply to your communication of the 9th inst. re the general behaviour and habits of the State children attending this school, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that the three, two boys and a girl, pupils of this school, compare favourably in every way with the ordinary school children.

In reply to your letter dated 2/4/86, I have very much pleasure in informing you that the only State child at present in my school seems in every respect well cared for, and is a very regular attendant at school, where she makes satisfactory progress.—M. H.

In reply to yours of the 9th instant I beg to furnish you with information bearing on the general behaviour and habits of W. R. C., a State child attending the above school. He attends school regularly, cleanly and warmly attired, and his appearance indicates that he is well cared for. At school he works diligently, and I have never had occasion to correct him for any dishonorable action; on the contrary, I find he possesses a manly disposition. At last distribution of prizes, he carried off the prize in his class for "good conduct."—C. R. R.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to state that there is only one State child (C. C.) attending the above-mentioned school. Her behaviour at school is good. She is rather a dull child, but since her first attendance she has made very fair progress. When she came here she did not know the alphabet; now she can read Primer No. 2, can work easy sums in addition, can write from dictation sentences from Primer No. 2, &c. Of her home life I can speak with confidence, as one of the teachers of this school—a married lady—resides next door to Mrs. H., with whom C. C. is living. This lady informs me that Mrs. Harvey treats her in all respects as if she were her own child. She is made to do light work about the house, but nothing that would overtax her strength. She attends church and Sabbath school regularly every Sunday. She is at all times cleanly and neatly dressed. In conclusion, I can confidently state that she is treated with the utmost kindness and care, and that she could not be placed in better hands than she is at present.

* * * I beg to inform you that there is only one boy attending this school, and I have much pleasure in informing you that he attends school regularly and punctually, and is always well clothed and is well cared for. I can say from observation that his lunch is more than sufficient; also I personally know his guardians and occasionally visit them, and can see that he is treated with the greatest kindness and firmness. When he came to school first he was given to bad habits, as telling untruths, quarrelling with the other little boys, and inclined to be mischievous, but I am happy to say that he is quite cured of the habit of telling untruths, and the other habits are also nearly cured. He is progressing fairly well at school for so young a boy, and seems to like school very well. He is fond of both his guardians, which speaks well for the treatment he receives. Trusting this information has not been delayed too long.

* * * I have much pleasure in informing you that the State children attending this school present every appearance of being well cared for. They are well clothed, clean and tidy, besides being fairly regular and punctual. No distinction is made between them and other children, and a stranger could not tell them apart. I have no fault to find in regard to either character or habits, and in some cases they make better progress than some who are supposed to be in better circumstances.

* * * I beg to inform you that Kate and Evelyn G. present the appearance of children who receive marked attention. As regards attendance, they are punctual and regular. Their style of dress, I may add in conclusion, is both neat and becoming.

* * * I beg to acquaint you that there is only one State child (Mabel) attending the Waverley Public School. She attends well clothed, and has the appearance of being well cared for. Her progress is quite equal to that of the ordinary school children.

* * * I can only state that the three State children attending my school present in every particular the appearance of well-cared-for children. The regularity of attendance in each case is good, and so far as behaviour is concerned they equal the average of ordinary boys. They come to school well dressed, and seem to have as happy homes as any other children.

* * * I beg to say that the State children (two boys) attending my school are good, obedient children, and do not in any way differ from the other children. They attend regularly, clean and comfortably clothed, and appear quite happy. Though not personally acquainted with their guardians, their appearance leads me to believe they have a happy home.

* * * I beg to inform you that I only have one State child attending my school—Esther M. It affords me great pleasure to tell you that I have nothing to say to the detriment either of the child herself or her guardians. She is regular, diligent, intelligent, obedient, and seems quite happy and contented; respectably and comfortably dressed—more so in fact than many children living with their parents. Mrs. B. spares no expense for her education, and the child speaks of the family with the greatest respect and esteem. I should like to add that Esther took the first prize in her class at the Sunday-school, and at present possesses the highest number of marks in the day-school for diligence. The only fault she possesses is stubbornness, which it is to be hoped she will outgrow.

* * * In reply I have much pleasure in saying that there is great reason for satisfaction on all points relating to these children. Their attendance is as regular as that of those who have their parents' protection. They come, without exception, to school cleanly and well clothed; in fact their dress is better in not a few instances than the dress of the other children, and when mended, I have observed, is mended with care. To all appearance they are all well fed; nor are they, I think, overworked. They seem quite happy and contented with their places. In the instances relating to this school, the moral training of the children is well looked after, and as a consequence, I presume, I find them well-behaved and obedient. Their literary status is also satisfactory. One boy in particular has, in about eighteen months, advanced from learning the alphabet to reading the 3rd book. Their intelligence is quite equal to other children's.

* * * I beg to inform you that the four children, viz., T.O., T. T., H.S., and O. M'E., attending the school under my charge from your department, are very well cared for by their guardians. They attend the school regularly, clean and neatly dressed. Their progress is the same as others in the same class, and they are also well-behaved.

* * * I am pleased to state that Jas. B.'s general behaviour and habits have been quite up to the average of that of other boys attending the school. I may state that I have very little trouble with him; he seems very willing, and is fairly attentive and studious, and as a consequence he is making fair progress in his studies. His moral character also is quite up to the average of other boys as far as I am able to judge from his conduct at school and in the playground; indeed no complaint of any kind has been made to me of any misconduct on his part, either in coming to or returning from school. No doubt in his case, which is no exception, a proper supervision is necessary in order to bring about good results.

* * * He attends school very regularly, and is clean and decently clad, and as far as I am able to judge from his general appearance well cared for. From what I know of his guardian, he will be brought up to habits of industry and frugality.

I have five State children attending my school—Daniel H., John H., Jane T., Edith M., and Minnie T. They are all well clothed, appear well fed, and are making fair progress generally. The three girls might be a little more regular and punctual. On the whole they are quite equal to the generality of my pupils.

I have to state that there are three State children attending the school. They are—Ellen A., living with Mr. I. S., E.A., living with Mr. F., R.M., living with Mr. B. These three seem to be very well cared for indeed, and compare favourably in behaviour, habits, and progress with any of the other children. They are always well dressed, seem to be well fed, and are always cheerful and apparently happy.

I beg to state that I have one Albert W., attending my school. As regards appearance, a stranger coming into the school would pick him out as the child of well-to-do parents. His behaviour is at all times obedient, respectful, and truthful; and in school work he is as apt and neat as any other pupil attending this school.

There is only one child of State aid attending our school. Margaret L. attends regularly, is always clean and apparently well kept.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's present their compliments to ———, and beg to inform him that they have only one—Nellie C., of the State children attending this school at Missenden Road, and in every point we think she answers to his kind inquiries very favourably.

I beg to state that there are two (2) State children (boys) attending this school, and I have pleasure in stating that they will compare favourably with any boy attending my school, in conduct, attention, and progress in lessons. They are well cared for, always coming to school neatly and cleanly dressed; they seem perfectly happy and contented, and I am sure no casual observer would be able to identify them as being children of the State.

I have to state that at school the behaviour of such children is very similar to that of ordinary school children. They are fairly regular, attending over the number of days required by the compulsory clause of the Education Act. As regards personal appearance, they are neat and clean, and appear to be well fed and happy. Their attainments and progress much the same as others of like ages; in fact it would be impossible to detect which were and which were not State children without reference to the rolls.

Some of the best behaved children in this school are State children; in general good conduct they are rather above than below the average. The worst and most troublesome children in the school are not those under the care of the State, but under that of foolish or over-indulgent parents. The State children also seem to be well cared for, as far as I can judge from dress and appearance, by those with whom they have been placed.

I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that the State children, eight in number, coming to this school attend remarkably clean and tidy; they are comfortably clothed, and present the appearance of being well fed and properly looked after. I find them as well-conducted as the other children of the school, and even much better than some of them who are blessed with parents and every kind of home comforts. The children are healthy, smart, and intelligent, and would not be in any respect behind the others of the school in proficiency if they only had the same opportunity of attending school at an earlier age. One of the children has been in the district for eighteen months, but having suffered from sore eyes has been in attendance for only six months; two have been in the district for twelve months, and five for nine months. Three of the children are in the second class, and five in the first. One of those in the second class reads very well from the Third Book; J. M'B. writes a good hand, and performs questions in arithmetic on all the simple and compound rules. The five in the first class can read, write from dictation their reading lesson, and perform addition, subtraction, and multiplication of numbers. The average age of the children is ten years and three months.

* * * I have noticed a number of children who were adopted and have found them treated well, in fact ranking in the family as children. They were neatly dressed, and attended school regularly, and could not have been distinguished from children who were with their own parents.

* * * I have the honor to state that there is but one such child at present attending this school, but during the past two years there have been several, and from what I have noticed, and from what I have heard from the mistresses of the other

other departments, I can state that their behaviour, habits, &c., &c., are much like those of the other children attending the school. As to the care, &c., bestowed on them by their guardians, I saw nothing in their appearance to cause me to think they were not well cared for. They were generally clean, and appeared to be well fed, and had that contented look which is not to be seen in children under the barrack system. I cannot speak highly of their regularity of attendance at school—that has not been very good.

I have the pleasure of reporting most favourably on the boys attending this school who are under the care of the Board. The boys S. and S., who are under the guardianship of Mrs. W. B., seem in good spirits, well clad, and appear much better than a great number of those whose parents are alive. They always come to school with boots on, although a number of parents persist in sending their boys without them. The attendance of these boys is excellent, their progress excellent. Both boys are in the second class, and rather beyond the requirements of the new standard. Their behaviour, as far as I can tell, is without a blemish. The boys T. have just been removed; the eldest was in the fourth class. I am sorry his letters, which are written in school from a subject given, have all been returned, any one of which would have given satisfaction.

* * * The children's names are:—

Name—Annie M.	Guardian—J. G.
Ada A.	D. P.
Joseph A.	A. II.

I report on them under the following heads:—1. Appearance—healthy and cheerful; 2. Clothing—neat and clean; 3. Behaviour—respectful and orderly; 4. Habits—cleanly; 5. Attendance at school—fairly regular; 6. Progress—a fair average, compared with other children. The two first-named children are somewhat dull.

* * * I may say, as regards the eight boys in my charge from F., that they are very well behaved, and, on the whole, a good lot of boys. They do not differ, as far as I can see, in their habits from the ordinary school children; they take a keen interest in all the usual school games, and are quite as jealous of each other in their lessons, as regards the usual praise bestowed on merit and other deserving cases; and if they have the inevitable faults of schoolboys generally, they also possess some virtues, most of them being very truthful and respectful. Progress:—During the six months these boys have been in my charge, considering this is a half-time school, I think, as a whole, their progress may be considered fair, and, in exceptional cases, good; altogether, fully equal to the other children attending here, and they will compare favourably with most boys of their age belonging to the Public Schools in attainments. Treatment, &c.:—They attend school always neat and clean in appearance, and, judging from their good spirits and lively disposition, are apparently well looked after.

* * * I beg to say that we have at present twelve in attendance. I have always taken particular notice of them, and am happy to be able to state that, generally, they present the appearance of being well cared for, both as regards clothing and nourishment. The children we have now (and the same remarks would apply, with few exceptions, to others who have passed through our infant school) progress very satisfactorily, and in their behaviour and general deportment do not differ from the other school children; in fact I have frequently rejoiced to observe the happy and cheerful countenances of these little ones.

I have very much pleasure in stating that in every case that has come under my notice as a teacher, and even private citizen, the children appear to be well cared for, cheerful, and apparently well satisfied with their homes. One child, Amy W., has been attending school here for about five years. When I took charge of the school, nearly five years ago, she was learning the alphabet; she has now gained a very satisfactory place in the 3rd class. She can read fairly well, write creditably, and work compound rules, easy fractions, and questions in simple proportion. This child is well cared for, and kept regularly at school. I do not think, however, that she would ever gain a very high place in any intellectual employment. Kate C., in charge of Mr. Q., left here for Parramatta a few weeks ago. She was a smart little thing, with plenty of brains. There are several more pupils attending here. Some of them have only just arrived in the district, and are very young. They all appear to be well looked after and healthy and happy. Should I at any time notice anything irregular I will drop you a line privately; but my opinion is, that if all the children under your charge are as well looked after as they are in B., you will leave your footprints on the sands of time.

The only State child attending this school seems to be well cared for by his guardians; but, through his own negligence, does not come very clean. He is making fair progress, and in every other way is as the ordinary schoolboy.

I have much pleasure in certifying that, so far as cleanliness of person and dress, healthy appearance punctuality, general conduct, and general intelligence are to be taken as evidences of the well-being of the State children attending this school, nothing unsatisfactory in any way has come under my notice. It is impossible to discover any difference between them and the ordinary pupils of the school on any of the above points.

I have much pleasure in stating that the State children attending the boys' department of this school have the appearance of being well cared for by their guardians, both in the matter of food and clothing. Their progress, regularity, and punctuality do not differ from that of other children; in fact, on the average, I believe it to be rather better. Their behaviour at school is also up to the average. I am convinced that no strangers could come into the school and distinguish the State children from other pupils, either by dress, manners, or attainments.

I beg to state, for your information, that of State children attending this school there is but one, and she, from all appearances, is well looked after and cared for by her guardians. Her behaviour is good; and with regard to progress at school, she is on a par with the best in her class. She can read and write a little, and evinces signs of further improvement.

* * * There are two attending, namely, William B. and Richard A. Behaviour and habits good; in fact, a little above some of their fellow-pupils. They are well clothed, and appear to be well cared for by their guardians. Their progress in school work is up to the average of pupils with same attendance.

[All letters received from the teachers up to date of this report have been inserted without alteration, but a number of others of similar tendency, with one exception, have been received since.]

APPENDIX N.

Children's Letters.

I am now going to write you these few lines as you asked me to do. I am very happy and comfortable, I would far sooner live here than in the Asylum. I get plenty to eat and have got a grand place. I have plenty of good clothes but I cannot go to school, because my eyes are too sore, but I get taught at home. This is a better place than the last. I am in no trouble. I ran away once and would not do as I was told, and would not come home at night, but I don't mean to do it again, I am very sullen and bad tempered, when I am sullen I won't speak when they talk to me. So no more this time.—E.R.

I wrote to you last year telling you that I had a good home and that Mrs. B. was very kind to me. I must tell you the same this year that I am very happy and comfortable with Mrs. B. I attend my church and Sunday school regularly. My teacher said that I am getting on very well at school. I received a very nice prize last year at school for writing. Dear sir, it is very kind of you to write to me and I know if I am in any trouble you will help me. Dear sir, I have nothing else to tell you so I must conclude this short letter.—A.B.

I received your kind and welcome letter this morning, and am glad to hear that you are ready to give me any advice I am in need of. I have a very happy home where I am, and have no desire of going back to the Asylum. Mr. and Mrs. H. are very kind to me. And I have the same meals as they have themselves, and just as regular. I have a nice bedroom and plenty of clothes, and am just as comfortable in the house as they are. I have left school and get taught at home. Every night

night when we close the shop I go inside to Mrs. H. and she gives me a few lessons either in reading, or writing, or some little things like that; and I get on twice as well as I used to when I was going to school. I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and I hear that the Archbishop is soon coming to give Confirmation, and I am in hopes of passing, because I know it is a great thing to be Confirmed. I return you many thanks for getting me a comfortable home, and that you will give me any advice I want; and more than that, because you sent me to a place where I can learn a good trade, and when I grow up to be a big boy, I can set up a shop of my own, and perhaps get a boy from the Asylum to work for me, as I do now for Mr. H. I will try my very best to please Mrs. and Mr. H. for the future. I know you will be glad to hear of my getting on well. I would like to know if Miss K. is in the Randwick Asylum still; if so would you be kind enough to give her my kindest regards and tell her that I am in a nice place, and often think of her and all she has said to me. Before I finish, I must not forget to tell you, that I have two horses one Jessie and the other Bob. Jessie is out in a paddock because she has not been well, and Mr. H. is going to bring her in about a week or two, and then I shall have to part with Bob because he is getting very old. I am very sorry for this because he has so many amusing tricks and knows me so well. I must now draw to a close, by returning you my sincere thanks for your kindness.—J.M'G.

I received your letter yesterday asking me if I were happy and if I liked living here as well as in the Asylum. I am very happy, and I would rather live here. My Master and Mistress are very kind to me. My Mistress bought me a book for my birth-day, and my master bought me a nice card for Christmas. I was confirmed last September, and got two prizes from the Sunday-school for good conduct. I went to Newcastle last October to see my little brother who was ill with pleurisy and stayed a week with him. This is a very nice place to live in. Norlingar is situated on a hill over looking the Bay, and we have a lovely view of the harbour, and of Sydney; and in rough weather we see the vessels pitching in the Ocean. There are two nice little boys here. I am trying to make a little garden for vegetables, and have got some plants in it.—E.W.

I have now taken the opportunity of writing you these few lines to tell you how I am getting on at school. I am now in Fourth Class and I am learning the lessons as follows:—

		Arithmetic.					
		328 tons of Hay at £2 18s. 0d.					
		£	s.	d.			
		328	0	0			
		—————					
10/- = $\frac{1}{2}$ of £1	656	0	0	cost at £2			
5/- = $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10/-	164	0	0	" " 10/-			
2/6 = $\frac{1}{2}$ of 5/-	82	0	0	" " 5/-			
1/3 = $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2/6	41	0	0	" " 2/6			
		20	10	0	" " 1/3		
		—————					
		968	10	0	2	18	
						0	

Geography of North America. Grammar. History of (Edward III) (Richard I) (Henry III) (Edward I) (Edward III). (Australian History) (Reading) (Dictation) And I will do some printing in Old English.

God is our.

I must now say something about Goulburn. It is very busy at present laying down the water-work pipes. The Show will be on Wednesday, and on Thursday the Schools will go. And on Sunday afternoon all the united Sunday-schools will all meet at the Oddfellows' Hall where they will be addressed by Mr. Robjohn, Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society. The weather is suitable, and I would not like to leave Goulburn. I must now close my letter.—J.C.

I reciev'd your last letter. I write you these few lines to let you know that I am happy living here and I have a comfortable home and a kind mistress and master, and I have plenty of clothing plenty to eat and a good bed to sleep in, and I try to be a good boy. And my mistress said I am a good boy when ever they go to town they buy me something and when ever I require anything I get it and they give me some of everything they have themselves. And I could not go to school on account of my eyes being weak. I am going to school next week. I have got no hard work to do, and I would not like to leave them. And two ladies came to see me, and they where pleased with me when my mistress and master gave a good account of me.—J.K.

As you wish me to let you know how I am getting on, I now write to tell you. I have been with Mrs. L. fourteen months, and am very happy with her; I go to church on Sunday mornings with Mrs. L. and attend Sunday school in the afternoon. Miss L. gives me lessons in spelling, writing, and arithmetic every day. I am also in the library at the Sunday school, and have joined the temperance Society under Father Carroll, at the Sacred Heart. I try to do my duties as well as I am able. Mrs. L. says I have improved in them very much since I have been here.—J.J.

I think it very kind of you to ask me to write to you. I often wonder you do not forget all about me, but I will never forget your kindness to me; I am very happy; I like being up here better than in the asylum; I never get the cane at school, and guardian very kind to me; I have been helping him to bring in corn to day; he says I will soon be quite a farmer. I cannot write any more this time; perhaps the next will be a long letter.—W.R.

I was very glad to receive a letter from the home. I like being with Mr. H. very much; I am getting on very well with my lessons; I try all I can to help my Master in the Dispensary; I can read some of the Prescriptions; I am a member of the Church of England Temperance Society, and I often sing and recite at the meetings. The meetings are held every fortnight. I went to Fryer's circus last Saturday, and enjoyed myself very much. It was the first time I was at a circus. The landlord is making alterations to the shop, which makes it very unpleasant. The men have been working seven weeks, and will not be finished for two months longer.—J.L.

I would like to stay where I am with my Foster Mother and Foster Father; I have plenty to eat, and I am happy and quite comfortable; I am getting well; I go to church every Sundays, and I try to do as I am told; the clergyman told my Foster Mother that I was very good in my answers, and was very good in my Scripture lesson; we had no school at the beginning of the year, for the schoolmaster left; we have got a schoolmistress, which I like very much; I went to Camden Shew with my foster-parents, and I enjoyed it very much; I get threepence a week, and I will write to you sometimes; I don't think I have any more to say, only I wish to stay here.—W.H.

I received your kind note this morning, & in reply I am very happy to state that I am well and comfortable, and I like Mr. and Mrs. O. well; I am getting on very well and getting very good health, thank God. I am thankful to you for your kind inquiry.—M.A.F.

I am getting on very well, and I like living with Mrs. H. very much, and I am very happy and comfortable. Mr. and Mrs. H. are very kind to me; I always go out with them, and I am never suffer to want any in the way of clothing. Mrs. H. gives me sixpence a week; am not lonely as I was when I was in Darlinghurst before, for we go up to Staunton twice a week, and there are little children which I can play with, and there is a little girl next door whom I can talk to, so I am very happy, and so I will try to be a better girl every day and pray that God will help me, and I think I should be very thankful to you to think of me so much; and I thank you for that kind advice you gave me.—K.W.

I like living with Mr. and Mrs. S. much better than at the Asylum, and I am very happy and very comfortable. I am progressing very well at school. I am going to be a tailor, which I think is a very nice trade; I like it much better than farming. I went last week with my master and class to the Zoological gardens, and I saw the lions and tigers being fed, and I enjoyed myself very well, and the teacher promised to take us out again some day; I attend the Church of England Sunday School and church; I like going to Sunday and day school both; I am going to leave school soon when I am fourteen; my birthday is in June.—T.R.

I received your letter yesterday morning. * * * I am both happy and comfortable, and like living here much better than in the Asylum. I have not been going to day-school since I was put into the fifth class, but I go to Sunday School every Sunday. We are going to move this week to No. 4, 5, P. B. R. Mrs. Barff took me to a picnic, which was given by Lady Allen, at Totteth Park, last Thursday week, and I enjoyed it very much. I have written this letter all by myself, no one has dictated to me at all. Dear Sir, I must now conclude, hoping Mrs. M., the little ones, and yourself are all quite well.—L.W.

I am very comfortable, and I like being with Mrs. L. very much, she is so kind. I am now trying to get on with my lessons. I am sorry to say I am very untidy, but I will try and be better. Miss W. was kind enough to take me to Waverley. Mrs. Sharp was here on Monday; her little Baby is getting so big. Mrs. L.'s sister came up from Melbourne, and she has got such a dear little boy, only three years of age. They are going to spend a few days in Sydney. Miss W. gives me three pence a week. I am saving it all up. I got a storey book every fortnight if I get my sums right, and very often I get four right in the day. I think I have told you all the news, so I must now say good bye, hoping you are all well.—M.B.

I am happy with my foster-parents; I like living here; I would not like to go back to the Asylum; I would sooner live here. I am a good Boy; I do what my foster-mother tells me; I will always stay with her. I am going to get a foal soon; we have a lot of Cows and a lot of sheep and fowls. I have nothing more to say at present.—R.C.

I received your kind letter wanting to know how I am getting on. I have had a very bad leg for nine months, and not able to go to school all that time. They were very kind to me, and took me to two Doctors; there were four little bones came out of it, but its healed this two months, and I am back to school again. I like living here very well; I don't wish to go any other place. I am backward at school, being so long away. I attend the Sunday school regular. I can milk cows very well, but have not much to do; the weather is very dry, and the cattle have no feed. I don't feel lonely, as we have a little baby; she is great company, and plays with me.—J.S.

I write these few lines to you to let you know how I am getting on. I received your kind and welcome letter, and I felt very happy when I got it. I am happy to inform you that I like living here far better than in the Asylum. I try to be very dutiful to my foster-mother. I am progressing very well at school; I am not in trouble. I feel quite happy; I am treated very kindly.—M.D.

My dear sir,—I got your kind letter of 20th March; you asked me if I am happy; I must tell you I am very happy and comfortable. I have plenty work and plenty good clothes and plenty food. I like living with Mr. and Mrs. C. Mr. C. is going to open a new shop, and I am going to the new shop with him. I have everything I want; yesterday Mr. and Mrs. C. took me to the Cottage home at Burwood to see my dear sister Emma. I found her very well and happy. I am going to have my portrait taken, and if you would like me to send you one I should like you to have one.—C.S.

I am going to write a letter to you, telling you how I am getting on, and how I like living here where I am better than in the asylum, and how I am getting on at school. Well, I am getting on pretty well where I am living, but I sometimes get into trouble when I do not do things right, or when I disobey, and then I have to put up with it; and then sometimes I am better than that, and then if I were to do all things right and not disobey I would get on far better. I like living up here a great deal better than I do in the Asylum; I would not like to go back to the Asylum for anything. I have a nice and a comfortable home if I will only take care of it. I am now in the fourth class at school, and I will soon be leaving, as I am getting on for fourteen years of age, as I am wanted at home more than at school. The children are asked by Government to be allowed to go to Maitland on the 14th and 15th of April, to sing the National Anthem on the arrival of the Governor coming to Maitland. I spent my Christmas holidays very happily. I went down to Wallend on Christmas, and I saw one of my mates that used to be at the school with me when I was there; his name is R. J. And I should like to know how all the children are at the school, whether they are all well and happy; but I do not suppose that they like stopping there as well as at their homes with their parents. I should like to know if you have heard anything about mother; whether she is out of the hospital, or whether she is getting better. My Brother Charles just lives a little way from where I am, and he is getting on well. He looks quite strong and healthy; he goes to school.—F.F.T.

I received your letter this morning. I am very happy and comfortable. I am doing well at school, and like being here better than in the Asylum. I have good health; I am getting tall and fat. I am treated very kindly. I promise to be a good girl and to tell the truth, and to obey in all things. As it is now my bedtime, I will say good-bye, with love from,—B.W.

I received your letter to-day. I am glad to say that I have a very good home and am treated well; both Mr. and Mrs. K. are very kind to me. I would much rather be here than in the asylum. Mr. K. did not think I was getting on fast enough with my education, so he teaches me for about an hour every evening. I go to church Sunday mornings. I am happy and comfortable. When you next write, will you please give me the date of my birth, as I don't know it. With kind love to Mrs. M. and Mrs. J.—M.W.

I now take the opportunity of answering your kind letter. I am happy and comfortable. I like living here better than in the asylum. I have not been as good a girl as I ought to have been, but I intend to do better for the future.—E.T.

I received your letter. I am very happy and comfortable, and I like living with Mrs. R., and live here for ever; and I try to be good and dutiful, and I am getting on well at school; and sometimes I am not able to attend school on account of me having sores on me; and lately I have taken medicine, and I am getting stronger; and me and Joseph have a bat, ball, and stamps. And I hope you won't be running after Mrs. R. to send me up the country; and the Miss R.'s are very kind to me; and I have been helping Mrs. R. to make the jam the whole of the day; and I learn more from the Miss R.'s than I do at school. Dear Sir, I have no more to say at present, thanking you very much for your kindness towards me; and I am going to call to see you some of these days.—J.D'A.

I now sit down to write you these few lines, hoping to find you all well. I am quite well; I like my place, and Mr. R. is very kind to me; I get plenty to eat and drink, and have all I want. I am getting on at school very well; I am one of the best in the upper class of the school, and I was there a few months before Christmas holidays and got a nice prize. The teacher told me if I had have been there all the year I would have got first. This letter is very brief, but I hope to have more to tell you next time. No more from your affectionate friend,—W.R.

I now write the letter which you have been willing for me to do. You asked me whether I was comfortable and happy living where I am; I am comfortable and happy living, and plenty and more to eat; and I go to school regularly, and I am in a higher class than when I wrote last; and I want to ask you when it is my birthday.—A.J.

In answer to your letter I am happy to say that both Hughie and myself are quite well, and that we both like living where we are with Mr. and Mrs. B. who are very kind to us both. Mr. B. teaches us lessons at night. I am doing Practice and Hughie is just learning the Weights and Measures. I had two books given to me at Christmas, one of them is named "The Fur Country," the other one is called "The Young Colonists."—E.C.T.

I was so pleased to get your kind letter. I would have written sooner but have not been well; I had to stay away from school for nearly a fortnight; I am quite well now; I am very happy and well clothed. I often write to Mrs. C. and the two little boys that used to live with Mrs. C. when I did; they were my playmates; I do miss them. I now must say good bye, with kind love to Mrs. M. and yourself.—A.J.

I am very happy and comfortable. I like living here as well as the Asylum, and I try to be good and dutiful. I am progressing well at school, and I get religious instructions taught to me.—T.R.

You

You wished me to write you a letter in reference to my home. I am very happy and comfortable indeed; I would no like to live in an Asylum at all, I have finished school (this last two years as I am bound Apprentice. I go to Church and Sunday School. * * * So I must conclude with best wishes to my guardians and except the same, dear sir, from your, etc.—M.E.

I received your very kind note quite safe. I have very great pleasure in answering it to tell you how comfortable I am. I would not go back to the Asylum again for anything. I do all that I can to be good and dutiful to my foster-mother and she does the same to me. She took J. W. and I to a Sunday School picnic to Manly Beach last Saturday, and the week before she took us to Sydney to the Zoological Gardens and many other places about Ryde. I attend school regularly, and am progressing very well. Hoping I will always remain as happy and comfortable as I am at present.—A.P.

I received your kind and welcome letter to-day, as I am now going to write to let know how I am getting on; I have a comfortable home. I am getting on very well at school. I am in the third class; I am going to be a good boy; I like this place very well; I am going to receive my first Communion; I go to school regularly every day; I am going to be a good and truthful boy; I do my work very well; I have a good foster-mother and father.—J.K.

I received yours on the 22nd instant. I am happy to inform you that I am well in health; I am happy in every way. I like my foster-father and mother; I like the family very well, and they like me also. I go to school every day at nine o'clock, and I return at four, and then learn to be useful and obedient; I am living in an orange orchard and all sorts of fruit in it, and I have my liberty to eat what I like out of it. My Dear Sir, I am so glad for your intention; I thank you kindly for it.—A.G.

I like the mountains very much, and I would rather be here than in Sydney. I had a pair of parrots, and we fed them on honey, and sometimes on maize meal, and in the morning one of the parrots took a fit and died, and the other died in the evening. I am getting on very well with my lessons; when I left school I was in long division, and now I am at compound division. I am writing pretty fair in my copybook. I like this place very much. I am learning to dig up the garden, and can set corn, and am now learning to sow wheat and oats.—W.W.

I received your welcome letter, and you wanted to know how I like my home. I like my home very well; I am going to school regular. I would not like to go back to the Asylum any more. The Broughton Creek Show has passed over; I was there both days, and enjoyed myself well. The school is hardly one mile from me, and the Chapel is a quarter of a mile. I was also made a present of two calves. I am obedient to my foster-parents, and they are much pleased with me. I milk two cows, and get everything I want. We have plenty fowls and little chickens, which I like looking after. I now will end my letter, which I hope you will be pleased with.—F.H.

You want me to tell you whether I am happy and comfortable. I am happy and comfortable both. I have plenty to eat, plenty of good clothes to wear, and a good bed to sleep in. I would rather live here than in the Asylum. I try to be as good, dutiful to my foster-parents as I can. I don't go to school now. I have left school about 15 months, but I was getting on well when I left. I go to church every other Sunday, and to Sunday school too. I am learning to do almost every kind of farming work. I can plough, reap, milk a cow, and many other little things. I have plenty of pocket money. I go out of an evening shooting wallabies after I have done my work. I went to the regatta at Lake Bathurst last year, and I can see my sisters nearly any day. So this is all I can write this time.—P.G.

I received your kind and welcome letter. I am very happy and comfortable where I am. I like living where I am much better than in the Asylum. I try to be a good girl.—L.M.

I received your letter on Monday, the 29th of March. I now write you these few lines to let you know how I am living. The place where I am living now suits me well, and I have a kind Master and a kind Mrs., and I am living very happy and comfortable, and I like living in the bush a great deal better than I did living in the Asylum. I try to do all the good I can for my foster-mother, and I am getting on well at school. I am the best scholar in the school, and I got the head prize. Every morning in the winter time we get up at about 6 o'clock, and one of us goes out into the paddock, and drives up the cows into the yard. Then the rest of us bring over the buckets to the yard, and then we start to milk. We milk about 32 cows, and the master takes the butter to market every Saturday. There are a large number of native dogs about the bush where I am living in the winter time, and they try to get hold of all the small calves they can get. One night one of these dogs came to one of the pig styes and stole one of the pigs. It was a very small one. The way it was squealing woke me out of my sleep, and I got up and looked out of the door, but I could not see anything. In the morning when we got up we went down to the sow's sty and got in it, and we saw the footmarks of the native dog, and so one of the little pigs was gone. After that we always used to be on the watch for these dogs, and the first one we could see we would shoot it dead.—A.G.

I have received your kind letter a few days ago. I hope that you are in good health, as I enjoy good health. I like Mrs. L., and Mr. L. I am in no trouble, and I would not like to go back to the Orphan School. I am happy and comfortable.—J. D.

I have received your letter on the 21 of March. I asked my mother to allow me time to answer your letter, and she said I could. She is a good mother. I never had a mother before. And I am happy here and comfortable, and they are so kind to me and Willie, and everybody likes us; I think it is because we are so long with daddy. I like living here better than in the Asylum; I think I am good to her; I go to school every day; I like the present teacher too; he stops here. They say I am doing well at school, and mother will not let us go to school unless we are clean and tidy; she says she likes to see little children look well. I think I am going to learn music. I go to Church every Sunday, either in the buggy or on horse-back, mostly with daddy's sisters. I like riding now, we can enter along. Daddy can't fetch us home because he has to go from the Church to teach Sunday School in the afternoon, in another place. Sunday School is held in the Church in the morning. We were at the show; we did like it; daddy took us down in the buggy, and our schoolmaster brought us home; daddy gave us a ride on the merry go round, and he gave us money to go and buy what we liked; there was fruits of all kinds. We have been to the Sunday school picnic. We were at the band of hope tea-meeting; we belong to it, and have to recite every meeting, and are called Simmons, brother, and Co., for working so hard for the band of hope. I think we go to everything that is good. Plenty people think we are his own brothers, and say he treats us as if we were. We can milk. Daddy does not say much, but what he does say is law, and nobody else must say anything; he has never beat us yet. All our clothes we brought with us are too small, but daddy has got us plenty more. I can hear Matthew D. shouting from where I live; he goes to the same school as we do, and he is in the same class. I have seen Johnny W. at Church. Dear Sir, I cannot tell you any more news, so good night to you, dear Sir. I am your obedient child.—J.S.

I received a letter from you to write to inform you how I am getting on at my new home. I have a good master, and he treats me well. I would sooner stay here than at the Asylum. I am in second class, and I am in compound subtraction sums. * * * We have home lessons to learn, and sums to do from one week to another. I pull one paddle from our wharf to Nowra; five miles from Nowra to our wharf. I have a box of bees. I planted some corn last year, but it did not grow, the weather was too dry. I go to Church. I help to milk four cows. Last week we robbed the bees, and we got a good many stings, and we got twenty-five cans of honey. I milked the cows myself last Sunday morning. We had a good show, and I was at it. We had a school treat a few months ago. The master got second prize for the grapes and second prize for the oranges. We have two dogs, one named Sam and the other Pup. The master has two hammers, and I am going to help him split stones for a stone fireplace this next week.—W.M.

I am getting on pretty well with my foster-parents. I have a nice comfortable home. I like to live in the country far better than in the Asylum, or either Sydney; it is more healthy and cool in M., because it is not so much populated. I truly try to obey, and help in everything she needs. I sometimes vex her in some little cases, but not very much. I am getting on very well at school, and am in the highest class in the school, and one of the best scholars in it. The work which I do is very easy and interesting, as I never did such work before; the milking and churning is easy. I have my meals regularly every day. May this letter prove better than the last one which I sent you.—J.W.

I received your very kind letter, and was glad to hear from you. I am very sorry I could not write before, as I had a bad hand; it is all right now. I am very happy and comfortable, and would much rather be here than in the Asylum. I am getting on very well with my learning, and am quite happy and contented.—J.B.

Dear Guardian,—I received your letter on the 23rd of February, also another from you last week. I am very sorry for having offended you and Miss C. by not being the good girl you thought me, and I promise you now that I will be a better girl in future. Since Miss C. left L. my schooling has been a good deal interrupted, but we are getting more settled, and I am to begin again soon. I am still very deaf, so much so that I can scarcely hear a word that is said to me. I like R., it is more lively than L. I hope, dear Sir, that you are quite well, and please excuse me for not answering your first letter. I was really ashamed to write to you.—N.G.

I received your letter on Monday, stating that you wanted me to write as before. I am perfectly happy and comfortable. I now go to business in town, as we are not in the Butcher's shop; and I have left school altogether. I have left school nearly one year. To-morrow is my birthday, and I will be fifteen years of age. This is the third time I have attempted to write to-night; the thunder is something frightful. Mrs. S. and Mr. S. are well, and Edgar and myself at present. So I must close with kind and loving remembrance to you.—J.F.

I received your very kind and welcome letter on Friday last. I was glad to hear from you again. I now write you a letter to let you know I am quite well, and that I like my home that I have got now very well. * * * They are very kind to me, and they say I am a very good boy. I do everything they tell me. And I have plenty of good and nice food, and we have plenty of nice apples and all kinds of fruit, and we have three nice horses, and I sometimes go for a ride on one quiet one called Nellie. I go to school. The school Mistress says that I am getting along very well, and am a smart young boy for my age. I go to church as often as possible, and I read a verse in my Bible with my foster-mother every night. I cannot think of any more to tell you this time.—G.A.D.

Dear friend, you asked me to write a letter in reference to my home—whether I like living as I am. I tell you again, honestly and truly, that I am happy and comfortable, and I am not in trouble, nor I don't want for anything, and I try to be good to my foster-mother. You can see how I am progressing with my writing. That is all I have to say this time.—E.F.

I hope you will pardon me for my neglect not answering your kind letter before this. I know you will pardon me when I will tell you I was working very hard for a Prize out of the Sunday School. I know you will be glad for me to get a Prize: I am promised it next Sunday. I attend School every Sunday and Church every Sunday there is Service here. I have not done much work on the farm yet; but my chief work is milking. I have cows to milk twice a day. I have my brother George living with me this last 12 months. Mrs. F. said I am a good boy. Mrs. F. wishes me to tell you I am very quiet and bidable and well behaved, and I get very good health.—L.M.

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines to let you know that I am happy and comfortable, which you want to know from me. * * * I am getting on very well at school. They keep me at home sometimes when they want me. I read every night after I come home from school.—G.W.

I am not going to go back any more, for I would feel very lonesome for the children. I go to school every day, and I go to church with the rest in the buggy. * * * I am living very comfortable here, and I always get plenty to eat and drink.—S.W.

I am glad to tell you my brother, sister, and myself are very happy. I go to school every day, unless I am sick. I like my lessons, and do my best to learn. I am still learning music, of which I am very fond. I do not think there is any advice which I can ask you for, as my mother always tells me anything I want to know. Thank you very much for your kindness.—S.W.

[The person alluded to as "mother" is the guardian.]

I received your kind and welcome letter yesterday, and now I will do my best to answer it. I am very comfortable and happy, and get plenty of food to eat, and plenty of clothes to put on. I am in interest sums, and reading in the fourth book. There was a picnic at the school last year, and I went to that, and whenever there are any kind of pleasures at the town I am always let go and enjoy myself. I am very sorry to say that Mrs. Ryder is very well. I spent my Christmas holidays in making myself happy. I received my wages and have not spent them, but am saving them. The weather is very dry and sultry. The paddocks are nearly bare, so there is not very much food for the cattle, and they are obliged to be fed on corn to keep them alive; and water is getting scarce also, and the cows do not give much milk.—A.G.

I received your kind letter you sent me. Mrs. S. is very kind to me and all of them. I go to the Presbyterian Sunday school with Mrs. S. little girls, and I like the school very much. I have got enough tickets for a prize. Our Sunday school picnic was in January. We went to Chowder Bay, and it was very nice. I go the public school in Lane Cove Road. I am in second class. I do up to long division in sums, and I am making a chemise for the Exhibition. I go to the Band of Hope and we have a little picnic every three months. The next will be in April.—C.G.

I now take the pleasure of writing you these few lines, hoping to find that you are well as it leaves me at present. I am in the third class, and I read in the fourth book. I milk four cows now. I am always at the head of my class at school. I have a good and comfortable home, and am well treated. I pull down the river every day to school now. I am well clothed and well fed. I like living here better than the Asylum. I am getting on very well at the farm now. I have got plenty of money now. I get plenty of rides now. I like milking now. Father and mother is very good to me: when they go to town they take me with them. My mother gives me my school fees every Monday morning. I go to church nearly every Sunday. My father and Richard were very sick not long ago. Robert is breaking in a horse for me to ride on Sundays. I learn Catechism every Sunday. I don't go to Church. Sometimes I go up to Cundle Town and Three. I pump up water every night. I husk and thrash corn every time it is ripe. I helped to plant Potatoes and helped to dig them when they were ripe. I have got four Christmas cards now. We have got oranges now. We had a small shower of rain to-day. I have a nice little boat to pull to school every day. We have plenty of horses and cattle now. We have two entires down at the house. I pulled up the river last night for mollier, she was up at Three getting things. I have no more news to tell you this time, so I must conclude with best wishes.—J.B. ["Mother" and "Father" alluded to here are the foster-parents.]

I received your letter last Thursday and was glad to know that you had not forgotten me. As you will see by the address at the head of my letter we have removed thirty miles from Goulburn. Ada is living in B. now. I like the place very well, only so cold. I go to Church mostly of a Sunday. We have to go five miles to Church of a Sunday. They keep a shop here now, and also a mill. It is a very quiet and lonely place. There are only six houses altogether here. I feel quite contented * * * I am very well now, only I have had the facouche, and my face has been swollen very much; it is just getting all right again. I must now conclude hoping you are all well, as it is bed-time, I remain.—E.T.

I now take the pleasure in answering your kind letter, which I received. I am very happy and comfortable, and indeed I would rather live here than in an asylum. I am not as good and dutiful as I could be, but I will try to be better. I do not go to school now, as I will be sixteen years old this month. Mrs. B. is very kind to me, and she tries to learn me all she can. I can milk very well now. I have six cows to milk, but certainly I have not much work to do altogether. I must now conclude my short note, as I have no more to tell you at present.—J.A.

I wish to inform you that I am happy and comfortable, and I have plenty of everything that I want. I am progressing very well at school; I am higher than some that a long way a head of me when I started first. I am reading the fourth book, and I am working the greatest common measure. I run in no time or what. I milk seven cows in the morning and

one in the evening. I understand how to cultivate the ground. I drive two horses in the barrows. Like my foster mother and father very much. I know my way all over the bush. I often go out and help gather the sheep on my pony; I have a bridle and saddle of my own. I know how wheat, oats, potatoes, and barley put in, for I have to help to do it. I must now draw my short note to a close.—R.M.

In answer to the form you sent to me, I am going to school every day; I am in the Fourth Class at school. I am going to leave School when I am 14, and that will be next September. I have not heard from my aunt or mother for this good while. I go to Sunday School regularly. I like living with Mrs. W. I like living in Newcastle. I have grown since you saw me before. I am quite well. My aunt has not been up to see me for this good while.—B.M.

I hope you are getting on quite well. I have three children to play with, and I am getting on quite well, and I hope you will come out some day to see me again; and I got a nice book at Sunday school, and we all went to the picnic on Wednesday, and we all enjoyed a good game. I can sew the children's clothes. I am kind to them. I give Edith a Bible to learn her lessons, and I am getting on well at school, and I can wash up the dishes. I am quite happy here. Mrs. O. is very kind to me. I love being here, and I can read and write. I love the children and Mrs. O. and Mr. O. I can scrub the floor and clean the windows, and dust the room. I am kind to the children, and I have a nice new hat and a new dress. I can wash the children. Every night and morning I teach them to say their prayers, and they are good children, and they are getting on quite well. Edith got a nice prize at our Sunday school. I can sew nice at school. I go to Sunday school every Sunday evening. I love being in Bathurst, and it is very pleasant up here.—A.M.

I received your kind letter, and received the nice cards that you sent me. I thank you very much for them. Sir, I am glad to tell you that I am happy and comfortable. Three years ago when I came to Mr. M., I could not read or write at all, and now I am glad to say that I can do both. I thank you very much for inquiring if I am in any trouble, but I am happy to say I am not. The lady visitors come up to see how I am getting on. Please Sir, do not call me T., for he was only my step-father, and he was a wicked man, and used to beat my mother. Sir, I hope you will forgive my writing this time, I hope I will do better next time.—G.L.

I received your kind letter on Monday, 30th of March, and when I opened it I found it was dated 20th March. I am thankful to say I am in good health at present. I go to school regularly, and am in the Fourth Class, which is the highest class in the school. I like living in Shoalhaven as well as I did living in the Asylum. I have kind friends, which is a great blessing. I received a letter from my brother in Milton. He says he is quite well and enjoys his place very well. He says also that he has a comfortable home, and a kind master and mistress. I must now conclude with the honor to be—P.H.P.

I now take the pleasure of writing a few lines to you, hoping they will meet you all enjoying best of good health, as we are in at present. We sent our love to you and Mrs. M. and the children, and Mrs. J., and Mr. G., and M. and W. and A. We all like to live here very well. They are very kind to us. Mr. W. gave I and Alfred a little pony to ride upon, and a new saddle and a bridle, and good whip to drive the cows with. I am learning to milk. We were sick coming across in the steamer. We are very thankful for your kindness to us. With love from us to all.—H.W.H.

I received your letter last week, and in it you requested me to write. In reference to my home, I am happy and comfortable and I would much sooner be here than at the Orphan School. I go out often; I went to the Zoological gardens a little while ago and to Manly Beach. There was a gentleman came to see me this morning, I do not know his name, and he said I had grown. Thank you for the nice card you sent me on Christmas. I go to Sunday School sometimes and to Church nearly every Sunday night with the Misses G. I am quite well.—G.K.

* * * I am happy and comfortable. And I like living here better than in the asylum. I can do my work very well, and I am getting on very well at school. I am not a very good boy, sometimes I am trying to be better. I got another nice prize at Sunday School a few weeks ago. —J.C.

I am happy and comfortable, and I like living as I am better than in the Asylum. I try to be good and dutiful to my foster-mother. I like the tailoring and the place very well. There are no little matters that may interest my guardians in Sydney. I am not in trouble. I do not want any advice. I now prove worthy the interest you take in me.—J.L.

I received your letter and I was very glad to have another opportunity of writing to you to let you know I am getting along very well lately. I hope to be a useful young man when my time is up here. I like staying here very much, and I have everything to make me comfortable and happy. I got a letter from my sister eighteen months ago, and she said I was twelve years old then, so I would be thirteen and a half years old now. I go to Sunday School and day school as usual. I am well improved since I came here, and the people say I am a very big boy for my age. We had a splendid shower of rain here on the 23th, which was very much wanted.—R.K.

I am glad to tell you that I am quite well and happy, and I like living down here. And I also try to be good and dutiful and do as I am told. I go to school every day, and I am progressing very well. Everyone is very kind to me, and I am very happy. I have no desire to return to the Asylum. I have nothing more to say at present. I now remain yours respectfully.—J.Y.

I received your Kind Letter, and was glad of the opportunity of writing to you, for I had to tell you that I was seven months and three weeks attending at B. school. During that time I won five prizes—photograph album for Notation; the second, an Object lesson book for Geography; the third, a writing desk for Dictation; the fourth, a flute for Grammar; the fifth, a bat and ball for arithmetic—out of which I only got 3. I got the album all right, but the other was an old scrap-book with a lot of leaves out of it and a book of animals, so that leaves me short my writing desk and object lesson book and bat and ball which I was to get on 11th January. Both Mr. and Mrs. C. spoke on several occasions to Mr. G., the school teacher, about my prizes, and he promised to give them, but never did, and since has left the school. So dear Mr. Maxted I write to you to let you know about it; and, dear Sir, you mention in your letter for me to tell you how I am getting on and how I like my foster parents. I am very happy and comfortable, thank God. Mr. and Mrs. B. are very kind to me. I like them very well; they got me a nice little pony to ride. Mr. B. has removed from his place, and has not settled down yet, but expects to do so shortly. I have no complaints whatsoever against Mr. and Mrs. B. only they are very kind to me, and say they would just as soon lose one of their own children as lose me; * * * but I am beginning to like up this part of the country very well. Now I think I will get on very well with Mr. B. He says he will give me three years more schooling if I keep on as I am. No more for the present. I remain,—J.F.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you just to let you know how I am getting on. I went to the beach every evening, and I stopped too long in the water, and I got the rheumatics in my feet before Christmas, and I am not quite well yet, and I got it in my hand; my hand is better again. Now, I thank you very much for the pretty card you sent me at Christmas; it was very nice. I like my home very much, and I am very happy and comfortable. Mrs. O'S. is very good and kind to me, so are all the children, and I like them all very much.—M.H.

I am very glad to say that I am still happy and comfortable. Miss T. is very kind to me. She let me go to the circus and to the Show, and I go to Sunday-school and church at night with Miss T. I must not forget to tell you that I belong to the Scripture Union, and I like it very much. We are going to have a Sunday-school picnic on Easter Monday, and Miss T. is going to let me go to it if I am a good girl. You will be very sorry to hear that James and Charles M. were very bad boys. They lit a match and threw it on the dog's back, and the dog ran into the house and set fire to it and burnt it down. It was the Monday after Mr. E. was out there. I must tell you that I have no complaints to make. I never get beat, and I am very kindly treated. I have nothing more to say now. I go out for a walk with Miss T. every Saturday and Sunday afternoon.—M.S.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you, hoping to find you all well. I am happy and comfortable. Dear sir, I will write often to you. I don't find any think more to write to you to-day.—M.H.

As it is with the greatest pleasure I write these few lines to you to tell you that I am safe at home, and I like my place very much; I like living here better than the asylum; I do not go to school, I get my lesson at home in the evenings, and in the afternoon I am sewing making night-dresses for myself, for all my others are very short. I did not like living with Mrs. C., for she was a very cruel woman. I was very glad when I left her, although she was very sorry, and I am living very well and happy, and, thank God, I am getting very strong and healthy, and I have a very comfortable home. I get plenty to eat and drink, and plenty of work, and a comfortable bed to lie on. I have a very nice little room to myself, what I did not have up there; I used to sleep on the sofa in the back kitchen. As this is all I have to say at present.—T.M.

I received your kind letter hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. There was a man killed with the train on Monday evening, between 4 or 5 o'clock; he had no children, and his poor wife was crying, and his name was Mr. Balmer. He was the best porter they had on the station; he was killed on the spot at once. Mrs. McK. has not been very well lately. That poor man did not speak a word; and I am getting on very well at school. Please excuse my short letter, because I have not much time when I have my home lessons, and I got a prize last year for good conduct.—A.E.

I have got reasons to thank you, Dear Sir, and God that you have brought me to such a good home; I am in hopes that He will prosper you and me; that I have reasons to thank God that when I become a man that you have brought me up in this world. I have plenty to eat and to drink; I have a good bed too lay on, and a room to myself. As for my school, I have lost four or five days since I left you. Good-by, and God bless you, and I hope, sir, you will be so kind to answer this, and tell me whether I am improved in my schooling. I have done this all myself; I have told you no falsehood, and nothing but the truth, so good night to you and all.—P.B.

To my guardians in Sydney, to let you know I am well and at school every day. Only when I go for the post to Dungog I have a horse to ride in for it; I feed pigs and help to do some turns, and I milk some cows before I go to school; I do some sums, and read and write; I am keeping all my money to buy a horse for myself to ride; I am happy up here; I have plenty of clothes to wear. I must close my letter with love to all my guardians in Sydney.—T.M.L.

I now take the pleasure of writing to let you know how I like living in Newcastle; I like it very much. I would have written before, only I have a lot of lessons to learn at night; I am getting on very well at school; I am in fourth Class; I go to school three days a week; I go to Sunday-school every Sunday; I have not missed a Sunday from Sunday-school this year. I have been very troublesome, but I will try to be better for the future. I am very much better in health since I came to live with Mrs. C.; my eyes are not so weak as when I first came; I like living with Mrs. C. very much; I have nothing to complain of at present. As I have no more to say at present I must conclude. Please excuse my mistakes.—M.L.

I now take the opportunity of answering your letter, which I suppose you expected by return post, but I could not do that very well. I tell you again honestly, that I am very happy and comfortable with Mrs. H.; I would much rather be with her than in the Asylum; and I feel very happy to be able to say that some day I hope I shall be able to look back to you and thank you for putting me in such a nice home, and also to Mrs. H., who has been so very kind to me, and brought me up to be a good girl. She allows me to attend the Band of Hope meetings regularly, of which I am a member; I recite, and sing a duet with one of my males. I am getting on nicely at school; I am in fifth class; I also go to Sunday-school, where I have gained two prizes, both of them first prizes, for attendance, lessons, and good behaviour. I try to help Mrs. H. all I can, for she has had a great deal of trouble lately, but sometimes I fail to do right and she has to be cross with me, but I must not think bad of that, because it is all for my own good. I am never in trouble, unless I hear that mother is ill; that upsets me a little, but Mrs. H. is very kind to me, and soon cheers me up again; I am glad to say that altogether I am very happy. I am very fond of the children, they are such nice little things; Mrs. H. allows us to go to any amusement that we can use, such as picnics or tea-meetings. The Easter picnic is coming next month and the show. I think I have told you all the news, so I must now conclude.—A.M.C.

In reply to your kind letter I now write to you to tell you that I like living here better than I would like to live in the Asylum. I am very comfortable and happy where I am, and I like my foster-mother very well; she is kind to me, and never uses me bad. I was getting on very well at school till lately; we had to break up school because our teacher took ill and died, and there is no other appointed yet. I am very thankful for the nice card you sent me at Christmas; it was a very pretty one. I help my foster-mother's sister to milk fifteen cows every morning; I like it very well, and I can make butter and cheese, and do other work.—D.G.

As you asked my sister D. to write you a letter I thought you would like me to write as well. I am very happy and comfortable, and I like my foster-mother very well; she is so good to me and kind; she gave me a nice garden and a lot of flowers to put in it, but it is like everything else, it is dry with the sun and for want of rain. If there don't soon come some rain there will be no water nor grass for the poor cattle. I have not been going to school lately on account of my teacher's death; he died last week, and there is no other appointed yet. I thank you very much, Sir, for the nice card you sent me at Christmas. You asked me whether I would rather live here where I am or in the asylum, but I would rather live here where I am than there; I should be very sorry to be parted from my foster-mother and my brother and sisters, and all my friends, who are all very kind to me and my brother and sisters. When Aunt, as we call our foster-mother, goes out anywhere she always takes me or my sister with her to show us things, and for company for her. I have got a large doll, and I make its clothes, and that teaches me to sew.—R.G.

APPENDIX O.

Guardians' Letters.

When I received my foster-child, Hugh, he was sickly, but now he is healthy and his manners give us general satisfaction.—T.B.

The children in my charge, I am happy to say, are greatly improved since they came to me. John N. was very dirty in his habits when he first came to me; they are now all good clean boys, and I don't know which one I like best; they give me no trouble whatever, only to look after them. The three brothers W. were very delicate when they first came to me, but they are all strong and healthy now; they are all good behaved boys. I think, my dear sir, that these children are much better to be brought up amongst families where a good example is shown them, as it takes them a long time to forget their old ways; they are getting on well at school, and are growing fine big boys.—Mrs. F.

This is to inform you that I found the children middling clean when I received them, and in good health, and of very good manners; there is an improvement in the the girl, but the boy is very dull of improvement. The girl is very good in every respect; she is willing to do anything she can do, but the boy is rather lazy and forgetful; he don't like to do anything like work, but he might improve as he gets older; he is given to tell lies, that is the worst fault in him; I will try to improve him if I can at all; I do not like to beat him, for I never did yet since I have had him, for I think if kindness won't do it harshness will not. They attend school regularly and they improve in learning; they have had the best of health since I have had them in my charge. Sometimes I threaten to send the boy back in fun, and then he is better for awhile, but I should not like to send him back, for I think he will be right enough by and by. * * *—M.A.B.

Yours of 26th duly came to hand, wanting to know how my foster-children are progressing and behaving themselves. First,—William G., when I received him his health was very good, and he was very obedient and quiet, but very dirty in his habits, and he is strong and healthy at present, and still very dirty in his habit; I see no improvement in that. Second,—Henry P., when I received him he was a very delicate child, very quiet and obedient; there is very little improvement in him—he is a child that wants a deal of care.—E.H.

Please to excuse me for not answering your favour of the 20th instant as I have been very unwell lately. As regards Mary L. I am very glad to inform you that her health is all we can wish, her eyes are still weak at times, but much better than they were when she came to me two years ago; she is still going to school, so I do not have much of her time; that is one thing I think rather hard upon the people, the State expecting the children to go to school for two years after they are apprenticed. Mary has been a great deal of expense and trouble through disobedience, but I hope and think she will be better; she is very fond of school and is getting on very well; she is not very fond of work, but she will get better I am quite sure as she gets older; I try my very best to make her a thoroughly tidy respectable girl, a credit to me and all that have had anything to do with her from her mother's death. As regards my ideas of the State children, I really think the most of them are better off than with their own fathers and mothers.—E.M.C.

R. K. is getting along very well at present, and is behaving himself very well lately. When he came here first he liked to have his own way; his health was very good, and he has had good health since he came here; he is very much improved in his appearance.—M.G.

I wish to inform you that the children I have in my charge are progressing very well in every respect. They are very tidy in their habits, and hold their health very well, and I am sure there is no fault to find in their manners. There is a great improvement in them, both in health, habits, and manners.—J.H.

In answer to your circular, I beg to state that the boys are in very good health at present, although when I first had them they suffered from bad eyes, and I had a deal of trouble with them in other ways, but I have broken them in to better habits, I am happy to say.—S.H.

Re your inquiry as to the conduct of S. C., I have pleasure in saying that she continues to give me the utmost satisfaction. For the first few months we had a lot of trouble with her, but she is now truthful, diligent, and clean in her habits.—W.C.

My foster-children are progressing very well, and their behaviour is much better than when they came to me first. The children were healthy when I received them, with the exception of James P., whose eyes were weak, and they are still weak occasionally, and he is subject to the croup, but he has only had one slight attack since he is in my charge; and Thomas's habits were not clean at night, but he has improved in that respect. And M. was very troublesome at first, as he was disobedient and untruthful to the utmost degree, but he has improved in those respects as much as one could expect in the time. * * * It is the greatest punishment I could inflict on them to tell them I will send them back if unruly.—E.H.

I should answer your letter before, only for the death in my family. The little boy's behaviour was very good when I first got him, and is still very good, but his health is not very good; he is very subject to a bad cough. He is getting on well at school, and is very happy. The girl when I got her was very untruthful and very disobedient, but she is something better than she was; she has a very bad temper, and tries to have all her own way; she is very healthy. I try to learn her all I can, and I hope she will grow up to be a good girl. I approve of the boarding-out system if the children get good homes.—W.B.

Yours of 22nd instant came duly to hand. You ask for information re our foster-child, Charles S. I must inform you that we have got him into our own ways, and he is the same as our own children. I see he is busy writing you just now. I have every reason to believe he will turn out a very smart young man; and I sincerely hope your Institution will receive the encouragement from the public that it deserves, for the sake of the little wails who otherwise would grow up a disgrace to society. Yesterday afternoon my wife and I took young Charlie to the Cottage Home at Burwood to see his sister. We found everything beautifully clean, and when the children came home from Sunday-school they all looked as happy as little sand-boys. Wishing your Institution success.—F.C.

With reference to the children, they are behaving themselves very well, especially John; he is exceedingly good, but George is not so well behaved as John. Their health is very good, they have neither been sick since I took them, and their manners have improved. They are doing very well at school; George is a little quicker learning than John. I think the boarding-out system is very good. I will do my best for the children.—S.B.

I am pleased to say that my foster-children are progressing and behaving themselves favourably. When I first received the children their habits were rather boisterous, but health good. I have noticed a great improvement under my correction in all respects. * * * —I.D.

I received a note some time ago inquiring after the health and improvement of the children. I would have written sooner, but the Inspector had been here, and I thought he would report they are all in good health and improving, and a great deal better than when they came here, except E.R. I find that I cannot keep him—he is doing the others a deal of harm; I have done all I could to change him but have failed; the Inspector spoke to him when he was here, but it has done him no good. * * * —M.A.B.

The child under my charge is progressing as well as can be expected, and has always behaved himself well. When he came to us he was in good health, and has always kept well since. He had a very dirty habit when he came of wetting the bed at night, and I cannot say he has improved any in that respect, although we tried all we could to try and make him stop it. He has improved a good deal in his general conduct, is not nearly so selfish as when he came, and I think that he will still improve.—E.C.B.

My foster-child is exceedingly troublesome—she will break and destroy things out of sheer wilfulness; when I asked her why she destroyed certain articles, she said she did it on purpose, but she has promised on several occasions to mend her ways, and I am willing to give her a further trial, as I have grown to like her. She was strong and healthy when I received her, and continues to keep so. The boarding-out system in my opinion is excellent.—H.B.

I received your letter dated, 26th March, only yesterday, April 1st, and I can say Louisa is a clean, healthy, honest girl, and growing a great deal since I took her. I quite approve of the boarding-out system. I think it is far better for the children themselves; they learn to be useful members of society.—E.H.

I beg to state that when I first got them, the youngest (Nellie), had very bad sore eyes, and I had a great deal of trouble before she got well as she is now, but as she at the present time has the whooping-cough very severely, I fear they will get bad again. Annie R., the elder girl, when I got her was most untruthful, a paltry thief, and had a disgusting habit of tampering with herself and little sister, but with constant watching she is at last getting over the dreadful habit. Manners they did not know anything about; now they are much like other children of their class. I must say I have had very bad soil to cultivate.—C.H.

In answer to yours of the 31st of March in regard to my foster-child, she has improved in her habits and health very much; she had some very bad habits when we first got her, but her health is much better. Wishing you every success in your Boarding-out system.—S.J.

We received your note in reference to our foster-children, and we are very glad to say that we think there is a great improvement in the children; they are both very well-behaved; the little one, Allan M.K. is a most excellent child in every form, and could scarcely be better; Geo. R. is also a good boy and well behaved; they both enjoy excellent health; George is now getting a big boy, and often talks about going to work, and I think this would be best for the boy if you could so arrange it; if you would kindly let me know when you think you could take him I should be thankful; I am sorry that I cannot apprentice him to myself, for both myself and wife will be sorry to part with him, but I think it would only be keeping the boy back not to start him to work at something at once.—W.B.

In answer to your letter, my little boy is quite well and is growing very fast, and like most healthy little boys he is very mischievous, but he is a very affectionate child. When I received him he appeared a very babyish child for two years old, and needed quite as much nursing as a child eighteen months old would; and though he had evidently been well fed and cared for, yet he appeared to be a very delicate child, and few would have thought that he would so soon be the healthy sturdy little fellow he is at present. I can only say that I think the country much the best place for any children.—F.B.

In

In reply to your letter wherein you wish to know how my foster-children are progressing and behaving themselves, I am pleased to say they are all doing well, and are very obedient. Percy C. G. when I took him was healthy and of good habits; he is now quite a young man, and very industrious and well-behaved. Maude E. G. when I took her was delicate but of good habits; she has grown a nice girl now, but not very strong; she is very fond of music and needlework, and gets on very well at school; we should be quite lost without her. James A. S. when I took him was healthy, but very bold and of bad habits; I am glad to say he is quite an altered boy; he is obedient and growing a very intelligent boy. My idea of the boarding-out system is the children have more affection for each other, and can learn to do so much more with their foster-parents than they can in the Asylum; both Mr. C. and I try to learn them all the useful work we can, so as when they grow up they will know how to get their living; they all attend Church and Sunday School regularly. I am sorry to have been so long in answering your letter, but the death of my son-in-law, Mr. W., prevented me from writing before. Trusting that all the dear children will do well.—C.C.

In answer to yours of the 20th March, wishing to know the behaviour of the children under my care, Emma J. T., the apprentice, was very small when I first took her, but now has grown a big girl and getting very useful as a domestic servant. Gertrude T. was delicate, but now has good health and behaves very well. Ethel C. was strong when I first received her and has improved greatly. Annie L. was very stout and strong when I first received her and of very bad habits, but has greatly improved. My idea of the boarding-out system is it has proved a great benefit to the children in this district.—E.C.

I wish to state that the foster-children under my care are progressing and behaving favourably. When I first received them they were rather untidy in their habits; one of them (Maud H.) was delicate in health, the others were healthy; their manners were fair. I can notice a general improvement in them, though not so tidy as I would wish, yet they are willing and industrious, have a healthier and better appearance; manners improving. The boarding-out system is having a good effect, so far as my charges are concerned.—E.H.

Agnes McC. is in good health, and is much liked; she is quite contented; she is a dear little girl.—Mrs. H.

I have received your letter, and you want to know about the little girl. Well I can say that the child is progressing and behaving as well as can be looked for from a child—all children have to be kept in their place; but she is not a bad child to do with, and as for manners she is not a bad-mannered child, but is better than when I got her, and she is a little troubled in the chest—I have to be careful with her from the night air.—H.W.

In reference to yours of the 22nd inst., relative to my foster child, his habits were very much subject to lies and bad company, would loiter mornings and evenings going and coming from school, would sacrifice anything for company; health always good; very unmannerly in addressing or speaking to people; he is improving in his manners and habits, and not so much for lies, as I make it my business to search after them; he is slow in learning, the teacher tells me he is very idle; I believe he would be totally lost if he had not been taken charge of by the State, as he would do anything, be it good or bad, that any person would ask him to do; he wants to be kept from bad company * * *—P.F.

In reply to your inquiries respecting the children under my care, I beg to state they have much improved in every way, and I certainly do think the boarding-out system has a beneficial effect upon the children, as I think there is more home influence brought to bear upon the children and their behaviour in general.—K.A.G.

In reply to your letter to-day, about my foster-children, they are all good, well-behaved children at present—I have no complaints to make. I find P.F. and H. and A.P. to be clean, honest, and obedient boys; but I had a little trouble with F.McG. with dirty habits, but he is improving now; they all go to school and are all learning well, and all in good health—I have no sickness since I have had them.—H.J.

In reply to a note received from you about the boys in my care, I am happy to state they are both very good boys; they are not strong robust boys, still they enjoy very good health; they have only had a slight illness since they have been with us; they have grown very tall; they are more cheerful than when first they came; they seem well contented; they take a great interest in gardening, in fact they seem as one of our own. The youngest boy has a bad habit of wetting his bed. I have tried in every way to break him off it and cannot. I think the boarding-out system a grand idea, it makes the little ones as one of the family. They have lost the vacant staring manner they had when they first came.—M.C.

With regard to this foster-child, he is progressing in school duties as favourably as could be expected, and he attends daily. He is behaving himself very well. When I received him his habits were pretty fair, health very good, but his eyes were very sore and tender. His manners were not as would be expected. I have noticed much improvement in his eyes, schooling, manners, and habits. My opinion of the boarding-out system is that it is a very good idea.—T.C.

Re yours of 19th. When R.M. was received by me as a foster-child he appeared to be in very delicate health, very often complaining for the first twelve months or so; since then he appears to have greatly improved, and now seldom complains. In manners when I received him he was fairly well conducted, and now it is I think generally admitted that he is a well conducted lad. * * *—J.H.R.

In answer to your letter, dated 22nd March, respecting children in my charge. In the first place I will speak of the habits, health, and manners of them when I first received them. Three out of the four were troubled with a skin disease, such as ringworm, and all were more or less dirty in habits, in bed and also out of bed, seemingly not knowing any better. In manners they had no liking or affection for anyone or anything as other children at their age at that time. They would sit still for hours, looking upward to the ceiling, with a kind of idiotic expression. But in a few weeks I began to make a great improvement in them as regards cleanliness, and they soon began to notice and have a liking for everyone and everything about them that would give them any amusement getting more or less mischievous like other children, in fact getting quite natural. They have been more fortunate in having good health than most children, never having had any ailment except bad eyes in the hottest part of the summer. At the present time they are the picture of health. Two of the four go to the day school in Goulburn, and they all attend regularly the Sunday School. * * * I have no fault to find with their behaviour at present. Of course their inclinations are not all the same, and some are more apt for learning than the others. Not having had much intercourse with other boys, they are not so wicked as most boys brought up in large towns; so far, I think it has been greatly to the children's own welfare to have been boarded out, as it has made them more kindly, and more affectionate, and more natural, than they would have been brought up inside an Asylum.—J.F.

I beg to state that the children under my care are considerably improved in health, habits, and manners. When they came to me they were very delicate, and not particularly cleanly. * * *—M.C.

In reply to yours of date 19th, about the State child, J.B. When he arrived here his skin was dry and rough; he was rather weak for his age, and was very nervous. He would often sulk and refuse to take his meals. Now his skin is soft and smooth; he has gained in flesh considerably, and seems in perfect health. Since I put him on wages he is eager to obey and do what he can, and is becoming useful to me. I have never yet punished him, kindness combined with firmness I find answers best, and I believe he will grow to be a good and useful man. I believe you can hardly board them out too young, say nine or ten years, that is before they learn any bad habits, and they take better to their foster-parents. All the State children I have seen seem healthier and better boarded out on farms. I know nothing how they are in towns.—S.A.

In answer to yours of the 10th inst., I wish to state that the conduct of the children J. and D. H. is satisfactory, being quiet, obedient boys; I have no reason whatever to complain.—A.A.

You wish to know how the children in my charge are. They are doing well, and behaving themselves very well, to be so young; of course they have been troublesome. The little ones were all rather dirty when they first came, but they are all very clean now, with the exception of one very dirty boy, and I do not think he will leave it off. Some of them were not strong at first, but they are quite healthy now, except the little girl. She has been suffering from scrofula; she is much better, and I think will get strong; their manners, to be so young, are good; I think there is a great improvement in them since they first came to me, and I think the boarding-out has done them good, as they are more like children in their own homes, and mix more with other little children.—E.C.

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I beg to state that L.W. was in a very bad state of health when I got her; she was also suffering from sore eyes; but I am happy to say she has completely recovered, and is now enjoying good health, and is growing up a well-behaved child, and is also very fond of school. On the whole, I think the boarding-out system is beneficial to the child.—E.C.

I beg to state that the children are doing very well, and I have no cause to complain with regard to their conduct. When I first got them they were in good health, and well-behaved; and I think that the two K.'s have improved somewhat in appearance. My idea of the boarding-out system is that it is very good for the children; if they are treated kindly they become very much attached to you; I know that is the case with what I have got.—R.D.

I beg to inform you that there is a deal of improvement in the children placed under my care. They were all very dirty in their habits when I received them; they are now clean children, with the exception of G.J., who is a very dirty boy indeed, there is no improvement in him; he is sometimes very delicate, and has no appetite for his food. F.P. is getting on well at school, and is a smart little fellow.—S.C.

I am happy to say my foster-children are both behaving themselves very well. I will not say they are faultless, but they behave very much as other children do. And with regard to their habits and manners, well, I can only say they more resembled those of dogs or pigs than children when first I received them. And about their health: they were both in a filthy, neglected, half-starved state. The girl was not quite so bad, but the little boy was an object of misery, with his poor sore eyes and his head covered with a thick scurf. Now they are both very beautiful, bright, and intelligent children. And my idea of the boarding-out system is that its effect on the two children has been simply magical.—M.A.C.

When I first received the children they were very unclean in their habits, but I am happy to say that they have much improved in every respect, and their health is very good.—M.C.

I have the honor to inform you that my foster-child, W. C., is a well-behaved child; always delicate in health, and has been from the time I had him; he suffers from chest complaint, but is much better at this time. I certainly consider that in his case the care bestowed on him by the boarding-out system conducive to his health.—M.D.

In reply to yours about the State children under my care, I have the honor and pleasure to say they are very good girls, and behave themselves very well. When I first received them their health was good, and continues to be so, especially Dulcie, but Rebecca is more delicate. Their habits and manners when I received them were fair, but continue to improve with age and teaching. You ask my idea of the boarding-out system; and, as far as it comes under my observation, I think it is excellent, and a great benefit to the poor children, who are all taught to work, so that they will be able to get their living when they grow up; and they are all, as far as I have seen, treated with kindness and seem happy. Our school is closed at present, and has been for about eight weeks, during which time Mr. C. has been ill, and he died last week, so I suppose we shall soon have another teacher appointed.—E.C.

The children I have I think have all improved very much, both in health and manners; in fact, the two girls when I had them first were very unruly indeed, but now they are attending school regularly, and with the home influence, there is a great change for the better. The names of the girls are M.P. and G.C. The child Susan was suffering from bodily weakness when I had her, but I am glad to say improves much. The boy, M.C., has been poorly—the doctor says it was caused by his getting his teeth, but he is now much better; the doctor says he is outgrowing his strength, so I have to give him plenty of nourishment, and he is improving much.—H.H.

• • • When I received the boy to my home he was in a wretched condition—he had been illused by his father, and was in a very bad state of health; now he is a fine healthy looking lad, and I intend sending him to school in a few months time.—M.C.H. [This child is too young to attend school.]

You want to know how the boy is behaving. He is behaving very well, only he is such an awful boy for telling lies I can hardly believe anything he tells me. His sleeping habits were very filthy when he came to me; his health is good; he is getting quite a stout little fellow now.—J.B.

I wish to inform you, in answer to your inquiries concerning the children under my care. I beg to state that when they came to me their habits were filthy in the extreme, and manners not very good, but have now improved both in habits and manners. F.S. was in a very delicate state of health, shy and reserved in manner, but has improved in both, although his appearance is not what I should like it to be; he looks pale and thin, but is strong and wiry. J.S. was in pretty fair health when he came, but had sore head and ears, but by careful treatment he soon improved in that. He had a very spiteful disposition; for instance, one of the others annoyed him, and he heated a spoon, and put it on his face, and took the skin off; but, by talking to him and telling him the evil of giving way to such a disposition, he is entirely broken off it. O.T. was in a very delicate state of health when he came: he had an ailment that I thought never could be cured. I took him to Dr. Morson, and he showed me how to treat him, and, by careful attention to diet and otherwise, he is now entirely cured, and is a fine strong robust boy and a dear affectionate little fellow, but has been a great deal of expense. I think I have given details plainly enough to show that the children have benefited by your system of management.—E.B.

You requested me to let you know how R.O. is progressing. When I first received her she was not what I expected. I had great trouble in bringing her into clean habits. Her eyes were very sore, but now they are well; and I also find a great change in Ruth in all her ways and manners; and everyone that saw her when she first came to me sees a great change in the girl. The gentleman that visits once a quarter can tell you the same. With regard to the boarding-out system, I think it is a very good plan, and those that have the children do their duty to them as they ought.—M.E.

In answer to your note, I respectfully beg to say J.W. came to me in May, 1882. At that time she was very deaf, had weak eyes, was very filthy in her habits, and stole money several times from me, and was thought to be an imbecile. I have had great trouble with her. I am glad to say that she is wonderfully improved, grown very much, though not over bright yet. She can now remember what she learns; getting on well at school, considering how dull she used to be; getting out of all her nasty habits; and now I have no cause to doubt her honesty. Everyone that sees her remarks how strong and well she looks, and so much improved in all things. The boarding-out system has proved a blessing in her case. We all look on her as my own.—Mrs. C.

[This was one of the most immoral and dishonest children the Board have had to deal with. It was at one time feared she would have to go into an imbecile asylum.]

As far as my experience enables me to judge, during a period of nearly twelve months the children boarded-out in the different homes under my care are doing well; they are perfectly happy and contented; attend school regularly, and cheerfully helping morning and evening with the work on the farms on which they live; are healthy and well clothed; have plenty of good food. They profess great attachment to their foster-parents. I think the boarding-out system is good when due care is taken in the choice of guardians.—M.T.

In answer to your note of the 19th, I am happy to say that the children are very well-behaved, and are in very good health; they also are progressing favourably at school, which they attend regularly.—E.B.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, 22nd instant, requesting me to inform you how the State Children in my charge are progressing, and stating what progress they have made, &c. Also to be particular in stating what were the habits, health, and manners of the children when first received, if any improvement is noticeable. • • • In answer, I beg leave to state as follows:—1st. That the two boys when first received here were not in very good health, being weak, and in low condition, • • • but respectful and well-behaved, and of fair moral conduct. The eldest, A.R., could read and write fairly; the other boy, A.P., was quite unacquainted with all school matters. They are now both fair scholars, with a good report from the schoolmaster, and I am quite proud of their acquirements and general good conduct. Of the girl, E. McL., I am bound to write and give a very different account, she has been a very great trouble to me ever since I have had her; when I received her, she was in tolerably good health, but of very low type, and loose immoral conduct, and fierce and almost ungovernable temper, so much so that I thought it undesirable and dangerous to herself and companions to send her to school, she had no scholastic attainments whatever. I therefore did not send her to Public School, but educated and trained her myself, with this result,—she is now a fair scholar for her age, writes well, and is moderately grounded in arithmetic, &c., and although still stupid and wilful, will I think make a tolerable house servant eventually. In my experience with her, I have

have often determined to send her back to the Institution, in despair of making any improvement, so much anxiety and trouble she has and does give me, but by perseverance and watchful superintendence, and I have tried again and again, I will endeavour to do my best, so that if she is not what she ought to be by-and-bye it shall not be my fault. I trust she will eventually make a useful working member of society. * * * The children all attend Divine service in the morning, and Sunday School in the afternoon. With regard to the effect of the boarding-out system, I think the Colony generally is to be congratulated in adopting such an Institution, producing as it does a most useful class, and the benefit to the poor children can scarcely be calculated. It is in the future when the especial benefit will be seen and appreciated.—H.D.C.

In answer to your letter, I wish to let you know how the children are getting on; they are doing very well indeed; when they came to me first their health was very bad; they had sore eyes and sore heads, bad with ringworm; manners very good; much improved in every way. * * *—J.F.

Yours duty to hand. In reference to the children, I am glad to say they are progressing and behaving themselves on the whole well. In respect to their health, when they came to us it was not so good as now, they had breakings out, their habits very indifferent and dirty, particularly I., which, as a matter of course, gave a good deal of trouble, but I am glad to say they are much improved in all ways. * * * The boarding-out system I think good every way, in fact it seems to me the only way to make them useful members of society. * * *—G.B.

In reply to your letter about the State child I have in my charge, I have no complaint to make about her. She is a very good, obedient child, and in the best of health. She was enjoying good health when I received her; I also see great improvement in her household work, and she can do plain cooking very well, and plain sewing. * * *—M.B.

Received your letter of the 20th March, with thanks. You wish to know how the children are progressing since they have been under my charge; they are all in good health, and have been so during the six months, except childish ailments usual to children; their habits were very dirty when I received them; however they have greatly improved. Emily and John are very obedient, and I think in time will be depended upon, but K., I am sorry to say, I have great trouble with, and I shall have to bring her back if she does not improve. Edward G. is a good child, and everything one would wish for. My opinion about the boarding-out system is, it brings the children to be more open and affectionate, also to know what a home is.—Mrs. B.

I am happy to say that the little boy J.H. in my care is a very nice child; his general health is very good, and has been since he has been with me. He is improving at the school. * * *—M.B.

I am happy to inform you that the children I have in my care are very well-behaved children. R.K. was the first I had. He was then very ill with an ulcerated mouth, and was rather stupid. His mouth is now quite well, and he is a bright, intelligent little fellow, and very clean in his habits. * * * C.A. was the next. She was ill when I got her. She is subject to bilious attacks and bronchitis; she is sometimes well and sometimes sick; she was very ill last week, but she is better now. I did not get her any medicine last week, but I am sending a receipt for a bottle of medicine. I got it for to give her an appetite. She is a good, clean little girl. F.L. was in good health when I got her. She is a very clean well behaved girl; she complains of pains in her right leg—it swells very much at times; she says she had it injured when she was a very little girl. She fell down last week when she was coming from school and hurt her left knee; a piece of wood ran into her knee and made a nasty wound, it is better, but not well yet. She is quite well in all other respects. My idea is that the boarding-out system is a success, as the children in my charge are happy and comfortable, and we are very much attached to them.—Mrs. C.

Yours of the 20th instant to hand. You want to know the habits and behaviour of my foster-child. When I first took charge of her she was very rough in her manners, which have changed very much for the better. Her health was very good when she came to me. Her health has been very good since I have had the care of her, in fact, no sickness at all worth speaking about. Alice gets the same attention as my own children, the same schooling, and sits at the same table at meal-times. * * *—S.C.

In answer to your letter respecting the children, the two boys that I have had the longest, I think they are both very much improved in health, strength, and behaviour, W.P. in particular. I think his health is very much improved, but he is very far from being a strong child. He learns very quick at school. I am happy to say that he has entirely left off the dirty habits that he had for the first six or eight months that I had him. J.L. is a more healthy child, and very much improved in every way. S.U. is a strong healthy little girl, but a most destructive, troublesome child. M.P. is not so strong, but she is very troublesome. I hope they will both improve. * * *—L.C.

In answer to your note I received to-day regarding the children I have, I may state to you that when I got these children they were all sickly and very hard to look after, and some of them very light-fingered, which I believe you have heard of before this; but now they are in good health, and have been for some time, and are as well as I would wish them to be, thanks be to God for it. And as for the boarding-out system of the children, I do not believe anything can beat it, that is if the children get good homes and kind people to look after them. I might as well state that if all your children are as well looked after as those I have I think they will do you or any one else a credit.—F.C.

In answer to your request, I may state that when the children came to us one was in fair health, but the youngest was suffering from an abscess in her head, and we have had her under the doctor for a few weeks, but she is improving now, and I think will soon be well again; they were very far back in learning, but they are improving now. * * *—O.C.

I beg to inform you that H. T., the little one under my care, is progressing favourably both in health and habits, and she is of a cheerful disposition. Her health was not the best when I received her, but constant walks have restored to her a healthy colour—she has not had a day's illness since I have had her. Her only bad habits were obstinate and untruthful, those failings she has now conquered, and seems willing and obedient, also happy and contented. Hettie attends Sunday school, but is at present too young for day school. Trusting I may yet give you a still more favourable account of my little one.—A.M.A.

In answer to your circular of the 19th, I have to state that A.A. is behaving herself very well, and her general conduct is most satisfactory; she is cleanly in her habits, well mannered, and tidy; is also very good. My husband and myself consider the boarding-out system to be very beneficial to children circumstanced as she was. Of course, we shall be able to judge better as time passes; she seems very happy with our children; I send her to day school and Sunday school. I consider there is a great improvement.—E.A.A.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ORPHAN SCHOOLS, PARRAMATTA.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING OWNERSHIP OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, AND CABINET MINUTE RELATIVE TO.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 August, 1886.

MEMORANDUM regarding question of ownership of Roman Catholic Orphan School. Submitted to Cabinet. A.R., 23/8/86.

CERTAIN difficulties having occurred in connection with the question of the ownership of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta, I have considered it advisable to submit to the Cabinet as concise a statement as possible of the matter, in explanation of the action I have been compelled to take in assertion of the rights of the Crown to the Orphanage.

I will be impossible, however, properly to understand the merits of the question, and the bearing of certain incidental circumstances in connection with it, without reviewing, at the same time, the early history of the kindred Institution established for the Protestant Orphan Children at Parramatta; and as this latter Institution was first established, certain particulars connected with it will form a suitable introduction to the whole matter.

From the documents and papers in possession of the Government relating to the subject, it would appear that an Orphan Institution was established in the early days of the Colony by some of the charitably disposed persons, in consequence of many children being left without relations or friends able to maintain and educate them, and the aid of the Government was solicited. The first support given by the Government towards this object was on the 15th August, 1803, when a grant of 12,300 acres of land, in the district of Cabramatta, was made to Mrs. A. J. King (wife of Governor King), Mrs. E. Paterson, the Rev. Samuel Marsden, Thomas Jamieson, John Harris, and John Palmer, Esquires, the then Committee for conducting a Female Orphan Institution of the settlements of New South Wales.

Another grant was made on 1st May, 1804, of 2 acres 17 roods, in the city of Sydney, at the corner of Hunter and George Streets. On the 10th August, 1806, a further grant was given of 280 acres, at Grose Farm, in the district of Petersham Hill. Buildings were erected, first at Grose Farm, and afterwards on the city allotment, and at each of these places the Institution was, at different times, carried on by the "Committee of Management." Some doubts appear to have been raised as to whether these grants were so technically worded as to convey legal estates for the benefit of the Institution; and an agreement was therefore entered into on the 27th day of May, 1823, by the Committee of Management, to reconvey to His Majesty the grants before-mentioned; and, on the 2nd August, 1826, an Act was passed into law, 7 George IV No. 4, under Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane, for vesting the Orphan School Estates in the Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands of New South Wales, and for duly governing the children at school and in apprenticeship. All committees or persons were also relieved from further responsibility upon the passing of their accounts up to the 31st December, 1823. * * * * *

The management and control of the Orphan Schools, from 2nd August, 1826, was placed under the Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands; but previous to this the Institution appears to have been maintained by private contributions and any benefits arising from the grants of land given by the Government. On the 4th July, 1834, an Act was passed, 5 William IV No. 3, proclaiming the Male and Female Orphan Schools as being maintained and supported by His Majesty's Government, power being also given to appoint trustees to apprentice the children under this Act. At the time the Orphan School was first established it appears the intention was to provide for female children only, but male children seem also to have been admitted. The orphans of soldiers, free people, children of immigrants or convicts, and children from the female factory were taken in, all denominations being educated in the one Institution.

No separate provision appears on the general Estimates of the Colony for these establishments until the year 1832, when £1,700 was voted for the Female and £1,300 for the Male Orphan School. The latter institution was established on the grant of land near Liverpool, and was carried on, first under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, and afterwards under Lieut. Richard Sadleir, R.N., until the 17th April, 1850, when the Governor-General, Sir Charles Fitzroy, caused the boys all to be removed to Parramatta, and closed the school. From that time both males and females have been brought up in

separate departments in the same Institution. * * * * A portion of the present building was erected in 1814, under Governor Macquarie, on the 60-acre grant at Arthur's Hill, which adjoins what was known as the old vineyard farm, but now called Subiaco. Additional grants were subsequently allotted, and there are at the present time 110 acres belonging to the Institution.

It is, however, useless to pursue this division of the matter further. From the foregoing summarised statement of the history of the Protestant Orphanage it will be observed that after grants had been made it was deemed necessary to provide an Act to remove all doubts on the subject, so that the legal estate in the lands granted should be held solely for the benefit of the Institution, and consequently form part of the State provision for the maintenance of the children therein.

Turning now to the history of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, we find that on July 3rd, 1836, a petition was presented to the Governor by the lay committee of the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's, requesting that provision might be made for the support and education of the orphans of Catholic parents, and for other Catholic children without protectors, and more especially for the children of female convicts newly arrived in the Colony—of those who, in state of servitude, had children born to them; and of those who, on decease of their husbands, were returned to Government, and who, by these circumstances, were placed beyond the means of maintaining and educating their own offspring.

It would appear, however, that in 1837 a school for Roman Catholic destitute children was established under Archbishop Polding and several members of the Roman Catholic Church; and in consequence of the Petition already referred to, the first aid given by the Government—an amount of £600—was passed in the Appropriation Act for that year; and a similar grant was allowed each successive year until 1839, when it was raised to £1,000, and in 1840 to £1,500. The school was opened at Waverley House, Warorley, with only twelve or thirteen children, by a Miss Burke, who was appointed as matron of the establishment, but she resigned the charge after a short time to a Miss Smith, who also gave up the management, in February, 1838, when the appointment was conferred upon a Mrs. Martin, and she retained that position until 1844.

This Institution does not appear to have been styled as an Orphan School until that year, but orphan children of immigrants or passengers who died on the voyage to the Colony and the orphans of free people were received and maintained there.

Representations having been made to Sir George Gipps, the Governor of the Colony, by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, he caused what is now a portion of the present Institution to be erected for a Roman Catholic Orphan School, and it was completed in the latter part of 1843; but some objections appear to have been raised to the building being handed over to the charge of the then Committee, who could only be appointed for apprenticing children from the Orphan School, under the Act 5 William IV No. 3; but upon the order of Sir George Gipps the key of the building was handed to Mrs. Martin, who took possession as matron of the establishment, and 113 children were removed from Waverley on the 8th March, 1844. From this time it appears to have been entirely supported by the Government in the same manner as the Protestant Orphan School, and the orphans of convicts and children from the Female Factory were then sent there. Mrs. Martin resigned her appointment in April, 1844, and from that time her successor appears to have been assisted by some of the Sisters of Charity, and in 1859 a number of the Sisters took up their abode in the Institution. There does not, however, appear to be any official record to show on what authority this was done, but, on the 1st April, 1859, one of the Sisters was officially appointed as matron of the establishment, and the offices of sub-matron and the two teachers were also filled by Nuns. Although the institution was from 1844 entirely supported by the public funds the management was assumed and carried on by a Committee constituted, for the time being, for that purpose; but these proceedings appear to have been altogether illegal, as, by the Act 5 William IV No. 3, their powers could only extend to the apprenticing of the children. Consequently, on the 24th June, 1867, by a Cabinet Minute of that date, which I shall hereafter refer to, the mode of management was altered, and the full control taken up by the Government. Children were admitted in the same manner as at the Protestant Orphanage, on the order of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and recommendations for admissions were made through the Roman Catholic clergy; and from time to time gentlemen were appointed to act as a Committee to carry out the provisions of 5 William IV No. 3.

On the 5th February, 1849, the Colonial Secretary wrote to the Surveyor-General, transmitting a summary of the proceedings of the Executive Council on the subject of "additional ground required for the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta," and requesting the Surveyor-General to cause the land to be marked out in accordance with the Council's advice.

The summary above referred to showed that at a meeting of the Executive Council, held on 19th December, 1848, His Excellency laid before the Council a plan of survey, submitted by the Surveyor-General, of land "proposed to be granted to the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta, as a site for further buildings, and a garden and place of recreation for the children." His Excellency the Governor, after inspecting the ground, proposed a modification of the plan, so as to leave an open way along the banks of the river, and the Council thereupon advised that the existing line, as marked on the plan, should form the boundaries of the land "to be granted to the Trustees" for the purpose stated.

On 3rd September, 1849, Mr. Surveyor Burrowes forwarded to the Surveyor-General a plan and description of the land to be granted; and on 17th December, 1849, the Colonial Secretary notified to the Surveyor-General that His Excellency the Governor had been pleased to approve of certain selections of land for ecclesiastical and public purposes, among which was—

"No. 132. Three acres, three roods, and seventeen perches, site for Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta."

From the area of this appropriation it appears that it included the original site, as well as the additional land mentioned in this statement.

Two years afterwards, viz., on 20th December, 1851, a letter was written from the Colonial Secretary's Office to "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta," informing them that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to approve of "two additional portions of land adjoining the site of the Institution" * * * "being granted for the purpose of being used as a training ground in connection with the school." It was further intimated that instructions had been given for the measurement of this land prior to final approval.

On the 27th August, 1849, a letter was written from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the Vicar-General, stating that the Surveyor-General had reported that the surveyor who had been duly instructed to measure the land authorized for a Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta had been prevented

by

by other duty and ill-health from doing so, and that his instructions would be immediately transferred to Assistant Surveyor Burrowes, who would be directed to expedite the matter as much as possible. A further letter was written on October 15th, 1849, stating that the land had been measured, and that when it was finally approved the description would be duly advertised for the preparation of the deed of grant. On the 14th December, 1849, a letter was written to Archbishop Polding, informing him that the Governor had approved of the appropriation of three acres three roods and seventeen perches of land to the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta, inclusive of the additional portion of ground recently granted for the purpose, and requesting the usual application to be made for the title deeds, and that the names of the proposed trustees be at the same time furnished for approval.

On the 29th January, 1850, a letter was sent from the Colonial Secretary to Archbishop Polding, informing him that no application had been made for the deeds, and that the latter must necessarily await the application in question.

The next correspondence appears to have been in October, 1864, when the Roman Catholic Vicar-General submitted to the Minister for Lands the names of Trustees for the land granted for the Institution. Upon a personal inspection of the Register of Correspondence in the Lands Department, I found recorded an entry of an "Executive Council Minute approving of the appointment of Trustees" (No. 64-14,186).

These papers were forwarded to the Crown Solicitor on 3rd December, 1864, and do not appear to have been returned. The Under Secretary for Lands states, in letter of 25th ultimo (paper 85-18,325), that an unsuccessful application had been made to the Crown Solicitor for them.

On 14th July, 1865, the Roman Catholic Vicar-General addressed a letter to the Minister for Lands, pointing out, on behalf of the "Committee of Management of the Roman Catholic Orphan School," that it was very desirable to increase the area of the land dedicated as a farm for the school. This farm is on the Toongabbie Creek, and is distinct from and in a different position to the site of the Orphanage. The Vicar-General requested that allotments 100 and 101, adjoining those already granted, should be set apart for the purpose, regarding which a considerable amount of correspondence took place.

In the Government Gazette, May, 1864, and 6th December, 1867, certain lands therein specified were dedicated for the use of the Roman Catholic Orphan School. In October, 1884, inquiries appear to have been made by Messrs. Ellis & Makinson, solicitors, respecting the appropriation of land, and in reply they were informed, in letter of 2nd December, 1884, that "the deeds of grant for the land at Parramatta granted for a Roman Catholic Orphan School have not been prepared."

Various other letters from the Secretary of the Committee of the Orphan School were sent from time to time to the Colonial Secretary, Minister for Lands, and Crown Solicitor, in connection with applications for portions of land allotted for the use of the Institution; but no grant appears ever to have been issued in favour of the Institution.

From this statement it will be observed that the Roman Catholic Orphanage, as far as its history is concerned, stands on a very different footing from that of the Protestant Orphan School, and, from whatever cause it may have arisen, there can be no doubt that, while the lands connected with the Roman Catholic Orphanage were freely bestowed by the Government for the use of the inmates, there seems to have been a strange reluctance to consummate the bestowal by a deed of grant.

It would appear therefore that there is nothing in the correspondence relating to this Institution which would show that title deeds were at any time issued in connection with the appropriation of land for the purposes of the establishment. On the contrary, the papers afford unmistakable evidence that no such instruments were ever issued. There can be no doubt that if they had been issued they would have shown the nature of the trust, and limited the powers of the Trustees. There would not have been an absolute alienation of the property to the Roman Catholic Church, but the property would have been vested in Trustees for the specific purpose of the Institution. This is conclusively evident from the terms of the Crown Solicitor's letter of 6th January, 1865, respecting the application made for land to be used for agricultural purposes by the boys of the Orphan School, in which he states that he had been instructed by the Minister of Lands to prepare a grant of land, but that "as it is necessary that in the grant the trusts upon which the land is to be held should be set out," he desired to be favoured "with a statement of the way in which it is proposed the land shall be used." There is nothing to show that the information asked for in this communication was ever furnished; and in its absence deeds could not be issued.

It might be of advantage to compare the position of this Asylum with that of other Institutions, such for instance as the Protestant Orphan School, the Randwick Asylum, and the University. In all these cases Trustees were appointed by the Government, and lands vested in them to be held in trust for certain specified purposes. These Trustees, moreover, having been appointed by the Government, are subject to removal by the same power. It would be idle to say that in the event of these Institutions being no longer required the lands and buildings held under trust should not revert to the Crown, but become the property of the Trustees, who themselves only hold office at the will of the Government. To some extent also the cases of the late National Board of Education and the late Council of Education illustrate the position. Lands were vested in these bodies for educational purposes, but upon their abrogation the property so vested reverted to the Crown, and is now held by the Crown, under the direction, control, and authority of the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being.

When money was first granted for the maintenance of Roman Catholic destitute children, the Institution being then at Waverley, it was expressly stipulated that the Institution should be under Government control. On 25th March, 1840, the Colonial Secretary wrote as follows to Archbishop Polding:—"The increased sum for the maintenance of Roman Catholic destitute children having been granted by the Legislative Council on the express understanding that the establishment should be conducted under the immediate responsibility of the Government, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request, with reference to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Ullathorne, of the 15th instant, showing the names of the children received into the establishment since the 1st January, that no more children may be admitted without an order obtained through the Colonial Secretary."

By the first section of the Act 5 William IV No. 3, passed in 1834, the Governor may authorise and empower any two or more fit and proper persons to bind any of the male or female children admitted into any Orphan School, or any other poor children as shall from time to time be sent out from any part of the United Kingdom, as apprentices to masters and mistresses approved of by His Excellency. And by the third section of the Act 8 Vic. No. 2 it is provided that any two Magistrates may apprentice orphan children in the room and stead of parents or guardians. The section runs on as follows:—"In case of

of any such person receiving eleemosynary support in any public establishment in the said Colony it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons or any one or more of them who may have the control or inspection of the same to execute such indenture of apprenticeship in the room and stead of the parents of such persons. Provided that nothing herein contained shall alter the provisions of any Act now in force and specially providing for such cases."

J.H. Plunkett,
Attorney-
General.
Rev. Dr. Gre-
gory.
Patrick Hill,
Colonial
Surgeon.

In accordance with the provisions of these sections the persons named in the margin were appointed by the Governor "to have control and inspection (in compliance with the Act) of the Orphan School known as the Institution for Destitute Roman Catholic Children," and were authorised to bind and put to be apprentices any children admitted into the said Institution when they shall have respectively arrived at fit and proper ages." The notification of these appointments appeared in the Government Gazette of 14th March, 1845.

These persons were not appointed as in any way representatives of the Roman Catholic body, inasmuch as one of them, Mr. P. Hill, was a Protestant. They were apparently selected more on account of their social standing than from any other consideration, and were appointed simply to perform certain clearly specified duties. Their places, as they became vacant, were filled up in the same way until the appointment of the gentlemen who now fill the position. It is noteworthy that in the last instrument appointing these gentlemen, dated 17th November, 1862, the words "to have control and inspection of the Orphan School known as the Institution for Destitute Roman Catholic Children" are omitted expressly on the advice of the Attorney-General of the time being. They are appointed solely and exclusively to bind the children as apprentices under the Act 5 William IV No. 3, and they have no legal power whatsoever of interfering with the management of the Institution. The Committee were distinctly informed of this fact in a minute from Sir James Martin and Sir Henry Parkes, on their refusal upon one occasion to permit a Government Inspector of Schools to perform his duties at the Institution.

The Institution has throughout been maintained by public funds expended solely under authority of the Government, and under the supervision of its officers. In 1867 the Vicar-General was specifically informed by the Minister for Works that all expenditure on buildings was to be made through the Colonial Architect, and the correspondence includes several requests from the Vicar-General that the Architect might be instructed to carry out required works. A return furnished by the Colonial Architect last year shows that the amount of public funds expended by his Department from 1870 to May, 1885, in drainage works, additions, repairs, and furniture, was £13,251 7s. 5d. A statement was made in a communication, dated 8th June last, from the Archbishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Sydney, "that a very considerable sum of money subscribed by the Catholic body has been expended in the erection of buildings and other improvements of the said Orphanage." On the 12th of the same month, the then Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. W. J. Trickett, requested the Vicar-General to furnish information as to the amounts expended by the Roman Catholic Church, or Roman Catholic body, in connection with the Institution, and the purposes of the expenditure. The Vicar-General replied, on the 18th June, that due attention would be given to the matter, but the information asked for has never been furnished.

In addition to the expenditure on buildings, the Government has consistently reserved to itself the right of appointing all officers. At the present time there are employed a matron, sub-matron, two teachers, a clerk, and a drill-master, who have all been formally appointed to their several offices by the Governor and Executive Council, and their salaries have been paid by the Government. Up to June, 1885, the sum of £144,368 9s. 1d. had been paid by the Treasury on account of salaries and other services.

Children received into the Orphanage are admitted only on the authority of the Colonial Secretary, and cannot be removed therefrom without similar sanction.

The Institution has, moreover, been subjected to systematic inspection by the Inspector of Public Charities, who is charged with the duty of seeing that the material welfare of the children is properly attended to; and the schools connected with the establishment have been regularly visited and examined each year by the Inspectors under the Department of Public Instruction.

It would appear that the Church authorities were themselves aware that they had no good title to the premises, inasmuch as in May, 1884, Archbishop Moran requested that "as the said Orphanage can no longer be carried on as a Government Orphanage for Roman Catholic orphans it would be leased or handed over to a committee to administer it, free of all expense to the State, as an industrial and technical school for poor Roman Catholic children." On the 6th June following he was informed that the Government would have no objection to grant a yearly lease of the premises at the rate of £1,550 per annum until such time as the premises were required for public purposes. This offer has not been accepted.

I would now respectfully submit that all the matters which I have detailed in connection with the Roman Catholic Orphan School can lead to no other than the following conclusions:—

1. Even if a deed of grant had been issued it must have been given to the Committee, as Trustees for the Catholic Orphan School children, and not for the Roman Catholic body. This point is so apparent that it needs no detail of argument.
2. If a deed of grant had been so issued to the Committee as Trustees for such purpose, so soon as these Roman Catholic children were otherwise legally provided for by the State the trust would be revoked, and, as a matter of fact, would necessarily terminate.
3. It is true that the Committee of Management had assumed to themselves powers altogether outside the instruments by which they were appointed, and had undertaken duties for which they appear to have had no legal authority, until they were restrained by the Government. Their whole power, as far as it was legally conferred, was restricted to the duty of apprenticing children, under the Acts of Parliament already quoted, and they had clearly no other functions except *quoad* the trust, even if deeds of grants had been executed to them as Trustees.
4. By the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, the Crown has the power of resuming, rededicating, reserving, or exchanging any lands which come within the description mentioned in that section upon adopting the course of procedure therein set forth, and as the lands dedicated by the Government Gazette notices already referred to come within the provisions of this section they can be dealt with under it. Before the passing of this Act it was necessary to provide special legislation to meet cases of this kind, as was done in 1885 (45 Vic. No. 10), but this difficulty has been obviated by the section of the Act already quoted.

5. Seeing that no deeds of grant were issued, and that the purposes and functions of the Orphanage had been set aside by later legislation, and another mode of dealing with the children adopted by the State, which had all through been the sole providers for the maintenance of these children, all the land and other property connected with the Institution must necessarily remain in the possession of the Crown.

I would, however, suggest for the consideration of my honorable colleagues that, if it can be proved that any private funds have been expended on this Institution—in regard to which matter, as I have pointed out, questions have been asked but not responded to—the Government might, as an act of grace, consider the propriety of refunding such amounts.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

MINUTE by Minister for Public Instruction on Orphan Schools, Parramatta.

IN view of certain action which I have taken with regard to these Institutions, I desire to submit to the consideration of the Cabinet the course of procedure I have adopted.

In the memorandum I have already submitted to the Cabinet regarding the ownership of the Roman Catholic Orphan School I have stated the principal facts and arguments of the subject. As the authority of the Government has not been questioned by the Protestant Orphan School Committee or Trustees, the memorandum has especial reference to the Roman Catholic Orphan School, where alone the right of the Government to the land and buildings has been called in question, under circumstances I shall presently detail; and in the course of action I have considered it my duty to adopt I have been throughout governed by the matters referred to in the memorandum in question.

It having been notified to me, on 16th July last, that the amount provided in the Estimates for this year for the maintenance of the children in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools at Parramatta was exhausted, in view of the small number of children remaining in these Institutions (thirty-two in the Protestant and fifty in the Roman Catholic Orphan School), and the large staff of officials retained at the expense of the Government, I directed that the children remaining in both Institutions should be boarded out or apprenticed, in accordance with my predecessor's minute of 8th March, 1884, and that the officials should be informed of the early closing of the Institutions. These notices were sent simultaneously to both Orphanages, and, in accordance with the instructions conveyed therein, both establishments were emptied of their inmates, those of the Protestant Orphan School being apprenticed, and those of the Roman Catholic Orphan School boarded out (in accordance with law).

Notices were forwarded to the various officers and employes of both establishments that their services would not be required after 30th September proximo.

On Monday, 9th August, I received information that His Eminence Cardinal Moran had sent from a private Roman Catholic Institution at Manly certain children to the Roman Catholic Orphanage. I immediately caused a telegram to be sent to the matron, in these words:—

"It has been reported that some children have within the last few days been placed in the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta. Please state by telegraph if the report is correct."

To this telegram the matron furnished the following reply:—

"Yes; in obedience to the instructions of His Eminence Cardinal Moran, I have received six children into the Institution, not as State children, but to be otherwise supported."

In view of this admitted disobedience of instructions on the part of the matron, she was telegraphed to in the following terms:—

"You are reminded that you have received no authority from this Department to receive the children referred to in your telegram of yesterday's date into the Parramatta Roman Catholic Orphan School; and you are requested to observe the instructions on this subject communicated to the Chairman of the Committee of Management, in a letter from this Department dated 10th March, 1884, numbered 84/1,614. His Eminence Cardinal Moran has been requested to remove the children recently admitted into the Institution by you on his instructions."

Subsequently it was publicly announced that additional children had been received into the Orphanage at the instance of Cardinal Moran. Accordingly caused the following communication to be addressed to His Eminence:—

"My Lord Cardinal,

Department of Public Instruction, 10 August, 1886.

"I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, to invite your attention to the admission, upon your instructions, of certain children into the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta, and to state that, as these children have been admitted to the Institution without the authority of the Government, they should be at once removed.

"2. The Minister also desires me to inform you that if you possess any documentary or other evidence to the title to the land upon which the buildings connected with the Institution are erected the Government will be glad to consider it when submitted for inspection.

"I have, &c.,

"E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary."

On the next day the Cardinal replied, to the effect that he had made application to the Minister for Lands for the deeds of the property granted to his predecessor, Archbishop Polding, for the training of Roman Catholic Orphans, and he submitted two reasons for the said application,—first, that the Government Vote in support of the Orphanage was exhausted, and he was desirous of continuing the work of the Orphanage in accordance with the original charitable purpose; second, that in 1849 his predecessor was informed by the Colonial Secretary of the appropriation of the land, and invited to make application for the deeds. The Cardinal added, that should the Government desire detailed information he would be happy to supply it.

As the information thus furnished was already in the possession of the Government, the Cardinal was so informed, and was asked to allow me to inspect any additional documentary evidence he might have in his possession. At the same time, I requested the Minister for Lands to stay any action with regard to the issue of the deeds.

The Cardinal's answer reached me on the following day, but contained no evidence of title beyond that given in the accompanying memorandum read to the Cabinet.

Cotemporary with the receipt of His Eminence's letter, the Press announced that he had visited the Orphanage, and made arrangements for its continuance under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Denomination.

Viewing these proceedings as an assumption of ownership which the Government could not recognise, I had no doubt as to the course of action I ought to take to uphold the rights of the Government to the property in question. I accordingly suspended the matron, called upon her to explain why she had violated the Minister's instructions, and sent an officer to take formal possession of the premises. At the same time I caused to be despatched a letter to the Cardinal, requiring him to remove the children from the Orphanage before noon on the following Monday, and affirming the land to be the property of the Crown.

The matron, having furnished an explanation of her conduct, I removed her suspension. As, however, her services were no longer required in connection with the Orphanage, I directed notice to be given to her, and also to the Matron of the Protestant Orphan School, that their employment under the Government would terminate on 30th September proximo. The Trustees of both Orphanages were apprised of the proceedings which had been taken in connection with the closing of those Institutions, and the discontinuance of the services of the employes therein.

The Acting Trustee of the Protestant Orphan School replied that, in view of the action thus taken by the Government, it was presumed that the purpose for which the Institution was created had been fulfilled, and that recent legislation made ample provision for children of the class benefited by the Orphan School. He expressed a hope, however, that the Government would deal liberally with the officers and servants recently employed in the Institution.

Under the circumstances now stated, and holding the opinions already expressed in my memorandum read to the Cabinet, the only other duties to be performed are to convey the best thanks of the Government to the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan School and the Committee of the Roman Catholic Orphan School for their valuable services in connection with those Institutions, and in the case of the Protestant Orphan School to ask for the return of the deeds of grant (if in their possession) issued to the Trustees.

I should add that the officer sent from this Department, as before stated, to take possession of the Roman Catholic Orphan School premises is still in charge.

ARTHUR RENWICK.

Submitted to Cabinet, together with memorandum as to ownership of Roman Catholic Orphan School.—ARTHUR RENWICK. Cabinet approves.—P.A.J., 24/8/86.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Board of Health, 13 April, 1885.

Herewith I have the honor to present the annual Report upon the vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators in this Colony during the year 1883.

During this year there were vaccinated in the whole colony 896 persons. Of this total number 296, or 33.03 per cent., were vaccinated in Sydney and the suburbs; and 600, or 66.96 per cent., in the country districts.

Of the 296 vaccinated in Sydney 114, or 38.51 per cent., were under one year of age; 130, or 43.91 per cent., were from one to five years; 52, or 17.56 per cent., were from five to ten years. None were vaccinated above ten years.

Of the 600 vaccinated in the country districts 154, or 25.66 per cent., were under one year; 272, or 45.33 per cent., were from one to five years; 169, or 28.16 per cent., were from five to ten years; and 5, or .89 per cent., were above ten years.

From this analysis it appears that under the present voluntary system of vaccination most children are brought, both in Sydney and in the country, between the ages of one and five years; but whereas, in the metropolis, the number vaccinated at this period of life is nearly equal to that vaccinated during the first year of life, and while the number presented after the fifth year is comparatively small, in the country nearly one-half of the whole number vaccinated was brought between the first and fifth years, and the proportions brought under one year and above five years are respectively very much smaller and very much larger than in Sydney. In other words, although in Sydney there is delay in seeking vaccination among those who intend to have the operation performed, there is much greater delay in the country. In Sydney two-thirds of all the vaccinations done were put off until after the first year of life had elapsed; but in the country nearly three-fourths put it off until after the first year, and one-third of these or more than one-fourth of the whole waited until the tenth year had passed over.

Of the 896 persons reported to have been vaccinated, the operation was unsuccessful in 14 of them, or in 1.56 per cent. of the whole; these persons, therefore, remain unprotected from small-pox notwithstanding their willingness to be vaccinated. The per centage of failures met with in Sydney was 2.36; in the country, 1.16. Distributed under ages the per centages for Sydney were, under one year, 2.63; from one to five years, 2.30; from five to ten years, 1.92. In the country, under one year, .64; from one to five years, 1.10; from five to ten years, 1.76; above ten years, none.

I have again to draw attention to a remarkable falling off in the number of vaccinations, not only as compared with the average number performed in years when no present fear of small-pox has roused the population from their usual apathy, but as compared with the number for last year, small as that was. The following return, which I had the honor to lay before you in part attached to my last Report, shows that in what may be called quiescent years the average number of vaccinations performed annually has been 4,915; but for 1883 the absolute number was but 882, or considerably less than one-fifth of that average number.

RETURN showing the number of Births during the past twenty-three years, the number of Vaccinations performed by the Government Vaccinators in each year, and the proportion borne by the Vaccinations performed to the total Births for each year.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Percentage.	Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Percentage.
1861	14,681	2,849	16	1873	21,444	3,152	15
1862	15,434	3,155	20	1874	22,178	4,832	22
1863	15,679	12,970	82	1875	22,528	3,111	14
1864	16,881	10,696	64	1876	23,298	4,361	19
1865	17,283	8,367	48	1877	23,851	16,881	71
1866	16,950	7,606	45	1878	25,328	3,512	14
1867	18,317	6,931	38	1879	26,933	5,569	21
1868	18,485	11,237	61	1880	28,162	5,029	18
1869	19,243	21,507	112	1881	28,993	58,962	203
1870	19,648	7,084	36	1882	29,702	2,188	7
1871	20,143	6,482	32	1883	31,281	882	3
1872	20,250	17,665	87				

I have now added to this return the percentage borne by the vaccinations performed in each year to the total births for each year, and I am thus able to show that a very much larger proportion of native-born children was vaccinated during the years 1861-72 than during the years 1873-83, the proportion of vaccinations to total births being for those two periods respectively 53.5 and 37.6 per cent. The falling off of the proportion vaccinated in 1882 was remarkable, but the farther reduction witnessed during 1883 is so extraordinary as to suggest some special cause for it, which should be ascertained and remedied. The proportion of vaccinations to total births, which, in no previous year had been less than 14 per cent., was in 1882 only 7 per cent.; but in 1883 it fell to a fraction below 3 per cent. There must therefore be at the present date an unusually large accumulation of unvaccinated infants among the population, who, in the event of an epidemic of small-pox would give rise to much sickness, would keep the disease alive, and would in all probability give rise to a large mortality.

It will of course be understood that these numbers, although they may be taken to form a sufficiently accurate comparison, are not of use in estimating the absolute numbers of vaccinated and unvaccinated native-born children at present living, the number of decedents being left out of account.

It may be thought at first sight that the very large number of persons vaccinated in 1881 may account for the diminution of the two ensuing years; but, although it explains the latter in small part, the following rough calculation shows that other causes must have been at work. Thus the births in 1881 were 28,993; the gross number vaccinated was 58,962; but of this total only 5,285 were under 1 year of age. Of these a proportion (which cannot be ascertained) was, of course, born in 1880; but let them be taken as being all born in 1881, in order to make sure that the result shall be below rather than above the truth. Then of the 28,993 births of 1881, 5,285 were vaccinated during the year, 3,341 died during the first year of life (but of these, too, some were born in 1880), and at the beginning of 1882 there remained alive and still unvaccinated 20,367. During 1882 about 1,000 more of these died, leaving at the close of that year about 19,000. In 1882 the births were 29,702, of which 3,897 (but of these, again, some were born in 1881) died during their first year of life, leaving at the close of that year about 25,605. Add this number to the unvaccinated residuum of children born in 1881, and the result is 44,605. But during 1882 1,247 children of all ages under five years were vaccinated; let them be assumed to have been all of two years or under, and let this number be subtracted from the total last given, and it appears that the year 1883 opened with an unvaccinated population of about 43,000, counting those under three years of age only.

The number of unvaccinated children existing among the population at the close of 1882 thus calculated, although it is by no means exact, is rather below the truth than above it; and to it must be added the proportion of children born during 1883, surviving and unvaccinated at the close of that year, (which brings the total of living unvaccinated children at that date, being only those of three years of age or less, up to about 70,000), before the dangers can be realized to which this country is exposed from epidemic small-pox.

I think it once more my duty to urge that some steps should be taken to improve the present system of public vaccination and to render it either more acceptable or more accessible to the public, pending the introduction of a compulsory Vaccination Act. It is quite evident from the large increase in the numbers of children that are presented for vaccination as soon as there is immediate danger from small-pox, and from the sudden reduction in the number presented that takes place as soon as the danger is removed, that the public not only have no objection to the operation but are to a large extent perfectly aware of the protection which, when properly done, it affords against this disease. But the figures which I now have the honour to lay before you show, too, that persons who do intend to have their children vaccinated put it off until the earlier years of life have passed over in a large proportion of cases. This procrastination is likely to frustrate the benevolent and economical intention of the Government in providing gratuitous vaccination; for upon the occurrence of an epidemic these unvaccinated children, who are, many of them, of school ages, and many more of the ages most obnoxious to small-pox, would serve to keep it alive long after it would have died out but for them. Vaccination, to be of the greatest practical use, should be done within the first year, and preferably within the first six months, of life.

As in previous years, vaccination has been carried on by private practitioners, but I have no reason to believe to any very large extent.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR.

RETURNS showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Sydney and Suburbs during the year 1883.

Vaccinator.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Myles Egan	48	44	92	92	46	40	86	86	10	17	27	26	..	..	..	..	165	116	281	211
Wm. F. Ewington	3	11	14	14	17	10	27	27	15	10	25	25	..	..	..	..	35	31	66	66
Owen P. Eemie	4	3	7	7	6	2	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	12
Total	56	68	124	111	69	61	130	120	25	27	52	51	..	..	..	..	190	146	296	289

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Country Districts of the Colony during the year 1883.

Districts.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	
Albury	36	10	46	48	30	24	54	64	30	2	32	6	...	...	...	...	62	57	119	119
Hayney	1	...	...	...	10	10	20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	14	31	27
Bombala	8	5	13	13	11	12	23	26	10	11	21	21	...	...	...	...	26	28	54	54
Broughton Creek	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beja .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Curvoo	9	13	22	22	17	17	34	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	11	6	17	17	10	10	20	19	13	5	18	19	...	...	...	...	23	19	41	33
Lower Clarence	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parkes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga (Wagga)	11	14	25	25	20	25	45	53	18	40	58	63	...	...	...	...	24	27	51	57
Wollongong	2	12	6	18	18	19	6	25	27
Total	94	70	164	164	137	133	272	260	71	93	160	166	3	2	5	5	205	205	400	393	

SUMMARY.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
City and Suburbs	56	58	114	111	69	61	130	127	25	27	52	51	...	...	...	...	150	146	296	289
Country Districts	81	70	151	153	137	133	272	260	71	93	160	166	3	2	5	5	205	205	400	390
Total	140	128	268	264	206	196	402	387	96	120	212	217	3	2	5	5	445	451	896	879

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1884.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Board of Health, 13 April, 1885.

I have the honor to present my annual Report upon the vaccinations performed by Public Vaccinators in New South Wales for the year 1884. Appended are the tables which show the numbers vaccinated in Sydney and its suburbs, and in the country districts respectively, with some other particulars of which the following statement is a brief summary:—

There were vaccinated in the whole Colony during 1884, 7,016 persons. Of this total number 627, or 8·93 per cent. were vaccinated in the metropolitan district; and 6,389, or 91·06 per cent., in the country districts. In the three previous years the proportion borne by the vaccinations done in Sydney to the total vaccinations for the year has been respectively for 1881, 14·06; for 1882, 16·89; and for 1883, 33·03 per cent.

TABLE 1.

The proportion borne by the vaccinations done in Sydney to the total number of vaccinations done in New South Wales for the years 1881-2-3-4.

1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
14·06	16·89	33·03	8·93

Of the 627 vaccinated in Sydney, 141, or 22·64 per cent., were under one year of age; 341, or 54·38, were from one to five years; 145, or 23·12, were from five to ten years, and there were none above ten years.

Of the 6,389 vaccinated in the country districts, 1,090, or 17·06 per cent., were under one year of age; 2,657, or 41·58 per cent., were from one to five years; 2,518, or 39·41, were from five to ten years; and 124, or 1·94, were above ten years.

Of the 7,016 persons reported to have been vaccinated, the operation failed in 140, or 1·99 per cent., of the whole; and these 140 persons therefore remain unprotected. The percentage of failures met with in Sydney was ·63; in the country, 2·12. Distributed under ages the percentage of failures was for Sydney, under one year, ·70; from one to five years, ·15; from five to ten years, 1·37; for the country, under one year, 1·28; from one to five years, 1·73; from five to ten years, 2·93; above ten years, none.

TABLE 2.

The number of public vaccinations done, the number of successes, the number of failures, and the percentage of the latter to the former, for the years 1883-4.

	Vaccinated.	Succeeded.	Failed.	Percentage.
1884.				
Sydney	627	623	4	·63
Country	6,389	6,253	136	2·12
Whole Colony	7,016	6,876	140	1·99
1883.				
Sydney	296	289	7	2·36
Country	600	593	7	1·16
Whole Colony	896	882	14	1·56

TABLE 3.

THE number of vaccinations done in Sydney distributed under ages; the percentage of the total number done in Sydney done at each age; the failures and percentage of failures at each age, for the years 1884 and 1883.

	Number.	Percentage of total Vaccinations in Sydney.	Failed.	Percentage of failures at ages.
1884				
Under 1 year.....	141	22.64	1	.7
1 to 5 years.....	341	54.38	1	.15
5 to 10 years.....	145	23.12	2	1.37
1883.				
Under 1 year.....	114	38.51	3	2.63
1 to 5 years.....	130	43.91	3	2.3
5 to 10 years.....	52	17.56	1	1.92

TABLE 4.

THE number of vaccinations done in the country districts distributed under ages; the percentage of the total number done in the country districts done at each age; the number of failures, and the percentage of failures, at each age; for the years 1884 and 1883.

	Number.	Percentage of total Vaccinations in Country.	Failed.	Percentage of failures at ages.
1884.				
Under 1 year.....	1,000	17.06	14	1.28
1 to 5 years.....	2,657	41.58	46	1.73
5 to 10 years.....	2,518	39.41	74	2.93
Over 10 years.....	124	1.94	...	.....
1883.				
Under 1 year.....	154	25.66	1	.64
1 to 5 years.....	272	45.33	3	1.1
5 to 10 years.....	169	28.16	3	1.76
Over 10 years.....	5	.83	...	.....

A very much larger number of persons was vaccinated during last year than during either 1882 or 1883. This increase was due to the presence of small-pox in Sydney, which has always had a similar effect; but the number of persons frightened out of their usual indifference was much smaller than in any previous year, a point to which I shall have the honour to return later. The figures, however, show that vaccination was delayed in Sydney until the earlier years of life have passed over, in much the same proportion as last year; and the remark then made, that "there is much greater delay in the country districts" in seeking vaccination than in Sydney, is also supported by them. In dealing with this point last year I remarked that vaccination, in order to afford the greatest amount of practical benefit should be done during the first six months of life; and that the delay adverted to would have the effect in any epidemic which might arise of keeping the infection alive among the people, when, but for those neglected children, it would have been checked by the measures of isolation devised for that purpose. A practical illustration of this remark was afforded by the outbreak which occurred during the year. The first case was discovered August 23rd, and from that date to September 16th fourteen cases were removed and isolated from time to time. An interval of six weeks then ensued, and it was not unreasonably supposed that the disease had been really stamped out. But on October 25th the case of O.B., f., *act.* 30, was reported; she was isolated, together with two other households which she had visited after her symptoms of illness had declared themselves and which she had infected. One other case arose by direct infection from her, which was also isolated; and as far as O.B. is concerned there was an end to the mischief caused by her case. In endeavouring to ascertain the origin of her illness it was discovered that at the time she must have received the infection she was living as servant in a certain family; but she had given up her place five days before any symptoms of illness had declared themselves in her, and before she was capable of communicating it. This household was accordingly inspected, and it was found that no source of infection existed, or apparently had recently existed in the house; but it turned out subsequently that the only unvaccinated member of the family, J.C., m., aged ten months, although apparently well at the time of the visit of inspection, was in reality incubating small-pox. The first symptoms showed themselves three days later, on November 1st. The disease was not recognised as being small-pox by the doctor called in, and in consequence the other members of the family were allowed to continue their usual occupations without restriction. The result was as follows:—Two of the patient's sisters and a brother attended the Crown-street Public School, which is the largest in the Colony, during the whole of his illness, ceasing their attendance only on the twentieth day of it. These three children were in three different classes, and in each class cases of small-pox arose; namely, in one class two girls, in another (infants) a girl and a boy, and in a third one boy—were seized; and in addition a girl was attacked who was not in any of these classes, but who was exposed to contact with J.C.'s sisters during play-hours. The adult members of J.C.'s family carried the infection to five other households, a member of one of which fell sick while at Moss Vale, a hundred miles from Sydney, and there infected the resident whom she was visiting. Yet two other families were infected by this child, but under slightly different circumstances; one, residing at Leichhardt was infected through the father, who was summoned to J.C.'s to pursue his trade in the very room in which the latter lay sick; and two persons fell ill in the house next door to

to J.C.'s. Thus from this single case were infected no less than thirteen distinct households, and nineteen different persons, of whom one died. Now before proceeding to point out what share procrastination of vaccination bore in the production of this group of cases, I will observe that invaluable as early and systematic isolation of cases of all the infectious fevers is in checking the spread of such fevers, this measure can never be entirely effectual alone, and must not in point of fact be expected to yield up more safety than it holds. Thus in the present instance it was concluded that the source from which both O.B. and J.C. were infected was one and equally accessible to both of them; but that source must have been a concealed case of small-pox, and therefore the isolation which might have prevented their infection from it had had no opportunity of coming into play, and to that extent failed of their use. So O.B. herself infected three households before the nature of her illness was recognized; and thus the same measure of isolation which, after the discovery of her case, prevented any farther spread of the infection either by her or by those whom she had already infected, cannot nevertheless be regarded as having been entirely successful from the point of view of the *prevention* of disease, for it could not be taken until much mischief had already been done, for want of information. Lastly, the case of J.C. was not seen to be small-pox by the doctor in attendance, and here again the opportunity of isolating it was not afforded until the spread of the disease by it had been such as to render discovery unavoidable. These cases then, although they doubtless show the great benefits which isolation confers upon the community (for after isolation had been effected no farther illness was caused by J.C., or by the families which he had already infected either) show also that isolation cannot be regarded as more than an adjuvant measure, a measure which is useful in *limiting the spread* of infectious disease, but which has no power whatever to *stamp out* infection. Now, if the disease under consideration were, for example, scarlet fever, we should be obliged to content ourselves with the protection which a carefully carried out scheme of reporting and isolation would afford, for no other protection against the spread of this disease is known besides this, except the all-important but not special measures of general hygiene. But it is not thus with small-pox. In vaccination and revaccination we have a safeguard against small-pox which renders man almost entirely indifferent to its contagion. Efficiently vaccinated and revaccinated persons do not catch small-pox. But, more than this, we do not know of the existence of the poison of this disease apart from the human body; and if the human race were made universally incapable of harbouring it—incapable of developing and multiplying it,—it would no longer exist. It is just this that efficient vaccination does; in it therefore we have much more than a means of checking the spread of small-pox, which, alone, isolation affords; we have a means of destroying the living cause of it itself. In order to abolish small-pox this means would have to be used throughout the world, but this is scarcely possible, and at present has not been effectually done even by a single nation. It is fortunate, therefore, that as far as the individual is concerned it does not matter whether small-pox exists or not as long as he is personally insusceptible to it. As far as the individual is concerned we can practically abolish this disease if he will allow us to take the necessary steps to do so. But as the public has not yet learned that the protective effect of a first vaccination wears away after the first years of life and must be renewed by a revaccination; and as there are many people also who do not know either the horrors of small-pox, or even that any protection against it is within their reach; and, besides this, as the operation to be effectual must be done in a particular way and with certain precautions, in the use of which all medical men are not equally skilful, there are always in every population a large proportion of persons who either through imperfect vaccination, or for want of revaccination, are almost as susceptible to small-pox as are those who have never been vaccinated at all. It is to prevent the spread of contagion among these people that isolation must be relied upon and always retained; but it must not be confounded with the means of stamping out the disease which vaccination, and vaccination alone, is able to afford. The case of O.B. is an example of the results of imperfect vaccination in childhood, and of the subsequent want of revaccination. Her arm showed but one small and very imperfect mark of vaccination done in infancy. For the first few years of life she was perhaps tolerably well protected; but that protection did not last long; and when thirty years later she caught small-pox she had just as severe an attack as she would have had if she had never been vaccinated at all. But had this primary vaccination been properly done, although it could not have been depended upon to save her from her present attack, yet it might have done so, and certainly instead of suffering from a degree of illness which was such as to nearly kill her, she would have had only a comparatively mild attack of modified small-pox. Having been lucky enough to escape infection during her earlier years, however, revaccination offered itself as a means of repairing the deficiencies of the original vaccination, and the effect which the lapse of time had had in diminishing such poor protection as she had received through it. Had she been revaccinated she would almost certainly have escaped her present illness.

The case of J.C. is an example of the results of that procrastination in seeking vaccination to which I am now more particularly drawing attention. Although he was ten months old he had not been vaccinated, and that not because his parents had any objection (for every other member of the large family to which he belonged had been well vaccinated), but merely because no convenient opportunity of having it done had been found. Had this child been vaccinated, however imperfectly, he would, at this early period of his life, have been perfectly safe from small-pox, just as his vaccinated brothers and sisters escaped, although they carried about them in their clothes enough contagion to infect their class-mates and other persons with whom they came in contact. But in consequence of his parent's procrastination he fell ill, and through him nineteen other persons, of whom one died; thirteen families and their houses had to be quarantined, and an expense to the Colony of not less than £ was thus caused. Although, however, it is strictly correct to say that but for this procrastination none of this suffering, inconvenience, and loss would have occurred, the amount would not, in all probability, have been nearly so great had not the parents of the six school children been chargeable with a similar procrastination. The ages of the latter ranged from seven to twelve years; and in their cases too it must be inferred that their parents had no objection to vaccination since in all of these families a majority at least had been done.

With regard to the proportion of failures to vaccinate which is shown in the above tables numbers 2, 3, and 4, I have to observe that, small as it appears, it is still higher than it need or should be, especially in the town districts. The following extract from "The Handbook of Vaccination," by the late Dr. Seaton, formerly an Inspector of Vaccinations under the Local Government Board (England), and more recently the Medical Officer to the Board, shows what the proportion of successes and failures should respectively be; but it must be noted that the same standard cannot be applied to such country places as those in which recourse must be had to preserved lymph. These, however, with proper arrangements, need be but few I believe even in this colony.

"Of

"Of 1,479 vaccinations performed by Marson at the Blackfriars station of the National Vaccine Establishment in 1863, the operation failed at a first attempt in three cases only; and on a recent visit to this station I found that of the last thousand cases that had been inspected, there had been only one failure. At the Birmingham station of the Establishment in 1864, out of considerably more than a thousand cases, there were three failures; and in 1865, out of 1068 inspected cases, there was no failure; and on a recent visit, out of the last thousand inspected cases, three only had failed. Mr. Shepherd, who has charge of the Bristol station of the Establishment, performed and inspected some years ago when the cases were much more numerous than at present, above 2,000 vaccinations without missing on one occasion; and Marson tells me the same thing happened to him once at the Small-pox Hospital, when the vaccinations at that institution (before the introduction of the present public system) amounted to some thousands a year."

This authority upon vaccination concludes that one failure in 150 cases is "the standard below which no vaccinator vaccinating from arm to arm has any right to be satisfied with his performances"; but he adds that an examination of the records of the Establishment for a large number of cases, and spread over a considerable time, showed that the failures were in practice only one in 170 cases.

Thus it appears that although the proportion of failures in Sydney was, for the present year, even a trifle below Seaton's lowest standard, yet with a due arrangement of seasons for vaccination, so that on each vaccinating day there should appear at the station a sufficient number of children vaccinated the previous week to admit of a good selection being made, it might be materially reduced; while the proportion of failures for last year is very much too high without any qualification. Farther, I have no means of ascertaining whether the failures are all that occurred at a first attempt, or whether they are failures after repeated attempts, a deficiency which in reality prevents any comparison being made between the standard described and the results here obtained, because that standard refers to success at first attempts only. The consequences of ultimate failure to vaccinate are of course liable to be the same as I have just described as following upon the delay in seeking vaccination. But the true significance of an undue proportion of failures is understood better when it is known that the uncertainty which leads to absolute failure in a few cases, always causes a large proportion of imperfect vaccinations which, while they are not to be called failures, yet afford only an imperfect protection, and that but for a short time. One of the most important requisites to vaccination is that the full effect to protect for the first period of life (or up to ten years of age) must be secured at the first attempt; for an imperfect and therefore only partially protective vaccination cannot be soon amended.

I had during the last year a limited opportunity of testing the truth of these remarks. When the six Crown-street scholars fell ill, I considered it necessary to inspect the rest of the school as to its general health and vaccination. I found a large proportion to be unvaccinated. I found that the scars in a rather considerable proportion that had been vaccinated, although they were such as showed that the vaccination had followed a normal course, were yet deficient either in clearness of characteristic, or in extent, being in the latter respect much below that which is necessary to afford good protection. And I found a third class of cases, in which the scars alleged to be scars of vaccination, and having no doubt resulted from that operation, were entirely devoid of characteristic, were not recognisable as vaccine scars, and were, therefore, either not protective at all, or were so only in a very slight and unascertainable degree. I am compelled by the results of this examination to conclude that very many of these children had not received that which in submitting themselves to vaccination they believed they were getting; and I need scarcely point out to you that this statement, in so far as it applies to children vaccinated at the public expense, shows that the Government does not get the amount of protection against illness and death from small-pox for which provision has been made by it. Without the opportunity of making a more detailed inquiry I cannot, of course, point out the reasons for this observed irregularity in the vaccinations performed; but I may remark that in performing a considerable number of vaccinations at the quarantine station during the year, with lymph which I had not gathered myself, I met with several cases which followed a markedly irregular course, which I was unable to ascribe to any personal peculiarity in the persons vaccinated.

The number of persons presenting themselves for vaccination during the past year, although, as usual when there is immediate danger from small-pox very much larger than in the quiescent years of recent date, scarcely exceeds the number done in quiescent years before 1870, and does not reach to double the average number of vaccinations performed in such years as deduced from the whole series since 1861, namely, 4,915. To this, doubtless, contributed the smoothness with which my arrangements for quarantining worked, and the consequent absence of alarming paragraphs from the newspapers. Much more, however, was probably due to the exceptionally mild form in which the disease appeared; so that, notwithstanding the tender age of nearly half the persons attacked and the absence of the mitigating effect of vaccination, in all of those only one of them died. Lest this fortunate mildness should be taken to show that small-pox is not the same dreadful disease here which it is seen to be in every other part of the world, and in every age—an opinion I have not infrequently heard expressed among the public, although the course of previous epidemics here proves it to be mistaken—and should so lead to even greater neglect of the effectual protector that we have in vaccination, I will observe that such mild outbreaks, although exceedingly rare, are not unknown elsewhere, and in places in which the disease usually exhibits its natural malignity. Had the disease shown only the same virulence that it showed here in 1881, when the mortality from it was 25 per cent., including all ages, more than two-thirds of the children attacked last year would have died. But if the absence of serious alarm led to the smallness of the numbers applying for vaccination in part, as compared with the numbers which have applied in previous outbreaks, I am not able to regard this as a satisfactory or sufficient explanation when the remarkably small returns of the two previous years are taken into consideration. I last year had the honour to show you that at its close there existed in the colony, alive and unvaccinated, a number of children under three years of age which could not be less, but was very probably more, than 70,000. At the present date there can scarcely be less than 100,000 children who are under four years (but chiefly under three years) who are still unvaccinated. It was not therefore any lack of children requiring vaccination that kept the total for last year so low.

In order to meet the sudden demand for lymph which the Vaccine Establishment of Sydney was not able to satisfy, considerable supplies of calf lymph were procured from Melbourne. This was not found to be satisfactory by the vaccinators to whom it was supplied. It frequently failed to take, and many complaints upon this score were received in my Department, through which the distribution was
made

made. The lymph had doubtless been carefully cultivated and collected in Melbourne. The fault lay in the fact that calf-lymph when stored soon loses its activity. To be usefully distributed in New South Wales it should be cultivated in Sydney, and so sent out that it may be used within a very short time of its being gathered from the calf. It appears to me that the establishment of a calf-station here would probably lead to a larger number of applications for vaccination, a result of which I need not at this time farther urge the importance.

Towards the close of 1884 the Report of the Australasian Sanitary Conference which had met in Sydney at the invitation of this Government, was presented to Parliament. I have the honor to draw your attention to the resolution upon the subject of compulsory vaccination which was not only unanimously adopted by the Conference, but was supported in strong terms by the Delegate of each of the Governments represented at it. It runs as follows: "That in the opinion of this Conference the welfare of the whole group of Australasian colonies demands the enactment of compulsory vaccination laws in each Colony without any delay." Of the Australasian Colonies, Queensland and New South Wales are those alone which have no such compulsory Act. I believe I need now add nothing here to show the advisability of acting upon this opinion at the earliest possible date.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR.

RETURN showing the number of persons vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Sydney and Suburbs during the year 1884.

Vaccinator.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Dr. Egan, M.	57	52	109	108	120	128	248	247	57	43	100	100	..	..	..	..	244	223	467	466
Dr. Gilhooly, J.	4	4	8	8	12	11	23	23	7	8	15	15	..	..	..	..	24	16	40	40
Dr. McDonagh, P.	..	1	1	1	14	10	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	31	31
Dr. Bellamy, C.	2	4	6	6	16	..	16	16	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	18	13	31	31
Dr. Parker, J.	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	7
Dr. Evans, O.	8	4	12	12	6	13	19	19	1	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	15	21	36	35
Total	78	68	146	146	168	173	341	340	64	61	125	125	..	..	..	..	325	302	627	626

RETURN showing the number of persons vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Country Districts of the Colony during the year 1884.

Districts.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Albury	45	38	83	83	43	52	95	95	63	50	113	111	..	..	..	..	151	140	291	289
Bathurst	6	5	11	11	16	12	28	28	6	4	10	10	..	..	..	..	27	21	48	48
Bellina	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	6
Bega	10	6	16	16	36	24	60	60	7	7	14	14	..	..	..	..	53	37	90	90
Berrima	6	10	16	16	21	19	40	40	10	7	17	17	..	..	..	..	38	36	74	73
Bombala	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	10	27	27
Burrumbidgee	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	12	..	9	7	16	16	..	..	..	17	11	28	28
Cobar	6	4	10	10	21	23	44	40	23	31	54	50	..	..	..	..	60	53	113	110
Coonambundra	21	15	36	36	40	33	73	71	70	75	145	141	..	..	..	..	131	123	254	248
Coonabarabran	11	0	11	11	21	28	49	47	23	25	48	47	..	..	..	..	34	9	43	43
Dendilquin	30	20	50	44	25	23	48	45	6	6	12	12	..	..	..	..	61	46	107	96
Dungog	1	2	3	3	7	6	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	23	23
Gulgong	2	4	6	6	21	19	40	40	25	21	46	46	..	..	..	..	48	35	83	83
Gundagai	1	2	3	3	5	10	15	15	12	13	25	25	..	..	..	..	9	24	33	31
Gunnedah	83	120	203	219	174	203	377	379	175	137	312	312	..	..	..	..	438	472	910	910
Glen Innes	2	6	8	8	15	11	26	26	5	4	9	9	..	..	..	..	22	20	42	42
Grafton	0	8	8	8	68	61	129	129	106	86	192	192	..	..	..	..	178	165	343	328
Lithgow	2	2	4	4	8	8	16	16	3	6	9	9	..	..	..	..	12	4	16	16
Murrumbidgee	1	2	3	3	10	8	18	18	13	16	29	29	..	..	..	..	24	26	50	50
Molong	1	1	2	2	14	13	27	21	29	23	52	41	..	..	..	..	44	37	81	81
Murrumbidgee	2	1	3	3	10	7	17	17	1	8	9	9	..	..	..	..	13	19	32	32
Manly	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	7	11	18	18	..	..	..	..	11	23	34	34
Moos Vale	4	4	8	8	8	10	18	16	0	14	23	23	..	..	..	..	21	28	49	47
Newcastle	8	4	12	12	16	25	41	41	4	9	13	13	..	..	..	..	28	34	62	62
Narrabri	7	6	13	13	46	37	83	82	61	40	101	100	..	..	..	..	104	75	179	175
Parramatta	58	45	103	88	143	122	265	260	109	114	223	223	62	42	104	104	352	323	675	676
Quirindi	6	1	7	7	12	20	32	32	18	16	34	34	..	..	..	..	36	37	73	73
Rylstone	12	10	22	22	43	36	79	79	20	21	41	41	..	..	..	..	76	67	143	142
Raymond Terrace	3	1	4	4	22	23	45	44	23	27	50	50	..	..	..	..	79	47	126	124
Ryde	10	8	18	18	40	23	73	71	17	23	40	40	..	..	..	..	71	73	144	142
Rockymouth	6	2	8	8	11	6	17	15	10	9	19	17	..	..	..	..	27	10	37	38
Singleton	4	1	5	5	17	11	28	28	8	8	16	16	..	..	..	..	29	20	49	49
Travelling Vaccinator	35	31	66	65	59	90	149	174	145	167	312	312	..	..	..	..	293	294	587	513
Troon	15	15	30	28	67	65	132	131	45	45	90	89	..	..	..	..	127	118	245	238
Tarnworth	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	6
Wagga Wagga	20	30	50	50	105	86	191	191	30	68	107	106	..	..	..	..	174	184	358	357
Wallend	100	96	196	196	40	48	88	87	20	21	41	47	..	..	..	..	175	165	340	340
West Maitland	20	11	31	31	48	63	111	111	75	57	132	130	..	..	..	..	141	131	272	272
Werrisfield	3	1	4	4	12	8	20	16	10	21	31	31	..	..	..	..	25	20	45	45
Wilkesia	4	5	9	9	13	15	28	28	6	13	19	13	..	..	..	..	23	27	50	50
Windoor	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	6
Wollombi	1	1	2	2	10	0	16	16	13	7	20	20	..	..	..	..	23	14	37	42
West Kempsey	1	1	2	2	14	20	34	34	6	12	20	20	..	..	..	..	23	33	56	56
Wollongong	1	2	3	3	0	4	4	4	5	7	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	12	24	25
Total	582	538	1120	1070	1307	1280	2587	2599	1270	1242	2512	2444	66	58	124	124	3261	3125	6386	6253

SUMMARY.

	Under 1 year.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney and Suburbs	78	68	141	140	168	173	341	340	34	61	145	145	..	..	..	..	321	302	627	623
Country Districts	552	538	1090	1078	1387	1290	2657	2609	1276	1242	2518	2444	66	66	124	124	3261	3129	6392	6153
Total	625	606	1231	1218	1525	1463	2938	2949	1380	1303	2663	2587	66	66	124	124	3582	3430	7016	6776

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1966.

[6d.]

SUMMARY.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney and Suburbs	36	27	63	63	43	23	96	93	51	35	80	86	..	..	..	..	190	115	245	242
Country Districts	160	168	328	320	347	352	600	639	321	329	650	632	89	112	201	201	617	950	1376	1342
	196	195	399	383	390	405	700	732	372	364	730	718	89	112	201	201	1047	1074	2121	2084

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinator in Sydney, received too late for 1884 Return.

Vaccinator.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney—T. M. Kendall	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinator in the Country districts of the Colony, received too late for 1884 Return.

District.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Dubbo	5	1	6	6	13	11	24	24	11	8	19	19	6	4	10	10	25	24	50	50
Lithgow .....	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	2	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	7
Muswellbrook .....	..	1	1	1	12	11	23	23	18	22	40	40	..	..	..	..	30	24	54	54
Nowra .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	4	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	11
Urana	4	8	12	12	9	12	21	19	3	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	10	12	22	22
	9	10	19	19	37	38	75	73	38	37	75	74	6	4	10	10	61	69	130	130

SUMMARY.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
Country Districts	9	10	19	19	37	38	75	73	39	37	76	74	6	4	10	10	61	69	130	130
	10	11	21	21	37	38	75	73	40	37	77	76	6	4	10	10	63	70	133	133

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(COST AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK DONE, FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER, 1884.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 January, 1886.

FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House annually, a Return showing,—

“ (1.) The total cost, wages and material, of the printing, bookbinding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during each year ending 31st December.

“ (2.) A statement, in tabular form, showing the title of each book, pamphlet, and collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office during each year ending 31st December; such statement to show the number of copies of each produced, and the total cost of each set.

“ (3.) That a statement of the number of copies, and the cost of printing (labour and material), be printed on the title-page of each Return or Departmental Report laid before Parliament.”

(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

[805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £13 11s.]

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

(L)

RETURN of the Total Estimated Cost, Wages and Material, of the Printing, Bookbinding, Photography, and Lithography done for each Department of the Public Service, at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1884.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.						
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	3,503 7 8	220 8 2	120 0 8	3,852 16 6	481 8 0	4,334 5 3
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	137 0 6	8 16 3	3 5 0	149 1 9	19 6 1	168 7 10
Total	3,640 8 2	229 4 5	132 5 8	4,001 18 3	500 14 10	4,502 13 1
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—						
Under statutory obligation, &c.....	7,011 5 5	382 9 3	292 8 10	7,686 3 6	1,306 6 2	8,992 9 8
Upon motion of Members of Parliament.....	2,840 1 7	191 4 7	563 4 3	3,593 10 5	462 11 11	4,056 2 4
Total	9,851 7 0	573 13 10	854 13 1	11,279 13 11	1,768 18 1	13,048 12 0
Total Parliamentary Printing	13,491 15 2	802 18 3	986 18 9	15,281 12 2	2,269 12 11	17,551 5 1
Parliamentary Debates	3,371 16 10	87 18 9	.....	3,459 14 7	563 12 2	*4,023 6 0
Government Gazette	11,572 8 8	249 0 0	.....	11,821 8 8	3,611 15 6	15,433 4 2
JOB PRINTING.						
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—						
2a Government House.....	35 9 8	6 15 10	102 2 0	144 7 6	5 5 4	149 12 10
2b Executive Council	1 3 6	0 5 0	.....	1 8 6	0 18 11	2 7 5
2c Legislative Council	32 0 0	44 4 6	.....	76 4 6	6 2 6	82 7 0
2d Legislative Assembly	52 13 3	84 15 6	.....	137 8 9	16 2 6	153 11 2
2e Legislative Council and Assembly	9 17 0	5 3 6	.....	15 0 6	1 17 4	16 17 10
2f Parliamentary Library	71 14 0	14 7 0	.....	86 1 0	0 18 2	86 19 2
Total	202 17 5	155 11 4	102 2 0	460 10 9	31 4 8	491 15 5
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY:—						
3a Colonial Secretary	279 8 0	132 1 10	156 6 6	567 16 4	110 12 6	678 8 10
3aa Civil Service Board.....	7 8 0	3 16 0	.....	11 4 0	1 17 5	13 1 5
3ab Protectorate of Aborigines.....	8 12 6	5 2 9	.....	13 15 3	1 8 8	15 3 11
3b Parliamentary Reporting Staff.....	4 0 0	4 9 0	.....	8 9 0	1 3 2	9 12 2
3c Military Forces	207 0 10	96 14 9	.....	303 15 7	65 7 7	359 3 2
3c* Naval Depot	19 4 8	4 5 8	.....	23 10 4	3 10 0	27 0 4
3d Naval Brigade.....	2 18 6	0 12 0	.....	3 10 6	0 3 6	3 14 0
3d* Training-ship "Wolverone"	18 2 2	8 9 6	12 13 0	39 4 8	2 15 10	42 0 6
3e Police { Police Department	188 15 0	242 19 3	0 19 0	432 13 3	165 12 4	598 5 7
{ Police Gazette	606 0 9	.....	.....	606 0 9	40 18 0	646 18 9
3e* Fire Brigade Board.....	14 17 0	0 14 6	.....	24 11 6	5 10 5	30 10 11
3f Lunacy	26 0 10	53 12 2	.....	79 13 9	14 10 10	94 3 10
3h Master of Lunacy	8 2 0	14 4 4	.....	22 6 4	5 18 5	28 4 9
3i Medical Board.....	0 17 0	.....	.....	0 17 0	0 3 3	1 0 3
3e Medical Adviser, Vaccination, Medical Officers, &c.	1 15 0	.....	.....	1 15 0	0 3 4	1 18 4
3l Department of Audit.....	66 10 7	135 11 1	.....	202 1 8	47 2 7	249 3 9
3m Registrar-General	119 16 5	126 1 0	.....	245 17 5	175 8 2	421 6 2
3n Do Land Titles Branch	112 19 11	77 9 11	.....	190 3 10	302 9 9	582 13 7
3o Immigration Agent.....	15 9 6	9 13 0	.....	25 2 6	8 10 1	33 12 7
3p City of Sydney Improvement Board	13 12 0	2 7 0	.....	15 19 6	5 7 8	21 6 9
3q Inspector of Public Charities.....	18 19 9	6 0 10	.....	25 0 7	3 11 5	28 12 0
3r State Children's Relief Department.....	13 12 0	11 5 6	.....	24 17 6	9 9 2	34 6 8
3s Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	4 5 1	4 12 0	.....	8 17 1	0 10 3	9 7 4
3t Fisheries Commission.....	58 11 4	19 13 6	.....	78 4 10	11 0 6	89 5 3
3u Botanical Gardens	57 16 9	30 9 0	.....	88 5 9	4 13 6	92 19 3
3w Returning Officers	2 11 10	.....	.....	2 11 10	0 4 1	2 16 11
3x Rifle Association	63 10 6	34 18 3	.....	97 8 8	5 2 11	102 11 7
4i Electoral Lists.....	4,132 2 6	69 3 3	.....	4,201 5 9	54 5 0	4,256 10 9
4k Electoral Rolls	2,181 13 6	17 2 6	.....	2,198 16 0	74 11 7	2,273 7 7
Total	8,253 13 10	1,120 8 1	169 18 6	9,543 15 5	1,202 10 6	10,746 5 11

* Includes £45 8s. 4d. for printing separate copies of the speeches of several Members in important debates.

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—continued.

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
No. IV.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE:—						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4a The Treasury	1,407 9 4	450 11 1	58 18 6	1,916 18 11	352 9 8	2,269 8 7
4b Stamp Duties	127 13 1	62 11 8	.....	190 4 9	51 14 2	241 18 11
4c Customs	459 16 10	251 12 2	.....	711 9 0	216 8 10	927 17 10
4d Commissioners of Customs	0 3 6	.....	.....	0 3 6	.....	0 3 6
4e Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	5 2 2	0 8 0	.....	5 8 2	0 17 0	6 5 2
4f Government Printer's Department	265 6 7	219 1 8	40 13 6	525 1 0	282 8 9	807 10 6
4g Pamphlets and Forms for Stock	1,108 12 11	1,607 5 1	.....	2,715 18 0	1,942 9 2	4,658 7 2
4h Stores and Stationery	82 13 6	83 14 1	.....	165 7 7	137 0 1	303 7 8
4m Ordnance and Barrack Department	33 4 3	25 17 6	.....	59 1 9	16 18 3	76 0 0
4n Board of Health	43 16 2	31 12 0	9 15 0	85 3 2	8 14 9	93 17 11
4o Health and Emigration Officers	16 6 9	7 7 0	.....	23 13 9	6 6 8	30 0 5
4p Board of Pharmacy	0 9 0	1 12 0	.....	2 1 6	0 1 2	3 2 8
4r Shipping Masters	60 6 4	60 11 0	.....	120 17 4	40 6 2	170 8 6
4s Globe Island Abattoir	3 6 4	1 18 0	.....	5 4 4	1 5 8	6 10 0
4t Marine Board	214 10 3	23 8 8	.....	237 18 11	38 12 1	276 11 0
4u Branch Royal Mint	12 14 9	14 2 0	.....	26 16 9	5 17 5	32 14 2
4v Quays and Wharves	3 9 9	2 16 0	.....	6 5 9	1 19 8	8 5 6
Total	3,845 1 6	2,844 6 6	109 7 0	6,798 14 11	3,112 9 6	9,911 4 6
No. V.—MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:—						
5a Public Instruction	766 6 6	304 12 7	.....	1,070 19 1	485 3 6	1,556 2 7
5b Industrial Schools	5 15 6	2 9 0	.....	8 4 6	1 16 6	10 1 0
5c Orphan Schools	1 14 6	0 3 6	.....	1 18 0	0 0 3	1 18 3
5d Observatory	85 17 2	25 10 9	.....	111 7 11	22 1 2	133 9 1
5e Museum	91 14 8	13 14 0	.....	105 8 8	13 3 10	118 12 6
5e* Australian Technological Museum	13 12 2	.....	.....	13 12 2	0 19 5	14 11 7
5f Free Public Library	176 5 3	297 8 1	.....	473 13 4	13 15 1	487 8 5
5g Church and School Lands	22 8 0	3 17 10	.....	26 5 10	8 5 7	34 11 5
5h Royal Society	185 11 11	53 18 2	16 10 0	256 0 1	36 0 8	292 0 9
5h* Geographical Society	36 3 6	.....	.....	36 3 6	.....	36 3 6
5i Technical Education	105 3 9	25 8 4	.....	130 12 1	26 1 0	166 13 1
Total	1,490 12 11	727 2 3	16 10 0	2,234 5 2	607 7 0	2,841 12 2
No. VI.—MINISTER OF JUSTICE:—						
6a Department of Justice	163 13 4	217 7 9	4 9 0	385 10 1	23 4 11	408 15 0
6b Master in Equity's Department	12 4 2	6 14 2	.....	18 18 4	2 6 9	21 5 1
6c Prothonotary	73 3 9	68 1 8	.....	141 5 5	21 13 6	162 18 11
6d Sheriff	42 15 6	28 2 10	.....	70 18 3	30 16 4	101 14 7
6e Insolvency Court	38 12 0	13 14 3	.....	52 6 3	23 0 5	75 6 8
6f District Courts	73 18 3	20 9 6	.....	94 7 9	39 7 8	133 15 5
6g Coroners' Inquests	4 10 6	1 18 0	.....	6 8 6	1 8 0	7 16 6
6h Petty Sessions	7 18 0	19 8 7	.....	27 6 7	2 3 1	29 9 8
6i Central Police Office	25 6 1	26 15 11	.....	52 2 0	10 12 11	62 14 11
6k Water Police Office	23 13 2	16 4 6	.....	39 17 7	9 3 10	49 1 5
6l Prisons	50 0 11	15 8 2	.....	65 9 1	17 18 8	83 7 9
6m Darlinghurst Gaol	20 8 6	58 4 6	.....	78 13 0	13 13 1	92 6 1
6o Registrar of Copyright	6 9 4	6 7 8	.....	12 17 0	6 12 11	19 9 11
Total	542 13 5	498 17 6	4 9 0	1,045 19 10	202 2 1	1,248 1 11
No. VII.—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL:—						
7a The Attorney-General	7 12 8	42 4 6	.....	49 17 2	1 1 0	50 18 2
7b Parliamentary Draftsman	10 18 6	2 12 8	.....	13 11 2	1 1 7	14 12 9
7c Crown Solicitor	65 17 3	7 14 6	.....	73 11 9	64 6 8	137 18 5
7d Clerk of the Peace	24 0 0	12 19 0	.....	36 19 0	12 1 11	49 0 11
7e Registrar of Friendly Societies	2 3 0	.....	.....	2 3 0	0 17 4	3 0 4
Total	110 11 5	65 10 8	.....	176 2 1	79 8 6	255 10 7
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS:—						
8a Department of Lands	316 11 8	113 4 6	.....	429 16 2	386 13 6	816 9 8
8b Conditional Land Sales Branch	63 8 9	249 13 0	.....	313 1 9	50 10 6	363 12 2
8c Survey of Lands	457 0 8	498 0 6	2,625 7 6	3,580 8 8	231 16 0	3,812 4 8
Total	837 1 1	860 18 0	2,625 7 6	4,329 6 7	668 19 11	4,992 6 6
No. IX.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS:—						
9a Department of Public Works	32 9 2	46 17 2	.....	79 6 4	5 4 3	84 10 7
9b Railways	4,738 12 2	2,893 0 7	103 2 9	7,729 15 6	3,973 9 1	11,703 4 7
9b* Tramways	473 15 11	123 7 3	.....	597 3 2	422 3 11	1,019 7 1
9c Harbours and Rivers Navigation	231 15 6	118 7 8	9 3 6	419 6 9	56 14 1	476 0 10
9d Colonial Architect's Department	40 15 6	11 4 8	4 11 6	56 11 8	19 7 6	75 19 2
9e Roads and Bridges	234 12 3	45 10 1	.....	280 2 4	57 8 5	337 10 9
Total	5,812 0 6	3,228 7 6	121 17 9	9,162 5 9	4,534 7 9	13,696 13 0

RETURN of Value of Work performed for each Department of the Public Service, &c.—*continued.*

Department for which the work was performed.	Estimated Value of Letter-press & Lithographic Printing.	Estimated Value of Bookbinding, &c.	Photo-lithography, Photography, &c.	Total Value of Work performed.	Cost of Paper and Parchment.	Total Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. X.—THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL:—						
10a The General Post Office	5,260 0 9	680 10 10	.....	5,940 11 7	2,025 11 5	7,966 3 0
10b Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department	423 3 0	482 11 11	.....	905 14 11	482 13 5	1,388 8 4
10c Electric Telegraphs	629 19 6	695 4 10	.....	1,225 3 4	1,005 1 9	2,230 5 1
Total	6,313 2 3	1,758 7 7	.....	8,071 9 10	3,463 6 7	11,534 16 5
No. XI.—SECRETARY FOR MINES:—						
11a Department of Mines	258 18 4	180 4 8	2 6 0	391 9 0	105 6 1	496 15 1
11b Occupation of Lands	31 9 2	31 18 4	.....	63 7 6	9 18 4	63 5 10
11b* Forest Conservancy Branch	75 8 9	63 10 10	.....	128 19 7	20 1 2	149 0 9
11c Stock Branch	1,591 11 5	108 12 8	.....	1,700 4 1	98 13 0	1,793 17 1
11d Rabbit Branch	16 2 6	4 2 6	.....	20 5 0	0 2 3	20 7 3
Total	1,973 10 2	318 9 0	2 6 0	2,294 5 2	238 0 10	2,532 6 0
No. XII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
12a Miscellaneous	535 7 9	357 13 3	261 6 10	1,154 7 10	70 7 10	1,224 15 8
12b Quarantine Regulation for Stock, &c., Commission	2 18 6	0 5 0	.....	3 3 6	.....	3 3 6
12c Railway Bridges Inquiry Commission	5 5 6	.....	.....	5 5 6	0 8 5	5 8 11
12d Calcutta International Exhibition	68 3 3	52 0 0	.....	120 3 3	0 5 8	120 8 11
12e Conservation of Water Commission	68 11 0	18 13 0	.....	77 4 0	6 12 4	83 16 4
12f Australasian Sanitary Conference of Sydney, New South Wales	4 0 0	.....	.....	4 6 6	0 1 7	4 7 7
— Linnæan Society .....	.....	.....	16 2 6	16 2 6	2 5 0	18 7 6
— Amsterdam International Exhibition	2 5 0	2 7 6	.....	4 12 6	6 3 3	10 15 9
Total Miscellaneous	676 17 0	430 18 9	277 0 4	1,385 5 1	85 10 1	1,471 4 2
Paper used by Binder and for Proofs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 8 4	323 8 4
Separate Slips of Gazette Notices for Departmental use	571 16 0	.....	.....	571 16 0	*	571 16 0
Total Job Printing	30,629 17 6	12,008 12 0	3,429 7 1	46,067 16 7	14,549 4 3	60,617 0 10

SUMMARY.

Parliamentary Printing { Legislative Council	3,640 8 2	229 4 5	132 5 8	4,001 18 3	500 14 10	4,502 13 1
{ Legislative Assembly	9,851 7 0	573 13 10	854 13 1	11,279 13 11	1,768 18 1	13,048 12 0
Parliamentary Debates	3,371 15 10	87 18 9	.....	3,459 14 7	563 12 2	4,023 6 9
Government Gazette	11,572 8 8	249 0 0	.....	11,821 8 8	3,611 15 6	15,433 4 2
Job Printing for the Public Departments	30,629 17 6	12,008 12 0	3,429 7 1	46,067 16 7	14,549 4 3	60,617 0 10
Stereotyping, Electrotyping, Engraving, Repairs to Machinery, Type-founding, &c., and Clerical Work	6,702 9 9	.....	.....	6,702 9 9	.....	6,702 9 0
Total	65,768 6 11	13,148 9 0	4,416 5 10	83,333 1 9	20,904 4 10	104,327 6 7

* The cost of paper for Gazette slips is placed against each Department for which the work was done.

(II.)

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1884.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Time-tables and Fares for Great Southern, Western, Richmond, and Northern Lines, from 4th February, 1884, with diagram	4,400	4,400	72 2 3
Do do do	1,500	1,500	54 8 3
Do do do	500	500	4 6 0
Do do do	500	500	3 17 0
Do do do	500	500	3 17 0
Do do do 9th June, 1884	5,000	5,000	78 19 1
Do do do 10th Sept., "	3,300	3,300	67 6 4
Do do do	1,000	1,000	6 15 6
Do do do 15th Oct., "	4,400	4,400	80 2 4
Working Time-tables of Passenger, Goods, Live Stock, and Mineral Trains, to come into operation on 1st August, 1884	4,000	4,000	115 1 3
Great Northern, North-western, and Morpeth Lines. Working Time-tables of Passenger and Goods Trains, from 19th August, 1884	1,250	1,250	21 4 6
Do do do 19th Nov., 1884	1,000	1,000	20 15 9
Great Southern and Western Railways. Working Time-tables	3,000	3,000	105 1 3
Do do do of Passenger, Live Stock, Goods, and Mineral Trains	3,000	3,000	108 12 9

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—continued.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Merchandise Rates for Great Southern, Western, and Richmond, and Great Northern Lines, 1st February, 1884		1,000	1,000	54 9 6
Do do do do	500	500	500	6 9 0
Do do do do	500	500	500	4 4 0
Do do do do	250	250	250	2 5 4
Do do do do	250	250	250	2 5 6
Private. For the use of Railway employes only. Great Northern, North-western, and Morpeth Lines, from 1st May, 1884. Working Time-tables of Passenger and Goods Trains		1,000	1,000	23 15 3
Great Northern Railway. Bullock Island Junction. New Interlocking arrangements. Instructions to Engine-drivers, Guards, Shunters, and others With Diagrams		500	500	4 17 1
New Signal-boxes, Great Southern Railway, Redfern Station. Instructions to Engine- drivers and others for working of Signals. With Diagrams		700	700	8 7 6
Table of Gradients, Great Southern Railway	100	100	100	6 4 6
Westinghouse Automatic and Continuous Brake	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 3 3
Government Tramways, Time-tables and Fares, from 1st May, 1884	12,000	12,000	12,000	26 7 0
Do do do 24th " "	3,500	3,500	3,500	16 17 9
Do do do do	4,000	4,000	4,000	6 19 0
Do do do 7th June, "	7,300	7,300	7,300	24 8 7
Do do do do	3,000	3,000	3,000	6 2 4
Do do do do	3,000	3,000	3,000	5 11 6
Do do do 2nd Sept., "	5,200	5,200	5,200	21 7 0
Do do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 2 9
Do do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000	2 2 6
Do do do 1st Nov., "	2,200	2,200	2,200	16 18 3
Do do do do	500	500	500	1 6 0
Do do do 1st Dec., "	4,200	4,200	4,200	20 4 2
Report of the Executive Commissioner on the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4	275	275	275	8 9 0
Constitution Act Amendment Act No. 2 (47 Vic. No. 5)	176	176	176	1 0 4
Fisheries Act Amendment Act, 1883	700	700	700	3 3 6
Real Property (Title and Transfer) Act	1,000	1,000	1,000	23 12 3
Distress and Replevin Act	500	500	500	7 3 2
Arbitration Act	300	300	300	1 17 11
Mining Act (37 Vic. No. 13), also Amending Acts (43 Vic. No. 28, and 46 Vic. No. 7), with Regulations thereunder. Fifth Edition	1,000	1,000	1,000	59 11 0
Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act	1,000	1,000	1,000	5 0 9
Accidents (Fatal) Act	300	300	300	0 10 10
Attorney's Costs Act	300	300	300	2 0 0
Art Unions Act	300	300	300	0 18 4
Agents (Advances to) Act	300	300	300	1 12 2
Banks Act	300	300	300	2 19 10
Bankers, Drafts on, Act	300	300	300	0 10 10
Bread Act	300	300	300	3 6 6
Defamation Act	300	300	300	1 12 2
Life Assurance Act	300	300	300	0 18 4
Poisons Act	300	300	300	2 19 10
Diseases in Sheep Act of 1868, 30 Victoria, No. 16, and Diseases in Sheep Acts Amendment Act of 1878, 14 Victoria No. 19, with Regulations thereunder	500	500	500	22 18 3
Municipalities Act, 31 Vic. No. 13; 32 Vic. No. 8; 35 Vic. No. 26; and 37 Vic. No. 15	1,000	1,000	1,000	24 19 0
Crown Lands Act of 1884 (48 Vic. No. 18)	1,012	1,012	1,012	28 2 3
Do do do do	1,000	1,000	1,000	23 16 9
The Navigation Act, 35 Vic. No. 7; Navigation Act Amendment Act, 36 Vic. No. 30; Navigation Act Further Amendment Act, 43 Vic. No. 13; and the Navigation Law Amendment Act, 45 Vic. No. 6	530	530	530	8 2 8
The Indian Oaths Acts, 1873	25	25	25	6 0 3
District Courts Act Amendment Act of 1884	525	525	525	1 16 9
Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1884	525	525	525	0 13 6
Crown Lands Act of 1884. (Supplement to the <i>Town and Country Journal</i>)	35,000	35,000	35,000	78 19 8
Do do <i>The Freeman's Journal</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	26 1 0
Pneumatic Drainage, being some account of the Pneumatic System of Drainage invented by Captain Hearn	1,600	1,600	1,600	16 8 9
A Census of the Plants of New South Wales. By Charles Moore, F.L.S., &c., &c., Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney	600	600	600	91 1 9
New South Wales. Physical Geography and Climate. (With Map and Diagram)	550	550	550	10 2 9
Do do do do	750	750	750	39 16 6
Results of Rain and River Observations made in New South Wales during 1883. H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer for New South Wales. (With Map and Diagram)	1,350	1,350	1,350	63 19 1
Azimuth Stars: Mean places and Star numbers, 1831-1890. Computed in the Trigonome- trical Branch of the Survey Department of New South Wales	125	125	125	9 14 0
Of the Aborigines inhabiting the Great Lacustrine and Riverine Depression of the Lower Murray, Lower Murrumbidgee, Lower Laeldan, and Lower Darling. By Peter Beveridge	100	100	100	12 16 0
Further Remarks on Australian Strophalosia, and description of a new species of <i>Ancella</i> from the Cretaceous rocks of North-east Australia. By R. Etheridge, junr., F.G.S. (With Plates)	100	100	100	2 4 7
On the Roots of the Sugar-cane. By Hy. Ling Roth. (With Diagrams)	300	300	300	7 13 0
Tanks and Wells of New South Wales, Water Supply and Irrigation. By A. Poppe Wood, Assistant Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department. (Communicated by W. H. Warren, C.E.)	100	100	100	8 1 0
On Plants used by the natives of North Queensland, Flinders, and Mitchell Rivers, for Food, Medicine, &c. &c. By Edward Palmer, Parramatta, New South Wales	100	100	100	8 8 0
New Double Stars. By H. C. Russell, B.A., F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer	350	350	350	6 12 0
On the removal of Bars from the entrance to our Rivers. By Walter Shellshour, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. (With Diagrams)	100	100	100	2 12 6
Notes on Gold. By A. Leibius, Ph. D., M.A., F.C.S.	100	100	100	1 9 0

STATEMENT showing the Title, Number of Copies, and total Cost of each Book and Pamphlet, &c.—continued.

Title.	Books: Number of Copies.	Pamphlets: Number of Copies.	Total Number of Copies.	Total Cost.
Licenses issued under the Fisheries Act. First List—1884		500	500	£ s. d. 6 6 3
Do do do Second List—1884		300	300	3 2 11
By-laws—Borough of Young		100	100	13 9 9
Regulations of Fire Insurance Companies and Volunteer Fire Companies. Published in the Government Gazette of 18th March, 1884		50	50	2 1 7
Laws and Regulations to be observed in the Harbour of Newcastle, New South Wales, 1884		1,000	1,000	11 17 2
Do do do Port Jackson, do				
with Telegraphic, Storm, and General Signals		2,000	2,000	47 0 2
Do do do do do		200	200	3 9 6
Official Log Book, No. 2		500	500	20 8 6
Catalogue of Overtime Goods, Seizures, &c., to be sold at the Overtime Sale to be held in the Queen's Warehouse on 27th May, 1884		200	200	2 2 7
Do do do do 11th November, 1884		200	200	2 2 7
Catalogue of Cordage, Canvas, Tacks, Casks, and Sundries, to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay (by order of Paymaster-in-charge), on Monday, 11th February, 1884		100	100	1 1 6
Catalogue of Cordage, Canvas, Zinc, Copper, Casks, and Sundries, to be sold at H.M. Naval Depot, Circular Quay, on Tuesday, 19th August, 1884		150	150	2 14 6
Rules and Regulations of the Government Printing Office Volunteer Fire Brigade	25	75	100	5 18 9
Regulations for Organization and Control of Public School Cadet Corps		100	100	2 6 3
Do do do do		100	100	2 5 8
Department of Public Instruction. Instructions to Teachers		1,000	1,000	5 10 9
Pupil-teachers		1,000	1,000	2 14 9
Alphabetical List of Names and Addresses of the Members of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, October, 1883		12	12	0 7 2
Do do do October, 1883		20	20	0 8 4
Do do do February, 1884		6	6	0 6 0
Do do do March, "		37	37	0 8 6
Do do do April, "		24	24	0 7 10
Do do do July, "		24	24	0 7 0
Do do do "		20	20	0 4 4
Do do do November, "		24	24	0 9 11
Do do do December, "		24	24	0 9 10
Free Public Library, Sydney—Regulations for the Lending Branch		1,000	1,000	2 6 3
Supplementary Catalogue of the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, November, 1883		600	600	31 8 7
Do do do June, 1884		600	600	12 17 11
Sydney Technical College. Calendar for 1884		2,000	2,000	31 5 6
Rules of Practice and Procedure for the conduct of business in the Courts of Petty Sessions at Gunnedah, Boggabri, and Quirindi		200	200	1 18 8
New South Wales Law Almanac for 1884		150	150	1 17 0
Pamphlet—Forms for the use of the Associates of their Honors the Supreme Court Judges	12	50	62	5 3 0
Pamphlet—Forms of Indictment		2,000	2,000	22 16 0
Butions Ready Reckoner		500	500	5 13 10
Prison Manufactures. Prices for 1884		500	500	3 1 2
Correspondence from Sydney		100	100	10 1 0
Instructions for the guidance of Operators working Quadruple Apparatus and Automatic Repeaters connected therewith		100	100	2 0 6
Commons Regulations		500	500	1 13 2
How to secure Officers' Widows and Orphans against Want. By a Captain, Royal Navy		500	500	3 4 9

STATEMENT showing the Title or Description of each collection of Photographs or Lithographs published at the Government Printing Office, during the year ended 31st December, 1884, with the number of Copies and Total Cost of each set.

Title or Description.	Whether Photographs, Phototypes, Photo-lithographs, or Lithographs.	For what Department done.	No. of Plates.	No. of Copies of each Plate.	Total No. of Copies.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
<i>Photo-lithographic Branch.</i>							
Parish Maps	Photo-lithographs...	Surveyor-General .....	...	...	825	£ 2,115 5 0	
Do	Photographs	do .....	...	...	548	208 12 6	
Sale Plans	Photo-lithographs...	do .....	...	...	210	306 10 0	
Miscellaneous Work	Photographs	Mines .....	...	...	15	2 6 0	
Do	do	Harbours and Rivers .....	...	...	85	9 3 6	
Do	do	Colonial Architect .....	...	...	61	4 11 6	
Do	do	Colonial Secretary .....	...	...	728	56 4 6	
Do	do	Government House .....	...	...	353	26 9 6	
Do	do	Railway .....	...	...	82	8 7 0	
Do	do	Justice .....	...	...	68	4 9 0	
Do	do	Treasury .....	...	...	21	1 13 6	
Do	do	Health Board .....	...	...	16	1 4 0	
Do	do	Training-ship "Wolverona" .....	...	...	102	12 13 0	
Do	do	Miscellaneous .....	...	...	1,258	186 6 6	
Do	Transfers	do .....	...	...	8	23 0 0	
<i>Photo-mechanical Branch.</i>							
Portrait of a Prisoner	Phototype	Inspector-General of Police	1	50	50	1 0 0	Reproduction from Ferrottype.
View of Locomotives at Redfern	Silver printing	Railway	4	2	8	0 16 0	
Do do	do	Miscellaneous	4	12	48	6 14 0	
"Death of Captain Cook"	Phototype	do	1	100	100	2 15 6	
Circular Quay	do	do	1	100	100	1 8 0	
Views of Norfolk Island	do	do	2	40	80	0 16 0	
Do	Silver printing	Government House	24	13	312	25 12 6	
Do	do	Treasury	24	24	576	67 5 0	
Views of New Guinea	do	Colonial Secretary	45	2	90	10 2 0	
Small-pox Pictures	Phototypes	Health Board	2	1,000	2,000	10 2 0	

Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 16 December, 1885.

THOS. RICHARDS,
Government Printer.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR 1885.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1886.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Nine steamers arrived with immigrants during the year. The total number who embarked at Plymouth was 5,567, consisting of 1,339 nominated in the Colony, and 4,228 selected by the Agent-General in Great Britain. During the voyage there occurred 13 births, making a total of 5,580 souls; of this number 5,554 were landed, there having occurred 26 deaths at sea, viz., 1 adult, and 25 infants of two years of age and under.

Two hundred and sixteen (216) married women, with their 510 children, coming to join their husbands, and sixteen hundred and forty-nine (1,649) single women were received at the Immigration Depot.

Of the 1,649 single women only 536 were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained employment at an average rate of wages of nearly 11s. per week; the remaining 1,113 were discharged, either to their relatives who had nominated them, or to other friends.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £9,211 13s. 6d.; this sum, however, is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any correct information.

The Appendices herewith annexed give full detailed information relative to immigration during the past year, viz. :—

- A.—General statistical information.
- B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- C.—Religious persuasions.
- D.—Educational attainments.
- E.—Trades and callings.
- F.—Distribution into country districts.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.
RETURN of "Assisted Immigration" to New South Wales, 1885.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on voyage.	Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Number Landed.				Nominations in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total number of individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by immigrants on account of cost of their passage.	
				Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Amount paid in the Colony by depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1. "Gulf of Venice".....	1884. 7 December..	1885. 3 February...	58	1	...	1	1	...	184	241	63	58	401	146	546	480	£ s. d. £15 first 400, £14 10s. balance.	£ s. d. 1,053 0 0	£ s. d. 349 0 0	
2. "Gulf of Mexico"	27 January ..	24 March	56	...	...	1	...	109	218	80	85	304	278	581	493	Do.	738 0 0	782 10 0	
3. "Aberdeen"	27 February..	13 April	44	1	2	...	1	...	241	204	111	108	136	226	664	540	Do.	207 0 0	1,421 0 0	
4. "Bombay"	14 April	5 June	51	1	1	...	4	3	233	211	89	87	92	533	620	520½	Do.	121 0 0	1,499 0 0	
5. "Chimborazo"	19 May	5 July	47	...	1	...	4	3	253	274	101	92	65	661	720	613½	£15 first 400, £14 10s. next 200, £14 balance.	89 0 0	1,737 0 0	
6. "Abergeldie"	30 June	24 August	55	1	1	...	3	2	175	266	90	78	78	534	609	516	£15 first 400, £14 10s. balance.	124 0 0	1,381 0 0	
7. "Belgie"	30 July	12 September ..	44	2	...	...	...	...	104	237	70	71	75	515	592	516½	Do.	115 0 0	1,433 0 0
8. "Aberdeen" (2)	8 September ..	25 October	47	1	1	...	...	2	213	260	70	98	69	581	650	554½	Do.	92 0 0	1,708 0 0
9. "Florida"	15 October	6 December	52	...	...	...	1	...	180	280	53	50	119	454	572	508½	Do.	231 0 0	1,252 0 0
			(a)	7	6	...	1	13	12	1,871	2,211	736	786	1,339	4,228	5,554	4,742½	2,770 0 0	11,560 10 0	
							(b) 26													
											Excess of deaths over births...				5,567		13 =			
															5,554					

(a) Average length of passage, 60½ days.

(b) Of the total of 26 deaths, 25 were those of infants of two years old and under.

502 Married couples	1,104
Single men	1,809
Women	1,640
Children	1,472
Total	5,554

Immigration Office,
23rd February, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX C.
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Nationality	Classification of Religions.																		Grand Totals.	
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Mahomedans and Pagans.		Other Persuasions.		Totals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
English ..	1,032	1,124	29	35	269	318	110	153	40	63	24	32	...	...	11	9	1,515	1,734	3,249
Scotch ...	21	31	406	403	7	10	14	11	37	24	2	3	...	...	...	...	483	494	969
Irish	79	91	53	64	12	11	1	5	415	475	...	...	...	...	1	...	561	646	1,207
Others ...	16	27	1	2	3	5	11	16	6	17	8	16	1	...	...	...	46	83	129
	1,148	1,273	489	504	291	344	136	185	493	579	34	51	1	...	12	9	2,607	2,947	5,554	
	4,370						1,077				85		22							

Immigration Office,
23rd February, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total.
	Under twelve years.			Over twelve years.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales	773	.....	278	34	14	2,150	3,249
Scotland	201	.....	79	9	1	679	969
Ireland	82	2	34	67	6	1,016	1,207
Other Countries	27	.....	10	10	1	81	129
	1,083	2	401	120	22	3,926	5,554

Immigration Office,
23rd February, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX E.
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral— Farming and General Labourers	457	136	446	8	1,047
2. Mining— General Miners	4	6	.....	1	11
Special ... { Coal	65	31	2	2	100
{ Iron ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{ Tin	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	70	37	2	3	112
3. Building Trades— Builders	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Carpenters and Joiners	67	34	16	2	119
Masons	20	15	.....	.....	44
Bricklayers	29	1	.....	.....	30
Brickmakers	8	1	.....	.....	9
Plumbers	21	8	3	.....	32
Painters	17	3	3	1	24
Plasterers	16	2	2	.....	20
Totals	191	64	24	3	282
4. Iron Trades Patternmakers	3	1	.....	.....	4
Engineers	8	4	1	.....	13
Moulders	8	6	.....	.....	14
Fitters	13	7	1	1	22
Blacksmiths	36	17	4	2	59
Turners	3	3	.....	.....	6
Brass Finishers	5	2	.....	.....	7
Labourers	8	5	.....	.....	13
Totals	84	45	6	3	138

APPENDIX E—continued.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Colonies.	Totals.
5. Clothing Trades—					
Tailors	5	5	1	3	14
Boot and Shoemakers	24	3	1	...	28
Weavers ... ..	...	2	...	...	2
Totals	29	10	2	3	44
6. Provision Trades—					
Butchers	5	...	...	...	5
Bakers	7	5	4	...	16
Grocers	2	...	...	...	2
Totals	14	5	4	...	23
7. Various Manufacturing Trades—					
Cabinet-makers	3	3	...	1	7
Carriage Builders	14	2	2	...	18
Zineworkers	1	...	...	...	1
Tinsmiths	8	2	1	...	11
Saddlers	5	1	...	...	6
Totals	31	8	3	1	43
8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above 12 years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives					
	122	39	17	4	182
Grand totals of Males	998	344	504	25	1,871
FEMALES.					
Married Women coming with or to their husbands					
1. Domestic Servants	807	231	526	46	1,610
2. Other callings, including females above 12 years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives ...	30	2	5	2	39
Grand totals of Females	837	233	531	48	2,211

Immigration Office,
23rd February, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of Assisted Immigrants who at their own request were forwarded to Country Districts, by steamer and by rail.

By Steamer.	Married Couples.	Child- ren.	Men.	Women.	Total.	By Steamer.	Married Couples.	Child- ren.	Men.	Women.	Total.
COAST TOWNS.											
Albion Park ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	Ulladulla ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Bermagui ... ..	...	...	2	2	4	Wollongong	15	31	28	11	100
Ballina ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	Watson's Bay ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
Bega ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	Wolumla	1	1	...	...	3
Bombala ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	Grand Total	98	202	199	117	704
Broughton Creek ... ..	...	...	4	3	7	NORTH (By Rail).					
Clarence River	1	...	9	3	14	Armidale	3	5	2	4	17
Cambewarra ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	Breeza ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Eden ... ..	...	...	6	...	6	Doughboy Hollow	1	...	2	1	7
Grafton	1	5	5	3	15	Glen Innes	15	34	43	3	110
Gorriong	1	2	...	...	4	Greta	4	5	1	1	16
Gosford	1	1	8	...	11	Gunnedah ... ..	...	...	5	...	5
Hunter River ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	Glennie's Creek ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
Hawkesbury River	1	...	...	...	2	Hexham ... ..	...	4	2	1	7
Jamberoo ... ..	...	...	1	2	3	Hamilton	3	6	8	7	27
Kiama ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	Inverell ... ..	...	...	2	1	3
Kempsey	1	2	5	6	15	Lambton	8	15	11	...	42
Kameruka ... ..	...	...	2	2	4	Lochmacar ... ..	...	4	...	1	5
Lane Cove ... ..	...	...	10	...	10	Maitland	6	6	19	5	35
Lismore	1	3	1	1	7	Muswellbrook ... ..	...	...	5	...	5
Moruya	2	...	5	2	11	Minni	6	14	10	3	49
Macleay River	2	4	5	2	15	Murrumbidgee ... ..	...	...	3	1	4
Milton ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	Narrabri	2	3	1	...	6
Manning River	1	...	3	...	6	North Shore ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Morpeth	1	3	...	...	6	Paterson ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
Newcastle	53	127	68	61	362	Quirindi ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
New Lambton ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	Riv's Creek	1	2	...	...	4
Nambucca	3	4	...	...	10	Raymond Terrace ... ..	...	1	...	2	3
Patterson River	1	3	...	...	5	Singleton	1	...	4	...	6
Rocky Mouth ... ..	...	...	3	1	4	Stockton	1	2	...	...	4
Richmond River	5	10	21	6	47	Tamworth ... ..	...	...	4	...	4
Shoalhaven	1	1	2	...	5	Tenterfield ... ..	...	...	4	...	4
Tathra ... ..	...	2	...	4	6						
Taree	1	3	...	1	6						

APPENDIX F—continued.

By Rail.	Married Couples.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Total.	By Rail.	Married Couples.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Total.
NORTH—continued.						SOUTH—continued.					
Uralla .....	...	...	1	...	1	Smithfield	1	1	...	...	3
WallSEND	10	46	25	19	110	St. Mary's .....	...	...	7	...	7
Waratah	1	2	1	...	5	Tarago .....	...	...	...	1	1
Werris Creek	1	2	1	...	5	Whitton	1	5	8	...	15
Walgett	2	...	...	...	4	Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	3	1	4
Wee Wee .....	...	...	1	...	1	Young .....	...	...	5	...	5
Wyndham .....	...	...	1	...	1	Yass .....	...	...	1	...	1
Wingen .....	...	...	...	1	1	Yerong .....	...	...	1	...	1
Grand Total	65	152	152	58	487	Grand Total	33	69	121	44	300
SOUTH.						WEST.					
Albury	7	12	18	4	48	Bathurst	7	10	20	11	55
Auburn .....	...	1	3	...	3	Blayney	2	4	15	...	23
Araluen	1	3	...	1	6	Bowenfels	2	1	...	...	5
Adaminaby	1	...	2	...	2	Black Town	1	2	1	...	5
Berrima	1	3	2	5	12	Bank's Town .....	...	...	4	...	4
Bowral	1	3	2	5	12	Byerock	1	...	1	1	4
Bungendore	6	9	28	1	50	Cobar .....	...	...	1	...	1
Bexley	1	1	...	...	3	Cowra .....	...	...	1	...	1
Campbelltown .....	...	...	3	2	5	Dubbo	2	6	...	...	10
Cootamundra .....	...	...	3	2	5	Eskbank .....	...	...	3	...	3
Culcairn .....	...	...	1	...	1	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	1	1
Cooma	1	4	...	...	6	Granville	1	2	4	...	8
Carcoar .....	...	...	1	...	1	Guerrilla .....	...	...	1	2	3
Colo Vale .....	...	...	...	2	2	Guyra .....	...	...	1	...	1
Douglas Park .....	...	2	...	2	4	Gulgong .....	...	...	1	...	1
Dungaree .....	...	...	1	...	1	Hartley .....	...	...	1	...	1
Euston .....	...	...	1	...	1	Katoomba	2	5	3	2	14
Fairfield	1	...	...	...	2	Lithgow	9	22	18	4	62
Goulburn	2	2	2	3	11	Lucknow .....	...	...	1	...	1
Gundagai .....	...	...	2	...	2	Mudgee	4	9	2	3	22
Greenville	1	1	...	...	3	Mount Victoria .....	...	...	2	...	2
Grabben Gullen .....	...	...	1	...	1	Molong	4	6	4	1	19
Guinderra	1	3	...	...	5	Mount Druitt	1	...	1	...	3
Howlong	1	...	...	...	2	Nyngan .....	...	2	2	2	6
Harden .....	...	3	2	3	8	Orange	6	18	20	6	58
Joadja Creek .....	...	...	1	...	1	Parramatta	5	13	6	2	31
Jerilderie	1	4	1	6	13	Penrith	3	5	3	3	17
Junee .....	...	...	1	...	1	Prospect .....	...	...	2	...	2
Kanguloon .....	...	...	1	1	2	Parke .....	...	...	1	...	1
Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	1	...	1	Richmond	1	...	1	1	4
Liverpool	1	1	4	1	8	Rooty Hill .....	...	...	3	3	6
Mittagong	4	10	1	1	20	Rylstone .....	...	...	1	1	2
Moss Vale	1	2	4	1	9	Rydal	1	...	2	...	4
Murrumburrah .....	...	...	...	1	1	Trangie	1	...	...	...	2
Menangle .....	...	...	1	...	1	Wentworth Falls .....	...	...	...	2	2
Marulan .....	...	...	...	2	2	Wallerawang .....	...	...	1	...	1
Medlow .....	...	...	1	...	1	Warren	1	...	...	...	2
Narandera .....	...	...	5	1	6	Grand Total	54	105	128	47	388
Pictou .....	...	...	...	5	7						
Queanbeyan .....	...	...	1	...	1						
Robertson .....	...	...	2	...	2						

SUMMARY.

	Married couples.	Children.	Single men.	Single women.	Totals.	Why proceeding.	Married couples.	Children.	Single men.	Single women.	Totals.
By Sea	93	202	199	117	701	Hired	47	47	148	32	318
By Rail—						To or with friends	55	188	181	100	663
North	65	152	152	53	487	Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves.	143	204	274	39	892
South	33	60	121	44	300						
West	54	105	128	47	388	Totals	245	528	600	261	1,879*
Totals	245	528	600	261	1,879						

*1,879 individuals forwarded to 138 different localities.

Immigration Office,
23rd February, 1936.GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIPS "ABERDEEN" AND "BELGIC.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 November, 1885.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 11 September, 1885.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Aberdeen," on the 8th instant, with 650 emigrants on board, equal to 554½ statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in the Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- 2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Aberdeen," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A copy of Dr. Beattie's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depot, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Aberdeen" who obtained, at Plymouth, bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amount set against their respective names. (£1,275 19s.)
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

From Compton and Hardess, 3 and 4, Coal Exchange, London, E.C., to Messrs. Geo. Thompson & Co.,
East India Docks, E.

August 26, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have supplied to the s.s. "Aberdeen" 1,525 tons of coals for ship's use.

COMPTON & HARDESS.

S.s. "Aberdeen," 8 September, 1885.

I HEREBY certify that 62 tons of best Welsh coal has been received on board the above-named steamer, at Plymouth, for consumption in steaming.

JAMES BARCLAY, Master.
J. KIRKLAND, Chief Engineer.

Madam, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 14 August, 1885.

You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Aberdeen," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 4th September, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depot to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of £40, payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Mrs. Eagar, 78, New Oxford-street.

Merchants Gauger's Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar Road, North Bow,

1 September, 1885.

THIS is to certify that I have gauged for steamship "Aberdeen," lying in the East India Docks, fifty-eight water-tanks, and find they contain 23,200 gallons; also ship tanks and casks, containing 5,395 gallons,—making a total of 28,595 imperial gallons, equal to 113 tons 119 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,
Gauger.

Plymouth, 8 September, 1885.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Aberdeen" 1,300 gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew.

JOHN E. DAVIS.

155, Fenchurch-street, E.C., London, 3 September, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have supplied a new fresh-water condenser to the s.s. "Aberdeen," and that it is now in thorough working order, and capable of producing 3,000 gallons of fresh water per twenty-four hours, and that the man in charge of same is competent to fulfil the duties required of him.

RAIT & GARDENER.

J. A. Beattie, Esq., to The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 7 September, 1885.

I have the honor to state that I have completed my medical examination of all the emigrants about to embark for Sydney on board s.s. "Aberdeen," and that the general health of the people appears excellent, no single case having presented such physical conditions as would demand rejection. The health of the single men and single women has been found exceptionally good; a few of the married couples and three of the children appear delicate—an infant especially I do not expect to survive the voyage.

The class of emigrants at present in the Depôt is a most eligible one; I do not remember having seen as respectable a collection here, orderly and well dressed, and comfortably fitted out.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEATTIE.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1885.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 25th ultimo, of the s.s. "Aberdeen," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 8th September, 1885, thus completing the voyage in forty-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. for the balance.

2. On arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Government Medical Officer, and being found in first-class order, and free from disease, was granted pratique, and proceeded to her moorings in Neutral Bay.

The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer shortly after her arrival at Neutral Bay.

The accommodation for the emigrants was excellent, and in every way satisfactory throughout.

3. The immigrants consisted of 80 married couples, 133 single men, 180 single women, and 177 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

Three men of the Soudan Contingent force were also provided passages by this steamer.

In addition to the sum of £92 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,706 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,798 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

Many held drafts on the Sydney Banks, amounting to a total of £1,525 19s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred two deaths of young children under two years of age, and two births.

5. On examination of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The married women (with their children), who had come to join their husbands, and the single women were received into the Depôt, whence a large number were discharged on the same day to their husbands or friends, leaving fifty-nine for hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements on the hiring day at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.

7. Free-passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	8	6	19	4
To or with friends	18	37	18	7
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	17	25	33	22
General total (257)	43	68	70	33

These proceeded to forty-three different localities. The balance of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Beattie, appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of £350, as per minute of the Colonial Secretary, 18th July, 1884. Dr. Beattie is also entitled to receive a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, "Mrs. Egar, discharged her duties in the most efficient manner"; it is therefore recommended that, in addition to the promised gratuity of £40 for this her thirteenth voyage in charge of female immigrants, she should receive a further gratuity of £10, and that she be also provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

English	414
Scotch	127
Irish	103
Others	6
	650

10. Other gratuities are payable, as follows, viz.:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; 2 w.c. constables, £8; lamp-trimmer, £3; five married p. constables (each £2)—£10; six single w. constables (each £3)—£18; four single men's constables (each £2)—£8; four sub-matrons (each £2)—£8; and, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, two nurses (each £3)—£6; assistant nurse, £1. Total, £70.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity, to the amount of £40, in the following manner:—Captain, £11; chief officer, £9; purser, £8; fourth officer, £4; baker, £2; assistant baker, £1 10s; cook, £2; assistant cook, £1 10s.; assistant steward, £1. Total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. William Wallis as the dispenser, of whom Dr. Beattie reports that he "discharged his duties satisfactorily"; he is therefore entitled to receive the sum of £20; also, to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good, the only disease of a contagious nature being a few mild cases of chicken-pox amongst the children.

14. Dr. Beattie states that the water supplied during the voyage was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Aberdeen," arrived at Sydney, 25 October, 1885.

Births on board:—1 male, 1 female.

Deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Eleanor Spring	11 months...	Tubes Mess.
2	— Skillings	20 days	Defective development.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married Women and Children and Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	37	109	.....	68	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	8	6	.....	19	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	35	62	.....	51	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	227	.....	*59 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	168	.....
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	59*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 6 November, 1885.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Belgic."

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 7 August, 1885.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Belgic," on the 30th ultimo, with 590 emigrants on board, equal to 516½ statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.

2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Belgic," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd.

- 3rd. A copy of Dr. Huxtable's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depôt, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage. (£890 1s. 6d.)
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Belgie" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Madam,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 15 July, 1885.

You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Belgie," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 27th instant, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the depôt to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them, unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney and a gratuity of £40, payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Miss Jane Chicken, 120, Stainsby Road, E.

Orient Line—Water Certificate.

Steamer, "Belgie"; master, W. H. Walker; destination, Sydney.

I certify that there are 23,770 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

London, July 28th, 1885.

G. WRIGHT,
Chief Officer.

Plymouth, 30 July, 1885.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Belgie" 1,200 gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew. (12,000.)

JOHN E. DAVIS.

Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company (Limited), London Agents, White Star Line of Steamers—Coal Certificate.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that there are on board the s.s. "Belgie" at this moment 1,462 tons of coal, and that we are both of opinion that this amount, being replenished at the port of Island Teneriffe on the outward passage, is amply sufficient to carry us to Cape Town, with a good and sufficient margin remaining to attain that port in case of adverse wind.

We are also satisfied that the bunkers are sufficiently ventilated.

Gravesend, 28 July, 1885.

W. H. WALKER, Commander.
JOHN GRAHAM, Chief Engineer.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depôt, Plymouth, 29 July, 1885.

I have the honor to report that I have this day completed my inspection of the emigrants to embark by the s.s. "Belgie," and find them in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage, and to the best of my belief the adults are capable of earning their living on arrival in the Colony. The following cases have been deferred for a future ship, viz., Mrs. Stevens and child, the latter being not yet convalescent from measles, and George Richardson, a single man, suffering from the results of a strain.

I have, &c.,

L. R. HUXTABLE.

I have further the honor to state that I have, since completing my inspection, examined the families of Mrs. Garry (two children) and Mrs. Dickson (three children), left behind from the "Abergeldie," on account of whooping-cough, and that I consider them now in a condition to embark without risk to themselves or their fellow-passengers; also that Mrs. Lloyd's child has developed symptoms suggestive of some infectious fever in an early stage, and is considered unfit for embarkation.

L. R. HUXTABLE.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

S.S. "Belgie," Plymouth, 30 July, 1885.

WE hereby certify that the condenser of the above steamer is in good order, and capable of distilling 2,800 gallons per diem.

W. H. WALKER, Master.
JOHN GRAHAM, Chief Engineer.

WE hereby certify that the main and bilge pumps on board are in good and efficient condition.

W. H. WALKER, Master.
JOHN GRAHAM, Chief Engineer.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 29 September, 1885.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 12th instant, of the s.s. "Belgie" from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 30th July, 1885, thus completing the voyage in forty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. for the balance.

2. On arrival the steamer was inspected by the Government Medical Officer, and being found in first-class order, and free from disease, was granted a clearance, and proceeded to her moorings in Neutral Bay.

The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer shortly after her arrival at Neutral Bay. The accommodation for the immigrants was excellent throughout, and in every respect far above the average.

The electric-light was provided in every compartment occupied by the immigrants.

3. The immigrants consisted of 92 married couples, 148 single men, 211 single women, and 141 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English 342
Scotch 110
Irish 128
Foreign 12

In addition to the sum of £115 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,433 was paid to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,548 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

Many held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £1,050 1s. 6d. This sum is irrespective of the Bank drafts held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. Two births occurred, but there was no death during the voyage.

5. On examination of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The married women (with their children), who had come to join their husbands, and the single women were received into the Dépôt, whence a number were discharged on the same day to their husbands or friends, leaving ninety-six for hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained engagements on the hiring day at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.

7. Free-passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired.....	5	9	30	3
To or with friends	2	7	5	23
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	19	40	20	...
Total.....(189)	26	56	55	26

These proceeded to forty-one different localities. The balance of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Huxtable, appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently. He is therefore entitled, under the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 2 July, 1884, to receive the gratuity of £320, being 10s. per head on a maximum of 700 immigrants, deduction being made of 5s. per head on 108 immigrants short of that number arrived. Dr. Huxtable is also entitled to receive a return passage to England.

9. I regret to report that the matron, Miss Chicken, has again failed to comply with instructions received at the time of her appointment by the Agent-General, in not having kept either a journal or a record of the materials issued to the female immigrants during the voyage. Miss Chicken states that she had commenced a journal, but it was washed overboard a fortnight after departure from England, as recorded by the Surgeon-superintendent in his journal of August 12th. She did not, however, take any steps to write a journal for the remaining four weeks of the voyage. This is the third time during the past two years that Miss Chicken has neglected to write a journal. She has been informed that in future she must comply with the regulations.

It is recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40, and that, in consideration of her having had the large number of 248 women and children under her management, and the Surgeon-superintendent having reported that "she discharged her duties admirably," a further gratuity of £10 be granted. Miss Chicken is also entitled to receive her return passage to London in one of the steamers of the Orient Company.

10. Other gratuities are payable, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; lamp-trimmer, £3; 4 married people's constables at £3—£12; 4 single men's constables at £3—£12; 6 single women's constables at £3—£18; 6 sub-matrons at £2—£12; and, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, 1 nurse, £5; 1 nurse, £3; and to a man who was incapacitated from work in consequence of a serious accident, £2. Total, £80.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the sum of £40 placed at their disposal in the following manner:—To the captain, £18; chief officer, £9; purser, £7; carpenter, £2; baker, £2; cook, £2. Total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. Frederick Johnston as the dispenser, of whom Dr. Huxtable reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, to receive a gratuity of £35, also to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he elect to return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good. Only one case of serious illness occurred during the voyage.

14. Dr. Huxtable states that the water supplied during the voyage was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

S.S. "Belgie," arrived at Sydney, 12th September, 1885.

Number of Births on board :—Males, 2.

Nominal list of Deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.

Disposal of the Immigrants :—

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married Women and Children and Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ...	20	85	.....	93	
2. Left the ship under engagement to proceed into the country ...	5	9	.....	30	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	21	47	.....	25	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ...	.....	.....	248	.....	*94 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends ...	.....	.....	154	.....
6. Hired from the Dépôt ...	.....	.....	94*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 29 September, 1885.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "FLORIDA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 January, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 23 October, 1885.
I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Florida," on the 1st instant, with 573 emigrants on board, equal to 509 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- 2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Florida," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A copy of Dr. M'Master's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depot, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Florida," who obtained, at Plymouth, bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names. (£1,003 5s.)
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Madam, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 2 October, 1885.
You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Florida," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 12th instant, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depot to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your report of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of £40, payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Mrs. Stevens, 36, Langley Lane, S.W.

Burney & Co., Tank Factory, Millwall, London, E., to Messrs. Nelson, Donkin, & Co.

Dear Sirs,

9 October, 1885.

We hereby certify that 44 tanks, containing 17,600 gallons, on board the "Florida," have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

We are, &c.,
BURNLEY & CO., C.T.

s.s. "Florida," London, 12 October, 1885.

We hereby certify that we have on board the s.s. "Florida" 1,530 tons coal on leaving London, and that the above coal is properly ventilated.

W. DWYER, Master.
W. KINLOCK, Chief Engineer.

Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

London, 12 October, 1885.

Steamer "Florida"; Master, Dwyer; Destination, Sydney and Newcastle.

I CERTIFY that there are 21,000 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

W. DWYER, Master.

Plymouth, 15 October, 1885.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Florida" 1,000 gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew.

J. E. DAVIS.

Dr.

Ship tanks 1,500
4 x 400 .. 17,600

21,500

Dr. M'Master to The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 14 October, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the medical examination of the emigrants about to proceed to Sydney in the s.s. "Florida."

I find that they are all in good health and free from any infectious disease or deformity, and are in a fit state to undertake the voyage.

I consider that all the adults are capable of earning their livelihood in Australia.

Yours, &c.,

R. D. M'MASTER, M.D.,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

s.s. "Florida," Plymouth, 14 October, 1885.

THIS is to certify that the condenser on board is in good efficient working order, and is capable of distilling 1,000 gallons per diem.

W. DWYER, Master.
W. KINLOCK, Chief Engineer.

Bull Ring, North Shields, 14 September, 1885.

THIS is to certify that we have tested and repaired the condenser of s.s. "Florida," and it is now tight and in thorough working order.

PROUD & HOGG.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 December, 1885.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 6th instant, of the s.s. "Florida," from Plymouth, with 572 immigrants, having left that port on the 15th October, thus completing the voyage in fifty-two days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. for the balance.

2. On the morning after arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Government Medical Officer, and being found in first-class order, and free from disease, was granted pratique, and proceeded to her moorings in Neutral Bay.

At the inspection by the Board of Immigration it was found that the accommodation for the emigrants was excellent, and in every way satisfactory.

3. The immigrants consisted of 60 married couples, 120 single men, 220 single women, and 112 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £231, deposited in the Colony, a further sum of £1,252 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,483 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

Many held drafts on the Sydney Banks, amounting to a total of £1,008 5s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and of moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

Only one death, that of an infant, occurred during the voyage.

5. On examination of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The married women (with their children), who had come to join their husbands, and the single women were received into the Depôt, whence a large number were discharged on the same day to their husbands or friends, leaving eighty-one for hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements on the hiring day at an average rate of wages of 11s. 6d. per week.

7. Free-passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following:—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired	2	...	11	2
To or with friends	1	19	8	35
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	28	42	30	...
General total (209)	31	61	49	37

These proceeded to thirty-nine different localities. The balance of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, R. D. M'Master, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of £318, being 10s. per head on a maximum of 700 adults, less 5s. per head deducted for all under that number. Dr. M'Master is also entitled to receive a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Mrs. Stephens, discharged her very onerous duties in a most efficient manner, having 250 women and children under her charge; it is therefore recommended that, in addition to the promised gratuity of £40 for this her seventh voyage in charge of female immigrants, she should receive a further gratuity of £10, and that she be also provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

English	374
Scotch	60
Irish	129
Others	18
	672

10. Other gratuities are payable, as follows, viz.:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; lamp-trimmer, £3; three married people's constables (each £3)—£9; three single men's constables (each £3)—£9; six single women's constables (each £3)—£18; five sub-matrons (each £2)—£10; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £4. Total, £66.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity of £40 in the following manner:—To the captain, £12; chief officer, £9; purser, £8; fourth officer, £4; baker, £2 10s.; cook, £2 10s.; carpenter, £2. Total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. H. A. James as the dispenser, of whom Dr. M'Master reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily, for a greater portion of the voyage, when he was in health, and therefore he recommends that he should receive the promised gratuity of £35; also, a second-class return passage to England. Dr. M'Master, however, reports that on account of the state of health of Mr. James he does not consider it advisable that he should be reappointed as the dispenser on any future occasion. This report of Dr. M'Master might be specially communicated to the Agent-General.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good, there being only a few cases of diarrhoea and bronchitis.

14. Dr. M'Master states that the water supplied during the voyage was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Florida," arrived at Sydney, 6 December, 1885.

Births on board:—Nil.

Death on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Gertrude Harrison	1 year	Diarrhoea and convulsions.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married Women and Children and Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	29	51	.....	71	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	2	.....	.....	11	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	29	61	.....	38	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included	.....	.....	259	.....	*81 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends	.....	.....	178	.....
6. Hired from the Depot	.....	.....	81*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22 December, 1885.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMER "PARTHIA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, 4 December, 1885.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Parthia," on the 29th ultimo, with 704 emigrants on board, equal to 680 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- 2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Parthia," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A copy of Dr. M'Donagh's reports of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depôt, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Parthia," who obtained, at Plymouth, bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names. (£750 7s. 6d.)
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 4 December, 1885.

With reference to the appointment of Miss Jones as matron of the s.s. "Parthia," a copy of which is forwarded with my letter of this day's date (No. 34, Emigration—85), I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, the desirability of granting her an extra gratuity in the event of her having discharged her duties to your entire satisfaction, owing to the exceedingly large number of single women placed under her charge during her present voyage.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Sydney.

Madam,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 9 November, 1885.

You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Parthia," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 24th instant, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depôt to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absentsing yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of forty pounds (£40), payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

London, 24 November, 1885.

Orient Line—Coal Certificate.

Steamer "Parthia"; master, A. Marshall; destination, Sydney.

We hereby certify that there are 1,320 tons of coal on board the above vessel, all of which is sufficiently ventilated.

A. MARSHALL, Master.
A. JOHNSTON, Chief Engineer.

s.s. "Parthia," London, 24 November, 1885.

This is to certify that we have seen the condensers working and that they yield 4,000 gallons water per day.

A. MARSHALL, Master.
A. JOHNSTON, Chief Engineer.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depôt, Plymouth, 26 November, 1885.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day medically examined the emigrants proceeding in the s.s. "Parthia." I found them all suitable colonists and in a fit state of health to embark, with the exception of the following: Mary Griffiths and Martha Charlton, both suffering from skin

skin affections, dangerous to the other emigrants; Harriett Gill, exhibiting well marked symptoms of measles. I consider however that after appropriate medical treatment these persons would be fit to undertake the voyage.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M. M'DONAGH,
 Surgeon-Superintendent,
 s.s. "Parthia," Plymouth.

The Agent-General.

Sir,

Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 27 November, 1885.

With further reference to my report of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that I find it requisite to reject the Bice family, in consequence of the younger child exhibiting symptoms of varicella since my former examination; after medical treatment the family can proceed as emigrants.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M. M'DONAGH,
 Surgeon-Superintendent,
 s.s. "Parthia," Plymouth.

The Agent-General.

London, 25 November, 1885.

Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer, "Parthia"; master, A. Marshall; destination, Sydney.

We certify that there are 29,506 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

F. GREEN & CO.

Plymouth, 29 November, 1885.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Parthia" 1,800 gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew.

J. EDWARD DAVIS.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 13th January, of the steamer "Parthia," from Plymouth, with 704 immigrants, having left that port on 30th November last, thus completing the voyage in forty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, £14 10s. for the next 200, and £14 for the balance.

2. Shortly after arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Government Medical Officer, and on account of the prevalence of measles during the voyage the vessel was placed in quarantine. A number of the married people and children who were not considered convalescent were landed at the Quarantine Station, and were not finally released therefrom until the 5th instant. The steamer was subsequently thoroughly fumigated, and was released on Sunday, the 17th January. The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer the day after her arrival at Neutral Bay, and found that all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the emigrants during the voyage had been made.

3. The immigrants consisted of 60 married couples, 159 single men, 325 single women, and 159 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £415, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,574 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,989 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards their cost of passage.

English	499
Scotch	108
Irish	201
Other countries	25
Total	763

Many held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to £759 7s. 6d. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any positive information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred three deaths of young children under 2 years of age; there were also two births.

5. On examination of the single women, married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them; on arrival of the remainder of the immigrants from the Quarantine Station they also were examined as to their treatment during the voyage; no complaints were made.

6. The married women (with their children), who had come to join their husbands, and the single women, were as usual received into the Depôt, whence a large number were discharged on the same day to their husbands or friends, leaving 119 for hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements on the hiring day at an average rate of wages of 10s. 8d. per week.

7. Free-passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	4	12	20	6
To or with friends	4	10	4	52
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves	17	37	52	...
General total (243)	25	59	70	58

These

These proceeded to forty-five different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, John M'Donagh, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently; he is therefore entitled, under the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd July, 1884, to receive the gratuity of £365 15s., being 10s. per head on a maximum of 700 immigrants, with an additional 5s. on the extra number of 63 beyond the limit of 700. Dr. M'Donagh is also entitled to receive a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Miss Jones, discharged her duties in the most efficient and satisfactory manner; it is therefore recommended that she receive the usual gratuity of £40; also an additional gratuity of £10, which under a special letter from the Agent-General, and upon the favorable report of the Surgeon-superintendent, it is recommended that she should receive, and that she be provided with a second-class return passage to London.

10. Other gratuities as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General are payable, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; four married people's constables (each £2)—£8; seven single men constables (each £2)—£14; eight single women constables (each £3)—£24; seven sub-matrons (each £2)—£14; one lamp-trimmer, £3; one nurse, £3; one assistant nurse, £2; one assistant nurse, £1. Total, £82.

In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 22 July, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the amount of £40 placed at their disposal in the following manner:—To the captain, £18; chief officer, £7; purser, £5; storekeeper, £2; fourth officer, £2; cook, £2; cook's assistant, £1 10s.; baker, £1 10s.; baker's assistant, £1. Total, £40.

11. The Agent-General appointed a dispenser, of whom Dr. M'Donagh reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive a gratuity of £30, and a second-class passage to England, should he return within three months from date of his arrival in Sydney.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the health of the emigrants during the voyage was good.

The principal disease which occurred during the voyage was measles, thirty-nine cases having been under treatment.

13. Dr. M'Donagh states that the water supplied was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Parthia," arrived at Sydney, 13 January, 1886.

Number of births on board.

Male.	Female.
2	...

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Grace Bastard	10 months	Bronchitis and convulsions.
2	George Rosten	1 year	Tabes mesentrica.
3	John James	10 months	Convulsions.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	35	100	.....	83	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	4	12	.....	20	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	21	47	.....	56	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included	.....	.....	350	.....	*119 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	281	.....	10s. 8d. per week.
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	119*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 15 February, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—S.S. "CUZCO.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 April, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 29 January, 1886.

With further reference to my letter of the 22nd instant, No. 1 Emigration, 1886, I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of the Orient s.s. "Cuzco," on the 23rd instant, with twelve Government emigrants on board, equal to nine statute adults, and to enclose,—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.

2. A return of the number of emigrants embarked, distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 22 January, 1886.

I have the honor to forward herewith a list of emigrants who were approved for passage in the s.s. "Parthia," but owing to ill-health were not allowed to proceed in that vessel. As they are now quite well I have made arrangements with the Orient Steam Navigation Company that they shall be taken at contract price, in the s.s. "Cuzco," sailing from Plymouth on the 23rd instant; and the usual list and return of nationalities will be transmitted to you by the next mail.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 March, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 12th instant, of the steamer "Cuzco," with twelve immigrants, from Plymouth, having left that port on the 23rd January, thus completing the voyage in forty-eight days. The price per statute adult is at the rate of £15.

2. These immigrants were approved for passage in the steamer "Parthia," which arrived here on the 13th January last, but owing to ill-health were not allowed to proceed in that vessel, and the Agent-General made arrangements with the Orient Steam Navigation Company to forward them at the ordinary contract price in the steamer "Cuzco."

3. On examination of the immigrants by the Board of Immigration they expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of one married couple, four single women, and six children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £10 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £22 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £32 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

English, 12.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "ABERDEEN.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 April, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 26 February, 1886.

Sir, I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Aberdeen," on the 23rd instant, with 669 emigrants on board, equal to 556 statute adults, and to enclose herewith—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- (2.) A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Aberdeen," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A list of emigrants per "Aberdeen," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (4.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (5.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.
- (6.) A copy of Dr. Beattie's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depot, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.

I have further the honor to invite your attention to Dr. Beattie's remarks relative to the excessive number of children berthed in the single women's compartment, and respectfully to point out to you that I have on other occasions brought similar complaints under your notice.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 5 February, 1886.

Madam, You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Aberdeen," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 18th instant, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depot to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them, unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of forty pounds (£40), payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

Mrs. Eagar, 83, Leman-street, E.C.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Glengall Ironworks (Limited), Glengall Road, Millwall, London, 17 February, 1886.

WE hereby certify that we have had the fresh water condenser now fitted on board Messrs. George Thompson & Co.'s s.s. "Aberdeen" into our works here. I have had it disconnected, examined, all internal parts cleaned and tested by hydraulic pressure, in presence of and to the satisfaction of the Engineer-Surveyor to the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, February 16th, and that it is now fitted on board complete and in good working order.

We have also examined and adjusted all pumps, valves, and pipes in connection with same, also in engine-room. The donkey-engine and bilge pumps, and all valves and pipes in connection with same, have been overhauled, examined, and that they are all in good working order.

JAMES P. HALKET,
Manager.

S.S. "Aberdeen," Plymouth, 22 February, 1886.

WE certify that the above is capable of condensing 5,000 gallons of water daily.

JAMES BARCLAY, Master.
J. KIRKLAND, Chief Engineer.

Merchants' Gauger's Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar Road, North Bow, 18 February, 1886.

THIS is to certify that I have gauged for steamship "Aberdeen," lying in the East India Docks, fifty-two (52) water-tanks, and find they contain twenty thousand eight hundred (20,800) gallons; also ship's tanks and casks, containing 6,195 gallons, making a total of twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-five (26,995) imperial gallons, equal to 107 tons 31 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,
Gauger.
Plymouth,

Plymouth, 23 February, 1886.
I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Aberdeen" two thousand six hundred (2,600) gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew.

JOHN E. DAVIS.

Dear Sirs,

147, Leadenhall-street, London, 18 February, 1886.

We hereby certify that we have put on board your s.s. "Aberdeen" 637 tons of our Cymmer Merthyr steam coal (smokeless).

511 tons on Monday, 8th instant;
126 tons on night of Wednesday, 17th instant.

Yours truly,
GEO. INSOLE & SON.
(H. B. ATKINSON, London Agent.)

Messrs. Geo. Thompson & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

3 and 4, Coal Exchange, London, 13 February, 1886.

WE hereby certify that we have supplied to the s.s. "Aberdeen" 900 tons of Cambrian Navigation steam coals.

Pro COMPTON & HARDESS,
THOS. WITCHELL.

Messrs. Geo. Thompson & Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depôt, Plymouth, 22 February, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the medical examination of the emigrants approved by you for passages in s.s. "Aberdeen," and with the following exceptions I have found them in a satisfactory state of health, and apparently capable of earning their livelihood in the Colony of New South Wales, viz.:—First. The child of Charlotte Careless, exhibiting symptoms of whooping-cough, was immediately removed from Depôt with her mother. Second. The wife of Enoch Glover exhibited symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia with cardiac complications of a somewhat urgent character, and, having previously suffered from rheumatic fever, it was deemed advisable that she should (with her husband) be removed without delay to lodgings.

With reference to the present batch of emigrants, I have further the honor to invite your attention to the excessive number of children berthed, with their mothers, in the single women's compartment.

In my opinion this arrangement is extremely undesirable, owing to the obvious and serious risk which would result in the event (alway imminent) of an infectious outbreak during the voyage.

I understand this condition of affairs arises, in the present instance, from the large number of women (upwards of forty) nominated by their husbands in the Colony, and who have been granted permission to proceed to join their husbands.

I have, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE,
Surgeon-superintendent.

The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.

Memorandum.

23 February, 1886.

WE hereby certify that we have supplied to the s.s. "Aberdeen" 64 tons of Radford's Navigation best Welsh steam coal.

WEEKES, PHILLIPS, & CO.
(Per GEO. LEE.)

Captain Barclay, s.s. "Aberdeen."

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 13th instant, of the steamer "Aberdeen," from Plymouth, with 670 immigrants, having left that port on 23rd February, thus completing the voyage in forty-eight days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. per head for the balance.

2. On arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Government Medical Officer, and being found in first-class condition and free from disease, was at once granted pratique, and came up to the Company's moorings in Neutral Bay. The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer the day after her arrival at Neutral Bay, and found that all arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants during the voyage had been made.

3. The immigrants consisted of 60 married couples, 102 single men, 242 single women, and 206 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £499, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,092 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,591 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

English	....	440
Scotch	....	79
Irish	....	129
Others	....	12
		670

Many held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £562 17s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any positive information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one death of an infant and two births.

5. On examination of the single women at the Immigration Depôt, and the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The married women (with their children), who had come to join their husbands, and the single women, were as usual received into the Depôt, whence a large number were discharged the same day to their husbands or friends, leaving 61 for hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements on the hiring day, at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	14	17	10	...
To or with friends	16	55	10	36
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	6	24	9	...
General total (233)	36	96	29	36

These proceeded to thirty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Beattie, appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of £350, as per minute of the Colonial Secretary, 18th July, 1884. Dr. Beattie is also entitled to receive a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Mrs. Eagar, "discharged her duties in the most efficient manner; and, in consideration of the exceptionally large number of single women, and married women with infants and small children on board, I recommend Mrs. Eagar for the largest gratuity the Board can allow."

It is therefore recommended that, in addition to the promised gratuity of £40 for this her fourteenth voyage in charge of female immigrants, she should receive a further gratuity of £15, and that she be also provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; one w.c. constable, £5; lamp-trimmer, £3; three married people's constables, at £2—£6; three single men's constables, at £2—£6; five sub-matrons, at £2—£10; six single women's constables, at £3—£18; hospital nurse, £4. Total, £60.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22nd, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity to the amount of £40 in the following manner:—Captain, £12; chief officer, £8; purser, £8; fourth officer, £3; baker, £2; baker's assistant, £1; steward, £2; cook, £2; cook's assistant, £1; condenser, £1. Total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. A. W. Dolan as the dispenser, of whom Dr. Beattie reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive the sum of £20, also to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good, the only disease of a contagious nature being one mild case of chicken-pox.

14. Dr. Beattie states that the water supplied during the voyage was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Aberdeen" arrived at Sydney, 13 April, 1886.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; Female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	James Roach	7 months	Tabes mesenterica. (Wasting of bowels.)

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married Women, with their children, and Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends or hire on their own account	24	110	.....	73	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	14	17	.....	10	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	22	79	.....	19	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included	.....	.....	339	.....	*61 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	277	.....
6. Hired from the Depot ... ..	.....	.....	61*	.....

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 22 April, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAM-SHIPS "PORT VICTOR" AND "ENERGIA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 August, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 28 May, 1886.
 I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Port Victor" on the 20th inst., with 614 emigrants on board, equal to 541½ statute adults, and to enclose herewith :—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Port Victor," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A list of emigrants per "Port Victor" who obtained at Plymouth Bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (4.) A copy of Dr. McMaster's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depot, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (6.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to the Matron-in-charge S.S. "Port Victor."

Madam, 5, Westminster Chambers, London S.W., 3 May, 1886.
 You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of Matron of the s.s. "Port Victor," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 17th inst., with emigrants for Sydney.
 On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depot to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.
 You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them, unless my sanction has been obtained thereto.
 Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.
 The special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon Superintendent may be exercised without question.
 Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of forty pounds (£40) payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.
 Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.
 You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

West India Warehouse and Factory, West India Dock Road, London, E., May 12, 1886.
S.S. "Port Victor."

THESE certify that I have overhauled the pumps and fire-engines, and also the rudder and steering gear, which are all in good order.

I have also examined the water-tight doors of the various compartments, and they are in good working order. The windlass and steam winches are also efficient in all respects.

The distillers have been repaired and the filters refilled, and are in good order and capable of producing 3,000 gallons fresh water in twenty-four hours, and the chief and second engineers understand the working and repairing of the machines.

JOHN KIRDOPRY.

Anglo-Australasian Steam Navigation Company.—S.S. "Port Victor."

London, 15 May, 1886.

WE hereby certify that we have on board this ship 980 tons of coals in permanent and reserved bunkers for ship's use.

A. WILLIAMS, Master.
ROBERT FORBES, Chief Engineer.

Orient

Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer, "Port Victor"; master, A. Williams; destination, Sydney, N.S.W.

I CERTIFY that there are 24,800 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION Co., LIMITED,
F. GREEN & CO.,
For Selves, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, & Co.

Ships tanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000 gallons
42 x 400 g.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,800 "

London, 17 May, 1886.

24,800 gallons.

S.S. "Port Victor."

Plymouth, 20 May, 1886.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the abovenamed ship 2,000 gallons of fresh water.

JOHN E. DAVIS.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depot, Plymouth, 19 May, 1886.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the medical examination of the emigrants about to proceed by the s.s. "Port Victor." I found them all in good health, and in a fit state to undertake the voyage, with the following exceptions:—John Cochrane and family, and Ellen Maher and daughter, who consequently do not proceed by the ship.

I have also the honor to invite your attention to the fact that among the cases nominated in the colony there are several who, though not in actual bad health, are most undesirable subjects for a long sea voyage, on account of their advanced age. I refer to both men and women.

I have, &c.,

R. D. M'MASTER,

Surgeon-superintendent.

The Agent-General for New South Wales, London.

Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, & Co.

Dear Sirs,

Tank Factory, Millwall, London, E., 24 May, 1886.

We beg to certify that the forty-two 4½ cwt. 400-gallon tanks supplied you for the s.s. "Port Victor," on the 10th and 12th instant, have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

We are, &c.,

BURNEY & CO.

Countersigned by ANDERSON, ANDERSON, & Co.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 26 July, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 8th instant of the steamer "Port Victor," from Plymouth, with 644 immigrants, having left that port on the 2th May, thus completing the voyage in forty-nine days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. per head for the remainder.

2. The vessel on arrival was in good order—the arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants were very satisfactory. The Health Officer boarded the ship, and having ascertained that no sickness had occurred during the voyage, immediately admitted her to pratique.

3. The immigrants consisted of 58 married couples, 123 single men, 221 single women, and 184 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £750, paid by depositors in the colony, a further sum of £893 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,643 paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards their cost of passage.

Many held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £713 11s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any positive information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one death (of infant) and one birth.

5. On examination of the single women at the Immigration Depot, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, many complaints were made as to the bad quality of the bread and vegetables. Immediate inquiry was made relative to this very serious complaint. The Surgeon-superintendent stated that, on very many occasions, the bread was very bad, and was not eatable; that the weather during the whole of the voyage had been exceptionally tempestuous, and that during this frequent bad weather "the baker was not able to get his yeast to act properly;" that the bread was constantly spoiled by heavy rolling of the vessel, and by the sea being shipped into the galley. On each occasion that complaints were made, the captain had ordered extra oatmeal, rice, and biscuits, and the immigrants then appeared to be satisfied. The following is an extract from the Surgeon-superintendent's journal:—"There were some complaints, among married men, this morning, about 'their bread being sour.' I asked them to select one of their number to examine the bread, and the man selected accompanied me to the store-room and examined all the bread for to-day's issue. He was unable to find fault with any of the bread in the store-room."

English ..	330
Scotch	118
Irish	179
Other coun- tries	17
	<hr/> 644

6. The married women (with their children) who had come to join their husbands, and the single women, were as usual received into the Depot, whence a large number were discharged on the same day to their husbands, or to their friends who had sent for them, leaving fifty-four for hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained engagements on the hiring day, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	7	9	11	1
To or with friends ...	11	49	31	43
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	8	7	8	...
General total, 211	26	65	50	44

These proceeded to thirty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. M'Master, appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently. He is, therefore, entitled, under the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd July, 1884, to receive the gratuity of £336, being 10s. per head on a maximum of 700 immigrants, deduction being made of 5s. per head on fifty-six immigrants short of that number. Dr. M'Master is also entitled to receive a return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports, "that the matron, Mrs. Stevens, who had 221 women and 86 children under her supervision, discharged her duties in a most satisfactory manner, and fully deserves any acknowledgment the Board may think fit to make her." It is recommended that, in addition to the promised gratuity of £10, for this her eighth voyage in charge of female immigrants, she should receive a further gratuity of £15. She is also entitled to be provided with a second-class return passage to England.

10. Other gratuities are recommended for payment as follows:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; lamp trimmer, £3; four m.p. constables (each £2), £8; five single women's constables (each £3), £15; three single men's constables (each £2), £6; four sub-matrons (each £2), £8; two sub-matrons (each £1), £2; nurse, £5; total, £60.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated July 22nd, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity to the amount of £40 in the following manner:—Captain, £14; chief officer, £9; purser, £5; baker, £2; carpenter, £3; cook, £2; storekeeper, £3; cook's assistant, £1; baker's assistant, £1; total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Dr. Bradford as the dispenser, of whom Dr. M'Master reports that he discharged his duties very satisfactorily. He is, therefore, entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £20; also, to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he elect to return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the health of the emigrants during the voyage was excellent.

14. Dr. M'Master states that the water supplied was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Port Victor," arrived at Sydney, 8th July, 1886.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1;

Death on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Emily Frances Spinner	8 weeks	Debility.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married women & children & single females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ...	32	119	...	73	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ...	7	9	...	11	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	19	56	...	39	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included ...	...	...	305	...	*54 Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ...	...	...	251	...	
6. Hired from the Depot ...	...	...	54*	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 26th July, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

The

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 4th instant, of the steamer "Energia" from Plymouth, with 623 immigrants, having left that Port on the 8th April, thus completing the voyage in fifty-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. per head for the balance.

2. On arrival at Watson's Bay the steamer was inspected by the Government medical officer, and on account of the prevalence of measles during the voyage was placed in quarantine. A large number of the married people and children, who were not considered convalescent, were landed at the quarantine station and were not finally released until the 26th instant. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated and released from quarantine on the 8th instant.

The Board of Immigration inspected the steamer the day after her arrival at Neutral Bay. The general accommodation of the ship appeared to be good, excepting that the ventilation was defective in the after part of the single women's compartment; it was also found that the two hospitals, which it was necessary to use for measles cases, were very bad. The Surgeon-superintendent having been requested to report thereon stated that, "the deck forming the roof in each case was pierced by two davits, the aperture constantly admitting water, frequently wetting beds and keeping hospitals damp; the temporary skylight leaked, and water found its way along the alleyways, and lodged under the board forming the temporary floors; so that almost all through the voyage only the utmost urgency would have justified their use as hospitals, and there was unfortunately no alternative but to do so. The dispensary was in a similar situation and condition. Every effort was made to remedy these defects."

3. The Immigrants consisted of 52 married couples, 121 single men, 222 single women, and 176 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £533 paid by depositors in the colony, a further sum of £1,128 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,661 10s. paid by immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

Many held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £784 4s. This sum is irrespective of Bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any positive information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the Immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred 2 deaths (of infants) and 1 birth.

5. On examination of the single women at the Immigration Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, they generally expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage; very many complaints were however made as to the frequent bad quality of the bread. This caused great dissatisfaction; on inquiry it was found that the flour, which was packed in casks, was apparently of inferior quality, and became over-heated from excessive pressure. The tank flour, which was subsequently used, was somewhat better.

6. The married women (with their children) who had come to join their husbands, and the single women were as usual received into the dépôt, whence a large number were discharged on the same day to their husbands and friends, leaving 63 for hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained engagements on the hiring day, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week; two professional cooks obtained exceptional wages, the one at £60 and the other at £53 per annum.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following—

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	4	7	16	2
To or with friends	15	52	20	33
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	4	10	11	.....
General total, 197	23	69	47	35

These proceeded to thirty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Huxtable, appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently; he is therefore entitled, under the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 2nd July, 1884, to receive the gratuity of £330 15s., being 10s. per head on a maximum of 700 immigrants, deduction being made of 5s. per head on seventy-seven immigrants short of that number arrived. Dr. Huxtable is also entitled to receive a return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the matron, Miss Chicken, who had the charge of 222 females under her supervision, discharged her duties excellently well, and fully deserves any acknowledgment the Board may think fit to make her; it is therefore recommended that, in addition to the promised gratuity of £40 for this her eighteenth voyage in charge of female immigrants, she should receive a further gratuity of £20; she is also entitled to be provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; lamp-trimmer, £3; three m.p. constables (each £2), £6; six s.w. constables (each £3), £18; three s.n. constables (each £2), £6; six sub-matrons (each £2), £12; two nurses (each £5), £10.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 22 July, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity to the amount of £40 in the following manner:—Captain, £16; chief officer, £6; purser, £5; fourth officer, £2; baker, £2; carpenter, £2; cook, £3; storekeeper, £2; assistant cook, £2: £40.

English ..	376
Scotch	31
Irish	173
Other countries	5
	625

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. J. Robinson as dispenser, of whom Dr. Huxtable reports that he discharged his duties satisfactorily, and proved to be a most efficient officer. He is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £20, also to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good, the only disease of a contagious nature being measles.

14. Dr. Huxtable states that the water supplied during the voyage was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Energia," arrived at Sydney, 4 June, 1886.

Number of births on board:—Female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	George Ballard	2 years	Lymphatic parotitis.
2	John Moffatt	2 years	Tubercular meningitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Married Women with Children and Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	20	107	...	74	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	4	7	...	16	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	19	62	...	31	*63 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 5d. per week.
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	204	...	
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	141	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	63*	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30th June, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W., 16 April, 1886.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Energia," on the 8th instant, with 624 emigrants on board, equal to 531 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this Department for passage-money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
2. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Energia," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
3. A list of emigrants per "Energia," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
4. A copy of Dr. Huxtable's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Depôt, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
5. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
6. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Glengall Ironworks (Limited), Glengall Road, Millwall, London E., 31 March, 1886.

WE hereby certify that we have had the fresh-water condenser now fitted on board Messrs. Newton Brothers' steamer "Energia" into our works here. Have had it disconnected, examined, all internal parts cleaned and tested by hydraulic pressure, in presence of and to the satisfaction of the Engineer Surveyor to the Board of Trade, on Wednesday, March 17th, and that it is now fitted on board complete and in good working order.

We

We have also examined and adjusted all pumps, valves, and pipes in connection with same, also in engine-room. The donkey-engine and bilge-pumps and all valves and pipes in connection with same have been overhauled, examined, and that they are all in good working order.

For the Glengall Ironworks (Limited),
JAMES P. HALKET,
Manager.

Capacity, 1,000 gallons per diem.—H. JICKELL, Chief Engineer.

S.S. "Energia," South Dock, London, 3 April, 1886.

This is to certify that we have received on board the abovenamed vessel 1,521 tons 4 cwt. of the best Welsh steam coal.

A. CHILD, Master,
H. JICKELL, C. Engineer.

Twenty tons steam coal were on board ship prior to shipment of the above.

Memorandum to Messrs Newton Brothers & Co., from Lancaster and Brown.

Gentlemen,

West India Dock Road E., 3 April, 1886.

We hereby certify that the 47 400-gallon tanks now on board the s.s. "Energia," S.W.I. Docks were watertight and in good condition when delivered by us to the Dock Company.

LANCASTER & BROWN.

Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer, "Energia;" master, A. Child; destination, Sydney.

I CERTIFY that there are 22,800 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

Ship's tanks ... 4,000
47 × 400 gallons = 18,800

22,800

London, 6 April, 1886.

A. CHILD.

Plymouth, 8 April, 1886.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Energia" 1,400 gallons of fresh water for use of emigrants and crew.

J. E. DAVIS.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depot, Plymouth, 7 April, 1886.

I have the honor to report that I have this day completed the medical examination of the emigrants per s.s. "Energia," and that I find that they are in good general health and apparently capable of earning their livelihood in the Colony.

I have, &c.,

L. RALSTON HUXTABLE, M.B.,

Surgeon Superintendent.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

P.S.—I have further to report that I have visited the man Glover and wife, left behind by the "Aberdeen," on account of the illness of the woman, and I find that she is still seriously ill, suffering from heart disease, and unfit to proceed by this vessel.—L.R.H.

The Agent-General to Miss J. Chicken.

Madam,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 8 March, 1886.

You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of matron of the s.s. "Energia," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 5th April, with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depot to the emigration officer of this department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance, and that the authority of the Surgeon-superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney and a gratuity of £40, payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "PORT PIRIE.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 October, 1886.

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.*)

IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 30 July, 1886.
I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Port Pirie" on the 27th inst., with 713 emigrants on board, equal to 594 statute adults, and to enclose herewith:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the London and Westminster Bank.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Port Pirie," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A list of emigrants per "Port Pirie" who obtained at Plymouth Bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (4.) A copy of Dr. Beattie's report of his examination of the emigrants at the Plymouth Depôt, together with a certificate given by that officer relative to their embarkation, and of his inspection of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for the emigrants during the voyage.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (6.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Matron s.s. "Port Pirie."

Madam, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 12 July, 1886.
You are hereby informed that I have appointed you to the office of Matron to the s.s. "Port Pirie," to sail from Plymouth on or about the 22nd inst., with emigrants for Sydney.

On that day you are to report your arrival at the Depôt to the Emigration Officer of this Department, not afterwards absenting yourself from the building without previously obtaining his permission.

You will distinctly understand that you are the servant of the Government of New South Wales, and that you will be required to obey their authorized instructions only. Should any directions be conveyed to you by persons not in the service of the Government, you will bear in mind that you are not at liberty to act upon them, unless my sanction has been previously obtained thereto.

Your reports of the voyage must also be addressed exclusively to me, or to the Immigration Agent in Sydney.

These special instructions are given in order that there may be no doubt in regard to a proper performance of the duties required of you by this appointment, and that the authority of the Surgeon-Superintendent may be exercised without question.

Your remuneration will consist of a free passage to Sydney, and a gratuity of £40, payable in the Colony, provided your duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Government.

Printed instructions for your guidance are enclosed herewith.

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this appointment by return of post.

I am, &c.,
SAUL SAMUEL.

Dr. Beattie to The Agent-General.

Sir, Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 26 July, 1886.
I have the honor to report that I have completed my medical and general examination of the emigrants assembled at the Depôt for embarkation in the s.s. "Port Pirie," about to sail for Sydney, and I have found the physical state of the people satisfactory.

The selected cases appear to me very eligible in every respect as future Colonists.

I have found it necessary to reject a nominated family named in the margin, consisting of the mother and three children, for chicken-pox, the eldest child having just recovered, the eruption being in the maturation stage upon the second eldest, and the youngest most probably about to be inflicted with the same disease. I have also been obliged to detain a woman whose child is dangerously ill with fever and convulsions, and in quite an unfit condition to embark. With regard to the two brothers Middleton, suffering from permanent lameness, your despatching officer, Mr. Phillips, has, I understand, put you in possession of the facts of the case and received your permission conditionally that they may proceed with the other members of their family.

The two men in question are otherwise healthy and capable of earning a living in New South Wales.

I may be again permitted to refer with regret to the very large number of infants and small children among the people, and principally belonging to the nominated cases.

I have, &c.,
J. A. BEATTIE.

Leah Bathlam.
Minnie, 5s.
Gerald, 3s.
Henry, 1s.

Ellen Harvey.
James, 2s.
Henry and
Edward
Middleton.

Copies of Certificates.

Memorandum from Burney & Co., Tank Factory, Millwall, E., to Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sevell, & Co.,
Limehouse, E.
For s.s. "Port Pirie."

Dear Sirs,

10 July, 1886.

We beg to certify that the forty-five $4\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. 400-gallon tanks, supplied you on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

BURNLEY & CO.
C.T.

We hereby certify that we have on board "Port Pirie" 1,000 tons of coals stowed in ship's lower bunkers and No. 2 lower hold, for ship's use exclusively.

C. M. HEPWORTH, Captain.
C. ROWELL, Chief Engineer.

West India Warehouse and Factory, West India Dock Road, London, E., 21 July, 1886.
S.S. "Port Pirie."

THESE certify that I have overhauled the pumps and fire-engines, and also the rudder-steering gear, which are all in good order.

I have also examined the water-tight doors of the various compartments, and they are in good working order. The windlass and steam winches are also efficient in all respects.

The distillers have been repaired and the filters refilled, and are in good order and capable of producing 3,000 gallons fresh water in twenty-four hours, and the chief and second engineers understand the working and repairing of the machines.

JOHN KIRKALDY.

Orient Line—Water Certificate.

Steamer, "Port Pirie;" master, C. M. Hepworth; destination, Sydney.

I CERTIFY that there are 23,600 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

A. J. DAVISON, Superintendent.

Ship's tanks ... 8,000 gallons
39 × 400 gallons = 15,600

23,600

London, 22 July, 1886.

Plymouth, 26 July, 1886.

I HEREBY certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Port Pirie" 1,400 gallons of fresh water.

J. E. DAVIS.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 30 September, 1886.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 17th instant of the steamer "Port Pirie," from Plymouth, with 712 immigrants, having left that port on the 27th July, thus completing the voyage in fifty-one days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £15 per head for the first 400 adults, and £14 10s. per head for the remainder.

2. On arrival at Watson's Bay the Health Officer deemed it advisable that the vessel should be thoroughly fumigated before pratique was granted, a few cases of chicken-pock having occurred during the voyage.

3. The immigrants consisted of 61 married couples, 122 single men, 252 single women, and 216 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £832, paid by depositors in the colony, a further sum of £880 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,712 paid by the immigrants or their friends towards their cost of passage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £349 5s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts and moneys held by them, of which I was unable to obtain any positive information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred four deaths and three births.

5. On examination of the single women at the Immigration Depot, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The married women (with their children) who had come to join their husbands, and the single women, were as usual received into the Depot, whence a large number were immediately discharged to their husbands, or to their relatives who had sent for them, leaving seventy-one for hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained engagements at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
To be hired	3	...	19	...
To or with friends	15	59	20	67
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	15	30	22	...
General total—Souls, 292	33	98	61	67

English .. 411
Scotch 100
Irish 180
Other coun-tries ... 11
712

These

These proceeded to forty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. A. Beattie, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most efficiently. He is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of £353, as per minute of the Colonial Secretary, 18th July, 1884. Dr. Beattie is also entitled to receive a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient Line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports, that the matron, Mrs. Egar, who had 252 women and 96 children under her supervision, "discharged her duties most conscientiously," and he suggests that, "in addition to the usual payment of £40, she should receive the largest extra gratuity that can be allowed." It is therefore recommended that Mrs. Egar should receive a further gratuity to the extent of £20. She is also entitled to be provided with a second-class return passage to England. Mrs. Egar has made fifteen voyages in charge of female immigrants, and has always given the greatest satisfaction.

10. Other gratuities are recommended for payment:—The schoolmaster, £5; hospital assistant, £3; lamp trimmer, £3; w.c. constable, £5; four m.p. constables (each £2), £8; three single men's constables (each £2), £6; six single women's constables (each £3), £18; five sub-matrons (each £2), £10; four nurses (each £2), £8: Total, £66.

11. In accordance with the minute of the Colonial Secretary, dated 22nd July, 1885, the Board of Immigration disbursed the extra gratuity to the amount of £40 in the following manner:—Captain, £10; chief officer, £9; purser, £9; fourth officer, £4; baker, £2; baker's assistant, £1; cook, £2; cook's assistant, £1; donkeyman, £1; cook's mate, £1: Total, £40.

12. The Agent-General appointed Mr. James P. Lawlor as the dispenser, of whom Dr. Beattie reports that he discharged his duties very satisfactorily. He is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £20; also, to be provided with a second-class passage to England, should he elect to return within three months from the date of his arrival in Sydney.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the health of the emigrants during the voyage was excellent; a few cases of chicken-pock however occurred.

14. Dr. Beattie reports that the water supplied was plentiful and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Port Pirie," arrived at Sydney, 17th September, 1886.

Number of Births on board:—Male, 1; female, 2.

Nominal List of Deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Tiddesley, Henry J.....	Infant	Marasmus.
2	Horton, James Henry	"	Tubes mesenterica.
3	Jackson, Adam M.	1 year	Infant phthisis.
4	Cohen, Rosa	"	Meningitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	28	118	...	61	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	3	...	...	19	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ...	30	98	...	42	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	349	...	*71 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ... ..	...	...	278	...	
6. Hired from the Depot ... ..	...	...	71*	...	

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 30th September, 1886.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(REPORT OF AGENT FOR IMMIGRATION ON COMPLAINT AS TO MANNER OF HIRING IMMIGRANTS PER S.S. "PARTHA.")

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 January, 1886.

EXTRACT from Sydney Morning Herald of 21st January, 1886.

THE proceedings at the Immigration Depot yesterday were hardly creditable, and they indicate that the Department over which Mr. Wise presides is capable of great improvement. According to the report, it would seem that the immigration officers expected they would be discreditable. A day or two ago Lady Carrington expressed her intention of being present at the hiring. It is alleged that an official tried to dissuade her from her purpose; but she did not permit herself to be influenced by his arguments. On Tuesday evening, however, another official—it is said Mr. Wise himself—went to Government House, and made representations which caused Lady Carrington not to go to the Depot yesterday. Her Ladyship was given to understand that she would be shocked by what she would witness. A more severe censure upon the method of hiring at the Depot could not have been uttered. As the representations which induced Lady Carrington to abandon her purpose of being present at the Depot were made either by Mr. Wise himself, or by a person acting under instructions, it is evident that the Immigration Agent regards the ladies who present themselves at the barracks to obtain servants as promoters of disorder. It is inconceivable that he would state that his own arrangements were so confused that they must inevitably produce a scene that would deeply distress her Ladyship. Will the ladies endure this reflection upon themselves? Will they tolerate the insinuation that when they assemble at the Immigration Depot to hire servants they deport themselves in a manner that would shock the wife of the Governor if she happened to be a witness of their conduct? One of the lady applicants took a different view of the case, and astonished the Immigration Agent by delivering a speech in which she informed him that all his arrangements for the hiring were extremely unsatisfactory, and that his treatment of the people scandalous. With the former part of this statement all readers of the report of the proceedings, printed elsewhere, are likely to agree. We say nothing of the postponement of the hiring, as the Immigration Agent was not responsible for that; but what is to be said of the method of giving passes, and the arrangements for signing agreements? The Colonial Secretary should take the matter in hand. Complaints have been frequently made of the confusion and of the irritating delays that take place on hiring days at the Immigration Depot. These troubles have now reached a climax. If the officials are to blame they should be brought to account; if, on the contrary, the cause is the unsuitableness of the building for conducting hiring operations, a better place should be obtained, but whatever be the cause it should be discovered and removed, so that there may not be a repetition of what occurred yesterday.

The Agent for Immigration for report.—C.W., B.C., 21/1/86. Report herewith forwarded.—
—G.F.W. Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 21/1/86.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Depot, Sydney, 21 January, 1886.

Referring to the article which appeared in this morning's issue of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, forwarded to me for report, and to other articles which have appeared within the last few days in daily papers commenting upon certain arrangements of this department, I have the honor to state that the steamer "Parthia," with 764 immigrants, was quarantined on arrival, and was only released late on Saturday evening.

I boarded her on Sunday for the purpose of making special arrangements for the holding of the usual meeting of the Board of Immigration at 9-30 on the following morning.

The Board met as arranged, and commenced their examination at 10 o'clock. At 11-30 His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carrington came on board for the purpose of inspecting the ship and immigrants, and the Board proceeded in their presence with the examination of the single women. These, to the number of 287, were landed and forwarded to the depot immediately on the conclusion of the examination, and at the same time the immigrants were informed they might land, or see their friends on board; two steamers were alongside for the accommodation of those who wished to go ashore. I mention this in contradiction of the statement published that "fifty of the male immigrants, married and single men, were engaged to proceed to town before the main body of the passengers were allowed ashore."

The 287 single women were received at the depôt, and those of them who had been nominated here, to the number of ninety-one, left that afternoon to join their friends.

Having only two days in which to disembark the immigrants, and the attendant enormous quantity of luggage, in order to prevent demurrage, which would have been upwards of £50 per day, every possible exertion was made to accomplish this object, and, by providing extra steamers for landing the luggage and placing it in a store at the Circular Quay, the ship was cleared on Tuesday afternoon. Lady Carrington attended a Protestant service held at the depôt by the Rev. Mr. Langley on Tuesday morning, and also visited the rooms set apart for the Roman Catholic immigrants, intimating, when about to leave, that probably she would attend the hiring of the single women on the following day. I pointed out that, as there would probably be as usual a large crowd at the hiring-room, Lady Carrington would, if she attended the hiring, be subjected to very considerable personal inconvenience in consequence of the overcrowding. The assertion that "I, or some person acting under my instructions, went to Government House on Tuesday evening for the purpose of dissuading Lady Carrington from coming to the depôt on the following morning," is not correct; but I did see Lord Carrington that evening at Manly, and in reply to a question from him on the matter stated what I have above mentioned, namely, that Lady Carrington would very probably be subjected to personal inconvenience if she attended the hiring.

The result of the hiring was as I had anticipated, there being 120 women for hire, and between 200 and 300 applicants for them.

The accommodation at my disposal, of course, is not nearly sufficient for so large a number of people, and the pressure on this occasion was very much felt, notwithstanding the fact that through the good management of the Matron (Mrs. Hicks) an extra room was obtained.

The lady applicant, who delivered a speech, stated amongst other things that Mrs. Hicks had previously to the hiring taking place sent a girl out of the building to a friend. This was immediately contradicted by Mrs. Hicks, who was supported in her version of the affair by Dr. Rowling, of Parramatta. The circumstances were simply these: A girl who arrived by a previous ship called on Mrs. Hicks the day before the hiring day, and as she was in want of a situation she was advised to go to a lady whom Mrs. Hicks knew to be in want of a servant.

I undertake personally the issuing of orders for admission to the hiring-room. I consider that I am to some extent personally responsible for everybody admitted, which responsibility I could not delegate to any other person, as I find myself frequently compelled to prohibit the admittance of persons who have no right to enter the room.

The Government have always held that no female immigrants should be allowed to engage from the depôt to an hotel or public-house, and of course I have obeyed these instructions.

The advertised time for the hiring is 12 o'clock. If ladies come, as they do at 9 o'clock, I cannot see how I am to be held accountable for their having to wait three hours before the hiring can be allowed to commence. In the present instance, a case of measles having developed itself on Tuesday night at the depôt, I immediately informed the Health Officer. Dr. Ashburton Thompson at once examined the patient, and other female immigrants, and handed to me the herewith annexed communication directing me to "delay the hiring until the afternoon or until such time as the patients could be removed from the building." This was at 11.30 on Wednesday morning, and the hiring was to have commenced within half-an-hour, I immediately informed those present of the directions I had received from the Health Officer, and announced that the hiring was consequently postponed until 3 o'clock.

The statement published that the ladies were subjected to unnecessary discomfort in being kept waiting for hours before the postponement was announced is therefore absolutely incorrect.

The patients were removed about half-past 2 o'clock, and the hiring was conducted as usual,—105 servants being hired within two hours.

As to the statement in the article sent for my report, that "complaints have been frequently made of the confusion and irritating delays that take place on hiring days at the Immigration Depôt," my only reply is that where there are upwards of 100 girls to be hired, and more than 200 ladies anxious to hire these immigrants, as in the present case, all clamorous for immediate attention, the confusion must necessarily be very great.

Four clerks are occupied in the hiring-room making out agreements, passes, and orders for departure, and generally facilitating the hiring, whilst three men are fully engaged in despatching the immigrants and their luggage, without any unnecessary delay.

The Matron, Mrs. Hicks, during the whole of this time is most busily engaged in the hiring-room rendering every possible assistance to the ladies, almost all of whom apply to her personally to find servants; and in protecting the interests of the girls themselves.

Through the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Hicks both the ladies and the girls are generally very well satisfied with the result.

When more suitable premises are obtained the inconvenience hitherto created will no longer exist, and as I understand it is in contemplation very shortly to remove the inmates of the Hyde Park Asylum to Newington, abundant space will then be afforded for the hiring of the single women.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

Sir,

Health Department, 20 January, 1886.

I have the honor to request that you will allow no person to leave the Depôt, and that you will defer the hiring until 3 p.m., this afternoon, or until such time as the persons suffering from measles, and now in the immigration Depôt, shall have been removed to Quarantine.

I have, &c.,

J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON,
Chief Medical Inspector, Board of Health.

The Agent for Immigration.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

(NUMBER OF CHINESE WHO HAVE PAID POLL-TAX, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1886.

RETURN furnished at the request of Mr. R. W. Thompson, M.P.

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1883.									
1 Jan.	Hungarian	984		9	9		3		
6 "	Taanadice	1,407		16	16		7	2 stowaways.	
6 "	Quirang	602		1	1				
9 "	Wakatipu	1,158				24			
9 "	City of Melbourne	615		1	1				
10 "	Meath	1,337					74		
13 "	Bowen	844					9		
14 "	City of Sydney	1,966	1		1				
14 "	Glanworth	558		4	4				
18 "	Taanadice	1,407		4	4				
18 "	Hungarian	984					22		
19 "	Klamang	490		2	2				
23 "	Esk	547		2	2				
4 Feb.	Wakatipu	1,158				12			
10 "	Menmuir	1,247	1	13	14	12	89		
13 "	Ruxine	978		9	9		2		
16 "	Rockton	758		1	1				
26 "	Arawata	622	1		1				
28 "	Euxine	978					22		
2 Mar.	Wakatipu	1,158				8			
5 "	Katoomba	489		3	3				
6 "	Derwent	351		1	1				
7 "	Birkgate	916		0	0				
10 "	Catterthun	1,406		15	15			2 deserters.	
18 "	Haurota	1,276				1			
18 "	Bowen	844	1	8	9		8		
18 "	Glanworth	558	1		1				
23 "	Governor Blackall	331		1	1				
26 "	Birkgate	916				2			
27 "	Corinna	820				4			
28 "	Nelson	895	1	7	8	5			
1 April	Wakatipu	1,158				26			
3 "	Bowen	844							
2 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745				58			
5 "	Egmont	456	1		1				
6 "	Zealandia	1,713	1	1	2				
9 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745	1		1				
10 "	Corinna	820				3			
11 "	Taanadice	1,407		15	15		19	2 stowaways.	
16 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
15 "	Glanworth	558		5	5				
15 "	Clarence	410		4	4				
18 "	Egmont	456		3	3				
20 "	Katoomba	489		1	1				
22 "	Taanadice	1,407					18		
24 "	Corinna	820				10			
27 "	Governor Blackall	331		2	2				
1 May	Wakatipu	1,158				33			
9 "	Menmuir	1,247	1	13	14		4	3 deserted.	

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.			In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.			
1883.										
8 May	Corinna	820	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	
8 "	Tanwenna	1,269	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2 deserted.
8 "	Buxine	978	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
12 "	Alexandria	546	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
14 "	Begmont	456	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
17 "	Ranelagh	538	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
18 "	Walbora	1,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 "	Quirang	682	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
22 "	Beckton	558	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Glanworth	978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Faxine	1,406	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
28 "	Manmut	1,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 "	City of Adelaide	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 "	Wakajipu	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 "	City of Adelaide	1,779	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
4 June	Huroka	1,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Venice	1,271	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Corinna	820	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	3 desertors.
11 "	Gordon Castle	1,320	.....	12	15	.....	.....	.....
14 "	Bhamang	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 "	Glanworth	486	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
17 "	Keilawarra	489	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
17 "	Katoomba	558	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
20 "	Glanworth	531	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
21 "	Governor Blackall	331	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Ranahgh	533	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Venice	1,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Keilawarra	486	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Corinna	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 "	Wakajipu	1,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 "	You Yangs	457	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
29 "	City of Melbourne	615	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
29 "	Manapouri	1,020	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2 July	Glanworth	558	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
6 "	Galadonia	2,074	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2 desertors.
6 "	Nelson	895	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
12 "	Tanandee	1,406	.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	2 desertors.
16 "	Gedlong	239	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
20 "	Glanworth	558	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
20 "	Keilawarra	486	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20 "	Westworth	650	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
22 "	Wakajipu	1,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 "	You Yangs	457	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26 "	Leura	738	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....
26 "	L'ee-Moon	745	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....
27 "	Derwent	351	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
29 "	Catterdun	1,406	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....
29 "	Katoomba	489	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....
30 "	Menamir	1,247	.....	4	14	.....	.....	.....	18
1 Aug.	George Noble	239	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
3 "	Gedlong	239	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
3 "	City of Melbourne	615	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
3 "	Naples	1,473	.....	6	14	.....	.....	.....
6 "	Keilawarra	486	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
6 "	Corinna	820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 "	Governor Blackall	331	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
5 "	Bhamang	400	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....
6 "	L'ee-Moon	745	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Derwent	588	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Whampoa	1,109	.....	6	12	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Catterdun	1,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Nelson	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 "	Derwent	351	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
12 "	Alexandria	546	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
12 "	Corea	382	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
16 "	Roxina	978	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	9
16 "	Naples	1,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
16 "	Barrabool	588	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
16 "	Ironhon	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
19 "	Keilawarra	486	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
19 "	Gordon Castle	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101
21 "	Corinna	820	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
23 "	Barrabool	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
24 "	Faxine	978	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....
24 "	L'ee-Moon	745	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....
24 "	Clarence	410	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
25 "	Derwent	351	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
26 "	Bhamang	490	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
26 "	Ocean	1,039	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....	3
26 "	Chang Chow	1,109	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....	11
29 "	Quirang	652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 "	Barrabool	588	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
31 "	City of Melbourne	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 "	Wentworth	650	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
2 Sept.	Keilawarra	486	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
2 "	Barrabool	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 "	Alexandria	546	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
7 "	L'ee-Moon	745	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1883.									
8 Sept.	Chang Chow	1,109					24		
9 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
9 "	Katoomba	489		4	4				
12 "	Feiburg		3	6	9		11		
13 "	Barrabool	588		6	6				
14 "	Wakatipu	1,158				7			
12 "	Venice	1,271	8	9	13		22		
16 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
14 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745	1		1				
14 "	Citra	1,175		11	11				
18 "	Corunna	820				12			
16 "	Glanworth	558		4	4				
20 "	Barrabool	588		6	6				
20 "	Haurota	1,276				8			
22 "	Tannadice	1,407	7	12	19		36		
22 "	Keilawarra	486	1		1				
26 "	Venice	1,271					12		
28 "	City of Melbourne	615		6	6				
28 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
30 "	Burwah	588		6	6				
30 "	Alexandria	546		3	3				
2 Oct.	Corunna	820	1		1	2			
4 "	Taiwan	1,109	2	9	11		11		
7 "	Tannadice	1,406					17		
10 "	Wakatipu	1,158				13			
1 "	Katoomba	489		2	2				
12 "	City of Melbourne	615		2	2				
11 "	Suez	1,387	3	10	13		4		
16 "	Corunna	820				5			
18 "	Barrabool	588		6	6				
19 "	Monmuir	1,247	8	9	17		11		
16 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745		7	7				
22 "	City of New York	1,964		2	2				
22 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
21 "	Alexandria	546		3	3				
23 "	Woosung	1,109	5	9	14		10		
24 "	Currajong	410		4	4				
25 "	Keilawarra	486		6	6				
24 "	Suez	1,387					3		
26 "	City of Melbourne	615		6	6				
28 "	Burwah	588		6	6				
30 "	Corunna	820				2			
28 "	Blamang	490		3	3				
30 "	Quirang	652	1	5	6				
19 "	Taiwan	1,109					38		
31 "	Monmuir	1,247					1		
2 Nov.	Barrabool	588	1	3	4				
2 "	Randlagh	533		1	1				
4 "	Derwent	351		1	1				
4 "	Waipora	1,269	1		1				
7 "	Wakatipu	858				20			
7 "	Woosung	1,109					34		
13 "	Esk	547				9			
14 "	Naples	1,473	6	8	14		4		
15 "	Barrabool	588		1	1				
16 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745	1		1				
16 "	Crusader	647		6	6				
18 "	Book	273		4	4				
18 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
20 "	Whampon	1,109	12	6	18		14		
21 "	Wentworth	650		2	2				
23 "	Keilawarra	486		5	5				
23 "	Catterthun	1,406	1	12	13		16		
24 "	City of Melbourne	615		1	1				
27 "	Esk	547				8			
29 "	Barrabool	588		4	4				
29 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745		7	7				
30 "	Naples	1,473					4		
2 Dec.	Wakatipu	1,158					17		
2 "	Derwent	351		2	2				
3 "	Talnoe	1,028	1		1	1			
6 "	Buxine	978	4	6	9				
6 "	Keilawarra	486		1	1				
9 "	Klamang	480		1	1				
11 "	Haurota	1,276				2			
11 "	Catterthun	1,406					10		
16 "	Buxine	978					16		
16 "	Tannadice	1,407	7	9	16		21		
24 "	Ringarooma	623				17			
24 "	Hoi How	896	3	8	11		4		
28 "	Barrabool	588		3	3			1 deserter.	
			130	713	843	372	956		
1884.									
3 Jan.	Esk	547		2	2				
3 "	Suez	1,390	1	11	12		6		
3 "	Archer	440	1	3	4				

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1884.									
5 Jan.	Tannadice	1,407					9		
6 "	Hoi How	896					13		
7 "	Burwah	568		1	1				
12 "	Menmuir	1,247	9	7	16		18		
13 "	Taiwan	1,109	6	5	11		12		
15 "	Tannadice	1,407					8		
17 "	Esk	547		1	1				
17 "	Leura	758		8	8				
18 "	Australia	1,715		1	1				
18 "	City of Melbourne	615		2	2				
19 "	Glanworth	558		4	4				
24 "	Wakatipu	1,158				22			
24 "	Keilawarra	486		2	2				
27 "	Menmuir	1,247					3		
12 "	Birksgate	916	1		1				
1 Feb.	Leura	758		1	1				
4 "	Burwah	568		4	4				
8 "	Naples	1,479	3	11	14		6		
10 "	Chang Chow	1,109	2	10	12		12		
11 "	Catterthun	1,406	7	9	16		27		
14 "	Barrabool	588		5	5				
14 "	City of Melbourne	615		6	6				
17 "	Burwah	568		6	6				
18 "	Wangarooma	523				1			
18 "	Corinna	820				1			
19 "	Wakatipu	1,158				6			
22 "	Keilawarra	486		5	5				
21 "	Leura	758		6	6				
24 "	Maranoa	805		1	1				
25 "	Catterthun	1,406					2		
29 "	Chang Chow	1,109					9		
6 Mar.	Haurota	1,276				13			
6 "	Euxine	978	5	4	9		3		
10 "	Derwent	351		1	1				
17 "	Burwah	568	1	2	3				
14 "	Woosung	1,109	4	9	13		14		
18 "	Wakatipu	1,158				16			
19 "	Tannadice	1,407	5	9	14		15		
23 "	Derwent	350		1	1				
23 "	Warrego	987	1	3	4				
24 "	Rotomahana	864	1		1				
28 "	Keilawarra	486		5	5				
30 "	Alexandria	546		1	1				
22 "	Euxine	978					3		
30 "	Burwah	568		6	6				
30 "	Woosung	1,109					37		
31 "	Archer	440		4	4				
3 April	Haurota	1,276					15		
2 "	Whampoa	1,109	2	9	11		7		
5 "	Barrabool	588		1	1				
6 "	Derwent	351		1	1				
6 "	Maranoa	805		3	3				
8 "	Corinna	820				1			
9 "	Menmuir	1,247	6	6	12		13		
10 "	Tannadice	1,407					1		
11 "	Australia	1,715		1	1				
15 "	Wakatipu	1,158				11			
10 "	Suez	1,390	8	8	16		7		
18 "	Edina	223		2	2				
18 "	Rodondo	715		7	7				
18 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745		7	7				
18 "	Corea	382		4	4				
20 "	Derwent	351		4	4				
21 "	Archer	440		4	4				
20 "	Katoomba	489		2	2				
22 "	Corinna	820					2		
23 "	City of Adelaide	824					7		
23 "	Menmuir	1,247					15		
25 "	Keilawarra	486		5	5				
25 "	Leura	758	1		1				
26 "	Laju	1,246		7	7		5		
27 "	Maranoa	805		4	4				
23 "	City of Melbourne	615		5	5				
26 "	Taiwan	1,109	4	8	12		24		
1 May	Haurota	1,276				12			
9 "	Leura	758		1	1				
12 "	Archer	440		1	1				
12 "	Catterthun	1,406	6	7	13		15		
17 "	Wakatipu	1,158				19			
18 "	Taiwan	1,109					56		
20 "	Corinna	820				4			
22 "	Balmain	376		3	3				
23 "	Keilawarra	486		2	2				
23 "	Naples	1,473	4	10	14		4		
26 "	Burwah	568		4	4				
27 "	Haurota	1,276				10			
28 "	Catterthun	1,406					2		

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1884.									
30 May	Timor	1,420	8	9	17		50		
5 June	Chang Chow	1,109	4	7	11		11		
7 "	Tannadice	1,407	3	11	14		14		
11 "	Wakatipu	1,158				25			
11 "	Euxine	978	6	3	9		9		
12 "	Timor	1,421					39		
19 "	Woosung	1,109	4	8	12		10		
19 "	Leura	758		1	1				
22 "	Chang Chow	1,109					10		
26 "	Hauroto	1,276				21			
29 "	Tannadice	1,407					5		
29 "	Warrego	987		1	1				
3 July	Australia	1,715		1	1				
4 "	Esk	547				1			
7 "	Woosung	1,109					7	2 deserters.	
9 "	Wakatipu	1,158				9			
13 "	Menmuir	1,247	4	6	10				
13 "	George Noble		1	3	4				
15 "	Keelung		3	8	11	3	4		
22 "	Corinna	820				1			
24 "	Hauroto	1,276				10			
25 "	Suez	1,390	6	8	14		6		
26 "	Laju	1,246	5	10	15		10		
26 "	Menmuir	1,247					6		
31 "	Leura	758		1	1				
31 "	Keelung						30		
3 Aug.	Burwah	568		1	1				
3 "	Catterthun	1,406	3	11	14		14		
4 "	Ranleigh	533	1		1				
4 "	Whampoa	1,109	8		8		5		
5 "	Corinna	820	1		1	3			
5 "	Wakatipu	1,158					5		
8 "	Tam Sui	919					39		
11 "	Laju	1,246					9		
14 "	Naples	1,473	12	12	24		5		
15 "	Coburn	540				2			
19 "	Whampoa	1,109					13		
19 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
19 "	Tuaweena	1,269				8			
21 "	Hauroto	1,276				1			
24 "	Catterthun	1,406					19		
26 "	Hoi How	896		11	11		8	2	
27 "	Timor	1,421	12	4	16		8		
28 "	Fiona	838	1		1				
28 "	Guthrie	1,494	6	10	16		14	4 deserted.	
29 "	City of Sydney	1,966		1	1				
29 "	Chang Chow	1,109	1	11	12		15		
2 Sept.	Corinna	820	1		1				
4 "	Wakatipu	1,158				11			
4 "	Tannadice	1,407	8	6	14		14	8 deserted.	
9 "	Guthrie	1,494					19		
10 "	Edina	223		1	1				
11 "	Timor	1,421	2	6	8		4		
14 "	Archer	440		1	1				
18 "	Egmont	456		1	1				
18 "	Iolani	981		9	9				
19 "	Hoi How	896	1		1		22		
21 "	Tannadice	1,407		1	1				
22 "	Taiwan	1,109	4	7	11		11	6 deserted.	
23 "	Gunga	798	1		1				
25 "	Leura	758	1		1				
25 "	Woosung	1,109	2	11	13		10		
28 "	Burwah	568		1	1				
2 Oct.	Wakatipu	1,158				1			
5 "	Ocean	1,039		9	9			1 deserter.	
5 "	Archer	440		1	1				
4 "	Menmuir	1,247	5	8	13		11	3 deserters.	
12 "	Suez	1,390	2	11	13		15		
12 "	Chang Chow	1,109					68		
13 "	Corinna	820				3			
15 "	Airley	1,492	10	7	17		14		
16 "	Leura	758		1	1				
16 "	Woosung	1,109					11	1 deserter.	
20 "	Tamsui	919		9	9		9	2 deserters.	
20 "	Bothwell Castle			2	2				
23 "	Menmuir	1,247		4	4		20		
25 "	Airley	1,492		5	5		4		
28 "	Corinna	820	1		1	3			
29 "	Wakatipu	1,158				16			
31 "	Laju	1,246	3	9	12		5		
1 Nov.	Naples	1,473	1	6	6			2 deserters.	
2 "	Warego	987		1	1				
2 "	Elmsung	490		2	2				
8 "	Catterthun	1,406	2	12	14		14		
11 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
12 "	Whampoa	1,109		12	12		11	1 excess.	
12 "	Hauroto	1,276	1		1	2			

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of Tonnage.	Remarks.
			Example.	Males.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1884.									
17 Nov.	Tumor	1,421	9	4	14		18	1 deserted.	
17 "	Arlley	1,492	1		1		22		
23 "	Orestbrook	973	2	6	8		7	2 deserted.	
24 "	Rockham	1,768				6			
25 "	Corinna	820	1		5				
25 "	Wakaitipu	1,158				28			
29 "	Guthrie	1,484	9	7	16		3		
30 "	Catterburn	1,406					4		
3 Dec.	Burrsbool	588		1	1		38		
3 "	Whampoa	1,109							
3 "	Corinna	820	4		4	2			
9 "	Rokumbana	864							
10 "	Kurine	978				2			
10 "	Tannadice	1,407	3	12	15		9	1 deserted.	
17 "	Taiwan	1,109	2	6	8		11		
18 "	Guthrie	1,494				8			
19 "	Albol	928	2	6	8		27		
22 "	Ly-ee-Moon	746				3	10	1 false.	
23 "	Corinna	820	2		2	19			
23 "	Wakaitipu	1,158				23			
1885.									
1 Jan.	Cobore	640	249	695	944	343	1,120		
4 "	Waipa	1,023	1		1				
4 "	Eurima	598	1		1				
5 "	Taiwan	1,109				5	40		
6 "	Corinna	820							
6 "	Katoomba	489							
9 "	Chitka	1,175	2		2				
9 "	Binn-gong	1,289					41		
10 "	Identi		3	7	10		9		
10 "	Hauraki	1,276							
10 "	Wosung	1,109	5	6	11	3	11		
13 "	Tannadice	1,407					88		
13 "	Ringarooma	924	1		1				
18 "	Wakaitipu	1,158				5			
21 "	Manair	1,247	7	9	16		9		
27 "	Wosung	1,158	1		1		32		
30 "	Katoomba	489	1		1				
31 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
1 Feb.	Abley	1,492	12	0	21		8	2 deserted; 1 false.	
4 "	Hauraki	1,276				2			
5 "	Elamberg	490	1		1				
6 "	Tendelen	867				2			
10 "	Ringarooma	623					6		
14 "	Mount	1,247							
17 "	Corinna	820	3		3		11		
17 "	De Bay	1,023							
18 "	Wahapapa	1,158	1	1	2				
21 "	Wampoa	1,109	1	9	10		11		
27 "	Maroras	806	3	1	4				
1 Mar.	Dolep	1,544							
2 "	Guthrie	1,494	11	12	23	4	6		
4 "	Hauraki	1,276				9			
7 "	Whampoa	1,109					28		
9 "	Manapouri	1,020	1		1				
15 "	Janet Nichol	489	1		1				
16 "	George Noble		2		2				
21 "	Redondo	715							
24 "	Guthrie	1,495		3	3				
24 "	Catterburn	1,406	10	14	24		6		
24 "	Wakaitipu	1,158	1		1		2		
24 "	Duplex	816	6		6				
27 "	Quinsig	652	1		1				
29 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
2 April	Taiwan	1,109		12	12		11		
8 "	Beneto	1,270				8			
8 "	Island	981	1	10	11		0		
4 "	Redondo	715							
12 "	Taiwan	1,109					1		
12 "	Maroras	805							
12 "	Taiwan	1,028				4			
15 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
15 "	Island	981					7		
16 "	Wakaitipu	1,158	1		1				
15 "	Wosung	1,109	1	10	11		11		
20 "	Wanago	987							
23 "	Artle	1,492	8	13	21		8		
24 "	Burwah	568							
26 "	Corinna	820							
1 May	Hauraki	1,276					12		
2 "	Manair	1,247					5		
4 "	Redondo	715							
6 "	Governor Blackall	831							

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1885.									
7 May	Canton	1,095	4	8	12		10		
10 "	Corinna	820				1			
10 "	Tannadice	1,407	15	9	24		3		
11 "	Tokapo	1,544				2		2 deserted; 1 false.	
11 "	Wairarapa	1,023	1		1	4			
15 "	Wakatipu	1,158				23			
21 "	Barrabool	588					1		
30 "	Hauroto	1,276				7			
31 "	Rockton	1,158				2			
31 "	Warrego	987		1	1				
1 June	Flora	838	1		1				
4 "	Cheriot	764	1		1				
4 "	Whamoa	1,109	4	5	9	2	11		
12 "	Tokapo	1,544				1			
13 "	Guthrie	1,484	7	12	19		12		
17 "	Eleman	490		2	2				
16 "	Wakatipu	1,158					13		
18 "	Flora	838	1		1				
18 "	Catterthun	1,406	11	13	24		4	1 deserted.	
26 "	Laura	758		1	1				
26 "	De Bay	1,083	4	7	11		11		
29 "	Hauroto	1,276				15			
1 July	Taiwan	1,109	195	11	206		190		
2 "	Barrabool	588	1	2	3				
5 "	Warrego	987		2	2				
6 "	Rockton	1,158	1		1				
13 "	Corinna	820	4		4	1			
13 "	Wakatipu	1,158		6	6				
20 "	Rotomahana	864	2		2	1			
23 "	Woosung	1,109		11	11		8		
23 "	Triumph	1,797				19			
24 "	Barrabool	588	1		1				
26 "	Corinna	820	1		1	3			
26 "	Buninyong	1,289	2		2				
27 "	Hauroto	1,276				7			
31 "	Suez	1,390	8	8	16	2	16	9 deserted.	
8 Aug.	Rockton	1,158	1	1	2				
5 "	Tannadice	1,407	9	14	13		1		
8 "	Eurimbla	598	2		2				
8 "	Corinna	820	4		4	1			
9 "	Manair	1,247	6	12	18			2 false.	
10 "	My-ee-Moon	745		3	3				
13 "	Airlie	1,492		15	15				
17 "	Rodondo	715		1	1				
20 "	Koonowarra	808	1		1				
20 "	Darwent	301		2	2				
21 "	Tokapo	1,544				9			
23 "	Triumph	1,797	1		1	19			
23 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
26 "	Tamsui	919		9	9		17		
29 "	Rockton	1,158	1		1				
3 Sept.	Wakatipu	1,158				2			
3 "	Guthrie	1,484	3	15	18		1		
5 "	Venice	1,271	6	9	15		9		
5 "	Whamoa	1,109	102	10	112		{ 136 } { 12 }	{ 23 deserted; 18 false.	
11 "	Currajong	410		1	1				
17 "	Hauroto	1,276				8			
18 "	Tiawan	1,421	4	15	19		16	8 deserted.	
27 "	Rockton	1,158	2		2				
29 "	Teavan	1,023				1			
20 "	Corinna	820	1		1	2			
30 "	Tiawan	1,109	9	11	20		22	6 deserted.	
2 Oct.	Wakatipu	1,158				9			
6 "	Catterthun	1,406	7	15	22	1	4		
7 "	Mount Lebanon	1,555	2	19	21	1	9	{ 23 deserted; minus 4 false.	
8 "	Cheriot	764	2		2				
8 "	Whamoa	1,109					14		
11 "	Tannadice	1,407	2	15	17		11		
16 "	Hauroto	1,276				14			
18 "	Corinna	820		1	1				
18 "	Burwah	568		2	2				
16 "	Woosung	1,109	10	14	24		20		
23 "	Tannadice	1,407	2		2				
25 "	Catterthun	1,406					2		
27 "	Suez	1,390	5	13	18		8		
29 "	Wakatipu	1,158				8			
29 "	Airlie	1,492	5	15	18	1	7		
1 Nov.	Corinna	820				4			
8 "	Suez	1,390					8		
11 "	Ringsrooma	623				1			
11 "	Hampshire		7	16	23		9		
15 "	Corinna	820				2			
17 "	Menunier	1,247	6	12	18		6		
20 "	Barrabool	588	2		2				
23 "	Wakatipu	1,158				27			

Date.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Passengers.			In Transit.		In excess of Tonnage.	Remarks.
			Exempt.	Paid.	Total.	Paid.	Not paid.		
1885.									
23 Nov.	Ly-ee-Moon	745	1		1				
26 "	Guthrie	1,494	4	15	19		9		
3 Dec.	Huroto	1,276				6			
1 "	Menmuir	1,247					41		
5 "	Kildare	2,277	11	23	34		8		
11 "	Tekapo	1,544				5			
13 "	Gabo	1,246	1		1				
13 "	Ly-ee-Moon	745	1		1				
13 "	Rockton	1,158		1	1				
19 "	Whampoa	1,109	3	11	14	11	65		
20 "	Wahboit	1,269				3			
21 "	Buninyong	1,289	1		1				
15 "	Corangamite	1,562					1		
27 "	Burwah	568	1		1				
31 "	Wakatipu	1,158				6			
31 "	Timor	1,521	2	14	16		12		
			580	539	1,119	332	1,063		
1886.									
1 Jan.	Tannadice	1,407	5	15	20	25	1		
4 "	Teanau	1,023	3		3	1			
10 "	Corinna	820	1		1				
12 "	Catterthun	1,406	2	14	16	6			
17 "	Afglan	1,439	79	14	93	17	189		15 false papers.
18 "	Wairarapa	1,023	1		1				
18 "	Gunga	795	1		1				
18 "	Tiawan	1,109		11	11	2	9		
26 "	Wakatipu	1,158				5			
30 "	Wooenag	1,109		11	11		6		
31 "	Warego	987	1		1				
			93	65	158	66	195		

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL OPTION VOTING.
(RESULT OF VOTE TAKEN IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 April, 1886.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1886.

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary and transmission to the Minister of Justice, a report received from Sub-Inspector Lenthall, District Inspector for the Metropolitan District under the Licensing Act, respecting the Local Option Vote taken at the last municipal election, the result of which was notified in the Government Gazette of the 9th ultimo, No. 596.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Minister of Justice.—JOHN R., 22/1/86. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 23/1/86.—C.W. Seen.—JOHN R., 16/2/86.

Mr. District Inspector Lenthall to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir, Woolloomooloo Police Station, Sydney, 11 January, 1886.

Referring to my previous Report, dated 27th April last, respecting the result of the Local Option Vote taken in the Suburban Municipalities, I do myself the honor now to submit a similar return of the result of the Local Option Vote taken in the City of Sydney at the last municipal election, which was notified in the Government Gazette, No. 596, dated 9th December last, and will remain in force for three years from that date.

In Phillip Ward only the vote resulted in the affirmative for an increase of new licenses, by but a small majority over the eleven-twentieths required by the Act to carry a negative vote.

It will be seen that the number of individual voters on the citizens' list was 7,963. This number, I would point out, does not include all the residents or householders, but only the owners of property or persons who pay the city rates direct, and in many cases those persons have a separate vote in more than one ward, so that the result of the vote can only be considered mainly as the expression of opinion of property-holders, and not that of the general inhabitants.

Bourke, Cook, Fitzroy, and Phillip Wards were the only ones in which contested elections occurred. In the other wards the same amount of interest does not seem to have been taken in voting.

The whole of the votes polled amount to about 39 per cent. of the number on the lists, which is 17 per cent. more than the result in the suburbs.

In 1882, when the last vote was taken, there were in the city 528 public-houses. This year there are 493, showing a decrease of thirty-five, caused principally by the sites being used for other purposes.

I have, &c.,

W. E. LENTHALL, Sub-Inspector,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

[Enclosure.]

COMPARATIVE Return of result of Local Option Vote taken in the City of Sydney, in December, 1885.

Ward.	No. of Voters on Citizens' List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Re-normals.			Division A.		Division B.		Gazette Notification.		No. of Public-houses.		Difference.	
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Result.		Result.		No.	Date.	1882.	1885.	Increase. Decrease.	
								Majorities	Majorities	Increase.	Decrease.						
Gipps	748	57	54	141	05	74	139	.....	27	.....	9	500	9 Dec.	98	62	.....	4
Bourke	470	105	170	278	127	145	272	.....	62	.....	18	.....	.....	31	23	.....	2
Brisbane	637	37	57	124	52	70	122	.....	50	.....	13	.....	.....	71	61	.....	10
Macquarie	839	57	112	170	06	103	169	.....	56	.....	37	.....	.....	60	57	.....	3
Cook	1,378	434	717	1,151	404	634	1,123	.....	273	.....	140	.....	.....	28	90	.....	6
Fitzroy	1,106	300	373	678	331	339	670	.....	73	.....	8	.....	.....	47	45	.....	2
Phillip	662	130	189	369	137	150	307	.....	9	.....	7	.....	.....	59	57	.....	2
Denison	1,373	60	123	194	73	122	195	.....	60	.....	49	.....	.....	76	72	.....	4
Totals	7,963	1,342	1,933	3,105	1,305	1,667	3,062	.....	411	.....	270	.....	.....	528	493	.....	35

W. E. LENTHALL, Sub-Inspector,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL OPTION VOTING.

(RESULT OF VOTE TAKEN IN METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 April, 1886.

Mr. District Inspector Lenthall to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir,

Woolloomooloo Police Station, Sydney, 27 April, 1885.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith a comparative return showing the result of the Local Option Vote taken in the Suburban Municipalities, within the Metropolitan Licensing District, during the aldermanic elections in February last. I would have forwarded it sooner, but it has taken me a long time to collect the necessary information. In the first column is given the actual number of votes on the Municipal Lists at the time the vote was taken, which information has been very kindly supplied me by several Council Clerks. The result of the voting has been taken from the Government Gazette, and the number of public-houses in each Ward has been furnished by the officers of police in charge of Divisions.

The number of voters on the list was 33,617, of whom only 7,524 voted under Division A and 7,452 under Division B, which result, omitting fractions, is about 22 per cent. Out of 73 elections, in only 11 cases in Division A and 10 cases in Division B were the majorities in the affirmative.

The number of public-houses at present in the Metropolitan District, according to my quarterly report, filed on the 4th instant, is 820. The number in the Suburban Municipalities is 298, leaving 522 for the City and places not yet incorporated within the Metropolitan District.

I reported, on the 8th August, 1883, that no great interest appeared to be taken by the public in the matter of local option, and on the present occasion my former opinion is not in any way altered. In some places, where no aldermanic contest occurred, the vote seems to have been almost solely confined to the officers employed in taking it.

The local option vote for the City of Sydney will not be taken until next December; and, as I have already reported that, owing to an omission in the Licensing Act, the vote has lapsed, the three years from the date of the Gazette notification (21st February, 1882) having expired and no provision made for its continuance in the meantime.

I have, &c.,

W. E. LENTHALL,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

[Enclosure.]

COMPARATIVE Return of result of Local Option Vote taken in Metropolitan Suburban Municipalities, in February, 1885.

Municipality.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Removals.			Division A.		Division B.		Gazette Notification.		No. of Public-houses.
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Result.	Majorities	Result.	Majorities	No.	Date.	
								Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			
ALEXANDRIA—														
East Ward	318	39	105	135	40	86	126	.....	75	.....	56	60	6 Mar.	9
West Ward	333	42	119	161	42	112	154	.....	77	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
South Ward	201	17	46	62	17	38	55	.....	28	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
AREFIELD—														
North Ward	631	24	142	166	28	130	158	.....	118	.....	108	.....	.....	1
South Ward	332	15	86	101	10	84	103	.....	71	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
East Ward	602	28	75	103	27	73	100	.....	47	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
BALMAIN—														
South-east Ward	335	67	120	187	70	108	178	.....	63	.....	38	62	13 Feb.	7
North-west Ward	262	31	97	128	42	82	124	.....	60	.....	40	.....	.....	7
South-west Ward	1,258	130	264	444	204	230	434	.....	84	.....	20	.....	.....	20
North Ward	1,009	131	245	360	137	299	399	.....	124	.....	82	.....	.....	6
BONAHY WEST—														
West Bonahy Ward	361	3	2	5	3	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arncliffe Ward	127	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	89	6 Mar.	2
BURWOOD—														
North Ward	309	35	94	129	33	91	124	.....	59	.....	68	62	13 Feb.	2
South Ward	270	20	63	83	17	62	79	.....	43	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
East Ward	271	16	100	116	16	95	111	.....	85	.....	77	.....	.....	.....
CAMPBELLTOWN—														
Cook Ward	207	0	22	22	0	22	22	.....	10	.....	16	80	6 Mar.	4
Kingston Ward	166	1	30	40	5	33	38	.....	38	.....	28	.....	.....	1
Behnes Ward	140	13	40	53	13	39	52	.....	27	.....	26	.....	.....	6
CASTLEBURY—														
South Ward	480	25	14	39	20	14	34	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Ward	513	55	32	137	56	75	131	.....	27	.....	19	62	13 Feb.	3
CONCORD	341	38	30	68	88	20	67	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
DARWINTON	358	63	128	191	71	121	192	.....	65	.....	50	62	13	1
FIVE JOCK—														
West Ward	145	17	48	65	17	48	65	.....	31	.....	31	71	20	5
East Ward	417	14	43	57	14	43	57	.....	29	.....	29	.....	.....	2

Municipality.	No. of Voters on Municipal List.	Division A—New Licenses.			Division B—Removals.			Division A.		Division B.		Gazette Notification.		No. of Public-houses.
		Yes.	No.	Total.	Yes.	No.	Total.	Result.	Majorities	Result.	Majorities	No.	Date.	
								Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.			
GLBE—								Equal.						
Outer Globe Ward ..	257	14	14	28	13	14	27	1	3	1	71	30 Feb.	11	
Bishopthorpe Ward ..	390	36	35	71	38	35	73	1	3	3	60	" "	4	
Inner Globe Ward ..	401	18	70	88	16	60	82	62	29	10	10	" "	5	
Forest Lodge Ward ..	253	58	57	115	63	52	115	62	29	10	10	" "	6	
LEIGHFORD—								Equal.						
East Ward ..	664	60	80	140	92	88	180	5	26	4	62	13 "	2	
Middle Ward ..	605	113	108	221	190	94	214	62	26	10	72	" "	3	
West Ward ..	1,053	98	100	288	90	162	262	62	26	10	69	6 Mar.	6	
MAGBY—	523	25	93	118	54	64	118	62	26	10	69	" "	6	
MARRIOPHLE—														
Stammore Ward ..	272	23	91	114	23	91	114	62	26	10	62	13 Feb.	3	
Middle Ward ..	726	14	142	156	14	142	156	122	26	10	123	" "	3	
Cook's River Ward ..	233	5	64	69	5	64	69	59	26	10	59	" "	3	
MACDONALDSTOWN—														
North Ward ..	180	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	2	2	80	6 Mar.	2	
Middle Ward ..	161	2	7	15	7	9	16	1	2	2	17	" "	2	
South Ward ..	189	19	81	60	17	34	51	12	2	2	17	" "	2	
NEWTOWN—														
Runmore Ward ..	1,670	13	50	63	12	51	63	37	2	2	89	" "	13	
Kingston Ward ..	682	32	150	182	36	160	196	128	2	2	124	" "	6	
O'Connell Ward ..	1,044	48	171	219	54	160	214	123	2	2	106	" "	9	
NORTH WILLOUGHBY—														
East Ward ..	540	42	68	110	34	64	68	38	2	2	80	" "	1	
River Ward ..	244	2	12	14	2	12	14	10	2	2	16	" "	1	
PADDINGTON—														
Upper Ward ..	579	8	30	38	9	29	38	22	2	2	62	13 Feb.	7	
Lower Ward ..	890	67	114	161	78	103	181	47	2	2	25	" "	6	
Middle Ward ..	552	13	21	34	18	21	34	8	2	2	8	" "	1	
Glenmore Ward ..	789	15	10	25	16	9	25	6	7	2	7	" "	7	
PETERSHAM—														
South Kingston Ward	300	22	115	137	79	125	144	93	2	2	106	" "	3	
Annandale Ward ..	284	26	118	144	24	109	133	92	2	2	85	" "	3	
Sydenham Ward ..	123	17	40	57	20	45	65	25	2	2	25	" "	1	
Levensham Ward ..	463	57	150	207	69	131	200	93	2	2	62	" "	1	
RANDWICK—														
West Ward ..	221	25	42	67	24	40	64	17	2	2	16	6 Mar.	1	
Middle Ward ..	432	5	6	11	5	6	11	1	2	2	1	" "	1	
Cooze Ward ..	447	1	9	10	1	9	10	8	2	2	8	" "	2	
RAMPEN—														
Redfern Ward ..	323	10	28	38	10	26	36	18	2	2	15	20 Feb.	13	
Belmore Ward ..	341	46	96	142	47	92	139	50	2	2	45	" "	4	
Surry Hills Ward ..	875	39	55	94	39	56	95	17	2	2	17	" "	6	
Golden Grove Ward ..	407	14	24	38	14	25	39	10	2	2	11	" "	9	
St. LEONARDS—														
Albert Ward ..	145	6	13	19	7	15	20	7	2	2	6	62	13 "	2
Belmore Ward ..	345	64	62	126	34	60	94	27	2	2	26	" "	2	
Tunks Ward ..	340	0	16	16	5	13	21	10	2	2	5	" "	5	
St. LEONARDS EAST—	720	80	180	260	98	170	268	90	2	2	72	27 "	5	
St. PETERS—														
St. Peter's Ward ..	120	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	62	13 "	3	
Cook's River Ward ..	330	12	19	31	13	19	32	7	2	2	0	" "	3	
Brompton Ward ..	352	60	19	79	63	24	77	41	29	2	29	" "	4	
VICTORIA—	411	65	89	154	55	81	136	34	2	2	28	" "	5	
WATERLOO—	900	3	32	35	3	32	35	29	2	2	29	6 Mar.	18	
WAVESLEY—														
Wavesley Ward ..	250	84	117	201	101	125	226	38	2	2	24	27 Feb.	2	
Nelson Ward ..	614	88	118	206	101	121	222	30	2	2	20	" "	5	
Bondal Ward ..	479	34	64	98	40	60	100	30	2	2	20	" "	1	
WOOLLAHRA—														
Double Bay Ward ..	230	2	3	5	2	3	5	3	Equal.	2	71	20 "	3	
Riper Ward ..	1,113	25	70	95	25	64	89	45	2	2	30	" "	3	
Bellerive Ward ..	104	1	4	5	2	5	7	3	2	2	3	" "	3	
Grand Total ..	32,617	2,389	5,135	7,524	2,566	4,888	7,462	77	2,823	89	2,400	—	299	

W. E. LENTHALL, Sub-Inspector,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Supt., 4/5/85.
Let me know what number of licensed public-houses there were before the present Act was passed, and each year since.—E.F., 4/5/85. Supt. Read.

Mr. District Inspector Lenthall to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Woolloomooloo Police Station, Sydney, 5 May, 1885.

MEMO.—In answer to the Inspector-General's inquiry, I beg to state that the number of licenses for licensed public-houses in the Sydney District, issued from 1st July, 1881, according to the list in the Government Gazette, was 851. Since the passing of the present Act, according to my quarterly reports, the numbers have been as follows:—

April, 1882	848
" 1883	824
" 1884	822
" 1885	820

W. E. LENTHALL,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General.—G. READ, Supt., 5/5/85. Submitted for the Colonial Secretary's information, with a suggestion that the reports be transmitted to the Minister of Justice.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C., The Principal Under Secretary, 5 May, 1885. The Minister of Justice.—W.B.D. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 11th May, 1885.—C.W. Have these reports printed.—H.E.C., 14/5/85.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FULL LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—NEW SOUTH WALES LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 19 November, 1885.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others humbly prayeth for such a measure of local self-government that will extend local option so as to enable the residents to decide whether they will have any public-houses or not.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favorable consideration and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 20,000 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FULL LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—MEMBERS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1886.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned members of the New South Wales Local Option League and others,—
HUMBLY PRAYETH:—

For such a measure of local self-government that will extend local option so as to enable the residents to decide whether they will have public-houses or not.

And your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favorable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 5,463 signatures.]

1885-6.

—
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FULL LOCAL OPTION.

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 March, 1890.

Unto the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed by the evils resulting from the sale of strong drink, and the necessity of bringing the drink traffic under further legislation.

Your Petitioners consider that the principle of local option should be extended so as to enable the residents of each district to decide whether they will have any public-houses or not.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and grant such relief as may seem best to your Honorable House.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ROGER M'KINNON,

Moderator, General Assembly.

JAMES S. LAING, Clerk.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL OPTION.

PETITION AGAINST EXTENSION OF—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS, AND NEWCASTLE AND SUBURBS.

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 April, 1886.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners would respectfully desire to direct your most earnest and serious attention to the fact that the extension of the principle of local option to the renewals of publicans' licenses will entail very great injustice to a large section of the community.

We therefore respectfully desire to urge upon your Honorable House the truth of our Petition, and pray that you will, in your wisdom, decline to accede to the extension of the said principle of local option to the renewal of licenses.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 12,744 signatures.]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS AT RAILWAY
REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

(PETITION AGAINST—WOMEN OF BATHURST AND ITS VICINITY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 January, 1886.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned women of Bathurst and its immediate vicinity,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners pray your Honorable House to take into your consideration the very serious danger to the lives of passengers on the Government Railways, which springs from the drinking of alcoholic beverages at many of the stations by the men in charge of the trains. They have themselves not unfrequently seen and felt the danger resulting from the practice in question. Guards and other officers, on whose clear vision and cool judgment so much depends are, it is believed, too often muddled and confused by the action on their brains of these drinks.

Your Petitioners very earnestly and seriously submit that it is not when men are drunk the danger begins. It is often the one glass which unfits for close and accurate observation, and makes men careless and reckless.

The testimony of Railway Directors and Managers in England is clear, that facilities to obtain these drinks by men in charge of trains is fraught with very grave danger to life and property—hence very stringent prohibitory rules have been made on English Railways.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to take steps to put a stop to the sale of intoxicating drinks at the refreshment bars on the Railways of the Colony, so that the temptation to drinking may be removed from the guards, engine-drivers, and others in charge of passenger trains, that thus the lives of the travelling public may be rendered more secure.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow 933 signatures.*]

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

“VICTORIA PARK HOTEL,” DARLINGTON.

(APPLICATION FOR LICENSE FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 4, Votes 134, 24th September, 1886.]

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Under Secretary of Justice, with enclosures and minute. 5 August, 1886.....	1
2. The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office, to the Stipendiary Magistrates, with enclosure and minutes. 16 August, 1886.....	3
3. Mr. John Cunneen to the Minister of Justice, with minutes thereon. 23 September, 1886.....	4

No. 1.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Under Secretary of Justice.

“Victoria Park Hotel,” Darlington.

MEMO re certificate granted by Metropolitan Central Licensing Court for renewal of John Cunneen’s Publican’s License.

The certificate enclosed, which has been granted by the Licensing Court, Sydney, on the 27th July ultimo, authorises the issue of the renewal of a publican’s license to John Cunneen for the “Victoria Park Hotel,” Darlington, from 8th January, 1886, to 7th January, 1887.

This certificate has been presented at the Treasury for the issue of a license thereon, but exception is taken, and this office declines to act upon it unless directed to do so by the Department of Justice, on the ground that it has been illegally granted by reason of the licensee not having applied for his certificate of renewal within the currency of the license which was in force only up to the 7th January last.

Perhaps under very exceptional circumstances there might be some reason for entertaining an application for renewal if applied for within a very short time after expiry of license, but I think there is no law even for this. In the present case, however, many months had been allowed to elapse before applying. And it is contended that Mr. Cunneen’s proper and legal course was to apply to the Court as for a new license, and at a quarterly meeting—meantime the Police closing the house.

There is great excuse for Mr. Cunneen, who appears to have been misled by the Central Licensing Court having by some extraordinary manner, on the 27th January, 1886, transferred to him a license which in reality did not exist at the time, having expired some twenty days before, but this fact in no way whatever justifies the gross negligence shown by the Police in allowing the house to be kept trading for so many months even up to the present time without a license. All through the correspondence herewith will be found statements made by officers of police which in no way can be accepted in justification of their remissness, and for the best of reasons that to prevent any possible mistake the Treasury for years past, at the instigation of the Department of the Inspector-General, publishes monthly in the Government Gazette the fullest particulars of all licenses issued, and giving the period the licenses have to run, and this is done solely for the protection of the Revenue, and the guidance of the Police, and at some expense and loss of time, but if, as shown in this case and others which have occurred, the publication is not made use of by the Police, and therefore not required, it had better be discontinued. [See copy Gazette notice, dated 27th February, 1885, in respect to Cunneen’s license, then standing in the name of J. D. Hallinan, in whose name it was issued.]

Mr. Cunneen paid to Suspense Account, on the 14th July ultimo, the sum of £30, which is intended as license fee, and I shall be glad to receive the directions of the Minister of Justice as to what I am further to do in the matter.

G.E.

B.C. Treasury, 5th August, 1886.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

LICENSING ACT OF 1882.

Certificate to authorize the issue of the renewal of a Publican's License.

NEW SOUTH WALES,
to wit,
Metropolitan Licensing District.

I, THE undersigned, being the Chairman of the Licensing Court holden at Central Police Court, Sydney, on the 27th July, 1886, the requisite notice of application for this certificate having been duly given and the applicant having produced his license authorizing him to sell liquor on premises known as the "Victoria Park Hotel," situate at Darlington, in the said Licensing District, for and during the year ending the 7th day of January, 1886, do hereby authorize the issue of a renewal of the said license to John Cunneen.

Given under my hand and seal, the 27th day of July, 1886.

T. K. ABBOTT, S.M.,
Chairman.

[Extract from Government Gazette.]

The Treasury, New South Wales, 27 February, 1886.

The following Return of Publicans' Licenses which have been issued from the 1st to 31st January, 1885, upon certificates granted under the Licensing Acts of 1882-1883, is published for general information.

G. EAGAR,

Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Name of Licensee—Hallinan, John Denis; situation of house—Myrtle and Shepherd Streets, Darlington; sign of house—Victoria Park Hotel; period of License—From 8th January, 1885, to 7th January, 1886.

Mr. J. Cunneen to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

"Victoria Park Hotel," Darlington, 14 July, 1886.

I have the honor to hand you the sum of £30, being fee on renewal of my Publican's License from 8th January, 1886, to 7th January, 1887. I will produce the certificate of the Licensing Court so soon as I receive it.

I have, &c.,
JOHN CUNNEEN.

£30, suspense account, awaiting certificate of Licensing Court, 14th July, 1886.

Metropolitan Licensing District.

John Denis Hallinan (now John Cunneen), "Victoria Park Hotel," Myrtle and Shepherd Streets, Darlington.

THE Publican's License for the house above described was issued for the period 8th January, 1885, to the 7th January, 1886, and so far as the books of this office show, has not been further renewed, but up to this day the house is stated to be still open and trading. It is further stated that the license was transferred by the Court after it had expired, and that it was this circumstance which misled the last transferee, who did not consequently apply for renewal of license at the proper time as he was under the impression that it did not expire till 30th June ultimo.

I should be glad if the Inspector-General of Police will make inquiries into the matter and report the result to me for the Hon. the Treasurer's information.

B.C., Treasury, 14 July, 1886. The Inspector-General of Police.

G.E.

Reports enclosed. This appears to have been occasioned by an error in the Police Court Office.—EDMUND FOSBERY, B.C., the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, 19/7/86.

Sub-Inspector Lawless to Superintendent Read.

Sir,

No. 2 Station, 15 July, 1886.

Re attached communication from G. Eagar, Esquire, Under Secretary for the Treasury, in reference to John Cunneen's license of the "Victoria Park Hotel," Shepherd-street, Sydney,—

I have seen Mr. Cunneen and made inquiry, and ascertained that it is correct, that the license was not transferred from James Charles to John Cunneen until the 27th January last, only eight days before the time expired in which he was allowed to pay for the license. It appears that the certificate of transfer, given to Cunneen by the licensing clerk, Central Police Office, is dated the 30th June, 1886, and, believing that all was right, he, in May, applied for the renewal, to which application was attached the certificate of transfer, already referred to, which is the only document the licensee has to show the police that the license fee had been paid at the Treasury, the original license being detained by the licensing clerk until a renewal is granted. Subsequently Mr. Cunneen was informed that his was a special license, and should have been renewed in January. He then saw Inspector Lenthall, who directed him to go to Mr. Benson, the licensing clerk, who directed him to go to the Treasury, and pay the £30 for the license, which he did, and obtained a receipt, but did not get his license, the certificate of renewal not having been forwarded to Mr. Newcombe, at the Treasury. Mr. Cunneen afterwards saw Mr. Benson, who told him to call again on Friday, and he would endeavour to arrange matters.

Mr. Cunneen, who states that he gave £730 for the business, appears to have done all he could to correct the mistake; gave me a written statement, which is attached to this report. He appears to be a very respectable person, and has conducted the house exceedingly well. When the error was discovered, Cunneen was informed that he would be responsible for any action in reference to keeping his house open.

I respectfully beg to state that, though apparently there appears to have been an oversight, I believe the real cause was the clerical error before mentioned.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND LAWLESS,
Sub-Inspector.

Mr. J. Cunneen to The Sub-Inspector, No. 2 Station.

Sir,

14 July, 1886.

I beg to state, in reference to renewal of my license, I applied in May to Mr. Benson. I got a transfer paper, which I took to Inspector Lenthall, who received the application. I afterwards had a conversation with Mr. Bartlett, whose mother had kept this hotel. Mr. Bartlett told me that it was a special license, and that it would not be due until next January, being paid, as he said Charles, who took the house from him, and from whom I bought, was told by him to take out license in January, 1886. Now it appears that he did not do so. Having heard this I went to see Mr. Lenthall about it, and told him it was a special license, as I heard. He looked over the books and said it was, but it was not marked paid. We then went over to see Mr. Benson; he told me to call next day; he told me that if it was not paid I would have to pay it. I went on 10th and 14th June, 1886; he said he (Mr. Benson) would have to apply to the Treasury to see to it; he promised to write to me. Not receiving any letter from Mr. Benson, I went to Mr. Benson's office yesterday; he was absent. To-day I went to Mr. Benson; I saw him; he told me the license was not paid for; he told me to go to the Treasury, to Mr. Newcombe, to whom I paid the £30. Mr. Newcombe told me to go to Mr. Benson, and get the certificate and bring it to him to-morrow. I went to Mr. Benson this evening, and he told me to come on Friday.

When I put in my application in May I was prepared to pay for the license. When I bought for £730 I believed I was free till June, 1886, the annual license day.

JOHN CUNNEEN.

Sub-Inspector

Sub-Inspector Lenthall to The District Inspector.

Sir,

Woolloomooloo Station, 16 July, 1886.

With reference to the attached papers, I beg to report that on the 5th May last I received Cunneen's application for the renewal of his license, to which was attached a certificate of transfer (but no license) authorizing him to sell up to 30th June, 1886, which I forwarded to Mr. M'Kay. It was to be heard at the Central Police Court on the 15th June. Before the latter date Mr. Cunneen called on me and said that he had been labouring under a mistake, and that his license should have been renewed in January. I immediately saw Mr. Benson, the Licensing Clerk, who said that an error had been made during his absence in making out the transfer certificate, but he would go to the Treasury and explain it. I afterwards saw Mr. Newcombe, of the Treasury, and understood from him that he had seen Mr. Benson, and the clerical error had been rectified. Cunneen's license was transferred to him from James Charles, on the 27th January last (the application for transfer had no license or certificate attached), twenty days after it had expired, when he received the erroneous transfer certificate which has been the cause of the whole mistake. According to the 43rd section of the principal Act an endorsement should be made upon the original license according to the 8th schedule. This has never been done to my knowledge, and the only "receipt" ever given has been a printed form of what ought to be the endorsement, the license itself being detained in Court. This procedure has had the effect of misleading, and had the endorsements required by the Act been made no such mistake as the present could have occurred.

I have, &c.,

W. E. LENTHALL,

Sub-Inspector.

Sub-Inspector Mackay to The Superintendent of Police.

Sir,

No. 2 Police Station, 19 July, 1886.

I respectfully beg to report, in reference to the non-renewal of the license of the "Victoria Park Hotel," that under the circumstances I cannot see the police are to blame in the matter. It will be observed the license was transferred from Charles to Cunneen within the twenty-eight days grace allowed by the 14th section of the principal Act. On the 27th January it is alleged that Mr. Cunneen received the wrong-dated certificate authorizing him to sell until the 30th June.

Under such exceptional circumstances, even if I had been in possession of the whole facts I should certainly hesitate before I took action against either the transferrer or transferee. I believe Mr. Cunneen had not the slightest intention to defraud the Revenue in this matter; he has himself been grossly taken in by the transferrer, who should, as an honest man, have told him that the license for which he received £730 had neither been paid for nor renewed.

I coincide with Mr. Lenthall that the wrong-dated certificate misled us all, and was the cause of the application in May for a renewal to pass through this Station without being noticed.

I have, &c.,

A. MACKAY,

Sub-Inspector.

Urgent.

Reference should be made to the Licensing Bench, Central Police Court, for favor of full inquiry and report for Minister's information in this case, 7/8/86.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 9 August, 1886.

No. 2.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Central Police Office, to The Stipendiary Magistrate.

MEMO.—In returning the papers in Cunneen's matter with Mr. Benson's report thereon, I desire to point out that the blame attachable to misdating the certificate for transfer was no doubt due to this office, but, at the same time, I cannot see why we should also be blamed for the laxity shown by the Police in permitting liquors to be sold at this house from the 7th January until May without a license, as the error in the date of the notice could in no way have influenced them; the document was lying in this office and was not seen by the police until the 5th May, when application was made for the renewal of the license.

If the Licensing Act were amended so as to make all licenses terminate on the 30th June, as was the case under previous Licensing Acts, it would prevent a recurrence of an error of this kind and would save considerable inconvenience and trouble to the police, and also to the officers of this Court, and to publicans themselves.

B.C., 16/8/86.

C. DELOHERY,

C.P.S.

[Enclosure.]

MR. BENSON begs to report, for the information of Mr. Delohery, in the matter of John Cunneen,—

That Mr. Cohen, acting as cashier, received the application for transfer from Charles to Cunneen, which was granted to Cunneen on the 27th January last, and Mr. Cohen in writing out the endorsement of transfer in error inserted the date of expiration, 30th June, an error easily committed, seeing that with few exceptions all licenses expire on the 30th June in each year.

Replying to correspondence as in present order—letter from Mr. Cunneen, dated July 14th, 1886,—

Mr. Cunneen received the transfer endorsement, with a wrong date inserted, on 20th April, 1886, which he took to Mr. Lenthall for renewal, who then brought it to me and pointed out the error, and I informed him it was a clerical error of Mr. Cohen's. Cunneen then came to me, and I advised him to see Mr. Newcombe and explain matters to him, which I believe he did as Mr. Newcombe took the amount of license fee, £30, from him as suspense, and told him it was awaiting certificate from Licensing Court.

Report of Mr. Sub-Inspector Mackay:—Mr. Mackay states, "I coincide with Mr. Lenthall that the wrong dated certificate misled us all." Is it not very unfair that Mr. Mackay should attempt to throw the whole of the blame on the clerk who made the error in inserting the wrong date of which the police had no cognizance until Cunneen made application for his renewal in May, an interval of about 4 months, during which time Cunneen was selling without a license, the fact of which the police should have had a full knowledge, as they are supplied with a duplicate sheet of all business transacted by the Licensing Court, and it should be their duty to have a record of the dates of expiration of all licenses as the clerk is not required to notice when licenses expire."

Report of Mr. Sub-Inspector Lenthall (District Inspector):—Mr. Lenthall came to the office, I think some time in May, as I have before stated, and pointed out the error, which I have submitted should not be considered the cause of the police being in ignorance of the date of expiration of license.

Report of Mr. Sub-Inspector Lawless:—Mr. Lawless on several occasions requested me to see Mr. Newcombe and explain matters to him, and I did so some time in June (long after the discovery had been made that Cunneen's license had expired). Mr. Lawless states, "I believe the real cause was the clerical error." Supposing the error had not been committed, would not the fact of Cunneen selling without a license have been just the same, as the police had no knowledge of that error from January to May, the endorsement of transfer being in this office until the 20th April?

Central Police Court, Sydney, 14th August, 1886.

SIDNEY BENSON.

Forwarded for the information of the Minister.—J. BUCHANAN, S.M. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 18 August, 1886. Submitted.—W.E.P., 23 August, 1886. I can suggest nothing in this case but let matters remain as they are till next quarterly meeting, when Mr. Cunneen can obtain fresh license in usual course.—J.P.G., 13/9/86. The Inspector-General of Police for notation.—W.E.P., B.C., 14 Sept., 1886. Noted and returned.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 18 Sept., 1886.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Mr. J. Cunneen to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

"Victoria Park Hotel," Darlington, 22 September, 1886.

I humbly beg that you will kindly consider my case, which is as follows:—I bought for £750 the "Victoria Park Hotel," Darlington, in last January, from Mr. James Charles, and the license for the same was transferred to me at the Central Police Court, on the 27th of that month, when I received a certificate of transfer from the Licensing Bench, authorizing me to sell under the same until the 30th June last. Mr. Charles' original license I never saw, and believing that all was correct, I continued to sell. On the 5th May last I lodged my application for the renewal, and then found out for the first time that the license should have been renewed in the month of January. Having official and judicial authority by the certificate of transfer to sell up to the 30th June I considered I was quite safe, and on ascertaining that a mistake had occurred I did all in my power to immediately remedy the same; I saw the officers of Police and also Mr. Louthall, the District Inspector, on the subject, and furthermore paid into the Treasury the license fee of £30, for which I hold a receipt. It has been no fault or intention of mine to act in any way contrary to law, and I trust that your sense of justice will not allow me to be ruined for a fault of which I was ignorant, and never for a moment contemplated. I therefore sincerely hope that you will, under the exceptional circumstances of my case, be so good as to grant permission for a license for the above hotel to issue to me, and thus save me from absolute ruin.

I have, &c.,

JOHN CUNNEEN.

Referred to the Stipendiary Magistrates, Central Police Court, for favor of any further report they may wish to make, particularly as to the issue of license to Mr. Cunneen under the exceptional circumstances of case, he being blameless in the matter, of good character, and his interests being seriously affected by the delay in issue of license.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 22/9/86. T. K. Abbott, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Central Police Office.

It appears to me that the equity of this case has been lost sight of in endeavouring to ascertain whether an officer of the Police Force or a clerk in the Central Police Court is most to blame for the injury done to the applicant. As a matter of simple justice, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, Cunneen should have his license, and should not be made to suffer for the *laches* of any person, especially as he has in no way contributed to the unfortunate state of things which has arisen.—T. KINGSMILL ABBOTT, S.M., B.C., 30 September, 1886. The Under Secretary of Justice, 30/9/86.

I think, as a matter of common justice, that a license should be issued to Cunneen.—J.P.G., 30/9/86. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—T.E.M.N. (for U.S.), B.C., 30 September, 1886. Please return papers after action to this Department.—T.E.M.N., 30/9/86. License, No. 3,039, period from 8th January, 1886, to 7th January, 1887, issued this day.—C.R.W., 2 October, 1886. As requested, all papers are herewith returned to Justice Department.—J.T. (for U.S.), B.C., 2 October, 1886.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES INSPECTOR QUINAN.

(REPORT OF, ON NET-FISHING IN PORT JACKSON.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 April, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th February, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of the Report made by Inspector Quinan against Mr. James Hill, one of the Commissioners of Fisheries, as to the illegal use of a garfish net in the harbour of Port Jackson on the 26th of March last, together with all letters and minutes upon the subject.
- “ (2.) Copies of the Report made by Inspector Quinan, on the 23rd April, 1885, against an officer belonging to the Museum and others, for net-fishing in the closed waters of Port Jackson after being warned not to do so by the Inspector.”

(Mr. Olliffe, for Mr. Targett.)

Inspector Quinan to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 26 March, 1885.

I have the honor to report, for information of the Commissioners of Fisheries, that acting upon a report received confidentially from a fisherman that Mr. Hill, of Vaucluse, was using an illegal net for the purpose of catching all descriptions of fish, I called in at Vaucluse Bay on my way to Watson's Bay this afternoon, and found a net in a boat at Mr. Hill's residence, which I measured, and found the mesh in the wings to be 2 inches and in the bunt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch (a legal garfish net).

On landing, Mr. Hill had about 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of fish, consisting of about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of garfish, and the remainder bream, flathead, and whiting. (*See note A.*)

Mr. Hill acknowledged to have caught all these fish with the garfish net, and stated that he considered my visit to measure his net most offensive and insulting, and that he considered in his case I was excessive in my zeal. (*See note B.*)

At Mr. Hill's request, I read to him the 11th section of the Fisheries Act, 1881, and pointed out that the net he had in use was for catching garfish only. To this Mr. Hill entirely dissented, and that the law allowed him to capture all kinds of fish with the net in question.

If this view of the law is the correct one, I need hardly state it will be received with pleasure by all the fishermen, who will seldom or never use their hauling net.

I regret that Mr. Hill should have spoken to me in the manner he did, especially as but a few days previously he stated to me and Assistant-Inspector Mulhall that he would always stand up for an officer who zealously and fearlessly performed his duty.

(*See note C.*)

I have, &c.,

JAMES QUINAN,
Inspector.

Notes by Mr. Commissioner Hill.

Note A.—In this matter Mr. Quinan jumps at a hasty and wrong conclusion. There was not a bushel of fish altogether, and of these there were two bream, one flathead, about sixteen whiting, and the rest were garfish—about ten dozen of the latter.

Note B.—Mr. Quinan is again making a statement without proper grounds. I did not consider his examination of my net as insulting and offensive, *but the way he examined it.* Instead of first asking who was the owner of the boat and net, and stating that he wished to examine the latter, his men without a word examined the net, and jumped in the boat afterwards. Common courtesy requires that he should first intimate to the persons at hand that he wishes in his official capacity to make an examination of their nets, and he is only justified, in the rough and ready way he goes about his business, when there are no persons present to whom he can state his wish and authority.

Note C.—If Mr. Quinan had exercised reasonable zeal in endeavouring to settle the question whether it was allowable to catch in a garfish net other fish of a proper size, he could have found at least six fishermen a week in Rose Bay who were, in the most open manner, in the habit of using a garfish net indiscriminately. Whether the fishermen haul the net for garfish only, and it is by an accident that other fish are caught, is a question which they only can decide. Every afternoon, when the tide suits, Rose Bay is a favourite hauling ground with the fishermen, and I have oftentimes seen as many as four boats hauling garfish nets at the same time. On no occasion during the two and a quarter years I have been going home or coming into town have I ever seen Mr. Quinan in his boat, or on the road, on horseback, looking up these men.

J. R. H.

I to-day read the remarks endorsed herein to Mr. Quinan, as directed by the Commissioners.—L. G. T., 15/4/85.

Submitted, 10/4/85. Com. Min. 3,024. Resolved that, looking to the ambiguity which surrounds that part of section 11 of the Fisheries Act which refers to garfish nets, the Commissioners do not think it desirable to interfere with those fishermen who, hauling intentionally and legitimately for garfish only, catch other fish of a legitimate weight in their nets.—10/4/85.

Will Mr. Quinan be good enough to look up the case where Porchelli was prosecuted for catching other fish (of full weight) than garfish, in a garfish net, as stated by him yesterday (Monday, 30/3/85) in the presence of Mr. Thompson.

J. R. HILL.

On the 23rd January, 1884, when at Woolloomooloo, I saw Porchelli and his men coming into the bay, and I, accompanied by the President and Assistant-Inspector Mulhall, boarded the boat. We found two nets on board, one a hauling and the other a garfish net. He had a quantity of fish of every kind, and ran away with a basket of small whiting, which I seized. It was for the small fish he and his men were prosecuted. We had every reason to believe these were caught with the garfish net, but as we did not see it in use, and as he did not acknowledge to have used it, no evidence could be obtained to prosecute him for using an illegal net.

A short time after this, a Mr. Mulhall, of Elizabeth Bay, brought to the office several red bream about one ounce in weight, that he declared were left in hundreds on the beach by Porchelli, when hauling with a garfish net.

JAMES QUINAN,

Inspector, 1/4/85.

P.S.—I can also recollect (the papers were destroyed by fire) a case where Gascoigne, of Parramatta, was prosecuted for using a garfish net, *slightly* under the size in mesh. He caught all kinds of fish with it.—J. Q.

This cannot be the case referred to by Mr. Quinan in his remark to Mr. Hill (in the office and in the presence of the Chief Inspector) that he had had Porchelli fined for catching in a garfish net other kinds of fish. In answer to Mr. Hill, who asked whether it was not for catching under-sized fish, Mr. Quinan remarked—"No, for catching other fish in a garfish net."

Inspector Quinan to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 15 April, 1885.

With reference to the minutes you were authorized to read to me this morning, on correspondence respecting an unlawful manner of using a garfish net, by Mr. Hill, I beg to ask you for a copy of the correspondence, in order that I may have an opportunity of replying to statements made by Mr. Hill, reflecting upon the manner in which I carry out my duties.

I have, &c.,

JAMES QUINAN,

Inspector.

Com. Min. No. 3,070.—Moved by Mr. Ramsay that the paper was only read to him for his instruction and guidance, and that no explanation is required.—15/4/85.

Inspector Quinan to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Office of Inspector Home Fisheries, Sydney, 22 April, 1885.

I have the honor to report a breach of the 10th section of the Fisheries Act, 1881, as follows:—This morning I saw a Government steam-launch, with a number of naval officers, and Mr. Brazier of the Museum, using an otter trawl net, close to the Spit, in the Middle Harbour. As I thought probably they might not know that the waters were closed against the use of nets above the Spit, I told them so, and Mr. Brazier said—"All right."

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding this warning, the launch proceeded up the closed waters into Bantry Bay, and again cast the trawl net. I went over to the launch and told them that they were infringing the law; they said they would take the responsibility of doing so, and that both Dr. Cox and Mr. Ramsay were aware that they were about to fish in the Middle Harbour.

I told Mr. Brazier and his party that I would report the matter to the Commissioners of Fisheries.

I have, &c.,

JAMES QUINAN,

Inspector.

Submitted, 29/4/85. Com. Min. 3,126—Draw the attention of the Trustees of the Australian Museum to Mr. Quinan's report, and point out that there is no section of the Fisheries Act which gives power to them more than any other person to hauling fishing-net in closed waters, 29/4/85. The Sec. Museum, by letter, 30/4/85. Returned.—F.O., 7/4/85. Refer to Mr. Brazier.—E.P.R. Mr. Brazier's remarks herewith.—E.P.R., May 12th, 1885.

The Secretary, Department of Fisheries, to Mr. John Brazier.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 30 April, 1885.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales, to enclose a letter from the Inspector for the Home Division of Fisheries, reporting a breach of the 10th section of Fisheries Act, 1881, by Mr. Brazier, of the Australian Museum, and others. Enclosure to be returned.

I am desired by the Commissioners to ask you to be so good as to draw the attention of the Trustees of the Museum to Mr. Quinan's report, and to point out that there is no special provision in the Fisheries Act authorizing officers of the Museum to haul a fishing-net in closed waters.

I am, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Secretary.

Submitted to the Trustees, 2 June, 1885.

Mr. John Brazier to The Secretary, Department of Fisheries.

Sir,

Australian Museum, 12 May, 1885.

In reference to the unfounded charge made against me by the Inspector of Fisheries, *re* netting in Middle Harbour on April 22, I beg to state, for your information, that on that date I was the guest of the officers of the Austrian man of war, in a steam-launch lent by the Government, and not on Museum service on that date, and that we were not fishing.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BRAZIER.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES INSPECTOR QUINAN.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING SUSPENSION OF)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 March, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th January, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, or minutes having reference to the suspension of Inspector Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries, during the present or past recess.”

(*Mr. White.*)

No. 1.

The President of the Fisheries Commission to The Colonial Secretary,

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, 14 August, 1885.

I have the honor, by desire of my colleagues, to make the following report of what seems to us to be most irregular conduct on the part of Mr. Jas. Quinan, the Inspector for the Home Division of Fisheries.

I invite your perusal of the accompanying papers:—It appears that on the 22nd ultimo a document was addressed by Inspector Quinan to the Collector of Customs, asking him not to insist on the immediate payment of royalty on a certain nineteen bags of oysters taken from the Womboyne, a river some 35 miles south of Eden, and consigned ostensibly by H. Woodward, part to Comino and part to Congden, both of Sydney. The plea for the request was that the oysters had been three weeks on the passage, and were in such bad condition that they had to be placed on Comino's bed in the Parramatta River, and Inspector Quinan promised to see that they were not removed again until the royalty had been paid. The Collector of Customs declined to deliver without payment of royalty, and referred the applicants to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries. This suggested reference was never made, but queries which have been put to Inspector Quinan have elicited the fact that these oysters had in his presence been actually laid on Comino's bed on the 18th ultimo, four days before the request was made to the Collector. 85-3227.
86-3229 and 31.

This particular bed, alleged to belong to Comino, was about only four months previously measured by Inspector Quinan for one John Fisher, the report of measurement being endorsed by a statement that Comino had abandoned it. 85-1421.

Inspector Quinan found his way to this bed, not in a boat belonging to the Department but by some other means, presumably in the boat in which the oysters were taken. He now claims that the oysters were not laid down under supervision of the Department, and also that he was not aware Comino had abandoned his bed. 85-3229.

Assuming Inspector Quinan's irregularity to have consisted so far in an apparently determined disregard of the practice of the Department and the Regulations, which require detailed reports of occurrences to be reported to the Commissioners, and altogether in defiance of a recent special instruction to refer all matters to the Chief Inspector, and to take his directions, we think he seems to have been greatly in need of some such directions, for, if in the interest of the Department he had considered the matter from a merely intelligent point of view, he must have discovered that in spite of any oversight possible for him to exercise it would be quite easy for any person to remove these oysters surreptitiously, and thus involve the loss of royalty altogether. But

220—A

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But from the evidence collected it appears to me and my colleagues that Inspector Quinan had a more direct interest in the disposition of the oysters than, as he may possibly plead, a desire to oblige Messrs. Comino and Congden.

To show this, it becomes necessary to explain the circumstances under which Mr. Woodward, the reputed consignor, became entitled to the areas at the Womboyno River, from which the oysters were taken. These areas were for valuable consideration transferred in January last by one T. H. Budden (a name possibly familiar to you in connection with a complaint preferred against Inspector Quinan some time since) to Inspector Quinan's son, Harold, a youth of about fourteen years of age, by letter in his father's handwriting. In the same month Harold, by letter, also in his father's handwriting, transferred his interest to Mr. H. Woodward, alleging as a reason that his father did not wish him to hold any interest that might clash with his father's position as Inspector of Fisheries. The transfer was accepted and a permit to work one of the areas duly issued to Mr. Woodward. Doubts having recently arisen in our minds whether Mr. Woodward or Inspector Quinan was the actual possessor of the areas referred to, queries were put to the latter, who replied to them in such a way as to induce a reference to Mr. Woodward himself, from whom we ascertained that Inspector Quinan offered him his interest in the areas for £60. Mr. Woodward declined the offer, not wishing to have anything to do with the matter, but afterwards, on solicitation, and with the one object of assisting Inspector Quinan's family, agreed to take the areas, allowing Harold Quinan as consideration the first 100 bags of oysters for his own use. On interrogating Mr. Woodward as to the number of bags already taken he replied that he had no knowledge of the matter, had never asked for any account, had never seen the river, had not interested himself in the transaction at all, and was not aware of what had been done. It seems, therefore, to us that, notwithstanding Inspector Quinan's assertion that Mr. Woodward is the actual possessor of the areas referred to, Inspector Quinan's family have a very direct present interest in them, and that it was this direct interest which induced Inspector Quinan to act as he has done. Moreover, it was stated by Comino, one of the reputed consignees, that the first intimation he had of the arrival of the oysters was from Inspector Quinan. Also in asking the Collector of Customs to waive the present payment of the royalty (which I may here remark has since this inquiry was instituted been paid) Inspector Quinan has laid himself open to the serious imputation of an attempt, or complicity with an attempt, to evade its payment on grounds already stated, but which are not substantiated; for it has been elicited from Mr. F. W. Smithers, the Assistant Inspector of Fisheries at the port of shipment, Eden, that the oysters, instead of having been, as represented, three weeks on the road between the Womboyno River and Eden, and arriving in consequent bad condition, had actually been at most only thirteen days out of the water when they arrived in Sydney, and further, that when they were shipped at Eden only some twenty-four hours before such arrival they were in good condition. It is also a fact that at this season of the year oysters may be kept out of the water in good condition for three or four weeks, or even longer. In this connection I invite attention to the Chief Inspector's minute, dated 13th instant, from which it appears that some fifteen or eighteen bags were recently taken back from Comino's bed, Inspector Quinan admitting to six bags having been taken.

We think that this matter is of sufficient importance to warrant the suspension of Inspector Quinan from official duty, pending such further inquiry as you may deem it proper to institute.

I have, &c.

JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
President.

Submitted.—25/8/85. Mr. Quinan to be called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the office he holds.—A.S., 2/9/85. For minute, 2/9/85.

[Enclosures.]

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, 23 July, 1885.

I am advised that a letter was yesterday handed to you from Mr. James Quinan, the Inspector for the Home Division of Fisheries, requesting that the royalty on ten bags of oysters per "Kameruka," and nine bags per "Allourie" from Eden, might not be charged, as such oysters had been three weeks on the passage, and were in such bad condition that it was necessary to have them laid down on beds in the Parramatta River, and that he (Mr. Quinan) would see that royalty was paid on them when they were taken up again.

As such request was not made with the cognizance of the Commissioners of Fisheries, or myself, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to favor me with the letter referred to, in order that the matter may be inquired into.

I may add, that from inquiries made, the oysters appear to have been delivered to their respective owners, Messrs. Comino and Congden, on the 13th and 15th instant, apparently in contravention of the 39th Regulation Oyster Fisheries Act 1884, which enacts a penalty of £50 on masters of vessels and others delivering consignments of oysters without a certificate from the Customs, stating that the royalty thereon had been paid.

I have, &c.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Minute of Collector of Customs.

APPLICATION was made to me on the 22nd instant for the delivery of oysters to Messrs. Comino and Congden without payment of royalty, for reasons set forth in a document signed by the Inspector of Fisheries for the Home division. I declined to deliver any oysters (for which I had received permits) without payment of royalty, and referred the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

JAMES POWELL, Collector of Customs, —23/7/85.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Mr. Pincock.—Where is Inspector Quinan's letter referred to?—L.G.T., 23/7/85. The Collector of Customs told me that at the request of Comino he returned the letter to him, in order to facilitate the requested reference to the Chief Inspector.—C.W.O.P., 23/7/85.

Memorandum.

Inspector Quinan to give direct replies to the following questions:—

1. Why was Inspector Quinan's letter to the Collector of Customs respecting non-payment of royalty on fourteen bags of oysters for Comino, and five bags oysters for Congden, from the Womboyno, not copied?
2. Why did Inspector Quinan disregard the recent special minute of the Commissioners, No. 3,260, by communicating direct with the Collector of Customs instead of through the Chief Inspector?

3. Why also did he, without the sanction of the Chief Inspector, direct these oysters to be laid down, thus assuming a discretion which, by the 30th Regulation of the Fisheries Act, is reserved to the Commissioners?
4. On what day, under what circumstances, and by whom were these oysters laid down in the Parramatta River?
5. On what authority did Inspector Quinan authorize Comino and Congdon to lay down these oysters on a bed which Comino had abandoned, and which he (Inspector Quinan) had measured for John Fisher?
6. Why were these proceedings not noted in Inspector Quinan's daily return of duties?
7. Why were the Fisheries boat and crew not availed of for the purpose of seeing these oysters laid down?
8. Does Inspector Quinan know whether Mr. Woodward is actually or only nominally the owner of the areas in the Womboyne River, which have been transferred to him?
9. If only nominally, does Inspector Quinan know who is the actual owner, and by whose direction the oysters were dredged from those beds and shipped in Mr. Woodward's name?
10. What authority has Inspector Quinan for stating that these oysters were three weeks on the passage, and did he satisfy himself that they were that time on the passage?

Will Inspector Quinan be good enough to furnish replies to these questions of the Commissioners.—L.G.T., 3/8/85.
Replies herewith attached.—J. QUINAN, 5/8/85.

In reply to Commissioner's minute 3,451 :—

1. I am not in the habit of keeping copies of memos., but I record the subject in my diary.
2. I was not aware that minute 3,260 referred to mere details of my ordinary daily duties that I have performed with (in this particular practice) the knowledge of this Department, and at the express desire of the late Accountant to the Customs Department (Mr. Jones), who asked me to call in frequently and assist him in the collection of royalty, also to mark off on the face of the permits that oysters had been seized, or returned to the beds by the owners, or this office, so that payment of royalty need not be insisted upon.
3. I did not direct that these oysters should be laid down; they were of full size, and I had no authority to do so.
4. Saturday, 18th July, by Mr. Comino, because they were out of condition.
5. I was not aware that Mr. Comino had abandoned his bed; Fisher's application did not prove it, for there are frequently more than one applicant for a single area.
6. The Chief Inspector requires me to furnish him first thing every morning a statement of duties for the day. I had no knowledge of this matter until after office hours on Saturday, but recorded it in my diary on Monday morning.
7. The oysters were not laid down under the supervision of the Department.
- 8 & 9. I know that Mr. Woodward is the actual owner of the areas on the Womboyne River, for they were all transferred to him by my family. No consideration whatever was given to my family by Mr. Woodward for the transfers, but Mr. Woodward gave my son Harold permission to remove sufficient oysters in his (Mr. Woodward's) name, so as to enable him to sell them in the Sydney market, in order to recoup the expenses incurred in purchasing the original area, rent, &c.

The oysters were therefore removed, with Mr. Woodward's consent, by my son's directions, to be consigned to the Fish Market for sale. They were all to be sent to Mr. Congdon, but by an error of the men engaged, a portion was sent to Comino.

10. I have satisfied myself that the oysters were three weeks on the road between the Womboyne River and Eden on account of severe weather.

I may state that when these oysters were hauled over to Mr. Comino there was no mention of an application to be made to the Collector of Customs to remit royalty under the circumstances. Mr. Comino sent his man and asked me for a certificate as to their condition, some days afterwards, which I gave him. The oysters were made a present to Mr. Comino on condition that he paid freight from Eden and royalty. The oysters were entirely lost, and my son loses fully £20 in payment of wages and cartage. I have ascertained that the royalty has been paid.

JAMES QUINAN,
Inspector.

5/8/85.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Inspector Quinan be good enough to furnish, for the information of the Commissioner of Fisheries, his letter which was handed by Mr. Comino to the Collector of Customs, requesting that royalty might not be charged on some bags of oysters which had been received from Eden.—L.G.T.

I HAVE not kept a copy of the memo., but it was to the following effect:—Messrs. Congdon and Comino have asked me to state, for the information of the Collector of Customs, the condition of the oysters that arrived, consigned to them from the Womboyne River; the oysters were unfit for food, and had to be placed on Mr. Comino's beds in the Parramatta River; as these oysters cannot be removed again without my permit to pay royalty, perhaps the Collector would not insist in charging royalty now. I will see that they are not removed without the royalty is paid.—JAMES QUINAN.

I MAY state that the Collector has on frequent occasions, in the case of Messrs. Woodward and Coole, remitted royalty—when I assured him they were returned again to the waters, and he expressed it a fair and just thing to do.—JAMES QUINAN, 24/7/85.

[Extract from my Diary, 7/4/85.]

"Joseph Coote called and asked that the royalty on sixteen bags of oysters per "Growler" be not charged, as he intended to return them to the beds. I went with him to the Collector of Customs, who said if the oysters were returned to the waters he would not insist on the royalty being paid. I telegraphed to the Inspector at Port Stephens to see them laid down."

Will Mr. Thompson please attach the above extract to his memo. respecting my memo. to Collector of Customs re Womboyne oysters.—J. QUINAN, 25/7/85.

Attached as desired.—L.G.T., 25/7/85. What bed has Comino on the Parramatta River?—L.G.T., 24/7/85. He has a bed at Onion Point, mouth of Lane Cove River, for some years past.—J.Q., 25/7/85. What was done with the oysters?—L.G.T., 24/7/85. I saw them all deposited on Mr. Comino's beds.—J.Q., 25/7/85. But Inspector Quinan has reported that Comino abandoned this area and he measured it for Fisher.—L.G.T., 25/7/85.

[Oyster Fisheries Act, 1854.]

Gentlemen,

I hereby apply, under the provisions of the 4th section Oyster Fisheries Act, 1854, for a lease for fifteen years, for the purpose of oyster culture, of the portion of Crown land shown in the appended tracing, and described hereunder.

DESCRIPTION :—Fronting portion No. Crown lands* parish of Hunter's Hill, county of Cumberland, at Onion's Point, entrance Lane Cove River, and commencing at a point on the line of high-water mark at the entrance, and extending 300 lineal yards along the foreshore; thence up the river as shown in the tracing.

The Commissioner of Fisheries,

I am, &c.
JOHN FISHER.

Regulation

* Crown lands 100 feet from high-water mark.

Regulation 4, Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884.

Applications for Leases under the Act.

4. Applications for Leases for oyster culture shall be made in duplicate in the form A appended to these regulations, and shall be accompanied by duplicate plans or tracings, illustrative of the land applied for, and a receipt showing that the rent to the 31st December next ensuing has been paid into the Colonial Treasury. Should the application be declined, the amount so paid will be refunded.

Received from John Fisher the sum of £3 sterling, for deposit under 4th section Fisheries Act, for lease of shore 300 yards Port Jackson.
£3 0s. 0d.

The Treasury, 12 March, 1885.
P. J. HOLDSWORTH,
per Treasurer.

Oyster Fisheries Act—1884.

INSPECTOR J. QUINAN is requested to furnish, as early as possible, replies to the following questions relating to Mr. John Fisher's application to lease for oyster culture 300 yards, at Onion's Point, Lane Cove River.

Yours, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Registered No., 85-1,421.

1. What are the distance and direction by compass of the starting point from the nearest corner of the portion which the area fronts or other defined points?
2. What is the length along the line of foreshore?
3. What are the lengths and directions by compass of the other lines bounding the area?
4. What is the average depth of water at low tides on the outer boundary-line?
5. Is the land on which the area abuts Crown or private land?
6. If private state owner's name?
7. Is the land under lease or occupation; if so, state the lessee's or occupant's name, and the time his tenure has to run?
8. To what extent is the area at present oyster-bearing, and are the oysters in good condition or otherwise?
9. Could its oyster-bearing capabilities be improved by judicious management?
10. What steps (if any) is the lessee taking under his sufferance occupation to improve his holding?
11. Have you any further information respecting this area which, in your opinion, might be of use to the Commissioners; if so, state it?

Commencing at the extreme east point of Onion's Point, Lane Cove River, and running in a westerly direction 300 yards.

300 yards.
Thence north 100 feet, thence east 300 yards, thence south 100 feet, to point of commencement.

10 feet.

Crown land.

Unoccupied.

All the rocks are well covered with young oysters in good condition.

Yes.

None.

No hauling grounds on this area. This area was previously held by A. Comino, but has been abandoned.

Plan attached is correct.—JAMES QUINAN, 24/3/85.

Mr. A. Comino to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Referring to my application for oyster culture lease at Onion's Point, Lane Cove River, I beg to say that I do withdraw the same in favour of John Fisher.

36, Oxford-street, Sydney, 20 August, 1885.

I am, &c.,

ATHANASSIO COMINO.

In March last Inspector Quinan measured this area for Fisher, and reported that Comino had abandoned it.—L.G.T., 21/8/85. Place with Fisher's appn., 26/8/85. Fisher's lease. No. of papers, 85-1,421; 300 yards. Comino's lease withdrawn hereby. No. of papers, 83-205.

Mr. J. Fisher to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Referring to my application for oyster culture lease of 300 yards at Onion's Point, Lane Cove River, I beg permission to commence work, viz., laying down, cultivating, and lifting marketable oysters. The rent has been duly paid.

36, Oxford-street, 11 September, 1885.

I am, &c.,

JOHN FISHER.

This is identical with J. Comino's previously withdrawn application.—C.W.O.P., 16/9/85. On what authority did Inspector Quinan report that the area of 300 yards at Onion's Point, Lane Cove River, applied for by Mr. John Fisher, was abandoned by the previous applicant, Mr. Comino.—LINDSAY THOMPSON, 6/8/85. I am not aware that I have made such a statement. If my report says so it must have been on the verbal statement of Mr. Comino—at all events he has not abandoned it, for he has been laying down New Zealand oysters ever since he took it up.—J. QUINAN, 7/8/85. Why, then, did Inspector Quinan measure it for Fisher?—L.G.T., 7/8/85. Because I was instructed to do so.—J.Q., 7/8/85. Onion's Point Bed:—How is that Inspector Quinan has allowed Comino to work this bed without a permit?—L.G.T., 7/8/85. Permits were not issued under the 32nd sec. Act 1881. Messrs. Comino and Woodward's areas were reported upon by me, 27th June, 1883. The Department is aware that Mr. Woodward is in possession of his bed, as the oysters seized by me from Mr. Cohen were returned to him, on condition that they be laid down on Mr. Woodward's bed, Parramatta River, until they became marketable. Both these beds are merely used to revive New Zealand oysters.—J. QUINAN, 8/7/85. Quite so, but Inspector Quinan measured the bed for Fisher, and stated that Comino had abandoned it. This being so Comino had no title to it under the 32nd section of the Fisheries Act, 1881, and even Fisher was not entitled to use it without a permit; so that does it not appear to Inspector Quinan that he should not have authorized the Wombeyne oysters to be laid there?—L.G.T., 14/8/85. I have recently replied to this question, stating that Mr. Comino had not abandoned his area. If in my report, in returning Fisher's application, I stated that Comino had done so, it must have been on a mere verbal statement. I presume the Department would require his withdrawal in writing before another applicant would be entitled to it. I see under Appendix F to Annual Report for 1883, the name of A. Comino as an applicant for frontage, Onion's Point. I again repeat that I did not authorize the Wombeyne oysters to be laid down; it was done at Mr. Comino's wish to revive them.—J. QUINAN, 14/8/85.

Mr. T. H. Budden to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

I beg to request that you will be good enough to transfer my application under the Oyster Culture Act for 4,000 yards of the foreshores of the Wombeyne River, on the north and south sides respectively, to Mr. Harold Quinan, he having purchased all my right, title, and interest therein, for valuable consideration.

I have, &c.,

T. H. BUDDEN.

Commissioner's minute No. 2,746. Granted, 14/1/85.

Application

Application by Mr. T. H. Budden.

[Fisheries Act Amendment Act, 1883.]

Application for a lease of shore and deep water frontage thereto, for the purpose of making layings, or otherwise cultivating and protecting oysters.

Gentlemen,

Post Office, Glebe, 3 May, 1884.

I hereby apply, under the provisions of the 4th section "Fisheries Act Amendment Act, 1883," for a lease for fifteen years, dating from 1st January last, of 2,000 lineal yards of shore at Womboyne River, 1 mile north from the Falls, to include such proportion of deep water frontage thereto as it may be deemed proper to include in the lease.

A description, with a tracing is appended, showing the foreshore applied for, and the land abutting thereon, which latter is at present Crown Lands.

I am, &c.,

T. H. BUDDEN.

Transferred to Mr. Harold Quinan, vide S5/159. 85/601.

Transferred to Mr. H. Quinan to Mr. Hy. Woodward, vide

[Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884.]

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 25 September, 1884.

Inspector Benson is requested to furnish, as early as possible, replies to the following questions relating to T. H. Budden's application to lease for oyster culture, 2,000 yards at Womboyne River.

Yours, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,

Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Replies.

1. What are the distance and direction by compass of the starting point from the nearest corner of the portion which the area fronts or other defined point?

Commencing at a point 2,000 yards from the north-west of falls, and running north-east 2,000 yards.

2. What is the length along the line of foreshore?

2,000 yards.

3. What are the lengths and directions by compass of the other lines bounding the area?

From a point 2,000 yards from the north-west of Falls; thence south 25 yards; thence north-east 2,000 yards; thence north 25 yards.

4. What is the average depth of water at low tide on the outer boundary-line?

7 ft.

5. Is the land on which the area abuts Crown or private land?

Crown.

6. If private state owner's name?

Unoccupied.

7. Is the land under lease or occupation; if so, state the lessee's or occupant's name, and the time his tenure has to run?

All oyster-bearing; in good condition.

8. To what extent is the area at present oyster-bearing, and are the oysters in good condition or otherwise?

Yes.

9. Could its oyster-bearing capabilities be improved by judicious management?

None.

10. What steps (if any) is the lessee taking under his sufferance occupation to improve his holding?

11. Have you any further information respecting this area, which in your opinion might be of use to the Commissioners; if so, state it?

Transferred to Mr. Harold Quinan. Transferred by Mr. Harold Quinan to Mr. Hy. Woodward. Approved.—
J. C. Cox, 22/4/85. Permit made out.—W.A.T., 22 April, 1885. Sketch attached, believing it to be taken from
the Falls, is correct.—GEORGE G. BENSON, 14/10/84.

Mr. H. Quinan to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Fourth-street, Woollahra, 27 January, 1885.

I beg to request permission to transfer to Mr. Henry Woodward the undermentioned application, under the Oyster Culture Act, as my father does not wish me to hold any interest that might clash with his position as Inspector of Fisheries.

Application referred to:—

2,000 yards, Womboyne River	} Applied for by T. H. Budden and transferred to me.
2,000 do do	

I have, &c.,

HAROLD QUINAN.

Approved.—J. C. Cox, 22/4/85.

Mr. H. Woodward to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

15 April, 1885.

Will you please give me permission to work 2,000 yards of shore on north side of Womboyne River, applied for by T. H. Budden, and transferred to me by Harold Quinan. Treasury receipt herewith attached.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY WOODWARD.

Permit made out for lease, 84-1655, 2,000 yards. I am not aware of any conflicting claims.—W.A.T., 22 April, 1885. Owing to circumstances which have transpired this permit should be at once withdrawn.—J. C. Cox, Pres., Aug. 10, 1885. Write to Assistant Inspector Smithers, and inform Mr. Woodward.—11/8/85.

New South Wales, The Treasury, 15 April, 1885.

Received from Henry Woodward the sum of £20, sterling, for deposit under 4th section Fisheries Act, 2,000 yards at Womboyne River, on north side.

W. H. BARRACLOUGH,

Pro Treasurer.

15 April, 1885.—Rent for 2,000 yards of shore at Womboyne River, on north side, applied for under Fisheries Act by T. H. Budden and transferred to Henry Woodward.

Memorandum for Mr. Inspector Benson.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 22 April, 1885.

Be good enough to deliver to Mr. Hy. Woodward the annexed authority to cultivate and remove oysters from the land referred to therein which he has applied to lease for oyster culture.

Should it be within your knowledge that there are any contending claimants for this land the fact must be reported to this Department and the authority withheld.

Application No., 84/1,673-292; date, 7th May, 1884; situation, 2,000 yards, south bank of Womboyne River.

JAMES C. COX,

President.

Sufferance

Sufferance Occupation of Area for Oyster Culture.

Department of Fisheries, Sydney, 22 April, 1885.

Application No., 84/1,073; date, 7th May, 1884; situation, 2,000 yards, south bank of Womboyne River.

Mr. H. WOODWARD, who has applied for a lease for oyster culture of the land referred to in the above numbered application, and for which he has paid the rent for the first year, is hereby authorized to enter, on sufferance, into occupation thereof, to cultivate and remove oysters.

This permit is issued subject to the provisions of Regulation No. 2, Oyster Fisheries Act, 1884.

JAMES C. COX,
President.

No. 2.

Account of an interview between the Commissioners of Fisheries and Mr. H. Woodward.

Doubts having recently arisen in the minds of the Commissioners whether Mr. Woodward or Inspector Quinan was the actual owner of two oyster culture areas at the Womboyne River, queries were put to the latter, who replied in such a way as to induce a reference to Mr. Woodward himself, who stated that Inspector Quinan offered him his interest in the areas for £60. Mr. Woodward declined the offer, not wishing to have anything to do with the matter; but afterwards, on solicitation, and with the object of assisting Inspector Quinan's family, agreed to take the areas, allowing H. Quinan, as a consideration, the first 100 bags of oysters for his own use. On interrogating Woodward as to the number of bags already taken, he replied that he had no knowledge of the matter, had never asked for any account, had never seen the river, had not interested himself in the transaction at all, and was not aware of what had been done.

Will Mr. Woodward be good enough to certify to the above as being substantially a correct statement of the interview which he recently had with the Commissioners of Fisheries.—LINDSAY THOMPSON, Chief Inspector of Fisheries, 14/8/85. Henry Woodward, 120, King-street.

No. 3.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Sydney, 12 August, 1885.

Nineteen (19) bags oysters from the Womboyne River, consigned by Woodward to Comino and Congdon. These oysters were taken from the Womboyne River on Thursday, the 2nd of July. I was so informed by four different people, Pendergast the carrier, and some Greeks. I examined seventeen of these bags on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at Bittangabee, a place 4 miles north of Green Cape and 6 miles from that part of the Womboyne River, whence the oysters were taken. They were in good condition.

At Eden, on the 10th instant, I again examined ten of these bags, and on the 12th instant I examined the remaining nine. The ten bags were shipped to Sydney on the 11th instant, and the nine bags on the 14th instant. They were all in good condition when I examined them at Eden.

On the 14th, the date on which the nine bags were shipped I found that the rats had eaten into one of the bags, and several of the oysters having fallen out, I picked them up, opened them, and found them in good order.

I have, &c.,

FRED. W. SMITHERS.

[Extract from Assistant Inspector Smithers' diary for July, 1885.]

July 8.—To Bitangabee from Monay—got the oysters required which I went for, viz., specimens for Commissioners; found oysters in splendid condition; examined seventeen out of nineteen bags oysters which came from Womboyne; found them in good order, good condition; back in Eden at night.

July 10.—Examined ten bags oysters from Womboyne—Woodward to Comino; found they were still in good order. Memo. to Customs and Inspector Quinan re oysters.

July 11.—Telegram Customs and Mr. Quinan re oysters.

July 12.—Examined nine bags oysters, four to Comino, five to S. Congdon; from Woodward, Womboyne River; oysters fair. Memo. to Customs and Mr. Quinan.

July 13.—Telegram to Customs and Mr. Quinan informing them of non-shipment of oysters last night for Comino, but to leave to-morrow.

No. 4.

Minute of Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

MINUTE reporting that the Womboyne oysters had been removed from Comino's bed, Parramatta River. By direction of yourself and colleagues I requested Inspector Quinan to accompany me to Lane Cove, to inspect the nineteen bags of oysters alleged to have been laid there by Comino. He at once expressed his readiness to do so, and proceeded to the Prince's Stairs to the boat which was in waiting. I and Mr. Pincock followed him within a few minutes. On arrival at the wharf he informed me that the oysters had been removed, that on passing Comino's shop he saw six bags of oysters, and on inquiry ascertained that these were all that were in condition out of the nineteen bags from the Womboyne, the remainder being all dead shells, which could still be seen on the shore; that the abutting land had been sold; and that Comino had received notice to quit—hence the removal of the oysters. Of course I was not surprised, since on my previous inspection of the place by your special direction, in company with Inspector Smithers, I had ascertained that the oysters had been removed, and that on the shore and the abutting land was a considerable accumulation of oyster-shells. Most of them were bleached, and the offensive odour which might be expected to emanate from thirteen bags of putrid oysters was not present, so that I was not led to the conclusion that the shells I saw were any part of the nineteen bags referred

to;

to; indeed, on inquiry from a woman living in a hut above the shore, I was given to understand that somewhere about fifteen or eighteen bags had been taken away. This woman also informed me that the land was to be sold, and she would soon have to leave. I mention this just in corroboration of a statement to a like effect made by Inspector Quinan.

13/8/85.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

No. 5.

Memo. from Chief Inspector of Fisheries to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

14 August, 1885.

INSPECTOR QUINAN has stated that he has satisfied himself that the nineteen bags were three weeks on the passage from the Womboyne River to Eden. The Commissioners have desired me to ask how Inspector Quinan has so satisfied himself, and what evidence has he in support of his statement.—L.G.T.

The attached letter received 3/6/85. Informed my son that the oysters would be shipped about the middle of June, and the men engaged charged my son a fortnight's wages while detained with the oysters at Bitangabie. I also enclose telegram, to show the oysters were detained.—J. QUINAN, 17/8/85.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. Donnelly to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

Dear Sir,

I received telegram yesterday, and am starting to bring the men out to-day. I have all ready to commence work on Monday. As the men will want a considerable amount of rations you would oblige me very much by sending me half a ton of flour, one bag of sugar, and a box of tea at once, and then I can get them down when the dray comes for oysters. It would save me a deal of time as I would have to pack it all for them.

Womboyne, Saturday, May, 1885.

I have, &c.,

JAMES DONNELLY.

P.S.—And now please to forward to me £4 for carriage for oysters, namely, twenty bags which will be ready on Monday week (15/6/85), to send away, and please send me two bags of pollard for horse-feed, as my horses are in very low condition. I have had to pack all the men's swags and rations so far.—J. DONNELLY.

Telegram from F. W. Smithers to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

STEAMER broke down; will try land carriage to East Boyd; shall oysters be shot out in Nellica to recover themselves?

No. 6.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir,

Eden, 16 August, 1885.

I beg to forward herewith copies of the memorandums which were sent to the Home Inspector relating to the shipment of Womboyne oysters; also a copy of the telegram referred to and asked for by the President, being the one received by me from Harold Quinan.

I have, &c.,

FRED. W. SMITHERS,

Assistant Inspector.

Wire to Inspector Smithers copies of official telegrams received to-day, but not the private ones—for instance, the one referring to the dredgers being without food and others. You had better repeat these telegrams by wire as the matter is urgent.—L.G.T., 20/8/85.

[Enclosures.]

Memorandum to Inspector of Fisheries, Home Division.

MR. WOODWARD has this day shipped, per s.s. "Kameruka," from Eden, ten bags of oysters consigned to Comiac. Royalty, £1 10s. Similar memo. sent to Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Fisheries Office, Eden, 10 July, 1885.

Memorandum to Inspector of Fisheries, Home Division.

MR. WOODWARD has this day shipped, per s.s. "Corinna," from Eden, five bags of oysters consigned to S. Congdon. Royalty, 15s. Similar memo. sent to Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Fisheries Office, Eden, 11 July, 1885.

Memorandum to Inspector of Fisheries, Home Division.

MR. WOODWARD has this day shipped, per s.s. "Corinna," from Eden, four bags of oysters consigned to Comino. Royalty, 12s. Similar memo. sent to Collector of Customs, Sydney.

Fisheries Office, Eden, 12 July, 1885.

Telegram from Mr. H. Quinan to Assistant-Inspector Smithers.

DONNELLY use his discretion; agreement is to land at Eden in good condition.

Sydney, 1 July, 1885.

No. 7.

Memorandum from Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

[Urgent.]

18 August, 1885.

HEREUNDER is a copy of a telegram sent to Inspector Quinan by Assistant-Inspector Smithers:—

8 July, 1885.

"STEAMER broke down; will try land carriage to East Boyd; shall oysters be shot out in Nellica to recover themselves?"

F. W. SMITHERS."

Will

Will Inspector Smithers be good enough to give direct explanations to the following:—

1. Why he sent this telegram?
2. Why he concerned himself at all in respect to the transmission of these oysters?
3. Why he did not, when questioned by the President, mention having sent this telegram?
4. Why it was necessary to relay these oysters if, as he represented to the Commissioners, they were in good order when they were shipped at Eden?

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

No. 8.

Telegram from Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to Assistant-Inspector Smithers.

Sydney, 20 August, 1885.

Will you have you not sent copies of telegrams wired for on the 20th instant? Be good enough to do so to-day by wire, and explain.

No. 9.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Eden, 21 August, 1885.

Re questions contained in a memo. of yours dated 18th instant, about a wire purporting to have been sent by me to Mr. Quinan, I beg to inform you of the facts thus: Being informed that the oysters in question were reported as going bad, I went to Bitangabee to obtain for the Department a sample of oysters; while there saw the oysters in question in bags in good condition. Mr. Harrison, a relative of mine, had undertaken the contract of conveying these oysters to Eden in his steam launch; this is the steamer referred to in that telegram, and Mr. Harrison having advised me of that fact. He also asked me to send the message *re* "land carriage to East Boyd," which I did as a private telegram and paid for same; the expression about shooting them into the Nellica was a proviso in case that any unforeseen hindrance might take place, and so cause the oysters to get out of condition. The Nellica is Mr. Harrison's leased ground, and he would have permitted the action if needful. This will answer the other question in your memo. inasmuch as the oysters were shipped from here in sound condition, because there was no delay as had been anticipated at the time the said telegram was sent.

I have, &c.,
FRED. W. SMITHERS.

No. 10.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Eden, 21 August, 1885.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, asking for copies of certain private telegrams and others, I have the honor to state that I kept no copies, and do not of private telegrams, and cannot therefore furnish same.

I have, &c.,
FRED. W. SMITHERS.

No. 11.

Telegram from Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

24 August.

LETTER in reply to telegram referred to left here on Saturday.

No. 12.

Telegram from Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers.

25 August, 1885.

VERY URGENT.—Your letter of 21st inst. unsatisfactory. I want direct replies to the direct questions put to you. Your apparently intentional disregard of instructions is causing great inconvenience and delay, and will possibly involve you in serious trouble. Obtain from Telegraph Office copies of the private telegrams wired for yesterday.

No. 13.

Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to The Chief Inspector of Fisheries.

Sir,

Eden, 26 August, 1885.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date, asking for direct replies to questions in memo. of 18th, I have the honor to submit the following:—

- No. 1. At the instigation of Mr. Harrison, the contractor for the conveyance of these oysters.
- No. 2. Simply as a matter of convenience to all parties except myself.
- No. 3. The message was not mine, although sent through me.
- No. 4. This was urged as a proviso in case of unforeseen delay.

I have, &c.,
FRED. W. SMITHERS,
Assistant Inspector.

No. 14.

No. 14.

Minute for Executive Council.

Suspension of Mr. J. Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 September, 1885.

HAVING found it necessary under the circumstances disclosed in the accompanying papers to suspend Mr. James Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries, from his functions, I advise that action be taken in the matter in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

ALEX. STUART.

No. 15.

Minute of Executive Council.

THE Executive Council advise, for the reason stated, that Mr. James Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries, be suspended from duty, and called upon to show cause why he should not be removed from the Public Service.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 7/9/85. Min. 85-29, 7/9/85. Confirmed, 15/9/85. Mr. Quinan informed.
—11/9/85.

No. 16.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 11 September, 1885.

I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your suspension from official duty for the reasons set forth in a copy enclosed of a letter from the President of the Fisheries Commission on the subject of your alleged misconduct.

I am now to request that you will furnish me, within seven (7) days from this date, with such No. 1. explanation of your conduct as you may wish to offer, and show cause against removal from office.

I have, &c.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,
Clerk of the Council.

No. 17.

Mr. Inspector Quinan to The Clerk of the Executive Council.

Sir,

Fisheries Office, Sydney, 14 September, 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, informing me that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had suspended me from office for alleged misconduct.

I therefore beg most respectfully to ask that you will lay before His Excellency in Council the following explanation:

By permission of the President of the Fisheries Commission my children made applications for oyster culture areas; my son Harold purchased from a Mr. Budden an area adjoining his sisters, at the Wombeyno River, at a cost of £60.

In conversation with Mr. Woodward I mentioned that my children intended to withdraw their applications as I thought it might interfere with my official position.

Mr. Woodward then said, "Don't do that; transfer them to me."

The transfers were made out by me, and signed by each of the applicants, and handed to Mr. Woodward, who lodged them in the Fisheries Office.

These transfers were all approved of by the Commissioners, and two permits issued to Mr. Woodward.

In consideration of the purchase money paid for Mr. Budden's area, Mr. Woodward not being able to pay the money in cash, gave my son Harold a written authority to remove oysters from that area, to the extent of 100 bags, to recoup him for the outlay.

Acting on this authority my son arranged with a dredger named Donnelly to gather oysters and consign them in the lessee's name to my son's agent in the fish market, to be sold by public auction for his benefit.

By Donnelly's letter, dated May, and received early in June, it was understood that the oysters would be sent about the middle of June; this would give three weeks to the receipt of the oysters at Sydney; I have since ascertained that they were eighteen days out of water.

The oysters remained at Bettangabe Bay for many days in the bags, exposed to heavy rain, and severe weather, and on arrival at Sydney were quite out of condition and unsaleable. (See evidence to that effect herewith attached.)

I invite particular attention to Assistant Inspector Smithers' telegram, attached to the correspondence, a copy of which I now attach, showing that he was aware of the state of these oysters, when he asked, "should they be thrown out in the Nellica (a river near Eden) to save them."

As the oysters could not be sold, on account of their condition, they were offered to and accepted by Mr. Comino, on condition that he paid the royalty and carriage from Eden.

Mr. Comino then said he would place them on his beds at the Lane Cove River to revive them; this I had nothing officially to do with, as the law in every respect had been complied with, and no mention was made to me that an application would be made to the Collector of Customs to remit the royalty.

My visit to the Lane Cove River was purely a private one, it being Saturday afternoon; I went there in the regular passenger boat.

Mr. Comino and others are in the habit of laying down oysters on their beds in the harbour without official inspection.

Mr. Comino and other dealers hold a *general authority from the Collector of Customs to take delivery of oysters before paying royalty*; they pay periodically I believe once a week.

A few days after laying these oysters down, Mr. Comino sent a message to me asking if I would give him a memo. to the Collector of Customs, stating the condition these oysters were in; this I gave him officially in the same manner that I had previously done for others under similar circumstances. (*See extract from diary herewith attached.*)

It is not true that fifteen or eighteen bags of oysters were recovered from the beds; I saw myself but six bags on a dray at his door; the remainder of the consignment died.

I most positively state I had no personal interest in the payment of royalty, and only acted with Comino as I had done with others.

Re Fisher's application for Comino's area at Lane Cove River. I was never made aware, either by Comino or the Fisheries Department, that Comino had abandoned it, and he is, as far as I know, in possession of it now. Areas are often covered by as many as six different applications, each of which has to be separately reported upon.

Instructions were recently issued to me to take directions from the Chief Inspector, but since these instructions were issued the only directions I have received from that officer, is to send him in each morning a memo. of proposed duties for the day, of myself and assistants, which duties we carry out as far as circumstances will allow.

I furnish the Commissioners monthly (by their direction) with a copy of my diary, the matter under notice being included in my return for the month of July.

I invite attention to the attached letter, received by me from the Fisheries Department on the 9th instant, stating that the application made by my children still remain in their names, notwithstanding the fact that these applications were transferred to Mr. Woodward, and approved of by the Commissioners fully twelve months ago, and two permits issued to Mr. Woodward to work the areas.

I can only infer, by this intimation, that it is sought to connect my family in a very direct present interest in them, which induced me to act as I have done.

Trusting that this my explanation will receive the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

JAMES QUINAN.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Woodward please say, from his personal experience, if oysters that have been exposed to rain and severe weather, after they have been placed in bags, will keep in good marketable condition for any length of time?—JAMES QUINAN, 14/9/85.

Oysters exposed to rain and sunshine after will shortly die. I have lost hundreds of sacs from the same cause.—HENRY WOODWARD, 14/9/85.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Assistant-Inspector Mulhall please inform me if he inspected certain oysters that arrived last month, consigned from Woodward to Comino and Congdon, from the Womboyne River, and if so, will he state in what condition these oysters were in when placed in the market for sale?—JAMES QUINAN, 12/9/85.

Yes, I inspected them. They were in very bad condition.—THOMAS MULHALL, 12/9/85.

Will Boatman Hellings please say if he saw these oysters, and what condition were they in?—J. QUINAN, 12/9/85.

Yes; they were in very bad condition, and unsaleable.—RICHARD HELLINGS, 12/9/85.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Solari please inform me if he remembers certain oysters offered for sale in the Sydney Fish Market about the middle of July last, from the Womboyne River, and can he state, from his personal inspection of these oysters, their condition as regards being fit for consumption, and oblige?—JAMES QUINAN, 12/9/85.

I saw the oysters; they were very poor and out of condition.—LORENZO SOLARI, 14/9/85.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Lawler please inform me if he remembers a consignment of oysters from the Womboyne River, placed in the market for sale about the middle of July last, and if so, did he examine them, and what condition were they in as regards being fit for use as food?—JAMES QUINAN, 15/9/85.

The oysters referred to above came in the market in bad condition. They should have been in some ten days before; half of them were open and very shaky—only fit to lay down.—CARLOS LAWLER, Fish Market.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Fitzgerald please inform me if he remembers a consignment of oysters from the Womboyne River placed in the market for sale about the middle of July last, and if so, can he state from his personal knowledge in what condition they were in, and if they were fit for consumption, and oblige?—JAMES QUINAN, 15/9/85.

The oysters referred to above I saw; they were rotten. I would not take the trouble to lay them down, although oysters were badly wanted at the time. They were the worst order of any oysters that I have seen for the summer.—JOHN FITZGERALD, 45, Ultimo Road.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Inspector Seymour please inform me if he offered for sale certain oysters that arrived about the middle of July from the Womboyne River, and if he remembers the condition the oysters were in; and if these oysters were sold, and oblige?—JAMES QUINAN, 12/9/85.

Mr. Condon put them in for sale (9 bags). They were offered for sale two mornings, but found no buyers. A Mr. Comino then took them, as I believe, for the purpose of putting them in the Parramatta River.—R. SEYMOUR, Inspector of Nuisances, 15/9/85.

Only nine bags were submitted to auction, the remainder of the shipment was not submitted, but all were laid down on Comino's beds.—JAMES QUINAN.

MEMORANDUM.—Will Mr. Cross please say if he did cart certain oysters which arrived in July last, consigned from Woodward to Comino and Congdon, from the Womboyne River, from the market to Lane Cove steamer, and if he can state, from his personal inspection of those oysters, what condition they were in?—JAMES QUINAN, 14/9/85.

Yes; I carted these oysters from the market to the Lane Cove steamer. I inspected them, and found them to be very poor and out of condition.—R. CROSS, 14/9/85.

Telegram

Telegram from Mr. Assistant-Inspector Smithers to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

STEAMER broke down; will try land carriage. *Shall oysters be shot out in Netlica to save them?*

Reply.

Telegram from H. Quinan to F. W. Smithers.

My agreement with Donnelly is to land them in good condition at Eden; he can please himself.

Extract from my Diary, dated 7th April, 1885.

JOSEPH COOTE called upon me and asked that the royalty on sixteen bags of oysters, per "Growler," be not charged, as he intended to return them to the waters (being out of condition). I went with him to the Collector of Customs, who said if the oysters were returned to the waters he would not insist on royalty being paid.

The Collector said it was a fair and equitable thing to do.

On my return to the Fisheries Office I mentioned the matter to the Secretary and Chief Inspector, who approved of the action.

JAMES QUINAN.

[Enclosure.]

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

Sir,

Department of Fisheries, 9 September, 1885.

Referring to your blank cover memo., dated 4th instant, stating that all the applications made by members of your family to lease land for oyster culture have been transferred through the books of this Department to Mr. H. Woodward, I have to inform you that the transfers referred to have been duly registered, but that there is no record of their having been approved by the transferee, who on inquiry states that he has no intention of accepting them.

As these applications therefore still remain in the name of the original applicants, it will be necessary that the usual notices of withdrawal be sent in, if it be not intended to take up the shores.

I am, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

The Principal Under Secretary, B.C., 16/9/85.—A.C.B. Submitted, 18/9/85. This seems to me to be very unsatisfactory, but it may be sent to President of the Fisheries Commission, with whom, after its perusal by him, I will be glad to confer with.—A.S., 21/9/85. The Secretary to the Commissioners of Fisheries, B.C., 21/9/85. C.W.

No. 18.

Mr. Inspector Quinan to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Fisheries Office, Sydney, 18 August, 1885.

The President of the Fisheries Commission has informed me that certain correspondence that has recently taken place between the Commission and myself is about to be submitted to you. I take the earliest opportunity of asking your kind permission to allow me to offer a true and explicit explanation of the matter for your consideration before you deal in any harsh manner towards me.

When the "Amending Fisheries Act" came into force, seeing that the sons and relatives of other inspectors were applicants for oyster culture areas, I asked the President, Dr. Cox, if there would be any objection to my children applying for leases, to which he replied, "I do not see any objection whatever." Acting upon such authority, my children made several applications, and three permits were issued to them to commence work. Some time afterwards my son Harold purchased an area adjoining that of his sister's at the Womboyne River, which cost him in all £50. At my request I induced my children to transfer all their applications to Mr. Woodward, and the only consideration asked was a refund of the £50 my son had paid for the area he had purchased. Mr. Woodward would not pay any money, but gave my son the following authority:—"I hereby authorize Mr. Harold Quinan to remove oysters from my area at the Womboyne River.—HENRY WOODWARD." The quantity agreed upon being about 100 bags, or sufficient to meet the £50 due to him.

Mr. Woodward had obtained a permit from the President to work this bed, and his authority to my son was a strictly business transaction.

Acting upon this authority, my son made arrangements for the removal of oysters. Nineteen bags were gathered about the last week in June, but on account of very severe weather along the coast the oysters could not be conveyed to Eden by water. The oysters were nearly three weeks in transit between the Womboyne River and Eden, having been conveyed by bullock-teams. The oysters were consigned from the lessee (Mr. Woodward) to Messrs. Congdon and Comino, to be sold by auction in the Sydney Fish Market. On arrival at Sydney it was found that on account of detention on the voyage that the oysters (although of legal size) were out of condition and unsaleable. They were offered to and accepted by Mr. Comino, on condition that he paid freight from Eden and royalty; no other consideration whatever was given for them, and my son lost upwards of £20, the expenses in gathering them. A few days afterwards this Mr. Comino, at his own desire, placed these oysters on his beds at Lano Cove River in order to revive them. I went to see them placed there, but not in my official capacity; it was Saturday afternoon, and I had left the office for the day. A few days after this Mr. Comino sent his man to my office, and asked if I would give him a memo. to the Collector of Customs stating the condition the oysters were in, as he intended to ask the Collector not to charge royalty until the oysters were again removed from the waters. This memo. I gave him, the very same as I had given on former occasions, and stated to the Collector more recently in the case of Joseph Cootes, who returned oysters to the waters because they were out of condition. The Collector did not insist upon Cootes paying royalty, but expressed it but a fair and equitable thing to do under the circumstances.

I had no interest whatever in the payment of royalty, as the oysters were given to Mr. Comino on the express understanding that royalty was to be paid. The Collector not agreeing to Mr. Comino's request the royalty was paid.

I most solemnly declare that I have no interest whatever either in the business of Mr. Woodward or Mr. Comino. The oysters were removed under permit from the President of the Fisheries Commission and written authority of the lessee, inspected at the port of shipment, a permit issued to ship them, and advice sent by the Inspector at Eden to the Collector of Customs, Sydney, and the royalty paid.

I may state for your information that I am not the only officer under the Fisheries Department whose sons or relatives are connected in oyster culture areas, as the following list will show:—

Inspectors.	Lessees.
Chief-Inspector Mr. L. G. Thompson	Son holds area at Port Stephens.
Assistant-Inspector White	Son holds extensive areas under his father's supervision.
Assistant-Inspector Gyler	Sons hold areas at Manning River under their father's supervision.
Inspector Temperley	Sister and brother-in-law hold areas under Mr. Temperley's supervision.
Mr. A. Ross	Sigs permits for Inspector, and is the holder of areas at the Clarence, and issues his own permits.

Whereas my children are not now the holders of a single oyster culture area,

I have not been supplied with a copy of any evidence that may have been taken in this matter, and am therefore unable to offer any further explanation until I am made aware of what has been said.

The other matter is with reference to the purchase by me of eight bags of oysters for exhibition purposes.

Whilst on leave of absence on the 18th of May last, the President, Dr. Cox, met me outside the office door, and said, "I wish, Mr. Quinan, you would give us all the help you can in procuring fish, and in any other way help us in procuring exhibits for the Exhibition. Now I want you to go to the market in the morning, see Mr. Seymour, present him with my compliments, and ask if he will assist us by allowing fish to be cleaned in the market and a boiler to be placed there." I went to the market next morning at 4.30 a.m., conveyed Dr. Cox's message to Mr. Seymour, and acquainted Dr. Cox of the result of my visit. I was then directed to purchase a boiler, boxes to pack exhibits, engage a man to preserve the oyster-shells and clean fish, and in consultation with Mr. Pinnock, clerk in charge of exhibits, went frequently at his request to the market and the wharves on Exhibition business. Also it was arranged that I should purchase eight bags of oysters, engage men to open them, and go myself to the Preserving Works at Rokewood and see them opened. I ordered the oysters, which were to be of the best description to be had at this season of the year, and agreed to pay 50s. per bag for them (the price paid during last Exhibition being 55s. per bag). I also engaged men to open the oysters at Rokewood, and was prepared to proceed to Rokewood on Monday morning, but the Secretary informed me that I was not to go. The oysters were taken delivery of by Boatman Hellings; at Mr. Pinnock's request they were opened by the men I engaged and preserved.

I spoke to Mr. Pinnock about expenses I had incurred in connection with my visits to the markets and wharves, and he said he would pay me. This has not been done, and I am at a loss to understand the meaning of all the correspondence that has taken place in reference to this matter. I carried out the instructions issued to me by Dr. Cox and the subsequent arrangements made by me with Mr. Pinnock, all but proceeding to Rokewood, which I was prevented from doing by the Secretary, for what reason I I do not know. I have ever fearlessly and zealously carried out the duties of my office, and by doing so have incurred the displeasure of many, including Mr. Commissioner Hill, whom I have had occasion to report to the Commissioners for having used an illegal fishing-net, and would in support of this assertion ask you to call for the correspondence on the matter. Mr. Hill has made statements on the correspondence which is unfair to me, and would not give me an opportunity of reply, although I asked to be allowed to do so.

Trusting you will give me early opportunity to clear myself in this matter,

Submitted, 21.

I have, &c.,
JAMES QUINAN.

No. 19.

Minute of Colonial Secretary.

THIS has only been now (19th Sept.) submitted to me, and I have read it in connection with Mr. Quinan's reply to the Executive Council Minute. The cases he refers to, or some of them at least, of other Inspectors' sons holding leases, are in no way parallel. The complaint against him is that his sons, being minors, held leases which were managed by him, whereas in one case which he adduces, Mr. White, M.P., has been independent of his father these thirty years. It is really trifling with the matter to bring forward such an instance, and shows that Mr. Quinan does not seem to have a due appreciation of the charges preferred against him.

A.S., 21/9/85.

No. 20.

Memorandum on Colonial Secretary's Minute, dated 21/9/85.

MR. QUINAN states, in his letter of explanation to the Colonial Secretary:—"I asked the President, Dr. Cox, if there would be any objection to my children applying for leases, to which he replied, 'I do not see any objection whatever.'"

The President distinctly remembers this conversation, and told Mr. Quinan at the time that, as far as he could see in the Act, any person, without respect to age or sex, had the privilege of applying to lease land for oyster culture, but it was for the Commissioners to decide whether they would recommend such applications to be granted, as the 4th section of the Act says that leases "may" be granted, but it would be impossible for him to say definitely that they would be granted.

In regard to the case referred to, where the Secretary and Chief Inspector (Mr. Thompson's) son is an applicant, the President wishes to point out that the gentleman there referred to is beyond the age of 21 years, and is not within the control of Mr. Thompson, or the Commissioners.

No. 21.

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries, to return herewith the papers in connection with the suspension of Mr. Jas. Quinan, the Inspector for the Home Division of Fisheries, together with notations thereon, which have been prepared by direction of the Commissioners for the information of the Colonial Secretary.

2 October, 1885.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON.

Having carefully considered Mr. Quinan's case I do not think that he has satisfactorily explained the charges preferred against him, and therefore recommend that he be fined in the sum of £25, in accordance with the 33rd section of the C. S. Act, and that he be severely reprimanded and his suspension removed.—P.A.J., 26/11/85.

Cabinet approves, 26/11/85. Prepare a minute.—G.R.D. Herewith, 27/11/85.

No. 22.

Minute Paper for Executive Council.

Mr. James Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries, to be fined.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1885.

With reference to the suspension of Mr. James Quinan, an Inspector of Fisheries, from his functions, I now feel it to be my duty, after having carefully considered the papers in the case, to recommend that Mr. Quinan be fined in the sum of £25, in accordance with section 33 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," and that he be severely reprimanded and his suspension removed.

P. A. JENNINGS.

No. 23.

Minute of Executive Council.

THE Executive Council having fully considered the charge against Mr. Quinan, advise that the course herein recommended be approved and carried into effect.

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.S., 1/12/85. Min., 85-48, 1/12/85.
informed, 3/12/85. Returned, C.S.O., 9 December, /85.

Confirmed, 8/12/85. Mr. Quinan

No. 24.

Statutory Declaration.

New South Wales, }
to wit. }

I, JAMES QUINAN, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, before my children made applications for oyster-culture areas, I asked Dr. Cox, the President of the Fisheries Commission, if there would be any objection to their doing so, I being an Inspector of Fisheries. Dr. Cox replied, "Not the slightest objection, Quinan; they have a perfect right to do so." The children of other Inspectors are working oyster-culture areas now immediately under their father's supervision. All the applications made by my family have been transferred, and the authority given by Mr. Woodward to my son Harold has been returned to him. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits."

Subscribed and declared at Sydney, this 2nd }
day of November, 1885, before me, — }

GEORGE H. SMITHERS, J.P.

JAMES QUINAN.

No. 25.

The Clerk of the Executive Council to Mr. Inspector Quinan.

Sir,

Executive Council Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1885.

Referring to charges made against you which led to your suspension from official duty, I am now directed to inform you that, after careful consideration of the explanation you have offered, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, under the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of your suspension being withdrawn, but that you be fined in the sum of £25 to mark disapproval of your conduct, and warned as to the consequences of future misconduct.

You will therefore have the goodness to report yourself at once to the Secretary, Fisheries Department.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. C. BUDGE,

Clerk of the Council.

No. 26.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that charges of misconduct having been preferred against Mr. James Quinan, an Inspector of Fisheries, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Mr. Quinan being fined in the sum of £25 (twenty-five pounds), in accordance with section 33 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

I have, &c.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 27.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Secretary, Fisheries Commission.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1885.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd October last, with reference to the suspension of Mr. James Quinan, an Inspector of Fisheries, from his functions, on account of misconduct, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Commissioner of Fisheries for New South Wales, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Mr. Quinan being fined in the sum of twenty-five pounds (£25), in accordance with section 33 of the "Civil Service Act of 1884," and of his being very severely reprimanded, and his suspension removed.

I have, &c.

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

No. 28.

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Fisheries, 4 December, 1885.

I have the honor, by direction of the President of the Fisheries Commission, to forward, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the accompanying letter from Mr. Jas. Quinan, Inspector for the Home Division of Fisheries, of whom I hold your instructions that he is under suspension for irregular conduct in the performance of his duties, and while asking Sir Patrick Jennings' attention to the somewhat unusual means which Mr. Quinan has taken to announce his return to duty, I am to say that the Commissioners are not in receipt of any advice that his suspension has been removed.

I have, &c.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Sir, Fisheries Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Clerk of the Executive Council to report myself returned to duty.

I have, &c.

JAMES QUINAN,
Inspector of Fisheries.

The President directs that this letter be forwarded for the information of the Colonial Secretary, with an intimation that no advice has been received of the removal of Mr. Quinan's suspension.—C.W.P., 4/12/85. Forward to Principal Under Secretary.—L.G.T., 4/12/85. Principal Under Secretary.—4/12/85.

No. 29.

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Department of Fisheries, 10 December, 1885.

I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3rd instant, intimating that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Mr. James Quinan, an Inspector of Fisheries, being fined on account of misconduct, in the sum of £25, in accordance with section 33 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," and of his being very severely reprimanded and his suspension removed.

In reply thereto I am desired to say that the Commissioners accept, without question, the decision thus conveyed, but they desire to point out that the retention of Mr. Quinan's services in this office will, from the opinion they have been able to form of him, prove injurious to the Department, and they will be glad if the Colonial Secretary will be pleased to transfer Mr. Quinan to some other Department of the Public Service.

I have, &c.

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Submitted, 16/12/85.

No. 30.

Mr. Inspector Quinan to His Excellency the Governor.

Inspector Quinan, Fisheries Department, asking for time to pay fine of £25, under "Civil Service Act." To His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,—

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Petitioner is Inspector of the Home Division of Fisheries.

For recent misconduct your Petitioner has been fined, under the Civil Service Act, in the sum of £25.

Your

Your Petitioner has a widowed mother, a wife, and nine children, to support and maintain.

Your Petitioner's salary is at the rate of £220 per annum, less 4 per cent. deduction.

The immediate payment of the fine from your Petitioner's salary will cause deep distress to his family, and will prevent him from discharging his just debts incurred in the support of his family during the three months he was under suspension.

Your Petitioner humbly prays your Excellency in Council to take his case into your kind consideration, and either remit the fine or grant him time to pay the same by small monthly instalments.

And your Petitioner, in duty bound, will ever pray.

JAMES QUINAN.

Fisheries Office, Sydney, 14th December, 1885.

Laid before Executive Council on the 15th Dec., 1885, and referred to the hon. the Colonial Secretary.—ALEX. C. BRIDGE, Clerk of the Council, 15/12/85. Submitted, 5/1/86. I understand from Mr. Thompson the fine has been paid; may be put away.—C.W., 7/1/86.

No. 31.

The Secretary, Fisheries Commission, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

18 January, 1886.

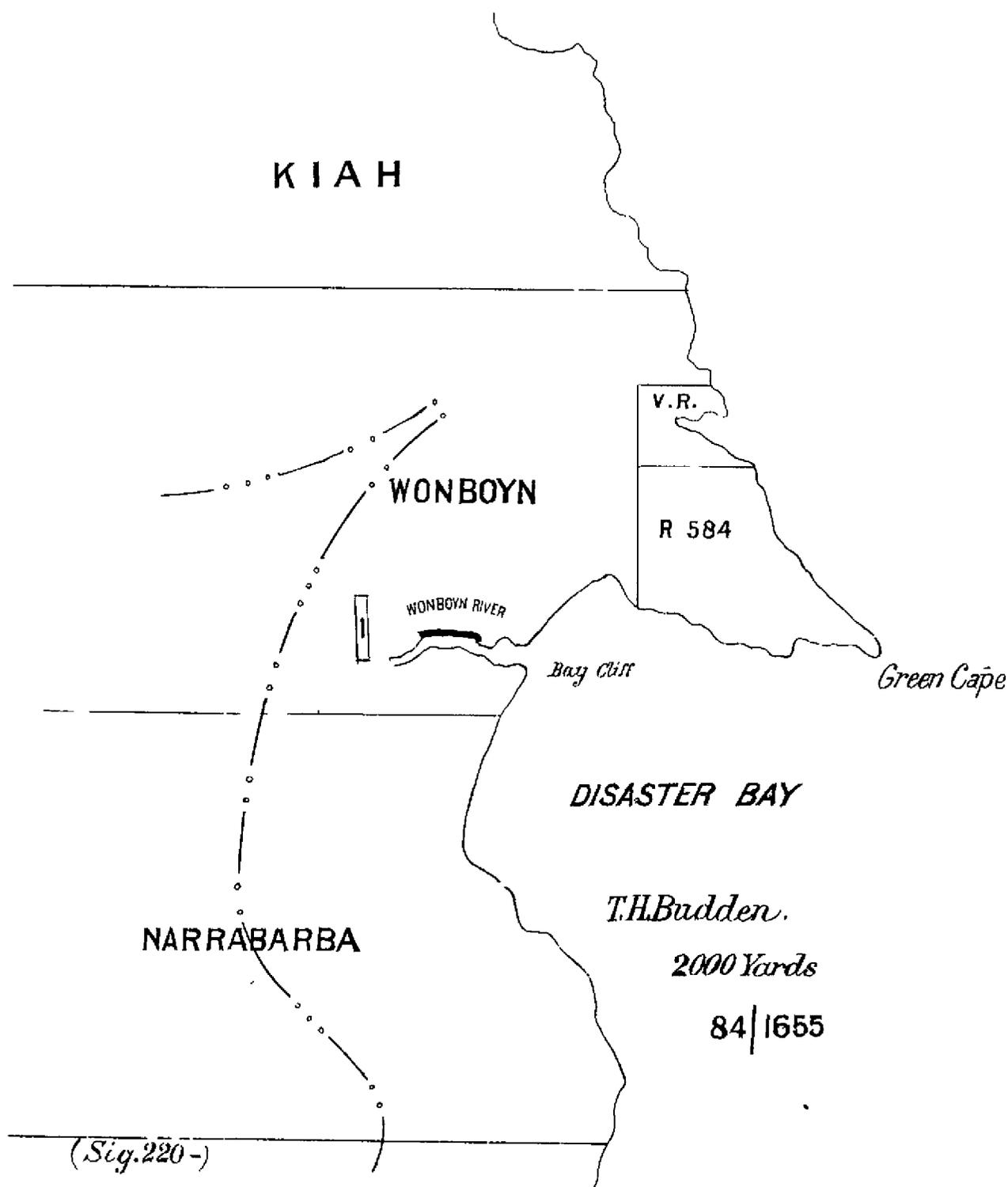
I have the honor, by direction of the Commissioners of Fisheries for New South Wales, to request that you will be good enough to favor me with a reply to my letter dated 10th ultimo, asking for the transference of Mr. James Quinan, Inspector of Fisheries, to some other Department of the Public Service.

I am to say that for the reasons stated in the second paragraph of my letter referred to, the Commissioners of Fisheries have deemed it advisable not to entrust Mr. Quinan with the performance of any official duty.

I have, &c.,

LINDSAY THOMPSON,
Secretary.

[Three Diagrams.]



KIAH

WONBOYN

WONBOYN RIVER

Bay Cliff

Green Cape

V.R.

R 584

DISASTER BAY

T.H. Budden.

2000 Yards

84|1655

NARRABARBA

(Sig. 220-)

84 | 1673

KIAH

WONBOYN

V.R.

R 584

WONBOYN RIVER

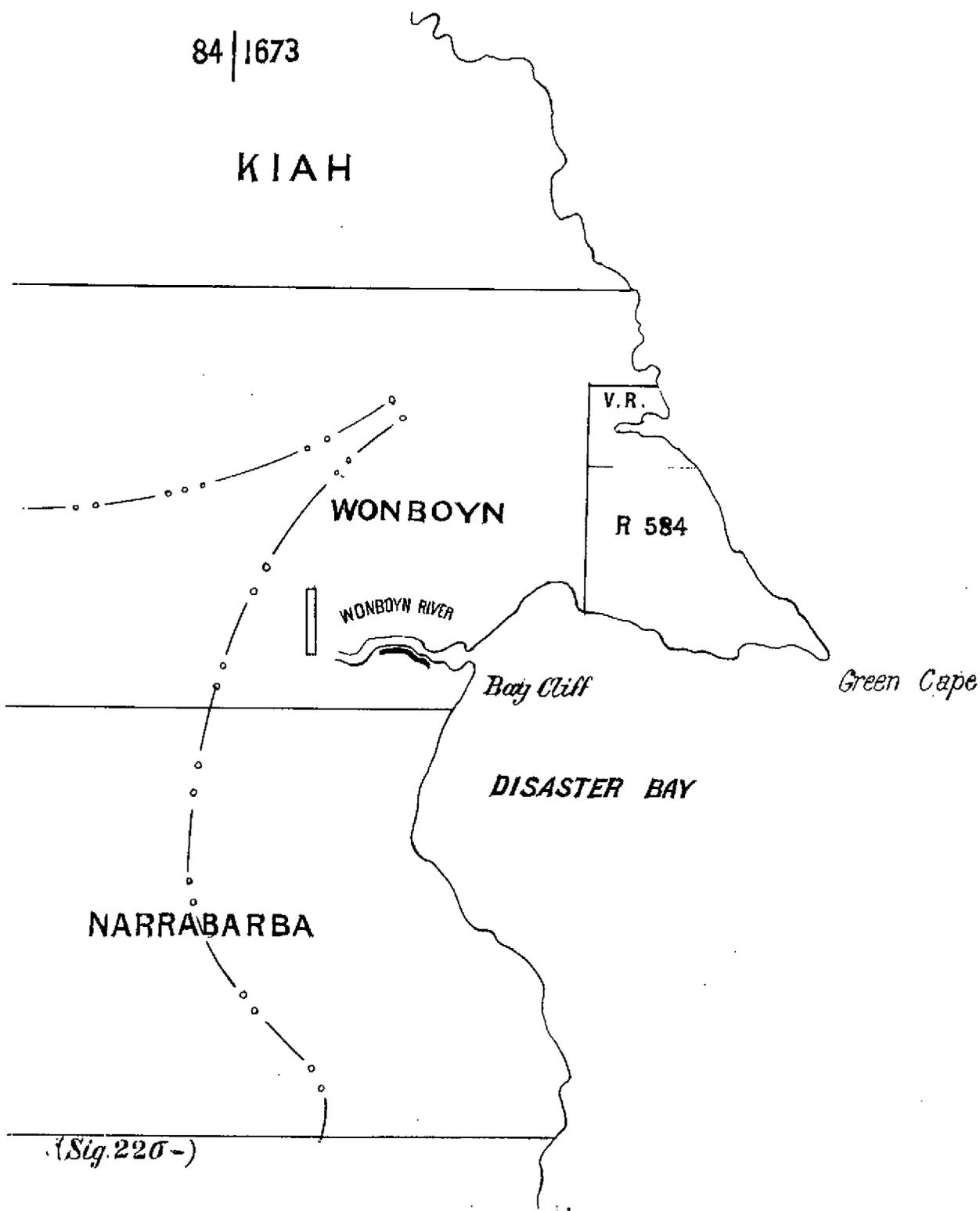
Bay Cliff

Green Cape

DISASTER BAY

NARRABARBA

(Sig. 220-)



1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

(PARTICULARS OF REVENUE OF, AND NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED BY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 May, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

- “ (1.) The amount of revenue and expenditure of the Fisheries Commission,
“ from its establishment to the end of the year 1885.
- “ (2.) The number of officers and men employed by the Commission, and
“ the nature of their duties.
- “ (3.) How many Commissioners have been appointed since the Fisheries
“ Act was passed, and their names?
- “ (4.) How many resignations have been sent in and accepted; the names
“ to be given, and the reasons assigned for their resignations?
- “ (5.) How many meetings of the Commission have been held, the number
“ of meetings called, and the number of times no quorum was present; the
“ attendances of each Commissioner?”

(Mr. William Clarke.)

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

RETURN showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Fisheries Department since the establishment of the Fisheries Commission to the end of the year 1885.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1881... ..	£ s. d. 1,554 8 6	£ s. d. 1,488 7 5
1882... ..	2,651 2 0	3,030 12 0
1883... ..	2,943 2 10	3,774 1 1
1884... ..	5,805 7 9	5,216 12 7
1885... ..	4,988 4 0	5,460 13 4
	18,002 5 1	18,970 6 5

Officers and men employed by the Commission, and the nature of their duties.

1886.

Head Office, Sydney.

Lindsay G. Thompson, Chief Inspector of Fisheries and Secretary.
 Edward J. Ellis, First Clerk.
 John O'Grady, Clerk.
 Charles D. St. Pinnock, Clerk.
 John D. Delany, Clerk.
 Leslie Mann, Draftsman.
 Livingston Mann, Draftsman.
 William Lannon, Messenger.

Northern Division.

Thomas Temperley ...	Inspector of Fisheries	Clarence River.
Andrew Gylor ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Manning River.
William M'Gregor ...	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Tweed River.
Thomas Stewart ...	Do do do ...	Bellinger River.
W. J. Whaites ...	Do do do ...	Nambucca River.
John Jamieson ...	Do do do ...	Macleay River.
A. H. Kendall ...	Do do do ...	Cape Hawke.
H. W. C. Windeyer ...	Do do do ...	Port Macquarie.

Inland Waters.

Osborne Wilshire ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Murray River and tributaries.
Senior-Constable Nelson	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Lake George.

Home Division.

James Quinan ...	Inspector of Fisheries	Sydney.
Thomas Mulhall ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Do
Richard Seymour ...	Do do do ...	Do
George Glading ...	Boatman	Do
Richard Hellings ...	Do	Do
Henry Curran ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Newcastle.
J. C. White ...	Do do do ...	Port Stephens.
Thomas Laman ...	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Do
Peter Smith ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Hawkesbury River.
A. T. Black ...	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Broken Bay.
John D. Grant ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Botany & George's River.
Frank Aldrick ...	Boatman	Do do
William Simpson ...	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Port Hacking.
W. N. Cain ...	Do do do ...	Brisbane Water.
William Boyd ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Lake Macquarie.
Charles Gordon ...	Do do do ...	Shoalhaven.
David W. Benson ...	Do do do ...	Lake Illawarra.

Southern Division.

George G. Benson ...	Inspector of Fisheries	Clyde River.
Frederick Smithers ...	Assistant Inspector of Fisheries ...	Eden.
Bourne Russell ...	Acting Assistant Inspector of Fisheries	Twofold Bay.
Angus Sutherland ...	Do do do ...	Moruya.
John F. Hespe ...	Do do do ...	Bateman's Bay.

Thirteen

Thirteen (13) Commissioners have been appointed since the Fisheries Act was passed, viz. :—

The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.
 The Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C.
 Henry Cary Dangar, Esq., M.P.
 William Bede Dalley, Esq., Q.C.
 Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.
 The Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C.
 George Frederick Want, Esq.
 John H. Geddes, Esq.
 James C. Cox, Esq., M.D.
 Frederick A. Thomas, Esq.
 Edward Pierson Ramsay, Esq.
 James R. Hill, Esq.
 Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.

Eight of the Commissioners appointed since the passing of the Fisheries Act have resigned, and their resignations been accepted, viz. :—

The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.	...	...	No reason assigned.
The Hon. George Thornton, M.L.C.	...	...	Do.
Henry Carey Danger, Esq., M.P.	...	...	Do.
William Bede Dalley, Esq., Q.C.	...	...	Do.
Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.	...	...	Do.
The Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C.	...	...	Do.
G. F. Want, Esq.	...	...	Do.
John H. Geddes, Esq.	...	...	{ Want of time to devote necessary attention to duties of position.

Although no quorum was formed on many occasions, still the business of the office was transacted weekly by the Commissioners present, and this procedure was advised to be adopted by the then Colonial Secretary, Sir Alexander Stuart, and continues to be adopted up to the present day.—J. C. Cox, President, 20/4/86.

RECAPITULATION.

Year.	Number of Meetings held.	Number of Meetings called.	Number of times no quorum was present.
1881	No records.*	No records.*	No records.*
1882	12	12	0
1883	23	55	32
1884	9	53	44
1885	23	60	37
Total	67	180	113

* All the official records of the Department prior to the 22nd December, 1882, were destroyed in the Garden Palace fire.

The Attendances of each Commissioner.

Name.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C.		3	Resigned.	Resigned.	Resigned.	3
The Hon. G. Thornton, M.L.C.		Resigned.	"	"	"	
H. C. Dangar, Esq., M.P.		"	"	"	"	
W. B. Dalley, Esq., Q.C.		"	"	"	"	
A. Oliver, Esq., M.A.		1	"	"	"	1
The Hon. R. Hill, M.L.C.		3	"	"	"	3
G. F. Want, Esq.		6	26	19	"	51
J. H. Geddes, Esq.		12	31	12	"	55
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D.		8	51	50	56	165
F. A. Thomas, Esq.		7	17	3	3	30
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.		4	4	4	12	24
J. R. Hill, Esq.		Appointed 12 January, 1885.			49	49
A. Oliver, Esq., M.A.		Appointed 13 May, 1885.			17	17

1882.

NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Number of meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do do called	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do do at which no quorum was present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Attendance of Commissioners.

The Hon. W. Macleay, President	...	...	3	Resigned, 12th October, 1882.
The Hon. R. Hill	...	...	3	do do
A. Oliver, Esq.	...	...	1	do 10th October, 1882.
J. H. Geddes, Esq.	...	...	12	
G. F. Want, Esq.	...	...	6	
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., President	...	...	8	Appointed, 18th October, 1882.
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.	...	...	4	do 31st October, 1882.
F. A. Thomas, Esq.	...	...	7	do do

NOTE.—All the official records of the Fisheries Commission prior to the 22nd September, 1882, were destroyed in the Garden Palace fire. The return for 1882 commences with a meeting held on the 25th September, three days after the fire.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Number of meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do do called	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Do do at which no quorum was present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

Attendance of Commissioners.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., President	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
F. A. Thomas, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
J. H. Geddes, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
G. F. Want, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

1884.

NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Number of meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Do do called	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Do do at which no quorum was present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Attendance of Commissioners.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., President	...	...	50	
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.	...	...	4	
F. A. Thomas, Esq.	...	...	3	
J. H. Geddes, Esq.	...	...	12	Resigned, 1st July, 1884.
G. F. Want, Esq.	...	...	19	do 29th December, 1884.

1885.

NEW SOUTH WALES FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Number of meetings held	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Do do called	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do do at which no quorum was present	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Attendance of Commissioners.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., President	...	...	56	
E. P. Ramsay, Esq.	...	...	12	
F. A. Thomas, Esq.	...	...	3	
J. R. Hill, Esq.	...	...	49	Appointed, 12th January, 1885.
A. Oliver, Esq.	...	...	17	do 13th May, 1885.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OYSTER LEASES, GEORGE'S RIVER.
(RETURN OF APPLICATIONS FOR.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 February, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No. 6, Votes No. 24,
Wednesday, 10th February, 1886.]

- (6.) Oyster Leases, George's River:—*Dr. Ross*, for Mr. Abigail, asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) The names of the parties who have applied for oyster leases on George's River?
 - (2.) The extent of areas applied for by each applicant?
 - (3.) The locality in each case applied for?

Applicant.	Area.	Locality.
A. Emerson	600	Woronora Creek.
Do	2,000	Great and Little Moon Bays.
Do	700	Woronora Creek.
Do	600	Jew-fish Point.
Do	600	Gunyah Bay.
Do	450	Oven Reach.
Do	600	Salt-pan Creek.
Wisdom & Terry	1,200	Oyster Bay, fronting applicant's freshhold property.
T. S. Ellis Holt	600	Gnawley Bay, do do
C. Cecil Griffiths	1,300	Oatley Bay, do do
Do	700	Gunyah Bay, do do
Edward Blake	100	Townson's Bay, do do
Holt-Sutherland Estate Company	1,500	Weeney and Quibray Bays, do do
Do do	1,000	Weeney Bay, do do
Do do	250	Do do do do
Do do	500	Quibray Bay, do do
Do do	300	Weeney Bay, do do
Do do	2,000	Ponia Point, do do
Do do	500	Cummins' Point, do do
Do do	200	Woronora River, do do
Do do	1,800	Come Railway Bridge, do do
J. Pickering	600	Woronora River.
Thomas Lewis	400	Woronora Point.
Joseph Shepherd, junior	100	Old Punt Crossing.
Henrietta Shepherd... ..	100	Do do
S. J. Shepherd	100	Limekiln Bay.
Do	100	Oven Reach.
John Shepherd	100	Old Punt Crossing.
Selge & Shepherd	200	Do do
George G. Gurr	800	Kyle's Bay.
Thomas Mosely	100	Old Punt Crossing.
A. M. Harper	1,000	Woollooware Bay.
George Lance & Donald Campbell	500	Do do
Thomas Wynu Knight	1,000	Do do
Joshua Mosely	100	Old Punt Crossing.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

OYSTER LEASES.

(APPLICATIONS FOR, ON THE GEORGE RIVER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 May, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Mr. Abigail's Question No. 6, of 10 February, 1886.]

APPLICATIONS for Oyster Leases on the George River.

Applicant.	Area.	Locality.
	Yards.	
A. Emerson	600	Woronora Creek.
Do	2,000	Great and Little Moon Bays.
Do	700	Woronora Creek.
Do	600	Jew-fish Point.
Do	600	Gunyah Bay.
Do	450	Oven Reach.
Do	600	Salt-pan Creek.
Wisdom & Terry	1,200	Oyster Bay. Fronting applicants' freehold property.
T. S. Ellis Holt	600	Gwawley Bay. do do
C. Cecil Griffiths	1,300	Oatley Bay. do do
Do	700	Gungah Bay. do do
Edward Blake... ..	100	Townson's Bay. do do
Holt-Sutherland Estate Company	1,500	Weeney and Quibray Bays. do do
Do do	1,000	Weeney Bay. do do
Do do	250	Do do do
Do do	500	Quibray Bay. do do
Do do	300	Weeney Bay. do do
Do do	2,000	Torrin Point. do do
Do do	500	Cummins Point. do do
Do do	200	Woronora River. do do
Do do	1,800	Como Railway Bridge. do do
J. Pickering	600	Woronora River.
Thomas Lewis... ..	400	Woronora Point.
Joseph Shepherd, jun.	100	Old Punt Crossing.
Henrietta Shepherd	100	Do
S. J. Shepherd	100	Lime-kiln Bay.
Do	100	Oven Reach.
John Shepherd	100	Old Punt Crossing.
Selfe & Shepherd	200	Do
George G. Gurr	800	Kyle's Bay.
Thomas Mosley	100	Old Punt Crossing.
Joshua Mosley	100	Do
A. M. Harper	1,000	Woollooware Bay.
George Lanco & Donald Campbell	500	Do
Thomas Wynn Knight	1,000	Do

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NET-FISHING IN PORT HACKING PROHIBITION BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FISHERMEN AND RESIDENTS OF BOTANY, PORT HACKING, AND GEORGE'S RIVER.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 26 May, 1886.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned fishermen and residents of Botany, Port Hacking, and George's River,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the Bill, 49 Victoria, 1886, introduced by Sir John Robertson, to prohibit net-fishing or other wholesale destruction of fish in the waters of Port Hacking, will, if passed by your Honorable House, cause considerable loss and ruin to many of us, your humble Petitioners, who subsist by means of this industry.

That the net-fishing carried on by us your Petitioners in the waters of Port Hacking does not in any way cause the wholesale destruction of the fish.

That Port Hacking is not a breeding-ground of the fish, and the closing of it against net-fishing will not in any way either preserve or increase the number of the fish in it, as past experience in similar cases will show the fish only go into the waters of Port Hacking in the summer-time, and in winter-time go out into deep sea.

That if it be necessary to close Port Hacking against net-fishing, it will be necessary also to close it against line-fishing.

That if it be necessary to close Port Hacking against net-fishing by professional fishermen, who have to pay for licenses for themselves, their men, and their boats, it will also be necessary to close the port against net-fishing by amateurs, who pay no license fees.

That it is the desire of your Petitioners that every effort should be used to preserve the fish in and about Port Hacking, as they are most directly interested in their preservation and obtain their livelihood from fish.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that, for these and other reasons, your Honorable House will see fit not to pass the said Bill.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 244 signatures.]

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

(FIRST REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, in pursuance of Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

Constitution of Board.

In compliance with section 3 of the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, the Colonial Secretary convened, as per Gazette notices of the 22nd and 29th February, 1884, the several elective bodies designated therein to frame regulations for the election of representatives. (*See Appendix A.*)

In accordance therewith the following gentlemen were elected:—For the City of Sydney, Mr. Wm. Kippax, J.P., Alderman; for the Suburban Municipalities enumerated in the Act, Mr. Richard M'Coy, J.P., Alderman of the Borough of Marrickville; for the Insurance Companies whose head-quarters are in New South Wales, Mr. Walter Church, Manager of the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society; for the Insurance Companies whose head-quarters are out of the Colony, Mr. Mordaunt William Shipley Clarke, Resident Secretary, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; for the Volunteer Fire Companies, Mr. Andrew Tarning. The Government appointed Mr. Charles Bown as Chairman on the 4th April, 1884. The Board was gazetted 24th June, 1884.

The Insurance Companies.

Appendix B shows the names of the companies forming the two classes empowered to send representatives, together with the "declared" amounts held at risk by each for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

The Board has held thirty-nine meetings for portion of the year ending 31st December, 1884. (*Appendices C and D.*)

The Board advertised for candidates for the position of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and out of forty-three candidates Mr. A. J. L. Bone was appointed Secretary, and Mr. William Ager, Assistant Secretary.

Regulations.

Under the powers conferred by clause 6 of the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, the Board passed regulations as follows:—

1. For payment of compensation in cases of accidents to members of the Brigade, or where death ensues therefrom, to their wives and families. Gazetted 13th October, 1884.
2. For payment of gratuities in respect of voluntary or special services rendered to the Brigade. Gazetted 22nd December, 1884.
3. For subsidising Volunteer Fire Brigades and for ensuring discipline and good conduct amongst members of the Brigade. Gazetted 4th July, 1884.
4. For regulating the meetings and conduct of business by the Board. Gazetted 4th July, 1884. Amended regulations were gazetted.
5. For regulating and directing the procedure in respect of inquests on fires to be held by Coroners. Gazetted 4th July, 1884.

As to Regulations for the Management of the Brigade.

The Board has received valuable suggestions from Superintendent Bear in framing a code of rules, which have been submitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for approval, in accordance with sub-section 5 section 6 of the Act.

As to the Division of the City into Fire Districts.

It has been deemed advisable to postpone this matter until the question of situation and erection of permanent stations has been determined. As

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As to Inquests on Fires.

The Board is of opinion that the present law on this subject is not satisfactory. The Fire Brigades' Act, 1884, gives power to the Board to direct a Coroner to hold an enquiry if *it* think fit. The Act 24 Victoria No. 10, as to inquests on fires, gives the Coroner the option of holding one if *he* think fit. The only person who can now hold one is the Coroner. The reason, probably, which might actuate the Board in demanding an enquiry might not appear cogent to the Coroner. Thence arises an opening for the clashing of opinions. The Board is of opinion that inquests should be held in all cases of fire where the evidence is not clear and unmistakeable as to its being the result of pure accident. The Board requires that the Superintendent, when forwarding his fire report, should express an opinion as to whether an inquest is desirable; but as this opinion may be only hastily given before he has had time to consider, his answer in the negative may unconsciously burk an enquiry which subsequent investigation may deem necessary. The Board does not think an enquiry should be limited to ascertaining the mere proximate cause of a fire, but should take cognizance of all circumstances likely to throw light on the matter. In arson, as in the case of murder, direct proof is almost always absent. In the interests therefore of the public a thorough investigation should be held. In America this is invariably done by the heads of the Fire Department. The Board would point out that it was only on the repeated demands of a brother of a lodger at the late Coffee Palace in Pitt-street that an inquest was eventually held. Though the fire aspect of the case was suspicious, the Fire Brigades' Board was unable to obtain an enquiry which should have been held at once. Inquests have been delayed until all hope of ascertaining the cause of the fire has been lost, and in the event of arson this delay is often fatal to conviction. Considering the increasing demands on the present able Coroner of the Metropolitan District, the Board is of opinion that the Government might well take the matter into consideration as to whether some other system might not be adopted with regard to inquests on fires. An Assistant Coroner seems a matter of necessity. The Act 24 Vic. No. 10 certainly needs amending, and the scope of enquiries into fires needs extension.

Annual Outlay.

In estimating the annual outlay for the year 1884, the Board took into consideration the purchase of land for a site and the erection of a Central Fire Station. The Government however deemed it advisable to purchase land for sites and to erect Fire Stations.

Sites and Fire Stations.

The Government has purchased a site situated on the west side of Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets, for a Central Station. Plans of the building have been submitted from the Colonial Architect's Department and approved of by the Board. The erection of this, the chief station, now rests entirely with the Government.

The Board has also recommended the Government to resume a piece of land situated at the corner of George-street North and Circular Quay as a site for a Northern Branch Station, being close to the water, and where the Steam Floating Engine, which the Government is about purchasing, is proposed to be stationed.

A site situated on the north side of George-street West, and admirably suited for a Southern Branch Station has been purchased by the Fire Brigades' Board. Plans of the Station to be erected have been prepared by Messrs. Rowe and Green, architects, under the supervision of Superintendent Bear.

Telephones and Fire Alarms.

Telephonic communication has been established between the Central Fire Station, Bathurst-street, and the following Volunteer Fire Stations:—No. 1, situated in Pitt-street South; No. 4, situated in Hancock's Tower, George-street; No. 2, situated in York-street; Surry Hills, Palmer-street; Theatre Royal, Castlereagh-street; Standard Brewery, Foveaux-street; as well as the Stations at Paddington, Balmain (2), Glebe, Pyrmont, Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Newtown.

As the positions of the Central and Southern Branch Stations have been decided upon, the Board with the assistance of Superintendent Bear is engaged in arranging a system of fire alarms from these Stations which the Board expect to have completed by the time the Stations are erected, the Board is also engaged in considering the subject of fire protection in the various Municipalities enumerated in the Schedule to the Act.

Volunteer Fire Companies.

The following Volunteer Fire Companies were registered by the Board, and having received a certificate of efficiency from the Superintendent have been subsidized for the year 1884. In granting the subsidies to companies in the suburbs the Board has taken into consideration the area of each district.

Companies within the city:—Theatre Royal, Standard Brewery, No. 2, No. 4, No. 5, Surry Hills. Suburban Companies:—Alexandria, Balmain, Burwood, Glebe, Newtown, Paddington, Petersham, Redfern, St. Leonards.

The Board is anxious to utilize the services of the Volunteer Firemen, a body of men supposed to be intimately acquainted with the districts to which they belong, and as likely to be of great use in protecting those parts of the city and suburbs where the Brigade Stations are not located.

Considerable attention has been paid to the organization, remuneration, and other questions connected with this subject.

The Board would respectfully point out that volunteering in fire service labours under the same defects as military volunteering. There is the same absence of discipline and subordination, and there is the same difficulty in obtaining an efficient body of men ready to proceed in sufficient numbers at all hours whenever an alarm is given. It is possible that should an alarm be given after sunrise most of the members would be proceeding to their daily work, and that not a man would be available. Most of the members of Fire Companies live at considerable distances from their respective stations. The Board has had considerable trouble about its own brigade in this latter respect, and is endeavouring to plant stations of its own wherein the members can be domiciled. It is impossible to have control over men who require the attendance of others to hunt them up whenever a fire alarm is given. It has been found that unless a fire is attacked at its inception all the water in the city may be useless to extinguish it, and a few men specially and systematically drilled are of more service than hosts of undisciplined though willing volunteers.

teers, even were they ready for service. The Board cannot be accused of niggardliness towards the volunteers, for the total voted for them for the year 1885, subject to the regulations, is £2,500. It remains to be seen how far the volunteers are disposed to render the same willing and effective service with which they have been credited in the past. The Superintendent has been instructed to have details of the attendance at all fires carefully noted, as well as other particulars, in order to enable the Board and the public to ascertain the value of this element in fire extinction.

The Board has had considerable trouble in the matter of engines of volunteer companies, many of which are practically unserviceable, and some are not free from debt. In the event of a call being made it is in the power of certain individuals to forbid the use of the plant. Instead, therefore, of finding a large number of volunteer associations willing and capable of affording ready aid in the suppression of fires, the Board has had to depend almost entirely upon its own brigade, even in places protected, as it was supposed, by local corps.

Salvage Corps.

The Insurance Companies requested the Board to charge the Brigade with the duties of a salvage corps. The Insurance Companies agreed to charge themselves with the expenses in addition to the annual levy made upon them.

The report of the Superintendent for the year 1884, together with a detailed account of the fires which occurred during the year, and the causes assigned therefore, is forwarded for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

The Board is of opinion that for the more efficient working of the Act numerous alterations and additions are necessary, which will be submitted by the Board for approval to the Colonial Secretary, and therefore respectfully requests that an amended Act be framed embodying the suggestions, and brought before Parliament at the ensuing Session. With reference thereto it may be necessary to give a short summary of the proposed amendments, with an explanation of the necessity therefor.

Kerosene Act.

The attention of the Board was drawn to the imperfections of this Act by the fact that 50,000 cases of American oil which had a flashing point below 100° Fahrenheit was allowed to be landed, stored, and distributed throughout the Colony. The oil had been condemned at Brisbane, and could not be landed there. It was immediately forwarded to Sydney, no doubt, at a reduced price. The only restriction to the sale of such imported rubbish here is that a label be affixed to the vessel containing the oil stating that it is dangerous and that it flashes below the standard. It is of course scarcely necessary to add that such label will not adhere to the tin containing the oil, and is easily removed. Moreover, when the oil is retailed no information of course is given as to its dangerous properties. It is disgraceful that lives should be jeopardised as they have been in America by the evasions practised under this Act.

The Board draws special attention to the letter in the appendix from Superintendent Bear on this subject.

The Act affords no security to the public in the matter of storage of kerosene oil. The only restriction is that the store be 50 feet away from any building occupied by other persons. This is evaded by the same lessees securing the buildings in the vicinity. No store for the storage of kerosene should be allowed to be above ground, and ample quantities of loose earth should be available to throw on the store should a fire take place. One of the principal receptacles is situated in the midst of large warehouses, and less than 50 feet from shipping, and the ground slopes from it to the harbour. Water only aggravates the mischief. A fire in this store would probably destroy half the waterside warehouses and shipping alongside.

Gunpowder and Explosives Act.

The Board wishes to draw particular attention to what is apparently an oversight in the wording of the clauses. It is evident that the word "explosives" throughout is intended to include what are defined to be "explosive substances." The reason why a distinction was made was to enable the Governor by Proclamation to exempt any of the substances defined as "explosive substances," but not to exempt "explosives" as defined under the Act. As the Act is drawn the Governor has nothing to exempt, for the words "explosive substances" are omitted from all the important clauses. One section referring specially in its heading to them, does not mention them again. A short amending Act should be passed on the subject. The Board refers to Superintendent Bear's report on the subject of the storage of eighty-seven cases, each containing 10,000 copper detonators composed of fulminate of mercury which the ordnance storekeeper is unable to deal with owing to the defects of the Act above pointed out.

Lofty Buildings.

The Board wishes to point out the danger to the citizens from the rapid growth of enormous and lofty warehouses. It is impossible for the fire department to overtake this element of danger.

In a recent fire in London the whole of the engines, all steamers, of the Metropolitan District were unable to extinguish the fire. The danger to the city was not limited to the locality of the fire, for the rest of the district was left entirely unprovided for in case another large fire broke out. It is well known too that in large fires the men become thoroughly exhausted, the hose and appliances become unfit for another fire until they are thoroughly overhauled.

The Modern Sydney Warehouse, looming up 100 feet in the air, with its enormous cubic capacity, in some instances ten times that allowed in other cities, its shafts for lifts, gas-engines, and other modern developments to aid the fire fiend, is beyond the capacity of any fire department to protect.

The Board suggests that the provisions of the Liverpool Fire Acts, which are the most complete in the world, be adopted in this Colony.

The Board regards these buildings as only so many fire traps. There can scarcely be a doubt that a collapse of some of these structures by fire would entail an enormous loss of life by crushing the houses on the opposite side of the street.

Modern

Modern architects cannot construct as fire-proof buildings as their predecessors did, and the cost of labour induces the mercantile community to sacrifice everything to convenience.

The Board has regard to the lives of the members of its brigade as well. Superintendent Bear will confirm these opinions. He states that where good and substantial staircases are absent in a lofty warehouse it is death to attempt to fight a fire from within as it should be fought. An improved Building Act dealing specially with these questions seems an urgent necessity, and should be prepared before more "improvements" render the task of combating fire more dangerous than it is.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRE BRIGADES' ACT, 1884.

Power to borrow and purchase, &c.

1. It has been held that the power already granted to the Board to hold property does not include the right to purchase. It is also desirable that the Board should have power to issue debentures.

To extend to the whole Colony.

2. For many reasons it is desirable that the principal Act and the amended Act should apply to the whole of the Colony. In the Metropolitan District alone the City of Sydney Acts do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city, yet on the other side of a road may be as thickly a populated town as the city itself.

The Board is of opinion that an amended Town Improvement Act should be framed which, as far as concerns erections of buildings in all proclaimed boroughs, should be at once enforced, whether the councils demand its extension or not.

3. In other countries, especially in America, Insurance Companies have the power by enactment to form a salvage corps. It is considered that here it would be better were the duties of such a corps carried out subject to the authority of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, as when there are two separate authorities at work collisions are inevitable. It is not proposed to charge the Board with the expenses of this corps.

4 and 5. Circumstances may arise when it might be desirable to allow the brigade to proceed beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Board, and also when the plant might be of service in other matters not connected with either extinguishing fire or saving life; such as, for instance, raising sunken vessels, &c. Power is therefore sought to enable the Board to carry both these objects into effect.

6. The principal Act gives the Superintendent power to take command when persons voluntarily place their services at his disposal at a fire, but he has no power to order out any body of firemen or to restrain them from proceeding to a fire whereat their services are not required. The Board is of opinion that it is impossible to arrange for the protection of every part of the district under it if all the companies at an alarm of fire rush with one accord to the spot indicated. A bucket of water may be sufficient to extinguish a fire, yet instances have been known where the assembled companies thought it necessary to show their eagerness for work by putting on full streams of water after all signs of fire had disappeared.

Provision should also be made that all unregistered companies, in localities where a Board is established, be prohibited under penalties from engaging in fire extinction, as such companies can have no legal standing, and disputes must inevitably arise.

It also seems desirable that all fire companies should have a principal officer duly registered who should be held responsible for the acts of his company.

Nos. 7, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 23 require no comment as being necessary for the effective discharge of the duties of the Brigade.

No. 8, and connected therewith No. 13, require no comment. As it is proposed to charge rent for quarters occupied by the Brigade, and so to diminish the cost of the erection and maintenance of the fire stations, provision must be made for recovery of same and ejection of tenants, as is done in the English Acts.

No. 9. This has been inserted as the wording of sub-section V of section 6 of the principal Act is very vague. If the word "Brigade" therein refers to the volunteers as it has been held to refer, there is no provision elsewhere for the Board to make regulations for its own brigade.

Nos. 10 and 11. The Superintendent has the power of reporting on any infringement of these Acts; but as the Board is perfectly helpless in the matter, being merely a filtering medium when the report is sent in, some further enactment seems to be necessary. It is proposed that the Superintendent, appointed as he is by the Government, should have the rights and powers of an Inspector under both these Acts, and if necessary, should be gazetted as such. The Report deals with the subject of these Acts in another place.

As to remaining part of sub-section V, clause 10, of the principal Act, there are no regulations yet in existence affecting these. It was therefore incumbent upon the Board to frame such regulations as they would request to have passed. No one, unless he has made the subject his business has the slightest idea of the tremendous risks incurred by the city and suburbs and country towns by the almost daily violation of all ordinary precautions against fire.

Nos. 22, 27, and 30. Similar remarks apply under these heads.

Nos. 12, 28, and 29. These have been adopted from various regulations in force in these Colonies, and are essential. It must be remembered that though some of the proposed amendments may be unnecessary in the City of Sydney, yet the jurisdiction of the Fire Brigades Board is not limited to the city. Precautions are more urgently needed in the suburbs, which have not the same means of repressing fire as the city.

Nos. 15, 16, and 18. When the Insurance Companies maintained a Fire Brigade and Salvage Corps, they had an inherent right to employ the corps as their agents in looking after premises and salvage, but under the present Act it is rather mortifying for the Superintendent to be threatened with prosecution for keeping possession of premises for the purpose of preventing pillage, checking fraud, and preserving damaged property. It is absolutely necessary also in cases of incendiarism that the Superintendent should be protected, and that implicated persons should have no access to the premises except under supervision.

Nos. 17 and 33. These concern inquests at fires, a matter referred to at large in a former part of the report. It is important in the interest of the public that the Board rather than Insurance Companies should be represented at inquests. Clause 33 has been adopted from the Tasmanian Act, with the name of Minister of Justice substituted for that of the Governor.

No. 24. Owing to applications from country towns to be placed under the Act it seems only reasonable that some central authority should have power to regulate and control the expenditure. In one case it is reported that the fees allowed to the Metropolitan Board are being paid to the Local Board. It is to be feared that applications are made more to the promotion of a little brief authority in a country town than to the satisfactory settlement of fire extinction. Unless proper water supply, efficient machines, and effective men can be secured, the expenditure is nearly useless. It is hard especially on the Insurance Companies who have to find one-third of the expenses (irrespective of their premiums) to be compelled to contribute without being furnished with particulars of the estimated cost, &c. The Insurance Companies are not sufficiently represented by their local agents, who have no power to bind their companies; in some places the companies have no agents, and are consequently unrepresented.

A local agent should not have such powers placed in his hands.

In South Australia the Central Board at Adelaide regulates the whole Colony.

The Act requires some important alteration in this respect. The Government should have, as well as the other contributories, some official head to counteract the possible demand for practically useless purposes of large sums of money. In one town the levy equals one shilling per cent. on the amount insured, and the Companies do not know what advantages, if any, they have acquired.

No. 25. This is necessary, owing to the inability of the Board to see that money voted by it is properly applied, and that books are not being improperly detained. The Board has had considerable trouble with one company in particular, and had to take legal advice on the subject.

No. 26. It is necessary that the town clerks or other persons should furnish the necessary returns as soon as possible, to enable the Board to apportion the contribution in the month of January.

The Insurance Companies are under a heavy penalty if they do not comply, yet they can only ascertain their liability after the close of the year. The Municipalities, on the other hand, have their liabilities known in the month of February previously. In some cases returns were delayed for months.

No. 31. If Volunteer Fire Companies are to be rendered efficient, the same methods seem necessary as those exacted from the military volunteers. It is useless for the Superintendent to expect to obtain useful assistance unless he knows where to ask for it.

No. 33. The Marine Companies under their marine policies insure against fire an enormous amount of property, either in shipping or on shore. Their usual practice is to insure wool from the sheep's back to London. The shipping is likewise insured against fire. The Government propose to import a floating-engine, but the expenses of maintenance will fall upon the Board. The services rendered would principally be to protect marine underwriters, if not wholly, and the Board thinks they should as reasonably be taxed as Fire Companies, if such a tax is reasonable at all.

The only question is as to the time of making the return, for, as most of the insurances are fluctuating, an amount at one time of the year might be vastly different to that at another time.

The Board has frequently had occasion to make inquiry into charges of insubordination, &c. It is necessary that the Chairman should have power to examine on oath, as is the case in Military Courts of Inquiry.

CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman, Fire Brigades Board.

APPENDIX A.

REGULATIONS of Fire Insurance Companies and Volunteer Fire Companies; published in the Government Gazette of 18th March, 1884.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1884.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, made by the Fire Insurance Companies, whose head-quarters are in New South Wales, at a meeting of Representatives of such Companies, held at the Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society's Office, 187, Pitt-street, Sydney, on the 23th of February, 1884, in pursuance of a notice published in the Government Gazette, under the 3rd section of the "Fire Brigades' Act, 1884," for the election of a Member of the "Fire Brigades' Board."

ALEX. STUART.

REGULATIONS proposed by the Representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies, whose head-quarters are in New South Wales, in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's notice published in the Government Gazette of 22nd February, 1884.

1. The first meeting for the election of a Representative to act as Member of the Fire Brigades' Board, shall be held at the offices of the Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 85, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Friday, the 21st day of March, 1884, at 3 o'clock p.m.

2. The next regular election shall be held on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforth the elections shall be held biennially on the third Friday in the month of March, at the same hour as aforesaid, at a convenient and suitable place to be named by the Chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board, who shall give at least seven days' notice in a daily newspaper of day, hour, and place of meeting.

3. If the third-Friday in the month of March should happen to be Good Friday, then the election shall take place on the Friday immediately preceding.

4. In the event of an extraordinary vacancy the Chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board shall, within fourteen days, convene a meeting of the electors in the manner provided for in the second regulation for the purpose of electing a member for the Board, who shall hold office only until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

5. None but a Manager, Acting Manager, Secretary, or Acting Secretary, duly empowered to represent his Company, shall be qualified to be elected as member of the Board, or to vote at any election for the same.

6. At any meeting of electors three shall be a quorum, and so soon after the hour of meeting as a quorum shall be present, the meeting shall elect a Chairman, who shall also be Returning Officer, and shall then proceed to business.

7. In the event of there being more than one candidate for election the votes shall be taken by ballot, in the usual manner, and upon the cumulative principle, that is to say, each representative shall be entitled to vote for the office he represents on the following scale, and based on the return showing the amount held at risk by such Company on the preceding 31st day of December (less the sum re-insured with other contributing companies under the Act), viz.:—Each office having at risk less than half a million pounds sterling, *one vote*; half a million and not exceeding one million, *two votes*; over one million and not exceeding two millions, *three votes*; over two millions and not exceeding three and a half millions, *four votes*; over three and a half millions and upwards, *five votes*.

8. At any election except the first, the representatives of an office which has not been assessed for, or if assessed, has not paid its contribution to the Fire Brigades' Board, shall not be eligible to vote or be elected.

9. At all elections except the first, candidates for the office of member of the Fire Brigades' Board, shall be nominated by at least two other representatives, who are duly qualified to vote. All nominations shall be made in writing, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, at least seven days prior to the date of election.

Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company,—
EDWARD BYRNE, Pro. Manager.
United Fire and Marine Insurance Company,—
THOMAS M. TINLEY, Manager.
Industrial Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
City Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—
ROBERT KERR, Acting Manager.
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company,—
KELSO KING, Secretary.
Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society,—
WALTER CHURCH, Manager, Chairman.

Sydney, 13th March, 1884.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1884.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations made by the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business within the Colony other than those whose headquarters are in New South Wales, at a meeting of Representatives of such Companies held at the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company's Office, Pitt and Spring Streets, Sydney, on the 29th of February, 1884, in pursuance of a notice published in the Government Gazette, under the 3rd section of the Fire Brigades' Act, 1884, for the election of a member of the Fire Brigades' Board.

ALEX. STUART.

REGULATIONS made by the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business within the Colony, other than those whose headquarters are in New South Wales, at a meeting of the Representatives of such Companies held at the offices of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, on Friday, the 29th day of February, 1884, in pursuance of notice published in the Government Gazette, under section 3 of the Fire Brigades' Act, 1884.

1. The first meeting for the election of a Representative to act as a member of the Fire Brigades' Board shall be held at the offices of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, on Friday, the 21st day of March, 1884, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

2. The next regular election shall be held on Friday, the 19th day of March, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforth the elections shall be held biennially on the third Friday in the month of March, at the same hour as aforesaid, at a convenient and suitable place, to be named by the Chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board, who shall give at least seven days' notice in a daily newspaper of day, hour, and place of meeting.

3. If the third Friday in the month of March should happen to be Good Friday, then the election shall take place on the Friday immediately preceding.

4. In the event of an extraordinary vacancy the Chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board shall, within fourteen days, convene a meeting of the electors, in the manner provided for in the second regulation, for the purpose of electing a member for the Board, who shall hold office only until the end of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

5. None but a Manager, Secretary, or an Agent, duly empowered to represent his Company, shall be qualified to be elected as member of the Board, or to vote at any election for the same.

6. In the event of any elector being unavoidably absent from Sydney on the day of election he may, by writing addressed to the Chairman of the meeting, nominate another duly qualified elector present at the meeting to represent him, who shall be entitled to vote on his behalf.

7. At any meeting of electors five shall be a quorum, and so soon after the hour of meeting as a quorum shall be present, the meeting shall elect a Chairman, who shall also be Returning Officer, and shall then proceed to business.

8. In the event of there being more than one candidate for election, the votes shall be taken by ballot in the usual manner.

9. No elector shall have more than one vote whether he represent one or more than one Company, except as provided for in the 6th regulation.

10. At any election, except the first, the representative of an office, which has not been assessed for, or if assessed, has not paid its contributions to the Fire Brigades' Board, shall not be eligible to vote or to be elected.

11. At all elections, except the first, candidates for the office of member of the Fire Brigades' Board shall be nominated by at least two other representatives, who are duly qualified to vote. All nominations shall be made in writing, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, at least seven days prior to the date of election.

M. W. S. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Sydney, 29th February, 1884.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 March, 1884.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, made by the Volunteer Fire Companies, at a meeting of Representatives of such Companies, held at the Town Hall, Sydney, on the 3rd of March, 1884, in pursuance of notice published in the Government Gazette, under section 3 of the Fire Brigades' Act, 1884, for the election of a member of the Fire Brigades' Board.

ALEX. STUART.

REGULATIONS made by the Volunteer Fire Companies at a meeting of Representatives of such Companies, held at the Town Hall, Sydney, on the 3rd March, 1884, in pursuance of notice published in the Government Gazette, under section 3 of the Fire Brigades' Act, 1884.

1. The voting for a representative under the Fire Brigades' Act shall be taken by ballot.

2. The election shall take place on Friday, the 21st of March, 1884, and the ballot shall be opened at 1 p.m. and closed at 4 p.m. on the same day, at the Town Hall, Sydney.

3. Mr. Edward Oram, of the No. 1 Brigade, shall be Returning Officer.

4. The persons to vote at such election shall be one elector from each Brigade, and every such elector shall, at the time of voting, produce a certificate signed by the Superintendent and Secretary of his Brigade, to the effect that such person has the authority of such Brigade to vote at such election.

5. Any Brigade allowed to vote must have a distinct Superintendent or Captain at its head, such Superintendent or Captain to have been in office three months as Superintendent or Captain.

W. S. KELLY,
Chairman.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX B.

FIRE Insurance Companies empowered to send Representatives, together with the declared amounts held at risk by each.

Name of Company.	Amount of Risk.
The Alliance British and Foreign Assurance Company	£ 603,335
" Australinn Alliance Assurance Company	572,772
" Australian Mercantile Union Fire Insurance Company	324,978
" Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society.....	4,815,368
" City Mutual Fire Insurance Company	1,470,000
" City of London Fire Insurance Company	143,185
" Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand	252,541
" Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company.....	760,306
" Commercial Union Assurance Company.....	4,402,060
" Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company	51,700
" Fire Insurance Association	171,633
" Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.....	231,074
" Hamburg Magdeburg Insurance Company.....	106,116
" Hanscatic Fire Insurance Company.....	135,000
" Imperial Fire Insurance Company	1,120,000
" Industrial Mutual Fire Insurance Company	986,338
" Lancashire Fire Insurance Company	485,000
" Lion Fire Insurance Company.....	431,527
" Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	3,181,290
" London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.....	656,585
" London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company	366,182
" Manchester Fire Assurance Company.....	290,550
" Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	2,239,710
" National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand	645,571
" Netherlands Fire Insurance Company.....	63,885
" New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....	975,000
" North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	614,965
" Northern Assurance Company	632,000
" Norwich Union	2,360,252
" Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company.....	487,000
" Phoenix Fire Office of London.....	366,065
" Prussian National Insurance Company	135,000
" Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company	714,136
" Royal Insurance Company	530,000
" South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand	314,047
" Standard of New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company	915,000
" Sun Fire Office	383,410
" Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand	524,500
" United Insurance Company	1,548,627
" United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Company.....	69,681
" Victoria Insurance Company	1,554,600
	£ 36,690,987

APPENDIX C.

ATTENDANCE of Members of the Board.

Date of Meeting.	Mr. Bown.	Mr. Clarke.	Mr. Church.	Mr. Kippax.	Mr. McCoy.	Mr. Torring.	Total.
1884.							
16 April	1	1	1	...	1	1	5
23 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
25 "	1	1	1	...	1	1	5
2 May	1	1	1	...	1	1	5
9 "	1	1	1	...	1	1	5
16 "	1	1	1	...	1	1	6
23 "	1	1	1	...	1	1	6
30 "	1	1	1	...	1	1	6
6 June	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
10 "	1	...	1	1	1	1	5
13 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
20 "	1	1	...	1	1	1	5
27 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1 July	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
4 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
11 "	1	1	1	1	...	1	5
18 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
25 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
29 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
8 August	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
15 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
22 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1 September	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
5 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
15 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
19 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
29 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

APPENDIX C.—continued.

ATTENDANCE of Members of the Board—continued.

Date of Meeting.	Mr. Bown.	Mr. Clarke.	Mr. Church.	Mr. Kippax.	Mr. M'Coy.	Mr. Torming.	Total.
3 October	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
10 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
20 "	1	1	1	1	1	...	5
24 "	1	1	1	1	1	...	5
3 November	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
7 "	1	...	...	1	1	1	5
17 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
29 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
8 December	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
15 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
22 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
29 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total present	39	38	37	32	38	37	221
" absent .....	...	1	2	7	1	2	13
Meetings	39	39	30	39	39	39	234

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of Attendances at thirty-nine meetings.

Member.	Present.	Absent.
Mr. Charles Bown	39	...
Mr. M. W. S. Clarke	38	1
Mr. Richard M'Coy	38	1
Mr. Walter Church	37	2
Mr. Andrew Torming	37	2
Mr. William Kippax	32	7
	221	13

APPENDIX E.

SUPERINTENDENT BEAR'S Report on a quantity of Kerosene lately arrived in Sydney from Brisbane.

Gentlemen, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 13 July, 1885.

I have the honor to report to your Board that about eight days ago, from information received, I found that most of the kerosene oil lately condemned at the port of Brisbane was being delivered and distributed throughout Sydney, and a great quantity of which was stored at Towns' Wharf, leased by Messrs. Dolgerty & Co.

I visited the said wharf and found the licensed store for such oils (the building which has a wooden framework and corrugated iron roof) stocked full of kerosene and gasoline. The authorities on the wharf acknowledged that most of the kerosene was part of the oil condemned at Brisbane.

After having visited the wharf I called at the Government Analytical Department to see the Kerosene Inspector, but he not being in at the time, the principal of the department informed me that the kerosene in question has been tested and found not to flash until it reached 150° Fahrenheit thermometer, therefore it was considered 40° less dangerous than the Act specified. The matter then dropped.

On Saturday last, the 11th instant, I received a communication stating that the tins of the kerosene in question had a label affixed.

If this label is correct, then the kerosene cannot have been as represented by the principal of the Government Analytical Department.

I again visited the Analytical Department and told the Principal of what had happened, and he then stated that the oil in question flashed under 110° Fahrenheit, and the labels had to be affixed. I then asked him why he had previously stated to me that the oil in question would not flash until it reached 150°. He then answered that the oil had been tested in the old fashioned way, and not according to the schedule to the Act in a water bath.

I then questioned him, for the information of your Board, to what degree the flashing point was; but he stated that he could not tell me, but was quite willing to test the oil in question if I obtained a sample of it. I also asked him what would be done concerning the great storage of the same at the wharf.

He told me he could not move in the matter until the Inspector of Kerosene returned from the country next Wednesday.

I again visited the wharf, and tried to obtain a sample, but was informed that it was impossible without an order from the Kerosene Inspector, the Customs, and from Messrs. Lamb & Co.—the latter being the importers.

I called on the Customs, and was informed by them that the inflammability of the oil was no business of theirs; all they had to do with it was to see that the duty was paid for it.

In the first place I may inform your Board that the licensed store at Towns' Wharf is within 20 yards of other stores on the same wharf, close to the shipping and a large stack of timber.

But, for all this, I am very doubtful whether anything can be done, as the Kerosene Act reads thus:—

Clause 4, on page 2. After the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two no person shall have or keep in any house storehouse shop cellar yard wharf or any other building or place occupied by the same person or persons within the boundaries of any town or municipality more than *two hundred gallons of kerosene at any one time* unless such house storehouse warehouse shop cellar yard wharf or any other building be situate more than fifty yards from a dwelling-house or from any building or place belonging to any other person in which goods are stored. Any person acting in contravention of the section shall forfeit all the kerosene so kept in excess of the said quantity together with the cases or tins containing the same and be liable to a penalty of not exceeding two shillings for every gallon of kerosene kept in excess. Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent the storage of kerosene in any quantity on the premises where it is manufactured.

Again,

Again, I am informed, that the flashing point of this oil is 98° Fahrenheit, which is 12° below the Act. I must further point out to your Board that there is no margin given in the Act as to how low a temperature kerosene may be allowed to flash before it is rejected.

If the above is a true statement as to the flashing point of this oil, I should strongly recommend your Board to take some steps for the prevention of its distribution in the Colony. It has been proved beyond a doubt in London that when American oils give off a vapour at 100° Fahrenheit, great care has to be taken in the lighting of lamps, &c., as it has a tendency to explode; this, I have been informed, is due to a greater quantity of hydro-carbon being in the said oil.

And, further, persons buying this oil in a retail manner, by the pint or quart, will not know anything of its being dangerous, as the label is only affixed to the tins. Persons buying it by the case will also be ignorant until each case is opened. Whether the conditions of clause 3 of the Kerosene Act has been carried out I am unable to say; but one thing is very certain, that we are having a dangerous oil distributed throughout the Colony to the danger of the public in general, both as regards life and property.

In conclusion, your Board are no doubt aware that I have no other power under the Fire Brigades' Act to move in the matter than report to your Board.

Appended are statements from the daily papers concerning the said oil.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Supt. M.F.B.

The original letter together with the extracts were forwarded to the honorable the Colonial Secretary for his information on the 14th July, 1885.

APPENDIX F.

Superintendent Bear's Report on a quantity of "Fulminate of Mercury" detonators stored at Parbury's Wharf.

Gentlemen, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Bathurst-street, 24th August, 1885.

I have the honor to report to your Board that, having received information of a large quantity of "Fulminate of Mercury" detonators was stored at Parbury's Wharf, I visited the same, and the information proved correct.

There are eighty-seven cases, each case containing 10,000 detonators, also some unpacked, making in all about 900,000 in the store on the said wharf. I called on the Inspector of Explosives (Mr. J. L. Blanchard) in reference to the subject, and he informs me that he has no power under the Act to have them removed, although he considers them highly dangerous to the property. Spens' Encyclopedia gives the following information concerning Fulminate of Mercury:—"It is one of the most explosive compounds known, and should be handled with great care, especially when it is dry, and it explodes at a temperature of 360° Fahrenheit, or by an electric spark." Other works on the subject give the same opinion, but vary in the temperature of explosion from 300° to 330° Fahrenheit. After this I need hardly point out to your Board the danger of storing so much of this explosive in the one store, in case of lightning, fire, or the probable chance of concussion by allowing one of the cases to fall. And I may also add that the officials connected with the said wharf are very much alarmed with the danger of this explosive.

Whether anything can be done to remove these detonators I must leave to your Board, but I should have thought that ample power was given under clause 4, on page 2 of the Gunpowder and Explosive Consolidation Act of 1876, under the heading of "Explosives."

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Supt. M.F.B.

APPENDIX G.

MEMBERS of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, 31st December, 1884.

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
William Douglas Bear...	Superintendent.	1884.	
James Wakely Dawson...	Deputy Superintendent	1 July ...	Late 2nd Officer, Insurance Brigade. Resigned, 1 Nov., 1884.
Edward Ashdown...	Engineer	" "	Late Insurance Brigade.
William McKnight	Assistant Engineer	" "	" "
John McKnight	"	" "	" "
Fredk. Kirchen.....	Fireman, 2nd class.....	" "	" "
George Gray	"	" "	" "
William Golling	"	" "	" "
Thomas Mackie	"	" "	" "
Charles Brown	"	" "	" "
Albert Olley	"	" "	" "
Walter Seymour	"	" "	Dismissed, Nov., 1884.
Joseph Stanchell	"	" "	" "
Fredk. Woolff	"	" "	Dismissed, Nov., 1884.
John Snelson	"	" "	" "
C. A. Stanton	"	" "	Dismissed, 21 Oct., 1884.
Henry Salter.....	Fireman, 3rd class.....	" "	Late London Fire Brigade. Promoted to 2nd class, 1 Oct., 1884.
Solomon Samuel	"	" "	Late No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted to 2nd class, 1 Oct., 1884.
Fredk. Fisher	"	" "	" " " "
Charles Robertson	"	" "	" " " "
Fredk. Anderson	Fireman, 2nd class.....	1 August..	Late Insurance Brigade.
John F. Ford.....	Fireman, 3rd class.....	" "	Late R.N. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
John Bamforth.....	"	" "	Late R.N. and Liverpool Fire Brigade. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
G. A. Booker.....	"	" "	Late St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
Frederick Griffiths	"	" "	Late Waterloo Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
Thomas Holland	"	" "	Late Balmain Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
James Hancock.....	"	" "	" " " "
Alfred Stevens	"	" "	Late Pymont Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted 2nd class, 1 Nov., 1884.
William Hendry	"	" "	" " " "

A Bill to amend the Fire Brigades' Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Fire Brigades' Act 1884 should be amended and that better provision should be made for the prevention and extinguishment of fires and for other purposes hereinafter mentioned.

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. It shall be lawful for the Fire Brigades' Board with the consent of the from time to time to borrow such moneys as the Board shall deem necessary in order to enable the Board to carry out and perform the powers authorities and duties vested in or conferred or imposed upon the Board by this or the principal Act and shall have power with the like consent to issue debentures under the seal of the Board for the amounts so borrowed together with agreed interest thereon and shall have power to purchase hold alienate and deal with real and personal property of every description.

2. This and the principal Act shall so far as the same can be made to apply thereto extend and apply to the whole of the Colony of New South Wales.

Salvage Corps.

3. It shall be lawful for the Board to establish and maintain a Salvage and Patrol Corps consisting of an efficient force of firemen or others and to furnish such Corps with all necessary quarters and with all such appliances horses carts hose accoutrements tools telephones and implements as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties and the cost and expense thereof shall be defrayed by the Fire Insurance Companies *pro rata* in addition to their contribution as provided under the principal Act.

Brigade may proceed beyond limits of Metropolitan District.

4. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent when requested by the owner or occupier of any property on fire or by the duly authorised agent of such occupier to permit any part of the Fire Brigade Establishment with their engines horses carts escapes and other implements to proceed beyond the limits of the Metropolitan District for the purpose of extinguishing any fire or fires or saving jeopardised property. In such case the owner and occupier of the property as the case may be where the fire has occurred shall be liable to defray all the expenses that may be incurred by the Fire Brigade in so attending and shall pay to the Board such amount as the Board may determine. In default of payment any expenses under this section may be recovered in a summary manner.

Brigade may be employed on special services.

5. The Board may also permit any part of the Fire Brigade Establishment to be employed on special services upon such terms of remuneration as the said Board may think fit.

6. The Superintendent or person for the time being acting in his stead or the officer-in-charge of any portion of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade shall have power by writing or verbally or by any means which he may deem most advisable to order any subsidized Volunteer Fire Company or any member or members thereof to attend or abstain from attending any fire and any such member or members who shall not with all reasonable speed attend or shall not abstain from attending as the case may be at any fire in obedience to such order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

7. The Superintendent shall have power to remove or order any fireman or police constable to remove any person or persons who by their presence at or near a fire shall interfere with the operations of the Brigade or of any Volunteer Fire Brigade and if any person or persons shall not remove when ordered by the Superintendent or any fireman or police constable as aforesaid and if any fireman or other person shall disobey the order of the Superintendent while attending at any fire or if any person shall wilfully destroy or damage any apparatus engine hose water-main plug standpipe or hydrant or shall continue (after being requested by the Superintendent to desist) to use any such apparatus engine hose water-main plug standpipe or hydrant such offender shall upon conviction thereof be liable to a penalty of not exceeding £5 nor less than £1.

Recovery of rents and fines.

8. It shall be lawful for the Board to charge to the officers and members of the Brigade and all other persons who may by the authority of the Board use or occupy any lands houses or property belonging to or vested in the Board such rent as may be agreed upon between the said Board and the said officers and members or other persons and may recover any arrears of the said rent in the same manner and by the same remedies and with the same rights as landlords are by law entitled to recover rents in arrears. And it shall also be lawful for the said Board to deduct from any salary wages or moneys payable by the said Board to any officer or member of the said Brigade or other person employed by or in the service of the Board all such arrears of rent.

Regulations.

9. The Board shall have power to frame regulations providing—

For insuring discipline and good conduct and obedience to the orders of the Superintendent or other officer for the time being in charge of command amongst members of Volunteer Fire Brigades subsidized by the Board and also amongst members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigades and such regulations may be enforced by penalties not exceeding in any case £5.

10. The Superintendent shall by virtue of his office be and have and exercise all the powers of an Inspector under the Act 35 Vict. No. 1 (Storage and Sale of Kerosene Restriction Act) and the Act 40 Vict. No. 1 (The Gunpowder and Explosives Consolidation Act of 1876) or any amendments thereof.

Superintendent to have free access to premises &c.

11. The Superintendent shall have free access to any and every part of any building yard or premises or any ship or vessel moored at or near any wharf jetty bridge vessel or building whereon or on board whereof he suspects or believes that any trade or process is carried on which may be dangerous to life or property or that any explosive

or

or explosive substance or inflammable material is there stored kept or placed (excepting in accordance with the Acts 35 Vict. No. 1 and 40 Vict. No. 1) or that empty crates casks cases or other packages sawdust cuttings or shavings of wood or paper hay straw matting fibre brushwood firewood coal coke wood worked or unworked timber manure rags ashes charcoal rubbish lime or other substances which may in the opinion of the Superintendent cause danger to life and property by fire is stored kept or placed and may deliver or cause to be delivered or posted to the person in occupation of any such ship or vessel house yard or premises or if there shall be no person in occupation then to the owner or lessee thereof or to the master owner or agent of any such ship or vessel a notice in writing requiring such occupier owner lessee master owner or agent to remove from such house yard or premises ship or vessel all such explosive or dangerous materials within the time named in such notice and if default shall be made in complying with such notice the person so making default shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5 and every person who shall obstruct or hinder the Superintendent in inspecting any such building yard place ship or vessel as aforesaid shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £50 nor less than £5.

12. No person shall light or cause to be lit any fire outside of any building and within fifty feet of any building or fencing nor shall set on fire or cause to be set on fire any chimney under a penalty of not less than £1 nor exceeding £20.

Lighting
fires outside
buildings.

13. Where any officer fireman or other person who has been employed by the Board in any capacity under this or the principal Act and has been discharged therefrom continues to occupy any house building room or quarters or premises that may have been provided for his use or any part thereof after notice in writing from the Board to deliver up possession thereof it shall be lawful for any Magistrate on the oath of one witness stating such notice to have been given by warrant under his hand to order any constable to enter into the said house building room quarters or premises occupied by such discharged officer or other person aforesaid and to remove him and his family and servants therefrom and afterwards to deliver the possession thereof to the Board as effectually and to all intents and purposes as the Sheriff having jurisdiction within the place where such house or building room quarters or premises is situate might lawfully do by virtue of a writ of possession or a judgment at law.

14. Every person who shall obstruct or interfere with the Superintendent or any member of the Fire Brigade or with any officer thereof or any police constable at any fire or who shall injure or destroy any building engine reel hose pipe ladders or other thing belonging to the Board shall be liable to a penalty on conviction of not less than £2 or more than £20 in addition to the estimated damage done.

Obstruction at
fires.

15. On the happening of any loss or damage by fire to any property the Superintendent or the Fire Brigades' Board by his authorised officers servants or agents may without being deemed a wrong doer enter into the building or place in which such loss or damage has happened and for a reasonable time remain in possession thereof and of any property which is contained therein and in the event of circumstances which in the opinion of the Superintendent or police are of a suspicious nature may continue in possession until due enquiry has been made into the cause or origin of such loss or damage.

Remaining in
charge of build-
ings where fire
has occurred.

16. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent at any fire to take possession for safe custody until duly authorised by the Board to return to the persons legally entitled thereto all books of accounts papers and other documents safes or other property found in the premises on fire.

Possession of
goods found in
premises on fire.

17. The Board may at any inquest held on any fire be represented by counsel or attorney appointed by them who may tender evidence and may examine any witnesses.

Board may be
represented by
counsel at inquest.

18. Before any inquest is held to ascertain the cause or origin of any fire the Board may if they deem it expedient cause search to be made amongst the debris for and may have removed any materials which in their or in the opinion of their officers may tend to aid in determining the cause or origin of such fire and the Board may produce in evidence the material so removed or may require any jury empanelled to view such material in situ which from its nature or surrounding circumstances may not be removable.

Searching
buildings for
indication as to
cause or origin
of fire.

19. Every turncock employed on any water service shall forthwith on any fire occurring within the district allotted to him proceed with all possible speed to the place where the fire is and assist by all means in his power the supply and service of water through the fire-plugs hydrants or other apparatus to the said Fire Brigade.

Duty of
turncock.

20. Every gas or other artificial light supplying Company or person shall forthwith on notice of any fire occurring within the Municipality or District Council where their supply is laid on send some competent person to shut off and disconnect the gas or other artificial light supply from the building on fire and those immediately adjoining.

Disconnecting
gas or other
artificial light.

21. Any builder contractor or other person who shall cover up or so enclose any lock fire-plug hydrant or other apparatus in connection with any water service so that its situation may be obliterated or it may be difficult or dangerous to gain access to such lock fire-plug hydrant or other apparatus by reason of such obliteration or enclosure shall on conviction forfeit a sum not being less than £5 and not exceeding £50.

Enclosing or
obliterating
apparatus in
connection with
water service.

Penalty.

22. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent at all times to enter upon and examine all buildings in course of erection or of being repaired and also all theatres and buildings for purposes of public entertainment or meeting or for any purposes by which the residents of any city town or place may be brought together and also all manufactories mills and warehouses or other buildings in order to ascertain whether all reasonable precautions are being taken to guard against fire and every person who shall obstruct or hinder the Superintendent in inspecting any such theatre manufactory mill

Superintendent
to enter and
examine all
buildings in
course of
erection.

warehouse

warehouse or other buildings shall be guilty of an offence against this Act and on conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than £10 nor more than £50. And if in the opinion of such Superintendent such reasonable precautions as aforesaid shall not have been or are not being taken he shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Board and shall in such report state what in his opinion is reasonably necessary to be done in order more effectually to guard against injury to the said theatre manufactory mill warehouse or other building by fire and shall also forthwith cause a copy of the said report to be delivered or posted to the owner (if known) of the said theatre manufactory mill warehouse or other building and upon receipt of such notice it shall be lawful for the Board to require in writing such owner within a time to be named by the Board to adopt such measures for the preventing damage by fire to such theatre manufactory mill warehouse or other building as in such writing shall be stated and any such owner who shall fail to comply with such requirements of the Board shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £50 and the Board may proceed to carry out and perform all such requirements and may recover the costs thereof from such owner in any competent Court.

Tampering with apparatus &c. connected with water supply.

23. Any person wilfully interfering or tampering with damaging or destroying any lock fire-plug hydrant pipe or other apparatus connected with the water supply in any street lane place or premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence. Any person wilfully tampering or interfering with any fire alarm or other signalling apparatus for the purpose of either damaging or destroying the same or of giving a false alarm to any station shall be liable to a fine for the first offence of £5 or seven days imprisonment for any subsequent offence imprisonment without option of a fine.

Penalty.

Municipality forwarding returns.

24. The persons who by virtue of the 20th section of the Principal Act have been or shall hereafter be appointed to be the Fire Brigades' Board in any Borough or Municipal District shall be under the control and direction of the Fire Brigades' Board for the Metropolitan District and shall when requested so to do forward to the said last-mentioned Fire Brigades' Board all the information and particulars which may be in the possession of the said Board for the said Borough or District.

Treasurer or other officer to forward books on demand.

25. If any Treasurer Secretary Officer or other person appointed by such of the members as may be present at any meeting of any Volunteer Fire Company or Brigade shall be entrusted with or become possessed of any of the moneys books papers documents or property of the Company or Brigade for or on behalf of the Company or Brigade and shall not deliver or hand over the same within twenty-four hours after demand thereof made either verbally or in writing by such person or persons as may by the majority of the members present at any meeting of the said Company or Brigade be appointed to receive the same such Treasurer Secretary Officer or other person shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £10 and shall in addition thereto suffer imprisonment until such demand shall have been complied with.

Penalty.

Town or Council Clerk to forward returns.

26. The Town Clerk of the City of Sydney or Council Clerk of every Borough or Municipal District within the Colony of New South Wales shall not later than on the first day of October in each and every year cause to be delivered at the office of the Board a full complete and correct return which by the 17th section of the Fire Brigades' Act 1884 is required to be furnished to the Fire Brigades' Board and any such Town Clerk or Council Clerk who shall fail to cause such return to be delivered as aforesaid shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding £50.

Penalty.

Business dangerous to fire.

27. With regard to the following businesses that is to say the manufacture of gunpowder or of detonating powder or of matches ignitable by friction or otherwise or other substances liable to sudden explosion inflammation or ignition or of vitrol or of turpentine or of naphtha or of varnish or of fireworks or of painted covers or of oilcloth and other manufactures dangerous on account of the liability of the materials or substances employed therein to cause sudden fire or explosion so far as relates to the carrying on of any such business in the neighbourhood of public ways or buildings it shall not be lawful for any person to establish or newly carry on such businesses or any of them either in any building or vault or in the open air at a less distance than forty feet from any public way or than fifty feet from any other building or any vacant ground belonging to any other person than his landlord and if any such businesses or any of them be now carried on in any situation within such distances then from the expiration of a period of five years next after the first day of January 1886 it shall not be lawful to continue to carry on such businesses or any of them in such situation and if any person establish anew any such businesses or any of them or carry on any such businesses or any of them contrary to this Act then on conviction thereof before two Justices or a Stipendiary Magistrate such person shall be liable to forfeit for every day during which such businesses shall be carried on a sum not exceeding £50 as the said Justices or Stipendiary Magistrate shall determine and it shall be lawful for the Justices or Stipendiary Magistrate also to award to the prosecutor such costs as shall be deemed reasonable and if the offender either fail or refuse to pay such penalty and costs immediately after such conviction then they may be levied by distress of the goods and chattels of the person convicted or if there be no such distress then such person shall be committed to the common goal for any time not exceeding six months at the discretion of such Justices or Stipendiary Magistrate and that by warrant under the hands and seals of two or more such Justices of the Peace or Stipendiary Magistrate.

Penalty.

Lighting fires in open air.

28. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to make or cause to be made any fire in the open air within any Borough as defined by the Municipalities Act of 1867 at a less distance from any building or enclosure or party wall or party fence or public way than fifty feet under a penalty not exceeding £20 for every such offence.

Penalty.

29. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to stack or pile any hay or straw in the open air within any Borough as defined by the Municipalities Act 1867 at a less distance than seventy feet from any building or enclosure or party wall or party fence or public way under a penalty of not less than £20 for every such offence.

Stacking fuel.
Penalty.

30. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent or any police constable having reasonable grounds to suspect any person of having explosives or explosive substances as defined in section 4 of the Gunpowder and Explosive Consolidation Act of 1876 on any premises within the City of Sydney or any Borough as defined by the Municipalities Act 1867 contrary to the provisions of the Gunpowder and Explosive Consolidation Act of 1876 or any amendments thereof under the written direction of the Chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board for any district to enter in and upon and search such premises and to seize and detain any such explosive or explosive substances as aforesaid found on such premises for the purpose of being produced on the hearing of any information or complaint against any person under the aforesaid Gunpowder and Explosive Consolidation Act of 1876 and if admittance to the Superintendent or such police constable is in any case refused or wilfully delayed the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than £5 nor more than £50.

Superintendent or police constable to enter premises in search of explosive
Penalty.

31. The Superintendent of Fire Brigades shall have the control and direction of all Fire Brigades and engines and the appurtenances thereof and shall also be authorised at all times to call out such Fire Brigades to any fire which may occur or for the purpose of exercise and all Volunteer Fire Brigades and persons aiding in the extinguishment of any fire shall be under the direction of the Superintendent then present in charge of the Fire Brigade.

Superintendent to have control of Fire brigade.

The Board shall have power to hold an enquiry into any matter connected with their administration of this or the principal Act or of the regulations under either and shall have power to call for and examine any witnesses on oath and to call for any books papers documents and articles bearing on the subject of any enquiry.

Board to have power to hold enquiries.

32. The evidence of all enquiries made by the Board shall be taken down in writing. Should the evidence tend in the opinion of the Board to criminate any person or persons the Board may forward all evidence to the Minister of Justice with a request that the necessary steps be taken to criminally prosecute such person or persons should he deem so fit.

Evidence to be in writing.

All penalties under amended Act to be recoverable as in the principal Act.

33. A Fire Insurance Company shall include any Company which carries on fire or marine business separately or conjointly or any individual underwriter or body of underwriters which insures against fire lightning or explosion under fire or marine policies or otherwise property of every description including every description of vessel used in navigation whether propelled by oars or otherwise or goods on board goods in transit or contained or deposited in any building or place within the Metropolitan District Companies or underwriters carrying on fire and marine business conjointly shall furnish returns as required under section 15 specifying separately the amounts at risk under their fire or marine business.

Interpretation.

REPORT of the Superintendent of Fire Brigades for the Metropolitan District on the Working of the Brigade and the Fires in the City and Suburbs of Sydney during the year 1884.

To the Fire Brigades Board,—
Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade,
Bathurst-street, Sydney, 19th January, 1885.

I have the honor to present the following annual report of fires in the city and suburbs of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1884, attended by the Brigade and the several Volunteer Fire Companies.

The total number of alarms for fires, or supposed fires, received during the past year has been 196. Of these, fifty were false alarms; seventeen proved to be only chimney alarms; and 129 were actual fires. Of the latter, twenty-three resulted in total destruction, fifteen in serious damage, and ninety-one of slight or trifling damage. In addition to the ordinary calls for fires there has been twenty-nine chimney fires, requiring the attendance of firemen only with hand-pump, making an aggregate total of 225 for fires, false alarms, and chimneys on fire.

The actual fires of 1884, compared with those of 1883, show an increase of twenty-five; in chimney alarms, attended with engines, a decrease of nine; in chimney fires, attended by firemen with hand-pump, an increase of ten; and in false alarms also a decrease of ten.

In comparing the fires of 1884 with those of 1883, it will be observed that in fires which resulted in total destruction there has been an increase of nine; in fires of serious damage, an increase of five; in fires of slight or trifling damage, an increase of eleven. Of the fires which resulted in total destruction nine were, comparatively speaking, insignificant, being small private and shed buildings of a wooden structure.

Annexed will be found detailed statements of the various fires attended by the Brigade and the Volunteer Companies during the year, showing particular dates, time of calls, time of outbreak, localities, trades, causes, insurances, &c. There will also be found hourly and daily, weekly and monthly, summaries of all calls received during the year, and a statement showing in what manner the calls were given to the Brigade. There will also be found a summary of the "origins" of fires for the past ten years, viz., 1875 to 1884, both years inclusive, together with a comparison of all calls received during the same period.

In addition to the foregoing will be found a complete summary of the various localities of all calls, and a summary of the trades of the actual fires of 1884.

On referring to the summary of localities, it will be noticed that for all calls in the city the Brigade has been called to Brisbane Ward thirty-nine times; Denison Ward, thirty-three times; and Macquarie Ward, twenty-seven times;—while as regards actual fires are concerned, Denison Ward has been mostly affected by twenty-two fires; Brisbane Ward, nineteen; and Macquarie Ward, fifteen.

With respect to the suburbs as regards all calls, Redfern is foremost with eleven; Balmain and Waverley, six each; Newtown and St. Leonards, five each; Leichhardt, Paddington, and Waterloo, four each; but on reference to the actual fires in the suburbs it will be seen that Redfern was mostly affected, the number being seven; while in Balmain there were six; Newtown, five; Leichhardt, four; and Paddington, four.

The following are the lives that were seriously endangered or lost by fire during the past year, viz.:—

- February 14th—At Missenden Road, Newtown. Mrs. Walsh, severely burned on hands and feet; has since recovered.
- April 15th—At Point Piper Road, Paddington. Mrs. Peterson, shock to system, caused by gas explosion; has since recovered.
- July 14th—At Botany Road, Waterloo. Rose Gorman, aged 2 years, burned on face and hands; has since recovered.
- October 5th—At Hegarty and John Streets, Forest Lodge. Two children of John Melville nearly suffocated.
- December 20th—At the No. 2 Coffee Palace, Pitt-street. Mr. Edward Hill, J.P., of Manilla, burned to death; remains found 29th December.
- December 23rd—At Lower Fort-street, Dawes' Point. Miss Dora Nall and Miss J. Nall severely burned on hands, neck, and shoulders, caused by gas explosion; both have since recovered.
- December 25th—At Darling Road, Balmain. Ellen Higgins, aged 46 years, William Higgins, aged 14 years, severely burned on head and arms; both have since recovered.
- December 25th—At Westbourne-street, Petersham. Anna Rees, aged 24 years, and a baby, aged 4 months, slightly burned on head, arms, and face. Clara Rees, aged 3 years, severely burned on head and arms, and has since died.

On viewing the accompanying lists and details of fires, the most important will be found to have been the following, viz.:—

- January 1st—H. Johnson, stables; J. Sims, mangle factory, Iris-street, Paddington.
- January 23rd—The Industrial Blind Institution, William-street.
- February 13th—J. Graham, bag merchant, Denison-street.
- February 14th—E. Walsh, van and dray proprietor, Missenden Road, Newtown.
- March 15th—Alexander Borthwick, oil and colourman, George-street.
- March 19th—James Terry, stables, &c., Little Oxford-street.
- April 3rd—Messrs. Irwin & Robertson, wine and spirit merchants, Macquarie-place.
- May 7th—T. Stewart, hay and corn dealer, Cleveland-street, Redfern.
- June 17th—Richmond Tobacco Company's Factory, Harrington-street.
- August 2nd—"Emil Julius," barque, Dibbs' Wharf.
- August 21st—Samuel Elliott, hay and corn dealer, King-street, Newtown.
- September 3rd—Francis Compton, carpenter, Ocean-street, Woollahra.
- September 15th—P. R. Larkins, produce merchant, George-street.
- September 25th—Patrick Hastings, dwellings, Marrickville.
- October 3rd—Simon Zollner, galvanizing works, Darling Harbour.

- October 4th—Messrs. Tuttle & Co., photographers, George and Market Streets.
 October 8th—Messrs. De Lissa & Phillips, wine and spirit merchants, Barrack-street.
 October 20th—Messrs. Gunther & Behn, dining-rooms, 529 George-street; verdict of arson returned by Central Criminal Court and sentenced to 5 years penal servitude each, 21/11/84.
 October 25th—William Ralston, builder, Petersham.
 December 20th—John F. Cripps, No. 2 Coffee Palace, Pitt-street North.
 December 24th—The American Novelty Company shop, Edward A. Little, Manager, Pitt-street.
 December 25th—Leopold Fuorh, private, 19 Lower Fort-street.

Since the 1st July, the day upon which I took the control, the Brigade has had the great advantage of having three horses instead of two, as was in the case of the late Brigade. The addition has enabled the steamers to be run more frequently to most fires in the city, immediately after the manual engine.

During the last half-year the Telephone Exchange, from the Town Hall, was removed to your Board's station. I may state that as regards time, &c., it has proved a great advantage. Telephonic communication was also established between the undermentioned and your Board's station, viz. :—

- Balmain Volunteer Fire Company, both stations.
 Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company.
 Turncocks at the Town Hall.

The following Brigades are connected with your Board's station by telephone :—

- No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company.
 No. 2 Volunteer Company, Head Station.
 No. 2 Volunteer Company, Branch Station.
 No. 4 Volunteer Company.
 Theatre Royal Volunteer Fire Company.
 Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company.
 Pyrmont and Ultimo Volunteer Fire Company.
 Glebe Volunteer Fire Company.
 Surry Hills Volunteer Fire Company.
 Waverley and Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company.
 Balmain Volunteer Company, Head Station and Branch ditto.
 Alexandria Volunteer Fire Brigade.
 Redfern Volunteer Fire Company.

The Brigade is also connected by telephone with the Central Police Station, at which place there is an exchange connected with the various other Police Districts.

The various wharfs, warehouses, and public buildings, are in a like manner connected with the Brigade Station through the Central Telephone Exchange at the General Post Office.

The St. Leonards No. 5 Volunteer Company, Burwood, Petersham, Manly, and Albion Brigades remain unconnected by telephone or otherwise.

On examining the summary of trades it will be seen that private dwellings have been mostly affected, the number being for all classes of damage, while as regards actual trades are concerned, the most notable stand in the following order, viz. :—Grocers, 6; commission agents and produce merchants, 5; hay and corn dealers, 5; licensed victuallers, 5; fruiterers, 3; general dealers, 3; general importers, 3; stables, 3; wine and spirit merchants, 3. The respective number of each other trade affected are below the last-mentioned number.

The strength of your Brigade is as follows :—

- One large steam fire-engine.
 One small steam fire-engine.
 One 7-inch manual fire-engine.
 One under 6-inch manual fire-engine.
 One American ladder-truck (complete).
 4,585 feet of hose.
 Thirty firemen, including Superintendent, Secretary, and Coachman.

I may state that there is one man short of the proper complement.

There are also nineteen direct telephone lines and two indirect telephone lines.

The following comprise the Volunteer Fire Companies in the Metropolitan District :—

Registered—

- No. 2 Volunteer Company, Head Station, Phillip-street, Circular Quay.
 No. 2 Volunteer Company, Branch Station, York-street Markets.
 No. 4 Volunteer Company, George-street, opposite Railway.
 No. 5 Volunteer Company, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.
 Alexandria Volunteer Fire Brigade, Raglan-street.
 Balmain Volunteer Fire Company, Head Station, Booth-street.
 Balmain Volunteer Fire Company, Branch Station, Wise-street.
 Burwood Volunteer Fire Company, Station-street.
 Glebe Volunteer Fire Company, Mitchell-street.
 Paddington Volunteer Fire Company, South Head Road.
 Petersham Volunteer Fire Company, Crystal-street.
 Redfern Volunteer Fire Brigade, Regent-street.
 St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Brigade, Mount-street.
 Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company, Poveaux-street.
 Surry Hills Volunteer Fire Company, Palmer-street.
 Theatre Royal Volunteer Fire Company, adjoining the Theatre, Castlereagh-street.

Unregistered—

- No. 1 Volunteer Company, Pitt-street, Haymarket.
 Albion Volunteer Fire Brigade, Buckland-street, Waterloo.
 Manly Volunteer Fire Company, Manly Beach.
 Pyrmont and Ultimo Volunteer Fire Company, Union-street.
 Waverley Volunteer Fire Company } one Brigade { near Charing Cross.
 Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company } { off Ocean-street.

The

The following unregistered Volunteer Companies disbanded during the year, viz. :—

- The No. 3 Volunteer Company, Bathurst-street.
- The City Volunteer Fire Brigade, Druitt-street.
- The Hook and Ladder Company, off Bathurst-street.
- The North City Volunteer Company, Queen's-place.
- The Mount Lachlan Volunteer Fire Company, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

Among the non-registered Volunteer Brigades that have existed during the year, I have much pleasure in testifying to the desire and willingness exhibited by some of them on occasions of fire, where they were present, and their services called into requisition.

In presenting this Report, I consider it my duty to strongly advise your Board to carry out the recommendations contained in my General Report on the organization of the Brigade, as nearly as may be possible, particularly that which has reference to the building up of suitable fire stations in the city as soon as possible, and at the same time to adopt a system of fire alarms throughout, otherwise the day will undoubtedly come when your Board will have to record a catastrophe similar in magnitude to the great Chicago fire of 1871.

Under existing circumstances were a fire to attain a certain magnitude, such as I have often experienced in London, and more especially if a strong southerly wind was blowing at the time, nothing, as regards your present organization, would cope or in any way arrest the spreading of a serious conflagration.

While dealing with the subject of organization, there is another matter that I desire to draw your Board's attention to. I refer to the present system of fire-plugs. Through your Board I would strongly recommend the City Council to replace the fire-plugs with either ball hydrants or screw-down hydrants in the city as soon as possible. At present there is nothing to govern the flow of water once the fire-plug is drawn; and I may here state, as my opinion, that there has been more water wasted in the city during the last three months through this system than I have ever seen in London for the same proportion of fires. Further, when the plug is drawn the pressure is taken from both public and private hydrants, and I need hardly point out the probable consequences of such a mistake, especially for such high buildings as are now being built in the city.

Through your Board I desire to thank the whole of the officers and members of the various Volunteer Companies for their valuable assistance during the past year. I have also very much pleasure in thanking the officers and members of the police force, and the turncocks, for the invaluable assistance rendered on all occasions of fire.

In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgments to your Board for the support given to myself during my term of office, while organizing the Brigade on a different and more modern system.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, New South Wales, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

No.	Date.	Time of Out-break.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises Occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurance.		Insured or not insured.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.	
								Building.	Contents.				
44—C	1884 Tuesday, 1 Jan.	12:40 a.m.	12:45 a.m.	168 and 170, Sussex-street.	John Milliday.....	Commission agent's store.	Unknown	Unknown	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	No	Fire originated in store amongst a quantity of cases and kegs of butter, cheeses, &c., resulting in the partial destruction of a few of the same, with damage to shelving and wood ceiling.	The Brigade, assisted by neighbours.	
	"	12:50 a.m.	1:5 a.m.	Iris-street, Paddington	H. Johnson.....	Stables.....	do	do	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	"	A building of one floor, constructed of weatherboard and iron roof, used as stables, together with left partially destroyed.	The Paddington Volunteer Brigade, assisted by other volunteers.	
	"	"	"	do, do, attached to stables.	John Sims.....	Mangle factory	do	do	Australian Mutual and Commercial Union Insurance Co.	"	A building of two floors, constructed of weatherboard and iron roof, with contents, consisting of a large quantity of finished and unfinished work, together with tools, &c., totally destroyed.	The inmates.	
	3	Tuesday, 5 Jan.	9:0 p.m.	9:5 p.m.	268, Sussex-street.....	Joseph Booth.....	Grocer.....	Gas bracket (defective).	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	"	Wood ceiling of shop partially burned by fire.	do
	4	"	10:30 p.m.	10:44 p.m.	28, Bullansinning-street, Redfern.	Miss Dudley.....	Private dwelling.	Explosion of kerosene lamp.	Unknown	None	"	Table and tablecloth partially damaged by fire in back room on ground-floor.	do
	5	Friday, 11 Jan.	2:0 p.m.	2:6 p.m.	Underwood-st., Queen's Place, George-street North.	McCormack's.....	Cooperage.....	Sparks from adjoining kitchen chimney.	do	do	"	About 6ft. x 6ft. of shingle roof over store partially destroyed by fire	The inmates and members of the North City Volunteer Brigade.
	6	Saturday, 12 Jan.	10:0 a.m.	10:7 a.m.	St. Brisbane-st., Surry Hills.	Mrs. Robert Johnson ..	Private dwelling.	Unknown	Norwich Union & Commercial Union Insurance Co.	Not insured	"	The contents of cupboard, consisting of a quantity of wearing apparel and sundry other articles, situated in front room on ground floor, destroyed by fire.	The inmates and neighbours.
	7	Sunday, 13 Jan.	5:0 a.m.	5:5 a.m.	William and Yurong Sts., Woolloomooloo.	.....	Government Public School.	do	do	do	"	A quantity of rubbish under supports of tanks in playground became ignited, resulting in slight damage to supports.	The Brigade.
	8	Monday, 14 Jan.	9:50 p.m.	9:56 p.m.	87, Bathurst-street.....	Mrs. Barr.....	Private dwelling.	Gas bracket	Unknown	do	"	The curtains in front bedroom on first floor, used as a partition for dividing the room, slightly damaged by fire.	The inmates & members of the Brigade.
	9	Saturday, 19 Jan.	2:30 p.m.	2:38 p.m.	437, Kent-street.....	J. Bluett.....	Engineer and blacksmith.	Overheat of furnace chimney.	do	do	"	The rafters and battens under roof (iron) became ignited, resulting in the partial destruction of a few of the same.	The Brigade.
	10	Tuesday, 23 Jan.	6:3 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	Off Abercrombie-street	George Stanovsky.....	Steam glass manufactory.	Sparks from long fire.	do	Unknown	"	Shingle roof severely damaged by fire; ceilings beneath severely damaged by water.	The Redfern Volunteer Brigade.
	11	Sunday, 27 Jan.	8:3 p.m.	8:5 p.m.	Castlereagh-street.....	William McCarthy.....	Coachbuilder.....	Defective brickwork of chimney.	do	City Mutual and N.Z. Insurance Co.	Not insured	A quantity of accumulated rubbish situated between two walls of the house became ignited, resulting in slight damage.	Members of the Brigade.
	12	Monday, 28 Jan.	12:1 p.m.	12:10 p.m.	William-street, Woolloomooloo.	.....	Industrial Blind Institution.	Unknown	United Insurance Co.	Not insured	"	Fire originated on basement floor, amongst a quantity of cane, coconut fibre, and kapok, resulting in the destruction of a considerable portion of the same; ground floor in centre portion of building severely damaged by fire; internal fittings throughout premises damaged by fire, heat, and smoke; portion of furniture by hasty removal.	The Brigade and Volunteer Companies.
	13	Tuesday, 29 Jan.	2:0 a.m.	2:5 a.m.	641, George-street, Hay-market.	N. Trabuco.....	Fruiterer.....	do	Unknown	Victoria Insurance Co.	"	Fire originated on shelving under counter, amongst a quantity of small boxes, paper, &c., resulting in the partial destruction of counter by fire, and damage to stock by heat, smoke, and water.	The Brigade.
	14	Friday, 1 Feb.	2:25 a.m.	2:36 a.m.	Denison-street, Newtown.	J. Phillips.....	Wood and coal yard.	do	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	"	Fire broke out in wood-cutting shed, situated at the rear of front premises, and constructed of weatherboard and iron roof, resulting in the partial destruction of the shed.	The Newtown Volunteer Fire Brigade.
	15	Wednesday, 6 Feb.	6:45 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	George-street.....	R. Butler & Co.....	Wine and spirit merchant.	Unknown	Unknown	Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	"	Fire originated in top floor at rear portion of store, amongst a quantity of empty packing cases, barrels, straw, &c., resulting in the destruction of several packing cases, &c., and portion of roof; and stock in floors beneath damaged by water.	The Brigade.
	16	Thursday, 7 Feb.	4:0 a.m.	4:3 a.m.	99 Bathurst-street.....	Messrs. J. R. Love & Co.	Grocers (wholesale).	do	Northern Assurance Co. and others.	Northern Assurance Co. and others.	"	Fire originated on top floor amongst a quantity of empty cases, old books, sundry papers, &c., resulting in slight damage. Portion of stock in floor beneath slightly damaged by water.	Members of the Brigade.
	17	"	8:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.	92 Botany Road, Waterloo.	Goon Jan.....	Chinese store-keeper.	Defective flue.	City Mutual Insurance Co.	Not insured	"	Portion of shingle roof and wooden shed adjoining slightly damaged by fire.	The Alexandria Volunteer Brigade.
	18	"	9:10 p.m.	9:15 p.m.	253 Pitt-street.....	Messrs. Furch & Nall ..	Hat and bonnet box manufacturers.	Overheat of glue pot.	Australian Mutual Insurance Society.	New Zealand Insurance Co.	"	Some loose paper burnt in front room on first floor, gas-pipe connected with glue pot partially destroyed.	The City Volunteer Brigade.
	19	Tuesday, 12 Feb.	4:30 a.m.	4:40 a.m.	Miller-street, St. Leonards.	J. Williams.....	Bus proprietor.	Unknown	Norwich Union Insurance Society.	Unknown	"	Fire originated in basement floor of a one-storey building constructed of weatherboard, shingle roof, resulting in the total destruction of the building, together with outhouses similarly constructed and attached thereto; adjoining premises slightly damaged by fire and water.	The St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Brigade; great scarcity of water.
	20	Wednesday, 13 Feb.	3:20 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	Denison-street.....	J. Graham.....	Rag merchant	do	do	Not insured	"	Building, constructed of wood and iron, used as a hay store with contents, consisting of a large quantity of prepared sacks and bags, totally destroyed; adjoining premises narrowly escaped.	The Brigade, Redfern, Glebe, and No. 1 Companies.
	21	Thursday, 14 Feb.	2:30 a.m.	2:45 a.m.	Missenden Road, Newtown.	Edward Walsh.....	Van and dray proprietor.	Upsetting of a spirit lamp.	Union (N. Z.) Insurance Co.	Alliance British & Foreign Assurance Co.	"	Rear portion of building constructed of iron and occupied as a dwelling with contents totally destroyed; front premises, constructed of brick and iron, severely damaged by fire, heat, and smoke; five persons narrowly escaped.	The Newtown Volunteer Brigade assisted by members of the Brigade.
	22	Sunday, 17 Feb.	11:40 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	Off Bathurst-street.....	Charles Brown.....	Private dwelling.	Defective brickwork of chimney.	Not insured	Not insured	"	Shingles and rafters under iron roof partially damaged by fire	Members of the Brigade.
23	Sunday, 2 Mar.	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	Jarrett-street, Leichhardt.	E. Robinson.....	Engineer.....	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	"	A workshop constructed of wood and contents consisting of saws, doors, and some finished work destroyed by fire.	The Brigade.	

List and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade—continued.

No.	Date.	Time of Out-break.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises Occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Inquest de- mandable or returnable.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
24	1884, Monday, 3 Mar.	2:50 p.m.	2:55 p.m.	008 George-street	J. Lawler	Bedding manufac- turer.	Careless use of oil lamp.	Norwich Union In- surance Society.	Norwich Union In- surance Society.	No	A quantity of bedding material slightly damaged by fire in workroom on first floor.	By members of the Brigade, assisted by the employees. Members of the Brigade.
25	Friday, 14 Mar.	8:05 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	Castlereagh-street	Building in course of erection.	Building in course of erection.	Unknown	Northern Insur- ance Co.	Not insured	No	A quantity of rubbish stacked in back room on first floor together with a portion of the flooring and joists partially damaged by fire.	The Brigade and Volunteer Com- panies.
26	Saturday, 15 Mar.	10:23 p.m.	10:43 p.m.	281, George-street	Alex. Borthwick	Oil and colour mer- chant.	do	United Insurance Co.	Royal, Queen, U. E. & Mercantile, Norwich Union, and Sun Insur- ance Cos.	No	Fire originated at rear of store on ground floor amongst a quantity of picture-frame mouldings, wall paper, &c., resulting in stock being severely damaged by fire and water.	The Brigade and Volunteer Com- panies.
"	"	"	"	"	Messrs. Crampton & Bruce.	Pianoforte show- rooms.	do	do	Commercial Union and Mercantile Union Insur- ance Cos.	No	Several organs and pianos severely damaged by fire, remainder of stock of organs, pianos, and music severely damaged by water.	
27	Wednesday, 19 Mar.	9:20 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	Little Oxford-street, Surry Hills.	James Terry	Stables, &c.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	Not insured	No	A four-stall stable, with loft constructed of weatherboard and iron roof, destroyed; horses and carts saved; shingle roof of adjoining dwelling slightly damaged by fire, and contents by hasty removal.	The Brigade, and the Surry Hills, and No. 5 Volunteer Cos.
28	Saturday, 20 Mar.	4:46 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	Newtown Railway Station.	Railway trucks	Railway trucks	Sparks from loco- motive engine.	do	do	No	Several tales of hay and trusses of straw contained in trucks while in transit on railway destroyed by fire; trucks very severely damaged by fire.	The Brigade, assisted by the Newtown and Alexandra Volunteer Cos.
29	Tuesday, 1 April.	4:30 a.m.	4:35 a.m.	47, Goulburn-street	Thomas Hood	Fruiterer.	Unknown	Unknown	Australian Alliance Assurance Co.	No	Fire originated under kitchen floor, resulting in the woodwork at side and floor being partially damaged by fire.	The Brigade.
30	Thursday, 3 April.	3:30 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	5, Macquarie-place	Messrs. Irwin & Robert- son.	Wine and Spirit Merchants.	do	Norwich Union Insurance Society	Northern Assur- ance Co.	No	Contents of basement floor, consisting of a quantity of cases of wine, beer, kerosene, and groceries, destroyed by fire; ground floor partially damaged by fire; contents in ditto severely damaged by fire, heat, and smoke.	The Brigade and No. 2 Volunteer Co.
"	"	"	"	do	Messrs. Crampton & Bruce.	Pianoforte and organ store.	do	do	do	No	Stock of organs and pianos on first floor damaged by heat and smoke.	do
31	Friday, 4 April.	8:50 p.m.	9:50 p.m.	11, Washington-street, off Sussex-street.	James Austin	Private	Explosion of kerosene lamp	Unknown	Not insured	No	A kerosene lamp situated on table in front bed-room on first floor, exploded	Inmates.
32	Wednesday, 9 April.	8:12 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	286, Pitt-street	Messrs. G. E. Young & Co.	Organ and piano- forte showrooms	Unknown	do	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	No	Two pianos, under organ, on ground floor of workshop, at rear of main building, destroyed. Several others damaged by fire, heat, and smoke.	The City Brigade and members of the M.F.B.
33	Tuesday, 10 April.	8:0 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	Britannia-terrace, Point Piper Road, Paddington	Mrs. Peterson	Private	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	do	Maritime Insur- ance Co.	No	The furniture in front rooms on ground and first floors severely damaged by gas explosion; windows blown out. Mrs. Peterson suffered from shock to the system consequent on severe nature of explosion.	Members of the Pad- dington Volunteer Co. and neighbors.
34	Sunday, 4 May.	11:45 p.m.	11:47 p.m.	Corner of Union and Edward Streets, Pyramont	John Moyle	Stables	Unknown	do	Not insured	No	Fire originated in manger of stable, resulting in the partial destruction of the same.	The members of the Pyramont Brigade.
35	Wednesday, 7 May.	4:45 a.m.	4:56 a.m.	Cleveland-street, Redfern	T. Steward	Hay and corn dealer.	do	Not insured	Phoenix Insurance Co.	No	A building about 45 x 25 feet, constructed of iron, with contents consisting of a large quantity of hay, straw, and general produce, totally destroyed.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Cos.
36	Saturday, 10 May.	12:56 a.m.	1:0 a.m.	Kent-street	William Boyd	Private dwelling.	Explosion of kerosene lamp.	do	Not insured	No	Corset, table-cloth, and sundry articles of wearing apparel partially burned in back room on first floor.	Inmates and Police.
37	Wednesday, 14 May.	11:50 p.m.	12:0 p.m.	Harris-street, Ultimo	J. A. Saunders	Auctioneer	Unknown	do	Lancashire Insur- ance Co.	No	Fire originated in front shop in a case of matches, resulting in the destruction of the contents of shop.	The No. 4 Volunteer Co., assisted by the Brigade.
"	"	"	"	do	G. Frankel	Oil and colourman	do	do	do	No	Contents of back shop considerably damaged by fire	do
38	Friday, 23 May.	6:30 p.m.	6:36 p.m.	b. Little George-street, off Hunter-street.	J. Gershon	Importer of general merchandise.	do	Unknown	Standard (N.Z.) Insurance Co.	No	A quantity of woollen materials and boxes containing shirts partially destroyed by fire in front store on ground floor.	The Brigade.
39	Monday, 9 June.	8:50 a.m.	8:57 a.m.	King-street	Samuel Collins	Hatter	do	do	Not insured	No	Contents of front shop, consisting of hats, hat-boxes, &c., destroyed by fire; fittings, &c., considerably damaged by fire.	The Theatre Royal Volunteer Co., assisted by the Brigade.
40	Saturday, 14 June.	5:10 p.m.	5:12 p.m.	121, Clarence-street	C. Jerrins	Bookbinder and printer.	do	do	Colonial Mutual, New Zealand, and Mercantile Mutual Insurance Cos.	No	A quantity of rubbish at the back of store, and portion of fence adjoining, destroyed by fire.	The Brigade.
41	Tuesday, 17 June.	7:30 p.m.	7:40 p.m.	115 and 117, Harrington-street.	The Richmond Tobacco Manufacturing Co., Mr. Hunt, Manager.		Unknown	United and Man- chester Insurance Cos.	New Zealand and United Insurance Cos.	No	The fire broke out in sweating room, situated at the rear of store, No. 117; upper portion of store, No. 117, consisting of three floors, with contents, totally destroyed; ground floor very severely damaged by fire and water. Store, No. 116, of two floors, with contents, totally destroyed.	The M.F.B., assisted by Volunteer Cos.
42	Thursday, 10 June.	3:18 a.m.	3:20 a.m.	George-street, Hay-market.	H. Smith	Cement dealer	Hot ashes	Not insured	Not insured	No	A quantity of rubbish outside back door, together with a portion of fence, burned.	Members of the police.
43	Saturday, 23 June.	2:15 p.m.	2:23 p.m.	206, St. John's Road, Forest Lodge.	W. H. Robey	Private	Boiling tar	Unknown	Industrial Mutual Insurance Co.	No	A projecting house at rear of dwelling, on ground floor, damaged by fire and water; shingle roof by breakage; rest of house of four rooms damaged by heat and smoke.	Inmates and mem- bers of the Globe Volunteer Co.

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List and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade—continued.

No.	Date	Time of Out-break.	Time of Extin.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises Occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of fire.	Insurers.	Inquest demanded or recommended.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.
41	1884 Sunday, 29 June.	12:35 a.m.	12:45 a.m.	Dartmouth Road, Leish bards.	Wm. Beathmore	General store-keeper.	Unknown	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	No	Two two-roomed weatherboard and shingle-roofed buildings, together with contents, consisting of groceries, hay, corn, &c., totally destroyed.	The Petersham, Metropolitan, and No. 4 Vol. Brigades.
45	Monday, 14 July.	2:40 a.m.	2:56 a.m.	Little Bourke-street, Surrey Hills.	Wm. Bourke	Stables and coach-houses.	do	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	No	Upper portion of buildings, 42 x 18 feet, constructed of weatherboard, brick and slate, and used as jolts over stables, with contents, and roof burned.	The Brigade, assisted by the No. 5 Volunteer Co. and Surrey Hills Volunteer Co.
46	"	6:55 p.m.	7:11 p.m.	Botsay Road, Waterloo	Andrew Gorman	Private dwelling.	Children playing with matches.	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	No	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor. Rose Gorman, aged 2 years, slightly burned on face and hands; shoes recovered. A small cupboard on ground floor burnt out. George Truman, aged 41 years, injured about the feet, having jumped out of window; shoes recovered. An inquest was held at the instigation of the police, and a verdict of arson was returned against some persons or persons unknown by the Coroner's jury on the 1st August, 1884.	Immatus and neighbours, immatus and jolts.
47	Friday, 18 July.	2:40 a.m.	2:56 a.m.	Elizabeth-street.....	Robert Appleton	Hotel, "Carlton Club."	Recklessness with candles.	Not insured	No	Reel and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor. Rose Gorman, aged 2 years, slightly burned on face and hands; shoes recovered. A small cupboard on ground floor burnt out. George Truman, aged 41 years, injured about the feet, having jumped out of window; shoes recovered. An inquest was held at the instigation of the police, and a verdict of arson was returned against some persons or persons unknown by the Coroner's jury on the 1st August, 1884.	Neighbours, immatus and jolts.
48	Monday, 21 July.	6:35 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	Darling-street and Western Road, Balmain.	James Goodsell	Hay and corn store.	Cartlessness with candles.	do	No	Several bales of straw and about three bales of hay destroyed by fire; several bales of other produce damaged by water.	The Balmain Volunteer Brigade.
49	Tuesday, 29 July. Surrey, 2 Aug.	9:10 p.m.	9:20 p.m.	Pitt-street North	Henry Willmore	Coffee Palace	Unknown	City Mutual Insurance Co.	No	Back room on ground floor, with contents, damaged by fire and water; ceiling beneath by water.	Immatus and neighbours.
50	Tuesday, 10 Aug. 12 Aug.	3:30 a.m.	3:42 a.m.	279, Sussex-street	Mrs. Julia Russell	Boarding house & grocery store.	do	Not insured	No	Fire broke out in a large cargo of copra in the after hold of the vessel under sail room, resulting in the copra being partially destroyed by fire and water, and cutting way to internal fittings and deck of ship.	The Brigade. The Watson Police, under Inspector Donohue, rendered good service.
51	Thursday, 14 Aug. 18 Aug.	3:23 p.m.	3:40 p.m.	91, Upper William-street, Leish.	Judge Hargrave	Private dwelling.	Sparks from chimney.	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	No	Small shop, with contents, consisting of a quantity of groceries, considerably damaged by fire.	do.
52	"	11:13 p.m.	11:17 p.m.	677, George-street.....	M. Kraft & Co.	Auctioneer, cloth-merch.	do	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	No	Contents of shop, consisting of a quantity of paper collars, together with some woollens, &c., partially destroyed by fire, shop and fittings damaged by fire and water.	The Surrey Hills Brigade and Immatus.
53	"	10:53 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	232, George-street North	Ann Nightingale	Hotel	do	Unknown	No	About 8 x 8 feet of outstanding roof burnt off in front of kitchen	The Surrey Hills Brigade and Immatus.
54	Wednesday, 20 Aug.	8:00 a.m.	11:23 a.m.	23, Sarah Ann-street, Surrey Hills.	T. O. Bourke	Private dwelling.	Unknown	Ly. L. and Globe Insurance Co.	No	Some rubbish being burnt. Back of a timber-shed building slightly damaged by fire in yard at rear of <i>Daily Telegraph</i> Office.	Members of the Theatre Royal Volunteer Co.
55	"	10:53 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	232, George-street North	Ann Nightingale	Hotel	do	Unknown	No	A cupboard containing linen, &c., on first floor having nearly burnt out; paintwork of landing, &c., damaged by heat and smoke.	Police constables and strangers.
56	Sunday, 17 Aug.	1:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	Franklin-street	Unoccupied.	do	Careless use of fire.	Not insured	No	About 2 x 2 feet of flooring damaged by fire and cutting away in disused shed building.	Members of the police and the Standard.
57	Wednesday, 20 Aug.	8:00 a.m.	11:23 a.m.	23, Sarah Ann-street, Surrey Hills.	T. O. Bourke	Private dwelling.	Unknown	Ly. L. and Globe Insurance Co.	No	Cupboard under stairs on first floor together with contents, consisting of a quantity of wearing apparel, destroyed by fire; other contents in rooms, as also the jam-tin, walls, ceilings, and staircase damaged by fire, heat, smoke, and water.	The Standard, Brewery Volunteer Brigade, assisted by the members of the Metropolitan Brigade.
58	Thursday, 21 Aug.	11:3 a.m.	11:8 a.m.	115, King-street, New town.	Samuel Elliott	Hay and corn dealer.	Sparks from boiler fire.	Not insured	No	A block of shed buildings, 70 x 30 feet, constructed of wood with iron roof, situated at the rear of main building, with contents, consisting of a large quantity of straw, hay, also engine and boiler, and some firewood, destroyed by fire; roof and side of adjoining weatherboard (private dwelling, No. 17) lamp-down-street, and side of shed attached, damaged by fire.	The St. James's Volunteer Brigade, The Greig Volunteer Brigade, Immatus and neighbours.
59	Sunday, 24 Aug.	9:25 a.m.	10:5 a.m.	Hill-street, St. Leonards	Thomas Monk	Coal proprietor ..	Smoking tobacco.	do	No	A No. 1000 weatherboard cottage with attached kitchen totally destroyed; a portion of the furniture removed by the immatus and neighbours.	The St. James's Volunteer Brigade, The Greig Volunteer Brigade, Immatus and neighbours.
60	Wednesday, 27 Aug.	7:40 p.m.	8:12 p.m.	Arthur-street, Ashfield.	James Brown	Private dwelling.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	No	A small quantity of wearing apparel partially destroyed in servants' bedroom on second floor.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Co.
61	Thursday, 28 Aug.	8:20 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	156, Liverpool-street.....	Drs. Forrester and Sheven.	do	Upsetting candles.	Not insured	No	A partitioned office in corner of shop on ground floor, with contents, destroyed by fire; portion of other contents damaged by heat and smoke.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Co.
62	"	10:30 p.m.	10:42 p.m.	162a, Sussex-street	Messrs. Milne Bros.	Dress founders ..	Overheat of gas stove.	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	No	A small table, two chairs in kitchen, and portion of floor of same damaged by fire.	Private house, the St. James's Volunteer Brigade.
63	Saturday, 30 Aug.	9:30 p.m.	10:20 p.m.	George & Market Streets	James Dunbar	Restaurant	Light thrown down.	Not insured	No	Kerosene lamp upset, and portion of dressing table cover, and matting, in upstairs bedroom, partially destroyed.	Members of the St. James's Volunteer Brigade.
64	Sunday, 31 Aug.	6:49 p.m.	7:0 p.m.	Arthur-st., St. Leonards	Joseph Kendall	Private dwelling.	Upsetting of kerosene lamp.	do	No	A small quantity of wearing apparel, together with a dressing table and folding-glass, damaged by fire in upstairs bedroom.	Neighbours.
65	Tuesday, 2 Sept.	1:0 p.m.	9:35 p.m.	Vickers-street, Waverley	John Bird	Hotel "Old Robin Hood."	Unknown	Australian Mutual Ins. Society.	No	A small building, about 25 x 20 feet, used for drying corbs, burnt and taken down.	The Balmain Brigade.
66	"	4:00 p.m.	8:50 p.m.	OB Terry-street, Bal main.	Messrs. Elliott Bros.	Chemical works.	Overheat of drying stove.	Unknown	No		

List and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade—continued.

No.	Date.	Time of Out-break.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurance.		Insured or not insured.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
67	1884. Wednesday, 8 Sept.	1-15 p.m.	1-50 p.m.	Ocean-street, Woolahra.	Francis Compton	Carpenter	Unknown	Not insured	Not insured	No.	A wooden building of two floors, used as a carpenter's shed, and containing a quantity of tools, loose timber, &c., destroyed by fire; portion of fencing attached damaged by fire.	The Woolahra Volunteer Brigade, assisted by the members of the M.F.B.
68	Tuesday, 9 Sept.	4-15 a.m.	4-25 a.m.	64, York-street	Messrs. Roberts, Chalmers, & Co.	Ironmongers and general importers.	Doubtful	Unknown	Norwich Union Ins. Society.	..	A large quantity of tins in cases and cases of castor oil in basement floor destroyed; sides of lift with portion of shelving and wood ceiling, adjoining same on each floor, damaged by fire; portion of top floor and roof, damaged by fire; panel of front door of Messrs. Lazarus, Rosenfeld, and Benjamin broken in affixing entrance.	Inmates and neighbours. The Brigade.
69	"	1-30 p.m.	1-51 p.m.	10, Cumberland-street.	John Dillam	Private dwelling.	Sparks from chimney fire.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Not insured	..	About 2 x 3 feet of shingle roof and portion of rafters damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours. The Brigade.
70	Saturday, 13 Sept.	12-30 p.m.	12-52 p.m.	Kent-street.	Mr. Greenwood	Contractor	Tar boiling over	Not insured	do	..	Three large tanks, containing in all about 504 gallons of tar, boiled over and ignited. No damage sustained by surrounding properties.	Inmates and neighbours. The Brigade.
71	Sunday, 14 Sept.	7-20 p.m.	7-50 p.m.	24, Foster-street, Surry Hills.	William Lee Long	Private dwelling.	Carelessness with candle.	do	do	..	Bed and bed curtains burnt in front room on second floor.	Inmates and neighbours. The Brigade.
72	Monday, 16 Sept.	5-25 a.m.	5-39 a.m.	Gipps-street	P. R. Larkum	Produce-merchant	Unknown	Guardian, Norwich Union, and other Insurance Cos.	Colonial (N.Z.) and other Insurance Cos. Colonial (N.Z.) Insurance Co.	..	Produce stores, 54 x 48 feet, constructed of wood and iron, and portion with brick, containing a large quantity of produce, &c.; burnt out, and roofs off.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Cos.
				Corner of Gipps and George Streets.	do	Licensed victualler, "Prince of Wales Hotel."	do	do	do	..	Contents severely damaged by fire and removal; contents of wine store at rear damaged by fire and removal, and roof off; two rooms destroyed by fire and roofs off.	
				730, George-street.	Messrs. Tillock & Co.	Grocers	do	do	Norwich Union and other Insurance Cos.	..	Portion of roof damaged by fire, walls by heat and smoke, back door broken.	
				734, George-street.	W. C. Hayes	Billiard saloon	do	do	Not insured	..	Saloon, with contents, destroyed, and roof off; several minor damages to adjacent premises.	
73	Wednesday, 17 Sept.	10-10 a.m.	10-55 a.m.	512, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.	Mrs. M. Farnell	Hay and corn store.	Spark from adjoining chimney.	Not insured	do	..	A building, constructed of weatherboard and shingle roof, about 38 x 27 feet, containing about 9 tons of hay and straw, and a quantity of maize, &c.; burnt out. The shingle roof of lathhouse adjoining, the property of Mr. Jenson, baker, slightly damaged by fire.	The Brigade.
74	"	8-15 p.m.	8-20 p.m.	Darling-street, Balmain	M. Gredland	Greengrocer	Carelessness with candle.	do	do	..	Portion of bedding and curtains damaged by fire in upstairs bedroom	Inmates and neighbours.
75	Thursday, 18 Sept.	10-55 a.m.	11-0 a.m.	48, Regent-street, Redfern.	Antonia Bloom	Private dwelling.	Carelessness with matches.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	City Mutual Insurance Co.	..	A quantity of spare bedding, stacked up in corner in front bedroom on top floor, destroyed; ceiling beneath damaged by water.	Members of the Redfern and Alexandria Volunteer Cos. Inmates.
76	Tuesday, 23 Sept.	2-15 p.m.	2-33 p.m.	42, College-street	Dr. R. F. Roth	do	Sparks from adjoining chimney.	United Insurance Co.	Not insured	..	About 18 x 12 inches of shingle roof, over servants' apartments, destroyed by fire.	do
77	Wednesday, 24 Sept.	9-15 p.m.	9-33 p.m.	Brombyard Butt Streets, Strawberry Hills.	Eugene Dorney	Licensed victualler, "Lloyd's Hotel."	Candle	City Mutual Insurance Co.	Unknown	..	An overcoat burnt and paintwork scorched in dining-room on ground floor	do
78	Thursday, 25 Sept.	2-50 a.m.	3-7 a.m.	Ivingsstone and New Canterbury Roads, Marsickville.	Patrick Hastings	Private dwelling.	Unknown	Standard N.Z. Insurance Co.	Not insured	..	Two attached isolated dwellings, constructed of weatherboard with iron roof, totally destroyed.	The Newtown, Petersham, and Glebe Volunteer Cos., assisted by members of the M.F.B.
79	Saturday, 27 Sept.	2-57 p.m.	3-0 p.m.	Corner of Liverpool and Harbour Streets.	D. M'Farlane	Stables	Smoking tobacco.	Not insured	do	..	A small quantity of straw burnt in stables	Inmates and strangers.
80	Friday, 3 Oct.	10-50 p.m.	11-2 p.m.	68, Harbour-street	Simon Zollner	Galvanized iron-worked.	Unknown	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	..	A building of three floors, about 120 x 30 feet, containing a large quantity of galvanizing material, machinery, &c.; two top floors of same nearly burnt out, and roof off; contents on ground floor damaged by water.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Cos.
81	Saturday, 4 Oct.	6-25 p.m.	6-25 p.m.	George and Market Streets.	Messrs. Tuttle & Co.	Photographers	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	do	Australian Mercantile Union Insurance Co.	..	Fire originated in dark room, situated on third floor, owing to Mrs. Reeves, the manager, while going upstairs with lighted candle coming in contact with vapour, and resulted as follows:—Dark room and contents destroyed; dressing and artists' rooms, on third floor, damaged by explosion, fire, and water. The four bedrooms of Mr. M'Carthy, on second floor, over restaurant, damaged by explosion, fire, and water; ceiling of dining-room on first floor, damaged by water.	do
82	Sunday, 5 Oct.	7-58 p.m.	8-10 p.m.	Hegarty and John Streets, Forest Lodge.	John Melville	General dealer	do	City Mutual Insurance Co.	Not insured	..	Front rooms and contents on first floor severely damaged by fire; ceiling of shop underneath damaged by water; two children nearly suffocated.	Inmates and strangers. The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Cos.
83	Wednesday, 8 Oct.	3-45 a.m.	3-48 a.m.	3, Battrack-street	Messrs. DeLissa & Phillips.	Wine and spirit merchants.	do	L.L. and Globe, Norwich Union, and United Insurance Cos.	Victoria and Australian Alliance Insurance Cos.	..	A warehouse of three floors, containing a large stock of wines, spirits, &c. Top floor burnt out and roof off; rest of stock in first and ground floors severely damaged by water; front door broken open, back and front doors damaged; front door of Messrs. Davenport and Sons, No. 5, Battrack-street, broken open.	do
84	"	7-50 p.m.	7-54 p.m.	Harbour-street, Darling Harbour.	Fresh Food and Ice Co.	Stables	do	Not insured	Not insured	..	Six trusses of straw, and part of stabling damaged by fire; about 6 feet of fence damaged by pulling down.	do
85	Friday, 10 Oct.	12-5 p.m.	12-55 p.m.	Carlyne-street, Dronts, Waverley.	George Thoroton	Private dwelling.	Gas explosion.	Industrial Mutual Insurance Co.	do	..	Fire broke out under staircase, and resulted as follows:—In the destruction of staircase, portions of flooring, ceilings, and walls by fire; other rooms damaged by smoke.	Inmates and neighbours.
86	Monday, 13 Oct.	9-45 p.m.	9-55 p.m.	Caledonian-street, Paddington.	William Robertson	do	Carelessness with candle.	Not insured	do	..	Bed, bedding, and curtains destroyed in front room on ground floor	do

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List and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade—continued.

No.	Date.	Time of Out-break.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises Occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Injured by persons or animals.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
87	1884 Wednesday, 15 Oct.	1:45 a.m.	1:61 a.m.	Oxford and West Streets, Paddington.	John Nichols	Grocer	Unknown	Not insured	Not insured	No.	The contents of shop, consisting of a quantity of groceries, &c., partially destroyed by fire.	Inmates and neighbours.
88	"	2:0 a.m.	2:6 a.m.	Castlereagh-street.	Thomas Purves	Coffee House	Foul flue adjoining.	do	do	"	The contents of storeroom at rear of shop, consisting of a quantity of general produce considerably damaged by fire, roof also partially damaged by fire.	do
89	Monday, 20 Oct.	9:0 a.m.	9:4 a.m.	529, George-street.	Messrs. Gantner & Behn	Restaurant	Incurialem.	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	Hansatic Insurance Co.	Yes.	Bed and bedding in two wooden partitioned rooms on first floor severely damaged by fire. Two separate fires; Messrs. Gantner and Behn were convicted of arson, and each sentenced to five years' hard labour.	The Brigade
90	"	9:40 p.m.	9:49 p.m.	59, Clarence-street	D. Wilkins	General importer	Unknown	Pacific Insurance Co.	Not insured	No.	Fire originated on third floor amongst a quantity of packing cases, samples of tweeds and other goods, resulting in the destruction of a portion of the same, with damage to about 6 feet of the flooring; contents of 1st and 2nd floors, occupied by J. Mather & Co., importers of woolsens, tweeds, &c., slightly damaged by water and removal.	The Brigade, assisted by members of Volunteer Cos.
91	Saturday, 25 Oct.	4:0 a.m.	4:12 a.m.	Off Annandale and Young Streets, Peter-sham.	William Ralston	Builder	Smoking tobacco.	Not insured	do	"	A building of two floors, about 35 x 25 feet, with contents consisting of a large quantity of finished and unfinished joinery, tools, &c., totally destroyed.	The Petersham and Metropolitan Brigades.
92	Sunday, 26 Oct.	6:45 a.m.	6:55 a.m.	Belany Road and Boundary-street, Redfern.	Cornelius Hannan	Produce merchant	Light thrown down.	Imperial Insurance Co.	do	"	The contents consisting of a quantity of straw, hay, corn, chaff, and other produce, severely damaged by fire; building about 27 x 26 feet slightly damaged by fire.	The Alexandria and Metropolitan Brigades.
93	Sunday, 26 Oct.	1:30 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	16 & 18, Church-street, Pyrmont.	James Doull	Private dwelling	Sparks from chimney.	Unknown	do	"	About 6 x 6 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling beneath slightly damaged by water. No. 18, occupied by H. Solton, about 8 x 8 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire and cutting away, ceiling beneath slightly damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours.
94	Tuesday, 4 Nov.	9:30 p.m.	9:37 p.m.	13, King-street, West	Messrs. G. & F. Putland	Produce merchants.	Unknown	Australian Mutual Insurance Society.	do	"	Fire originated amongst a quantity of empty sacks on the basement floor, resulting in the partial destruction of the same with damage to a hencoop and some empty butter tugs.	The Brigade.
95	Sunday, 9 Nov.	4:0 p.m.	4:10 p.m.	Smith's Wharf	S.S. "Catherine," Captain Craig.		Spontaneous ignition.	Unknown, insured in England.	Unknown, insured in England.	"	Fire broke out in the port middle end bunker, containing about 20 tons of coal resulting in a small quantity of coal being destroyed.	The crew assisted by the Brigade.
96	Monday, 10 Nov.	3:5 p.m.	3:10 p.m.	825, George-street, South.	Lorenzo Solari	Oyster saloon	Light thrown down.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Not insured	"	Stable and contents consisting of a set of harness and a quantity of hay and straw severely damaged by fire. A horse very severely burnt on head and body.	The No. 4 Volunteer Co., assisted by members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade and No. 4 Volunteer Co.
97	"	7:50 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	Off Short-street, Balmain.	Mr. Bridget Byrne	Private dwelling.	Intoxication	Not insured	do	"	Some wearing apparel hanging on kitchen door destroyed, door and portion of shingle roof damaged by fire.	The Balmain Volunteer Fire Brigade.
98	"	9:53 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	Darling-street, Balmain	Geo. E. Prothers	Tobacconist	Light thrown down.	Industrial Mutual Insurance Co.	City Mutual Insurance Co.	"	Shelving under counter and window, together with sundry articles thereon, slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours.
99	Monday, 17 Nov.	8:50 p.m.	5:57 p.m.	George-street	James Ponnell & Co.	Hay and corn dealers.	Unknown	Unknown	Not insured	"	Fire originated in iron store situated at the rear of front building, resulting in about 100 bales of straw being severely damaged by fire, and portion of roof and sides of building supports damaged by fire.	The No. 4 Standard Brewery, Metropolitan, and other Brigades.
100	Tuesday, 18 Nov.	4:40 p.m.	6:50 p.m.	67, George-street.	Messrs. Biddell Bros.	Wholesale confectioners.	Overheat of furnace.	do	Pacific Insurance Co.	"	About 2 x 2 feet of weatherboard damaged by fire in boiling room, situated at rear of front premises.	Inmates and members of the Brigade.
101	Friday, 21 Nov.	3:0 a.m.	3:20 a.m.	57, Oxford-street	John Gellatly	Tobacconist	Hot ashes	do	do	"	About 6 feet of garden fence damaged by fire in garden at rear of premises.	Members of the police.
102	Saturday, 22 Nov.	8:25 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	1, Jones-street, Ultimo	Peter McDougall	Private dwelling.	Smoking tobacco.	Unknown	Not insured	"	Bed and bedding in bedroom on first floor partially damaged by fire	Members of the police and neighbours.
103	Monday, 24 Nov.	10:5 p.m.	10:13 p.m.	Little Gloucester-street, off Argyle-street.	W. J. Nelson	Blacksmith	Overheat of furnace.	Pacific Insurance Co.	do	"	Portion of woodwork of building partially damaged by fire	The Brigade.
104	Wednesday, 26 Nov.	8:9 p.m.	8:16 p.m.	133, Woolloomooloo-st.	Charles Clark	Fruiterer	Spark from chimney.	Not insured	do	"	A small quantity of rubbish and some sacks burnt on roof of back shed	Inmates and neighbours.
105	Thursday, 27 Nov.	8:30 p.m.	No call received.	Conso, Manly Beach	William Bagnall	Licensed victualer, "Square and Compass Hotel."	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	"	Bed and bedding in bedroom on first floor destroyed	The Manly Volunteer Brigade.
106	Tuesday, 2 Dec.	8:40 p.m.	No call received.	10, Regent-street, Redfern.	Joseph Abrahams	Furniture dealer.	Explosion of spirit lamp.	do	City Mutual Insurance Co.	"	A chest of drawers, some wearing apparel, and some ornaments, damaged by fire, in front room on first floor.	Inmates.
107	Wednesday, 3 Dec.	12:40 p.m.	12:49 p.m.	35, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo.	William Jessop	Private dwelling.	Sparks from copper fire.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Not insured	"	The roof over a small shed building and two water-closets in yards belonging to Nos. 33 and 35, Charles-street, severely damaged by fire. A small amount of wearing apparel, &c., also damaged by fire.	Strangers with buckets of water.
108	Thursday, 4 Dec.	12:30 a.m.	No call received.	William-street, Leich-hardt.	William Bentley	do	Explosion of kerosene lamp.	Unknown	Unknown	"	The contents of two rooms on ground floor partially damaged by fire	Members of the Petersham Volunteer Brigade.
109	"	1:30 a.m.	"	Cardislo-street, Leich-hardt.	J. B. Hilaire	do	Unknown	City Mutual Insurance Co.	City Mutual Insurance Co.	"	A building of one floor, containing three rooms, with contents, consisting of a quantity of furniture, totally destroyed.	The Petersham Volunteer Brigade.
110	"	8:55 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	5, Dick's-place, off Pitt-street.	Francis Eckman	do	Sparks from furnace.	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Not insured	"	About 2 x 2 feet of shingle roof partially destroyed by fire	Neighbours.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Fire Brigade—continued.

No.	Date.	Time of Out-break.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises Occupied.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Inhabitants rescued or injured.	Extent of Damage and General Remarks.	Fire extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
111	1884. Friday, 5 Dec.	11:35 p.m.	12:5 a.m.	114, King-street	Thos. Price & Co.	Tailors	Unknown	Commercial Union Assurance Co.	Unknown	No	A small quantity of tweed cuttings partially destroyed by fire in front room on first floor.	Members of the Brigade.
112	Sunday, 7 Dec.	4:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.	M'Lachlan Estate, off Bourke-street, Redfern.	Unoccupied	Private dwelling.	Smoking tobacco.	Unknown	do	"	A dilapidated and disused cottage destroyed by fire and pulling down	Members of the Brigade and Volunteer Companies.
113	Tuesday, 9 Dec.	3:55 a.m.	4:14 a.m.	Allice-street, Newtown.	James Robertson	do	Unknown	Australian Mutual Insurance Society.	Not insured	"	A one-storey building, about 42 x 18 feet, at rear of dwelling, and used as a coach-house, stables, &c., totally destroyed. About 2 x 2 feet of roof over kitchen burnt; also, ceiling of kitchen partially damaged by water.	The Newtown Brigade.
114	Sunday, 14 Dec.	4:53 p.m.	4:53 p.m.	George and Market Streets.	James Kulman	Grocer	Light thrown down.	Victorialisurance Co.	City Mutual and South British Insurance Cos.	"	A quantity of waste paper, rubbish, &c., burned under window in front shop; gas meter destroyed, and a small amount of stock also damaged by heat, &c.	The Brigade, assisted by the members of the No. 2 Vol. Co.
115	Saturday, 20 Dec.	12:45 a.m.	12:49 a.m.	1, Bradley's Rocks, Sussex-street.	William Stace	Private dwelling.	do	Unknown	Not insured	"	Side wall of building damaged by fire and cutting away. No. 184, Sussex-street (adjoining), occupied by T. W. Boswell, two boxes, containing firewood and rubbish, destroyed in yard.	Members of the Brigade.
116	"	9:15 p.m.	9:27 p.m.	2, Mann-street, Miller's Point.	John McLaughlan	do	Defect in hearth	do	do	"	About 4 x 8 feet of flooring and joist damaged by fire and cutting away in front room on first floor; ceiling beneath damaged by breakage; contents on both ground and first floors slightly damaged by water and removal.	Members of the police and citizens.
117	"	10:30 p.m.	10:42 p.m.	13, Pitt-street North	John R. Cripps	Coffee Palace	Doubtful	City Mutual Insurance Co.	Royal, New Zealand, and Sun Insurance Cos.	Yes	A building of three floors, 25 x 200 feet, with contents including lodging apartments, bedrooms attached, &c., totally destroyed, excepting bar in George-street.	The Brigade, assisted by the Volunteer Cos.
				15, Pitt-street	Messrs. T. & W. Willis				L.L. and Globe Insurance Co.		Contents consisting of malt, hops, sugar, and slightly damaged by water; roof-supporters damaged by fire; back windows broken; front door broken open.	
				7, Pitt-street	F. Korff J. Cummins	Ship chandler Builder					Contents slightly damaged by water. Contents slightly damaged by water, shingle roof severely damaged by fire and breakage, and several minor damages. Mr. Edward Hill, J.P., of Manilla, burned to death. Body recovered 24th December, 1884. 13 January, 1885.—The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder and arrest against some person or persons unknown.	
118	Tuesday, 23 Dec.	3:30 a.m.	No call received.	1, James-st., off Bathurst-street.	Andrew Callaghan	Grocer	Rats and matches	Unknown	Not insured	No	Portions of contents of shop partially damaged by fire; wood and paper ceiling of shop partially damaged by fire.	Inmates.
119	"	7:30 p.m.	7:46 p.m.	33, Market-street	Edward N. Marks	General importer	Light thrown down.	United Insurance Co.	New Zealand Insurance Co.	"	Some twelve bales of hops partially damaged by fire on top floor, other contents on same floor, consisting of general merchandize, partially damaged by fire.	No. 2 Volunteer Co., assisted by the members of the Brigade.
120	Wednesday, 24 Dec.	1:45 a.m.	1:51 a.m.	203, Pitt-street	The American Novelty Company, Edw. A. Little, Manager.		Unknown	L.L. & Globe Insurance Co.	Commercial Union, Aust. Mercantile Union, Northern, Scottish Union & National, City Mutual, and United Aust. Mutual Insurance Cos.	"	Buildings of one and two floors, 36 x 100 feet, with contents totally destroyed and fallen down. Adjoining premises occupied by J. Cripps, confectioner, contents of front shop damaged by water; 1st floor back used as a store room; shingle roof burnt off; contents damaged by fire and water; sides of building damaged by heat. Adjoining shop occupied by Miss Marsh, milliner, contents damaged by smoke.	The Brigade, assisted by Volunteer Co.
121	"	3:35 p.m.	4:0 p.m.	121, Elizabeth-street	J. W. Wilkes	Private dwelling	Hot ashes	Not insured	Not insured	"	Back bedroom on ground floor damaged by fire, contents of same damaged by fire, dirt, and water.	Inmates and neighbours.
122	"	5:40 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	Druitt-street West	Messrs. Cowan & Langley	Timber merchants	Friction of machinery.	Unknown	Unknown	"	Some shavings and portion of machine-board partially burned in upstairs workshop.	Neighbour.
123	Thursday, 25 Dec.	12:15 a.m.	12:26 a.m.	19, Lower Fort-street	Leopold Puertall	Private dwelling	Gas explosion	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	Hansentia Insurance Co.	"	Ceiling and windows in front and back rooms on ground floor severely damaged by gas explosion, contents in same damaged by dirt, water, &c.; doors leading to basement, and also front door severely damaged by explosion; windows on landing broken; Dan and J. Nall severely burned about hands, shoulders, and neck.	Inmates, police, and neighbours.
124	"	3:20 a.m.	3:33 a.m.	679, George-street	Lewis Usher & Co.	Butchers	Carelessness with candle.	Unknown	Not insured	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel partially destroyed by fire in back bedroom on second floor.	Inmates and police.
125	"	6:15 a.m.	No call received.	Darling Road, Balmain	Edward Higgin	Private dwelling	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	Australian Mutual Insurance Society	do	"	Front room on ground floor, windows blown out, and paintwork severely scorched; front door blown out; Ellen Higgin, aged 49 years, and Wm. Higgin, aged 14 years, severely burnt on head and arms.	Inmates.
126	"	3:45 p.m.	"	Westbourne-street, Petersham.	Frederick Rees	do	Children playing with matches.	Unknown	Unknown	"	Bed, bedding, and curtains damaged by fire in front room on ground floor; Anna Rees, aged 24 years, and a baby, aged 4 months, slightly burned on hands, arms, and face; Ellen Rees, aged 3 years, seriously burned on head and body—both have since died.	Neighbours.
127	"	6:45 p.m.	6:53 p.m.	Murray-street, Pyrmont	Messrs. Hudson Bros.	Timber merchants	Hot ashes	do	do	"	A quantity of shavings in the vicinity of boiler on ground floor of building burned.	Members of the Pyrmont Brigade.
128	Saturday, 27 Dec.	10:5 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	563, George-street	William Donald	Pastrycook	Foul fue adjoining.	do	City Mutual Insurance Co.	"	Chimney on fire in back room on ground floor, through defect in fue; the curtains over bed situated near the fireplace in back room, on first floor, were damaged by fire.	Members of the Brigade.
129	Sunday, 28 Dec.	10:45 p.m.	10:48 p.m.	King-street East	Immigration Depot		Rats at matches	do	Unknown	"	The contents of box, containing old wearing apparel, damaged by fire in store room on ground floor.	The police and members of the Brigade.

LIST of Causes of Fires for ten years.

Cause.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total for 10 years.
Asphalt, Overheat of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Balloon, Explosion of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Boiler, Overheat of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Boiling over—Fat, oil, tar, &c.....	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	7
" Glue.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
" Varnish.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Brickwork of flue, Defective.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
" oven, ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" fireplace, ..	..	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	3	..	11
Burning rubbish.....	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Candles.....	7	16	11	8	5	7	5	10	13	7	89
Chemicals, Experimenting with.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Explosion of.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Children playing with matches.....	2	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	22
Distilling apparatus, Defect in.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Doubtful and unknown.....	25	15	19	19	14	31	39	69	36	54	311
Fire, Careless use of.....	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	8
Fireplace, Wood falling from.....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Fireworks.....	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6
Flue, Defect in.....	4	2	2	4	2	..	3	1	2	..	20
" furnace, Overheat of.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	7
" Adjoining, foul.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Friction of machinery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Furnace, Overheat of.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	7
Gas-bracket or gas-burner.....	..	2	..	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	17
Gas explosion.....	2	6	1	2	2	4	4	2	..	2	24
Gas-heating apparatus, Careless use of.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Defect in.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gas, Seeking for an escape of, with light.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Gas-pipe, Defect in.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Gasoline apparatus, Careless use of.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Gunpowder, Carelessness with.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hearth, Defect in.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hot ashes.....	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	..	3	4	22
Incurdiazism.....	1	..	4	1	5	..	3	6	1	2	23
Intoxication.....	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	4	1	14
Iron pot for galvanizing, &c., Overheat of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kerosene, Carelessness with.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
" Explosion of.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Kiln, Overheat of.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Lamp, Kerosene, Carelessness with.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
" Explosion of.....	2	1	1	3	2	4	1	..	..	4	18
" Upsetting of.....	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	8
" Oil, Carelessness with.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	4
" Spirit, Explosion of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
" Upsetting of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Light thrown down.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
Line, struck by rain.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Matches, Carelessness with.....	..	3	..	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	15
" Rate of.....	1	2	1	1	..	..	6	2	2	2	16
Smoking meat.....	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
" tobacco.....	1	2	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	6	16
Spark from bush fires.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
" copper fire.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
" forge fire.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	4
" fireplace.....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
" furnace.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	6
" another fire.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
" chimney of engine.....	1	3	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	1	12
" " furnace.....	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	5
" " house.....	10	6	4	11	13	8	6	4	7	7	74
Spirit, Explosion of.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Spontaneous ignition.....	2	..	1	4	2	..	2	..	1	1	13
Still, Overheat of.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stove, ..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	7
Stove-pipe, ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stove, Gas, ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	6
Turpentine, Upsetting of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Fires.....	76	80	62	83	69	79	91	113	104	129	886
ANALYSIS.											
Total Fires.....	76	80	62	83	69	79	91	113	104	129	886
Chimney Alarms.....	161	301	233	245	174	192	117	60	45	46	1,574
False Alarms.....	62	41	21	38	33	36	35	39	60	60	405
Total.....	289	422	316	366	276	307	243	212	209	225	2,665

SUMMARY of Localities for 1884.

Sydney and suburbs.	Class of Fire.						Total Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Grand Total.
	Slight.		Serious.		Total.					
	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.				
CITY—										
Bourke Ward	3	2	2	.....	1	1	0	5	1	16
Brisbane "	8	7	3	.....	1	.....	19	6	14	30
Cook "	3	2	1	.....	1	1	8	3	2	18
Denison "	9	10	1	.....	2	.....	22	2	9	33
Fitzroy "	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	8
Gipps "	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	9	3	1	13
Macquarie "	8	5	1	.....	1	.....	15	2	10	27
Phillip "	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	9
SUBURBS—										
Ashfield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Balmain	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Botany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Camperdown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest Lodge	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Glebe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
The "Harbour" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leichhardt .....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	4
Mainly .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Marrickville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Newtown .....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Paddington	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Petersham .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2
Pymont .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Randwick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Redfern	2	2	1	.....	1	1	7	4	.....	11
Stamora .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
St. Leonards .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	5
Tom Ugley's Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Waterloo	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4
Waverley	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	6
Woolshra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2
	46	45	14	1	17	6	129	50	46	225

SUMMARY of Trades.

Trades.	Class of Fire.						Total Fires.
	Slight Damage.		Serious Damage.		Total Destruction.		
	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	
Auctioneers	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Bedding manufacturers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Blacksmiths	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Blind Institutions .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Boarding-houses	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bookbinders .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brassfounders	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Builders .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Buildings in course of erection	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bus proprietors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Butchers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cab proprietors .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carpenters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Caterers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chemical works .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chinese storekeepers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coachbuilders .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coffee Palaces	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coffee-houses .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Commission agents and produce merchants	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Contractors .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Confectioners (wholesale)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coopers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Engineers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Fruiters	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Furniture dealers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Galvanized ironworkers .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
General donors	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3
General importers	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Glass manufacturers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grocers	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Greengrocers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hat-box manufacturers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hatters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hay and corn dealers	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	5
Immigration Depot	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

SUMMARY of Trades--continued.

Trades.	Class of Fire.						Total Fires
	Slight Damage.		Serious Damage.		Total Destruction.		
	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	
Ironmongers	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed victuallers	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
Livery stables	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oyster saloons	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oil and colour merchants	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Outhouses	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pastrycooks	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Photographers	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pianoforte show-rooms	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Private dwellings (occupied)	9	18	2	...	3	...	32
Do (unoccupied)	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
Railway trucks	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Restaurants	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sack merchants	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Schools (Government, Public)	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ships	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Stables	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Tailors	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Timber merchants	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Tobacco manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tobaccoonists	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Toy-shops (American Novelty)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Van and dray proprietors	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wine and spirit merchants	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
Wood and coal yards	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	46	45	14	1	17	6	129

HOURLY and Daily Summary of Calls, 1884.

Hour.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
A.M. 1st	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	7
" 2nd	1	...	2	3	2	...	...	8
" 3rd	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	6
" 4th	2	...	1	2	4	1	...	10
" 5th	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	8
" 6th	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 7th	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
" 8th	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4
" 9th	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	6
" 10th	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	6
" 11th	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	7
" 12th	3	...	1	3	3	...	2	10
P.M. 1st	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	13
" 2nd	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	8
" 3rd	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	8
" 4th	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	6
" 5th	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	8
" 6th	2	2	2	1	...	5	2	14
" 7th	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	16
" 8th	1	6	3	2	2	3	1	18
" 9th	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	24
" 10th	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	16
" 11th	2	1	2	1	2	...	3	11
" 12th	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	7
	36	29	39	31	34	25	31	225

WEEKLY Summary of Calls, 1884.

Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.	Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.
1st ending Jan. 5th	...	...	2	2	14th ending April 5th	...	...	3	3
2nd " " 12th	...	...	4	4	15th " " 12th	1	...	1	2
3rd " " 19th	5	1	3	9	16th " " 19th	...	...	1	1
4th " " 26th	3	3	1	7	17th " " 22nd	...	...	...	...
5th " Feb. 2nd	1	1	4	6	18th " May 3rd	1	...	...	1
6th " " 9th	2	...	4	6	19th " " 10th	1	1	3	5
7th " " 16th	2	...	3	5	20th " " 17th	...	3	1	4
8th " " 23rd	3	2	1	6	21st " " 24th	2	3	1	6
9th " Mar. 1st	3	1	...	4	22nd " " 31st	...	1	...	1
10th " " 8th	3	...	2	5	23rd " June 7th	...	1	...	1
11th " " 15th	1	1	2	4	24th " " 14th	...	...	2	2
12th " " 22nd	...	1	1	2	25th " " 21st	2	1	2	5
13th " " 29th	2	...	1	3	26th " " 28th	3	2	1	6

WEEKLY Summary of Calls—continued.

Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.	Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.
27th ending July 5th	2	1	1	4	41st ending Oct. 11th	1	1	4	6
28th " " 12th	1	...	...	1	42nd " " 18th	...	1	3	4
29th " " 19th	1	...	3	4	43rd " " 25th	1	1	3	5
30th " " 26th	...	1	1	2	44th " Nov. 1st	...	...	2	2
31st " Aug. 2nd	...	2	2	4	45th " " 8th	1	1	1	3
32nd " " 9th	...	1	...	1	46th " " 15th	2	3	4	9
33rd " " 16th	...	...	5	5	47th " " 22nd	...	...	4	4
34th " " 23rd	...	2	3	5	48th " " 29th	...	...	3	3
35th " " 30th	1	...	5	6	49th " Dec. 6th	1	1	6	8
36th " Sept. 6th	...	...	4	4	50th " " 13th	1	1	2	4
37th " " 13th	...	2	3	5	51st " " 20th	...	...	4	4
38th " " 20th	...	3	5	8	52nd to the end of the year.	1	1	12	14
39th " " 27th	2	1	4	7	Total	50	46	129	225
40th " Oct. 4th	...	1	2	3					

MONTHLY Summary of Calls, 1884.

Months.	False and Chimney Alarms.			Fires.						Total Calls.
	False.	Attended by the Brigade with Hand-pump.	Attended by the Brigade with Engines. Reported as "Fires."	Slight Damage.		Serious Damage.		Total Destruction.		
				Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	Insured.	Not Insured.	
January	9	3	1	4	7	1	...	1	...	26
February	10	2	2	4	1	1	...	3	...	23
March	6	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	14
April	2	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	7
May	3	7	1	...	2	1	...	2	...	16
June	6	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	17
July	3	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	11
August	1	2	1	7	5	1	...	2	...	19
September	2	2	5	6	5	1	...	1	2	24
October	2	...	3	4	5	4	...	...	1	19
November	3	6	1	6	0	...	...	...	...	19
December	3	2	1	7	9	3	...	4	1	30
	50	29	17	46	45	14	1	17	6	225

STATEMENT of how Calls were received by the Brigade in 1884.

Calls, given by.	Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Total Calls.
Citizens	38	5	31	74
Cabmen	10	4	...	14
Telegraph Messengers	1	...	...	1
Police	21	3	4	28
General Post Office (per telephone)	3	1	...	4
Night Watchman (Brigade)	2	...	2	4
Night Watchmen	2	...	...	2
Reflection seen from Station	1	...	1	2
No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company	2	7	1	10
No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company	5	6	1	12
No. 3 Volunteer Fire Company	1	3	...	4
No. 4 Volunteer Fire Company	2	4	2	8
No. 5 Volunteer Fire Company	...	...	...	...
Paddington Volunteer Fire Brigade	2	1	...	3
Redfern Volunteer Fire Brigade	3	1	...	4
Pymont Volunteer Fire Brigade	3	2	1	6
Surry Hills Volunteer Fire Brigade	6	5	2	13
Mount Lachlan Volunteer Fire Company	...	1	...	1
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company	4	2	1	7
Newtown Volunteer Fire Brigade	5	2	...	7
Waverley and Woolahra Volunteer Fire Brigade	1	2	...	3
City Volunteer Fire Brigade	1	...	...	1
Glebe Volunteer Fire Brigade	3	1	...	4
Balmain Volunteer Fire Brigade	5	...	...	5
Theatre Royal Volunteer Fire Company	2	...	...	2
Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company	1	...	...	1
Account of "fires" in newspapers (unattended by Brigade)	4	...	...	4
Manly Beach Volunteer Fire Brigade	1	...	...	1
	129	50	45	225

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure, &c.—continued.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Treasury				5,318	5	9	To Working engines				14	0	6	
Board fees				225	0	0	Furniture, office				24	12	1	
<i>Salaries—</i>							Cleaning offices				9	0	0	
Office	301	13	4				<i>Telephones—</i>							
Firemen's	2,674	19	5	2,976	13	9	Erection of lines to Volunteer stations	139	0	0				
<i>Refund one quarter's contributions—</i>							Erection of electric bells	6	5	0	145	5	0	
Hamburg-Magdeburg Ins. Co.	3	19	7				<i>Guaranteed Premiums—</i>							
Cornwall Ins. Co.	1	18	0	5	18	4	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.	5	5	0				
							Treasury	2	0	0	7	5	0	
Horse hire				365	4	10	Extra service, M. F. B.				2	2	0	
Plant, stores, and clothing				961	1	7	Extra payments				7	11	0	
Rent, taxes, and lighting				209	10	7	<i>Premiums on Life Policies—</i>							
Rewards for call				9	13	6	Aust. M. F. Soc., 11 lives	61	17	8				
Assistance rendered at fires				25	15	3	Liverpool London & Globe, 2 lives	13	19	4	77	17	0	
<i>Subsidies—</i>							Miscellaneous expenses				38	2	6	
St. Leonards V. F. Co.	112	10	0				Petty expenses				11	14	0	
Redfern "	112	10	0				Salvage—M. F. B., one-third of sum received				19	10	7	
Theatre Royal "	37	10	0				Plant salvage				34	9	11	
No. 4 South Sydney V. F. Co.	75	0	0				<i>Balance in Bank N.S.W.</i>	6,446	13	10				
Waterloo "	56	5	0				Cash in hand—							
Paddington "	97	10	0				Secretary	2	10	11				
No. 5 East Sydney "	37	10	0				Superintendent	9	6	10	6,458	11	7	
Standard Brewery "	37	10	0				<i>Cheques outstanding—Nos.</i>							
Balmain "	112	10	0				179, 183, 184, 185, 186,							
No. 2 "	93	15	0				187, 188, and 192—							
Surry Hills "	93	15	0				£71 11s. 8d.							
Glebe "	97	10	0											
Newtown "	112	10	0											
Petersham "	75	0	0											
Burwood "	75	0	0	1,226	5	0								
<i>Donations—</i>														
North City V. F. Co.	10	0	0	35	0	0								
Burwood V. F. Co.	25	0	0											
Printing, stationery, and postage				148	13	1					£	18,357	1	10

I hereby certify that I have examined and compared the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Fire Brigades' Board, for the year ending 31st day of December, 1884; also the statements of receipts and expenditure as submitted; and that the same are correct.—THOMAS MELDUM, Auditor.

ANDW. J. L. BONE, Secretary and Accountant.
CHARLES BOWN, Chairman Fire Brigades Board.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

(SECOND REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

Fire Brigades Board, Sydney, 31 March, 1885.

In accordance with section 7 of the Fire Brigades Act 1884, the Fire Brigades Board for the Metropolitan District begs to submit its report for the year 1885.

The Board has held forty-five meetings during the year. (*Appendix A.*)

Appendix B shows the names of the Insurance Companies, together with the "declared" amounts held at risk in the city of Sydney and Municipalities, enumerated in the Schedule to the Fire Brigades Act 1884, on the 31st December, 1884.

Appendix C shows the assessed value of rateable property, for the year 1884-5, in the Municipalities enumerated in the Schedule to the Act.

Regulations for the management of the Brigade, which were submitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary for approval late in the year 1884, were published in the Government Gazette of the 1st December, 1885, and are appended hereto.

Stations.

The Board very much regrets that no progress has been made towards the erection of the Central Fire Station, for which sole purpose a site on the west side of Castlereagh-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool Streets, was purchased by the Government in July, 1884, for the sum of £10,000.

This purchase was made after frequent consultations between the Government and the Board. As the site is the only one suitable for the purpose, the Government were fully awake to the absolute necessity for the erection of the station. The whole system for the protection of the city and suburbs as worked out carefully after much consulting with the Superintendent, depends upon the carrying out of plan proposed by the Board.

Owing to the constitution of the Board, the Government foresaw difficulties in the way should they become only joint owners with the Board of land and stations, and it was declared that any joint possession or ownership was incompatible with their rights and privileges.

The designs for the station were approved of, tenders were called for by the Government, and one was accepted at an amount which the Board still thinks excessive; the tenderers, however, have not signed a contract.

The Board suggested a reduction in the items of the specifications, and tenders were again called for, and one accepted; but on account of a change of Ministry and the dissolution of Parliament and other causes, the commencement of the building was allowed to stand over.

But the Board again calls attention to the fact that the defence of Sydney against fire will depend on a station situated on the west side of the Railway Bridge, George-street West, a mile further from the business portion of the wharves, shipping, and warehouses, than the old premises in Bathurst-street, which will soon cease to be the Head Quarters.

These premises, as it has been again and again urged upon the Government, are at present held by the Board on sufferance only.

The Central Station, as approved by the Government, would be the only one capable of dealing with a fire of any magnitude in the central portion of the city, assisted, as it was intended, by a station near the Queen's Wharf.

From this Central Station all the electric communications were to ramify, and a general network of protection be extended.

As the duty of saving life at fires has also been added to the responsibilities of the Board, it begs respectfully to report that it will not be possible to carry out the intention of the Act in this respect until the Central and Northern Stations be erected. It disclaims, therefore, any responsibility should any loss of life occur, owing to the remoteness of the only station allowed to be erected. Half an hour must at least elapse from the time a fire is noticed in the northern part of the city before the appliances for life-saving or fire-extinction can arrive at the scene of the fire.

It will probably require the destruction of some large public building, or the death of a public man, to bring home the truth of the above remarks.

The question of discipline and efficiency of the Brigade is also connected vitally with the erection of the two stations named.

The

The station in George-street West cannot possibly accommodate all the men and horses, the engines and other apparatus required.

The station which the Board designated No. 2, situated in George-street West, for which the Government provided the price, though the purchase of the land and the erection of the building were conducted by the Board at more reasonable figures than would have been the case had the Government been known as the owners.

The repairs to the plant and drilling the men in the use of the various apparatus must, in consequence of the Central Station not being erected, be thrown on one side.

Besides all this, the expense to the Board will be materially increased with a direct loss to the revenue of the Country. At present £10,000 has been spent to no purpose, whereas if the station had been gone on with, an income of about £1,200 would have been derived by the Government.

The Board again directs the attention to the Report of 1884, in which numerous alterations are suggested in the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, amongst which will be found a provision to enable the Board to acquire land and to borrow, by issue of debentures or otherwise, should the Government be unable or unwilling to carry out the suggestions of the Board as approved by the late Government. The Board would under an amended Act have no difficulty in raising money.

Experiences in London, especially at the late fire at Camberwell, amongst the most modern of buildings and in very wide streets, exhibits the "Fool's Paradise" of those who dream of immunity from a conflagration.

The Board purposes erecting suburban stations in places which may be found eligible and convenient as the centre of a district.

The Board has in course of erection one of these stations situated in Marrickville, adjoining the Borough of Petersham, which will be ready for occupation in April, 1886.

The entire cost of this building, together with the land, will be about £3,500, which will be defrayed from the moneys received from the several contributions, and will not appear in the Loan Estimates of the Government.

The Marrickville Station will require the services of four men, with the requisite plant.

The Municipalities of Alexandria and Waterloo have made considerable concession to the Board.

The Municipal Council of Alexandria has given a lease gratis for twenty-one years of the land, and also contributed a moiety of the cost of building a small station, which is solely vested in the Board.

The Municipal Council of Waterloo has granted a lease of land and the station thereon for twenty-five years, which is also vested in the Board.

These are at present Volunteer Fire Stations.

The Municipal Council of East St. Leonards, while engaged in erecting a Town Hall on the site granted by the late Hon. John Campbell for municipal purposes, agreed to set apart a portion of the said building for a fire station should the Board approve.

Fire alarms and telephones.

An offer having been made by a Sydney firm to erect and fix on trial a system of fire alarms, the Board, on the suggestion of the Superintendent, permitted the erecting of two, one at the corner of George and Gipps Streets, the other at the corner of Pitt and Market Streets. After a lengthy trial these alarms were found to be, on the report of the Superintendent, quite ineffective; the Board therefore declined to negotiate for them, and have sent to England for the same kind of fire alarms now in use in London and the principal towns in England and America, which are daily expected to arrive. On the arrival of these alarms, they will be at once erected at the corners of the principal streets of the city.

Telephonic communication will be established between the Marrickville Fire Station and the following Municipalities:—Ashfield, Burwood, Five Dock, Leichhardt, Macdonald Town, Newtown, Petersham, and St. Peter's.

Volunteer Fire Companies.

The following Volunteer Fire Companies were registered by the Board, and having received a certificate from the Superintendent, were subsidized for 1885:—

Companies in the City:—Theatre Royal, Standard Brewery, No. 2, No. 4, and No. 5. Suburban Companies:—Alexandria, Balmain, Glebe, Newtown, Paddington, Petersham, Redfern, and St. Leonards.

At the commencement of the year, the Superintendent was instructed to have details of the attendances and conduct of all volunteer firemen at fires to be carefully noted, in order to enable the Board and the public to ascertain the value and importance of volunteers in fire extinction.

From the reports of the Superintendent it appears that, although it has on its roll more than the minimum number of men as required by the regulations, the attendance of volunteer firemen at fires during the year has only averaged four members from each company.

There were two companies, No. 2 and Petersham, from which the Board withdrew the subsidy in consequence of non-compliance with the Regulations.

Later on, subsidies were granted to No. 1, Surry Hills, Mount Lachlan, and Burwood V. F. Cos.; but that granted to No. 1 had to be withdrawn on account of continued disregard of the Superintendent's orders.

The Burwood Volunteer Fire Company being involved in debt, and being unable to pay its way, made over to the Board its interest in the engine, plant, &c., the Board paying the liens thereon, and granting a subsidy of £50, on condition that the Company performed the duties required of it.

Appended are summaries of attendances of Volunteer Fire Companies. By the summary of "specified hours," it will be seen that volunteers do *not* attend in large numbers at fires, however serious, other than those occurring between the hours of 6 p.m. and 12 midnight.

Chimney fires.

As disastrous fires have sometimes occurred through foul chimneys, the Board deemed it advisable to request the Mayor of Sydney to enforce section 66 of the City of Sydney Improvement Act; and a few prosecutions have been made, which have resulted in several offenders being fined. This seems to have the desired effect, as fewer chimney fires have occurred of late.

Plant,

Plant, &c.

One steam fire-engine and one manual fire-engine, with other gear required for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, have arrived from England; a portion of that to be paid by the Government, as equivalent to the plant taken over by the Board from the Insurance Companies.

The Board having found that the hiring of horses for conveying engines to fires was most expensive, decided to purchase and keep horses for that purpose, which has been found to be more prompt and expeditious in cases of alarm, as well as a great saving in expenditure.

Enrolment of Members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The Board deemed it advisable to appoint a medical officer to examine the physical condition of applicants selected as suitable to become members of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The Board obtained the services of Dr. Craig Dixson for that purpose.

At the beginning of the year there were four vacancies to complete the complement required. To fill these vacancies applications were invited from members of the Volunteer Fire Companies. Several applications were made, but there was only one physically fit for the duties required of a member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

The Board also advertised, at the commencement of the year, in the principal papers of the Colonies, for candidates capable to fulfil the duties of second officer, to be designated Principal Fireman, Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Twenty-three applications were received, and amongst them were several from other Colonies. Mr. William Bouch, formerly Superintendent of the Bromley (Kent) Volunteer Fire Brigade, and attached to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade (London), was appointed, at a salary of £300 per annum, with residence.

Water.

During the year the Superintendent has several times reported to the Board the serious danger and probable consequence of shutting off the water mains in various parts of the city and suburbs, necessitating the turncocks having to travel the whole distance from the Central Station to any of the suburbs before any water can be obtained, thereby neutralizing the efforts of the local fire company. Two or three cases have happened during the year, thereby entailing great loss of property.

The Board is of opinion that the Superintendent's advice should be acted upon in placing the whole of the turncocks in demarcated districts, encouraging them to live as near the local fire station as possible, to enable them to be in direct communication with the same.

The attention of the Board has also been drawn to the low head of water for such a large city, where the warehouses of seven or more stories in height are without any water protection of their own. The Superintendent's opinion is that something should be done by extending the Paddington and Woolahra water through the city, for the better supply of the different hydrants in case of fire in many of the warehouses throughout the city. The mains in many cases could be extended and used exclusively for this purpose until such time as the permanent water scheme is completed, when they could also be used for domestic supply. It may not be out of place to mention that in the district of the Glebe it requires the services of five turncocks to divert and turn the water sufficiently on to supply the fire-engines.

Buildings.

The Board would again draw attention to the defects in the Building Act, and to the absence of regulations as to the storage of combustible commodities.

As to the construction of buildings:—It is considered discreditable to this city to allow of at least seventy openings or windows in a large warehouse facing the wall of another large warehouse with an equal number at only 5 or 6 feet distance.

As to storage of commodities:—It is also considered worth while to forbid the storage amongst general merchandise, in bond or free stores, of such articles as flax, jute, hemp, kapok, pulu, cotton and cotton waste, or of such chemicals as are unfavourably known as generators of heat. Why cannot this great commercial city of Australia adopt the precautions which have been forced upon the inhabitants of Liverpool and other commercial centres? Life and property are as valuable here as in England or elsewhere.

The adoption of strict rules as to warehousing, &c., does not hamper trade elsewhere, then why should not proper regulations be adopted here?

Kerosene.

In spite of the action taken by the Board, recorded, as it is, in their last Annual Report, and in spite of the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Jones's Bond, in Melbourne, in December of this year, it is not satisfactory to see that no notice has been taken of the recommendation of the Board as regards the amendment of the Kerosene Act.

The history of the fire at the Kerosene Bond in Melbourne is simple enough, but it shows the danger arising from the vapour-producing qualities of kerosene and gasoline. A man observed a cask filled with straw on fire in a yard outside the iron buildings containing the cases of oil. Ere he had time to reach it, the vapour from the buildings had reached it, and instantly the whole place was alight. The effect of the water poured on the flames was to spread the fire and the oil, which formed pools in some places on the ground, and these, some days afterwards, were set on fire by a man who accidentally set himself on fire and threw himself into one which he mistook for water. The result was the destruction of the other buildings and contents which had escaped the former fire.

The Board is informed that other shipments of kerosene, equally as bad as that animadverted upon in the last Report, have been landed and distributed throughout the city.

Storage of gunpowder.

The report of the Superintendent on the storage of gunpowder in the premises of Messrs. Holdsworth Macpherson, Lower George-street, and Messrs. John Macintosh & Sons, Pitt-street, the former of which were lately destroyed by fire, although not occurring in 1885, is of such vast importance, that the Board wishes to draw special attention to the same.

The points in the cases are—

1. Were the premises "registered premises"?
2. If they were "registered," were they inspected and approved prior to registration?

3. In what respect did they comply with the regulations *re* registered premises?
4. For what quantity of gunpowder were they registered?
5. Was the gunpowder found on the premises kept in accordance with the Act?

In view of the quantity of gunpowder and its position as given in the Report, the following serious considerations arise:—

- A. Serious loss of life, or injury to Members of the Brigade, or volunteers, or others engaged in fire-extinction, and to the general public.
 - B. Serious damage to property on fire, the adjacent property, and the property of the Fire Brigades Board.
 - C. Compensation by the Fire Insurance Companies, and by the public or Government.
- A. *Serious loss of life, or injury to members of the Brigade or others engaged in fire extinction.*

These men must be in the thick of the fire, or their services are practically useless. Their *esprit de corps* generally keeps them up to their work, however dangerous it may seem, but their bravery should not be put to the test over a hidden mine of explosives.

It may be placed on record here that one of the members of the Board, when in command of a Company of Volunteers in the year 1868, on the occasion of a serious fire at Holdsworth's ironmongery shop in George-street, had a narrow escape from death, owing to the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder close to him.

In the case of the general public, the throwing down of a wall otherwise safe, or the hurling of materials to a great distance, might cause serious loss of life or injury.

B. *Damage to property.*

The property on fire will of course suffer materially by an explosion, but the effects are not confined to the premises wherein the explosion may take place, but are felt more or less in adjoining premises or neighbourhood. The disastrous explosions recorded in Liverpool on board the "Lottie Sleigh," and subsequently at Erith, near London, and the Regent's Canal, are sufficient to cause alarm. And not to call example from such distances, we have in this city the explosion of nitro-glycerine, in a warehouse on south side of Bridge-street, which completely demolished the building, and seriously damaged the houses on opposite side of the street, and injured several persons. Independently of this, picces of lighted material are flung in all directions, causing fresh fires in other places; at one very serious fire the wind has carried lighted matter from the west side of York-street to the rear of houses on the east side of George-street, and, on the occasion of the burning of the Garden Palace, a house situated in Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo, was with difficulty saved from being burnt down. How much more likely would damage arise were the lighted fragments sufficiently large to break in a roof or a window; a heavy explosion would discharge as it were so many congreve rockets amongst the crowded parts of the city. The Superintendent's letters hint at the probable damage which would result to the Fire Brigade plant. Were only one engine with apparatus destroyed it would cost £1,000 to replace it, besides causing a serious interruption to the work of fire-extinction; this might mean the destruction of an entire block of city property; heavy fires would entail loss on the municipal revenues, by reducing the property to the non-contributing class.

C. *As to compensation.*

In the event of the explosives being stored legally, the Fire Insurance Companies would not refuse their indemnity in its proper place if they had allowed the keeping of the same, but they are not liable for the effects of mere *explosion of such explosives*, and in the event of an illegal storage the policies are voidable.

The Gunpowder and Explosive Substances Law Consolidated Act of s. specially provides that places where explosives may be kept shall be so marked that every one may recognize the dangers.

The method adopted seems scarcely to convey any useful warning. Were warehouses and shops required to be wholly painted bright red or some other colour; and have a sign-board in front, with letters at least 2 feet long, with the words "Gunpowder and explosives stored here" over the ground-floor windows, no one need complain on the ground of propriety of allowing the storage of such commodities at all in crowded places.

It seems to be a moot question if the Government would not be liable for loss of life or injury to persons or chattels, whether the explosives are kept as the Act directs or not. No authority should be granted to enable any place in a crowded city to be turned practically into a gunpowder magazine. The Board would be shutting its eyes to a plain duty, were it to take no notice of this matter, as the Act charges it with the protection of life as well as property.

The practical questions remain whether the Act is carried out at all, or if at all in its integrity. Whether it be possible to carry it out in its present shape without executive officers who do not seem to have ever been appointed: it would appear impossible to do so. Whether common sense does not point out that it is not advisable to allow unlimited license such as is now done. The Board can point out a populous spot in a large country town where there were allowed to be four gunpowder magazines of most flimsy materials in dangerous proximity to each other and to wooden sheds and other buildings.

In conclusion, the Board would especially draw attention to the proposed amended Act submitted in the last Annual Report, and to point out that the provisions named therein would, if passed immediately into law, greatly facilitate the prevention and extinction of fire.

Attached is the Report of the Superintendent, together with the Summary of Fires, &c., for the year 1885.

CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman, Fire Brigades Board.

Since the compiling of the Report the contract for the erection of the Central Fire Station has been accepted, and the building is being proceeded with.

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing amount held at risk within the City of Sydney and the Municipalities enumerated in Schedule A to the Fire Brigades Act, 1894, by the undermentioned Fire Insurance Companies, for the year ending December 31, 1884, with proportion of expenses as estimated by the Fire Brigades Board for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Name of Company.	Amount at risk.
	£
The Alliance British and Foreign Insurance Company	582,848
" Australian Alliance Insurance Company	524,738
" Australian Mercantile Union Insurance Company	352,896
" Australian Mutual Insurance Society	5,307,552
" City Mutual Insurance Company	1,688,520
" City of London Insurance Company	164,300
" Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand	254,760
" Colonial Mutual Insurance Company	862,544
" Commercial Union Assurance Company	5,080,716
" Cornwall Insurance Company	48,335
" Equitable Fire and Marine Association of New Zealand	109,498
" Fire Insurance Association	297,918
" Guardian Insurance Company	237,712
" Hamburgh Magdeburg Insurance Company	131,580
" Hanscotic Insurance Company	157,200
" Imperial Insurance Company	1,320,000
" Industrial Mutual Insurance Company	1,098,011
" Lancashire Insurance Company	323,800
" Lion Insurance Company	318,627
" Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	3,200,000
" London and Lancashire	659,361
" London and Provincial Insurance Company	372,482
" Manchester Insurance Company (R. Nott, agent)	229,342
" Manchester Insurance Company (McArthur & Co., agents)	32,150
" Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	2,746,754
" National Insurance Company, New Zealand	695,278
" New Zealand Insurance Company	1,550,027
" North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	860,763
" Northern Assurance Company	700,000
" Norwich Union Insurance Company	2,700,038
" Pacific Insurance Company	511,000
" Phoenix Insurance Company	596,804
" Prussian National Insurance Company	197,200
" Queen Insurance Company	821,921
" Royal Insurance	560,000
" Scottish Union and National Insurance Company	225,560
" South British Insurance Company	447,994
" Standard Insurance, New Zealand	1,116,000
" Sun Insurance Company	420,832
" Union Insurance Company	605,735
" United Insurance Company	1,834,284
" United Australian Mutual Insurance Company	318,498
" Victoria Insurance Company	1,440,000
	£ 41,631,582

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT showing the assessed value of rateable property for the 1884-5 in the City of Sydney and the undermentioned Municipalities, with proportion of expenses as estimated by the Fire Brigades Board for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Municipality.	Assessed Value.	Municipality.	Assessed Value.
City of Sydney	1,754,405	Paddington	119,689
Alexandria	39,400	Petersham	67,689
Ashfield	74,561	Randwick	50,150
Balmain	146,570	Redfern	117,804
Burwood	49,337	St. Leonards	55,680
Camperdown	26,274	St. Leonards East	49,693
Darlington	20,235	St. Peter's	23,371
Five Dock	16,124	Victoria	20,316
Globe	119,873	Waterloo	55,588
Leichhardt	69,692	Waverley	66,002
Macdonaldtown	23,972	Willoughby North	32,755
Manly	32,816	Woollahra	94,246
Marrickville	60,320		
Newtown	96,251	Total	3,291,005

APPENDIX D.

Regulations under the Fire Brigades Act.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1 December, 1885.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board, under section 6 of the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, for establishing and maintaining an efficient Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan District, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

P. A. JENNINGS.

REGULATIONS for establishing and maintaining an efficient Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan District.

The Appointment of men.

1. Applications for appointment as firemen must be made in candidates' own handwriting, to the Secretary of the Board.
2. Candidates must be physically strong men, free from any defect in limb, hearing, or sight, from colour-blindness, from any organic, infectious, or contagious disease, and not subject to chronic ailments, or fits, or to nervousness. They must be generally intelligent, capable of acquiring instruction, and able to read and write.
3. Candidates must be not less than twenty-one years of age (unless under special circumstances as to physique or qualifications), nor more than thirty-two, unless they have been previously and recently engaged as active and efficient firemen or are otherwise thoroughly competent, in which cases the limit may be extended to forty years. They must be not less than 5 feet 6 inches in natural height, nor less than 37 inches in natural chest measurement, except in the case of volunteers who shall be eligible for membership for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade if not exceeding forty years of age, provided the applicant has been an active fireman and approved of by the Superintendent of Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
4. Candidates will be required to produce testimonials from reliable and respectable persons as to habits, character, morals, and past services. They will be required to produce certificates of their births, or give other satisfactory proof of age.
5. Candidates must belong to such trades or occupations as will fit them for the duties of a fireman and for dangers of fire-extinction. Special regard will be had to the activity, civility, and cheerfulness of the candidates, as well as their aptitude in the use of tackles, ladders, and in making knots and such other things as are required in the service. All other things being equal, preference will be given to seamen.
6. Foreigners will be allowed to become candidates upon taking out letters of naturalization.
7. Eligible candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination by such legally qualified medical practitioner as the Board may appoint. Their appointment as firemen will be finally dependent upon that examination.
8. Eligible candidates when finally approved will be accepted as members of the Brigade on probation only, the term of which shall not be less than three months. At the end of such probation, the probationer, if he shall have given every satisfaction to the Superintendent and have shown himself suitable in the order of seniority or probationship, or of age, but may select the most eligible amongst the probationers, subject to his serving his proper term of probation.
9. The pay of a probationer shall in no case exceed the rate of £130 per annum. The pay shall be payable monthly.
10. At the expiration of his term of probation, the pay of the member may be raised to a rate not exceeding £150 per annum payable monthly until he may be promoted to a higher grade, or be reduced, dismissed or discharged.
11. The Board may at any time for sufficient cause reduce any member of the Brigade to a lower grade with corresponding reduction of pay.
12. The Board may make such deductions from the pay of the members of the Brigade as may from time to time be fixed for allowance of quarters or articles or rations supplied at the expense of the Board.
13. The engagement of every member will be for one month, and so continued until legally discharged.
14. All engagements or appointments made by the Board may be cancelled or annulled without any reason being assigned, one week's pay to be granted in lieu of notice.
15. No probationer or other member of the Brigade will be allowed to continue or engage in any trade or business outside the Brigade. Every member will be expected to devote his knowledge to the service of the Brigade.
16. Every member of the Brigade must obey the order of the Superintendent, and must conform to all rules and regulations which have been made or may be made from time to time in the Brigade Order Book, which have been previously approved by the Board.
17. Every probationer, and other members of the Brigade, must subscribe to the following :

Conditions to which persons joining the Metropolitan Fire Brigade will be subjected on becoming members.

1. Every member is to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Brigade, and to carry out to the best of his ability all orders from seniors in command.
2. Every member must serve and reside wherever it may suit the convenience of the Superintendent.
3. He is to promptly obey all lawful orders from persons in authority over him.
4. He must obey all regulations which may from time to time be framed and passed by the Fire Brigades Board.
5. He shall not resign or discontinue the duties connected with the Brigade unless permitted by the Superintendent, or in his absence any other responsible officer of the Brigade, unless he shall have given to such officer one week's previous notice in writing. Should he resign or withdraw without such leave or notice he shall forfeit all pay due to him, and will further be formally dismissed by the Fire Brigades Board.
6. Every member will be liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence, or misconduct, independently of any other punishment to which by law he may be subject. Should he be dismissed from the service, he will be liable to forfeit the whole of his pay then due.
7. Every member will be liable to suspension from duty at the discretion of the Superintendent, or in his absence by any other responsible officer of the Brigade. Every case of suspension shall be brought before the Fire Brigades Board at their first meeting after the offence, and the suspension may be continued for a further period according to the discretion of the Board. During his suspension no fireman shall receive any pay.
8. Candidates will be accepted on probation only for a period of three months or longer as may be deemed necessary by the Fire Brigades Board.
9. Any member dismissed from the service or who may resign his appointment shall, immediately after his dismissal or resignation, deliver up all clothes and accoutrements that have been supplied to him; and if any article or articles shall have been, in the opinion of the Superintendent, improperly used or damaged, a deduction from the pay or moneys due to the member will be made sufficient to recover the loss sustained.
10. Any member found intoxicated, fighting, or disobeying orders will be at once suspended by the Superintendent or his Deputy, such suspension being dealt with by the Fire Brigades Board.
11. Each member will have the sum of 5s. per month deducted from his pay until the amount reaches £4, as an insurance against his leaving the Brigade without returning his uniform and accoutrements; but on return of said uniform and accoutrements in good order, and allowing for fair wear and tear, all such moneys then in hand shall be refunded to the member.
12. It shall be compulsory for each member to belong to some Benefit Society, in which he shall not allow himself to become unfinancial. In the event of bodily illness his pay will be reduced to two-thirds for the first three months, and one-third for the next three months, and then will cease.
13. Married men living in any station will be charged a rent according to the accommodation given them.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPENSATION IN CASE OF ACCIDENT AND DEATH THEREFROM.

1. In the event of accident received while on service, and caused by something incidental to such service, whereby a fireman is totally disabled, that is to say, confined to his residence (or out by order of medical adviser), being entirely disabled by external accidental injury, from following any occupation whatever (provided external and visible breach of continuity exists, and provided he has not by recklessness or disobedience of orders contributed to such accident), the Board

Board will continue to pay such member full salary for three months from date of accident, and half salary for a further period of three months, only provided that in the event of such accident producing total disablement as aforesaid for life, or for a lengthened period, the Board in its discretion on sufficient evidence being produced, may pay further sums as it may think fit.

2. In the event of accident received while on service, and by something incidental to such service, whereby a fireman is partly disabled, that is to say, when an external injury has occurred of so slight a character as to prevent a member from following his ordinary occupation with as much ease and convenience as he did previous to the happening of the accident, provided always that he has not contributed to such accident by recklessness or disobedience of orders, the Board will continue to pay such fireman full pay for three months only, at the end of which time all pay shall cease.

3. No compensation will be allowed in cases where injuries received do not prevent a fireman from attending to his regular work, or which do not necessitate his leaving the Brigade.

4. Each fireman on enrolment shall state in writing his conjugal condition, whether he is married or unmarried, or a widower, with or without children. Any change in such condition shall be at once notified in writing to the Superintendent.

5. No compensation will be allowed on the death of a fireman unless he shall have been registered on the Fire Brigade books as a married person or a widower with a family.

6. No applications for compensation in the event of death by accident will be received unless the applicants for the same prove by documentary or other equally satisfactory evidence, that they are the widows or the children of the firemen so deceased.

7. Each fireman who on enrolment is married, or if a widower, has a family, or who after enrolment contracts marriage, shall at once effect in some Life Assurance Company, to be approved by the Fire Brigades Board, a policy or policies on his own life, payable at death, for the sum of £200, except in the case of the Principal Foreman, who must effect an insurance for the sum of £400. Such policy or policies shall be absolutely assigned to the Fire Brigades Board, on printed form, to be provided by the Board, and shall be delivered up with the deed of assignment, notice of which shall be given on due form to the Assurance Company. The policy shall be made so as to be renewable on the 31st December in each year. Policies of Companies approved by the Board effected by persons previously to joining the Brigade may be utilized for the purposes of this regulation, subject to its requirements, if they be not encumbered in any way. Notices of renewal shall in all cases be sent to the Secretary of the Fire Brigades Board, who will see that the policies are kept in force, and to whom the renewal receipts shall be handed. In order to provide compensation for death by accident, while at the same time encouraging the fireman to make provision for his family in the event of death under ordinary circumstances, the Fire Brigades Board will, so long as the fireman shall continue in its service, but no longer, pay one half of each and every premium payable under this regulation, and towards providing the other half make equal monthly deductions from the pay or salary of the fireman. In all cases any bonus which may attach to any, or all such policies shall be left as a reversionary addition to said policies, and shall not be commuted, or cashed, or hypothecated in any way. On resignation or dismissal from the Brigade, the policy or policies shall be at once reassigned by the Fire Brigades Board, and the said Board will *ipso facto* cease to have any interest in the same or be responsible for keeping the same in force. On the death by accident of the fireman while in the service of the Fire Brigades Board, the proceeds of the policies will be handed to the widow or family (if any); or should such action be deemed inadvisable by the Fire Brigades Board, the proceeds will be utilized in any manner which may, in the opinion of the Fire Brigades Board, seem best in the interest of the widow or family. In the event of death under ordinary circumstances, the proceeds of the policies will be handed to the legal representative of the deceased.

8. In the event of a fireman being unable to effect an insurance on his life in an office approved by the Fire Brigades Board, the amount of compensation for death arising from accident will be £100, payable only to his widow or family, in such way as the Fire Brigades Board may think desirable.

9. In no case can any compensation for death from accident be granted should the fireman leave neither widow nor issue.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Any member of the Brigade or probationer will be liable to dismissal for intoxication, insubordination, disobedience, neglect or omission of duty, incompetency, disrespect to any person in authority, or to the Board or any member or officer thereof, for insolent or immoral behaviour on the premises, or any crime, misdemeanour, or other misconduct punishable by law, in addition to such penalty as may be fixed by the Fire Brigades Board.

2. Any member agitating any cause for himself or any other person, whereby the order and discipline of the Brigade is imperilled, or guilty of the offences as named in the first rule, will be immediately suspended.

3. No member of the Brigade shall send any communication to the Fire Brigades Board otherwise than through the Superintendent. Any man disobeying this order will be suspended.

4. Any member having a grievance of any kind, or having any charge to make against another member of the Brigade, will be required to do so in writing, through the officer in charge of his station, addressed to the Superintendent.

5. No member shall absent himself from his station without permission from the officer or senior in charge of the station (for the time being). Any member found absent from the station without leave is to be immediately suspended by the aforesaid officer, who shall at once report the case to the Superintendent.

6. No member of the Brigade will be allowed to engage in any trade or business, nor will he be permitted to derive any pecuniary profit or advantage from any public contract or from any purchase made by himself or other on behalf of the Fire Brigades Board, under pain of instant dismissal by the Fire Brigades Board.

7. No member of the Brigade shall, upon any occasion or under any pretence whatever, accept any money, gift, or address from any person for services rendered at a fire, without permission from the Superintendent or the Fire Brigades Board.

8. At no time excepting when on leave shall any member of the Brigade be permitted to wear clothes other than his uniform, without permission of the Superintendent. No member will be permitted to attend theatres or any public place of amusement, in part or whole uniform, without the permission of the Superintendent. When working on any ruins, or on duty at fires, the flat cap is to be worn; when in fatigue or undress uniform at the Brigade Station, or when going on messages, &c., the peak cap is to be worn. Any member of the Brigade suspended from duty shall not appear in uniform during suspension.

9. On all occasions of fire the whole of the men are to be rung out. If any man is too late for an engine when it is his duty to go with the said engine, or late attending the station after having been called, or does not answer his bell, will be liable to such fine as the Fire Brigades Board may think fit to award.

10. All married members will be held responsible for any wilful or unnecessary damage to the quarters in their occupation; the said quarters will be subject to periodical inspection by the Superintendent, and are to be left in a clean and respectable manner when the member is removing. Single men will be held responsible to the officer in charge of the station for their apartments, bedding and furniture being kept in a clean and respectable manner at all times, ready for inspection after 9 a.m. each day.

11. Any member breaking his leave will be liable to have his leave stopped for a certain period by the Superintendent, and the record of it will be taken to weigh against promotion.

12. The Duty Man in charge of the Telephone, or other signalling apparatus, will be held answerable on the occasion of a fire that the electric bells are rung, that all men are turned out, that the correct time of the call is taken, and that the name and address of the person by whom the call was given are entered in the Station "Occurrence Book."

13. When the manual engine is put to work at a fire the junior man present attending with the engine is required to remain in charge of the manual engine, and to receive orders and directions from his seniors as to the working of such engine. He is at no time to leave the manual, unless otherwise directed by his seniors. While in charge of the manual he will be required to know what gear has been taken out of it. If a standpipe for a plug or a ball hydrant is used instead of the manual engine, the junior man will stand by to turn on or off as he is directed; but if steamers are at work, and there is no likelihood of the standpipes being required to be turned on or off, he is to leave and assist at a fire.

14. During the summer months, viz., September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, all members will be required to rise at 5.45 a.m., and during the remaining months of the year 6.45 a.m. Exception will be made of men who have performed their usual turn on duty the previous night, or who may be reported on the sick list.

15. The general work of each station is to be commenced at 6 a.m. in the summer months above named, and at 7 a.m. in the other months, when the roll is to be called, and continued until 8 a.m., when the men knock off for breakfast, work to be resumed at 9 a.m. and continued until 10 a.m., when the roll is again to be called by the officer in charge or the senior man present, after which the work is to be continued until finished.

16. The man on duty in charge of the telephone, &c., is to be cleaned by 10 a.m.; he will be held responsible that the watchroom is kept clean and in proper order.

17. All members shall attend drill and practice at the discretion of the Superintendent or Officer in charge of the station to which they are attached.

18. All applications for leave over three hours after the 10 a.m. call for that day are to be made by 9 a.m. Applications for leave commencing before 9 a.m. must be made by 6 p.m. the previous day. Leave will only be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

19. Members on their return from leave will be required to see that the correct time of their return is entered on the leave note by the senior man of the watch.

20. Members living out of the station are required to be in readiness at all times at their homes, in order that they may be able to immediately answer any call that may be given them. Any member found absent from his home without the requisite permission will be immediately suspended, and the case referred to the Fire Brigades Board. The case in question will be equivalent to a man being absent from the station without leave.

21. At fires, no member will be allowed to enter any hotel for refreshments without the permission of the Superintendent, or such officer who may be in charge of the fire. All refreshments if possible will be supplied in the vicinity of the fire, and not in an hotel. At no time at fires will any member be permitted to supply or use his authority towards supplying any persons, civilians or otherwise, refreshments of any description without the orders of the Superintendent or such officer as may be in charge of the fire. Any one violating this rule will be immediately suspended.

22. Any member heard to speak slanderously, disparagingly, contemptuously, or insubordinately of any officer, or in any manner uttering words calculated to cause a breach of the rules or disorder in the Brigade, shall be suspended.

23. Should at any time any member wilfully strike any officer in the Brigade, he is to be immediately suspended.

24. The watch duties of the station and at fires are to extend from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., unless otherwise altered by the Superintendent's orders.

25. Members guilty of any tampering with the books, or wilful damage to or destruction of the buildings, goods, effects, chattels, clothing, apparatus, plant, belonging to the Fire Brigades Board or in its charge, will be liable to immediate suspension.

Qualifications and duties of Principal Foreman.

1. He must have complete practical knowledge of all the duties required of the officers and men in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, together with practical and technical acquaintance with all the apparatus in use at the various stations, and must be ready at any time to assist in any of the duties required of the Brigade, and to lead on the men fearlessly and judiciously.

2. He will be required to undertake all the duties and responsibilities of the Superintendent during the absence or other disability of the latter, in addition to such other duties as are herein prescribed.

3. When in charge of a fire he will be required to take full responsibility and exercise the Superintendent's power according to the Act, at the same time paying due respect to water damage, water-wasting, salvaging, &c.

4. He will be held responsible for, and it will be his special duty to attend particularly to the general requirements for gear, &c., for the Brigade, including the checking and passing of all requisitions, bills, general reports, &c., before final passing by the Superintendent.

5. He will be expected to make reports to the Superintendent of any suggestions or alterations he may think think advisable to any station for the better working of the Brigade in general.

6. He will be required to report to the Superintendent any deviation of duty, negligence, and misdemeanours committed by any member of the Brigade.

7. He will be held responsible to the Superintendent that all orders from the Fire Brigades Board, and those contained in the Superintendent's Order Book are diligently executed and performed.

8. He will be liable to suspension from duty by the Superintendent for any neglect of duty, insubordination, intoxication, cowardice, overbearing conduct, incompetency, or non-carrying out of the rules and regulations of the Fire Brigades Board.

9. He is to set an example to his men by his sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, coolness at a fire, and general attention to his duties.

10. He must be under the immediate direction and supervision of the Superintendent, and at all times ready to acknowledge and defer to the Superintendent's authority.

11. He will be required to live at such station as may be assigned to him, attend all calls for fires, and at no time to absent himself from the station without first obtaining permission from the Superintendent.

12. He will be held responsible to the Superintendent for the full and proper working of the Brigade; such as the cleaning of the engines, horses, &c., running of steamers according to orders, drilling the men, and that all telephones, fire-alarms, and electric bells are kept in complete working order.

13. He will be required to agree and bind himself under the conditions of service, and all rules and regulations in existence at the time of his taking office, and all rules made hereafter by the Fire Brigades Board or the Superintendent.

14. He will be required to thoroughly know the drills as given by the Superintendent, and it will also be his duty to drill the members of the brigade at least once a week in engine practice (either manual or steamer) as well as scaling-ladder practice.

15. To see that the men and horses are drilled at least once in every twenty-four hours, as if getting away for a fire.

16. To take charge of all firemen, coachmen, and horses attached to his station, and to keep up a direct system of discipline among them, having at all times a list of the same hung up in the watchroom.

17. To make himself as far as possible acquainted with the whole of the fire-cocks, fire-plugs, hydrants, and other means of obtaining water in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and to instruct his men accordingly.

18. He will be held responsible that the apartments, buildings, and furniture connected with his station are diligently kept clean, and that the station and appliances in general are in good condition, and any repairs required to be immediately written for by requisition to the Superintendent.

19. To immediately suspend any man guilty of disobedience of orders, or other serious misconduct, whenever he may deem it desirable to do so. He is to acquaint the Superintendent of any case of suspension at the earliest opportunity.

20. In respect to the powers of granting leave to members of the Brigade, he will only exercise similar powers as those vested in a Foreman, excepting in the absence of the Superintendent; the principal Foreman will then take the same powers as the Superintendent. (The reading of this rule is not to vest the principal Foreman during the temporary absence of the Superintendent.)

21. To take charge of the fire-engines and all appliances belonging to his station or any other premises and property therein belonging to the Fire Brigades Board in addition to Rule 1 as aforesaid, and to keep up a proper inventory of the same.

22. It must be clearly understood by the principal Foreman that he will be held responsible for the full working of his own station besides assisting the Superintendent in the supervision of the whole Brigade, and to take the full charge of the same during the absence of the Superintendent.

23. To study the characters and abilities of the men under his charge, and to be ready at all times to give the Superintendent correct information concerning them.

Duties of a Foreman.

1. To set an example to his men by his sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, coolness at a fire, civility and general attention to his duties.

2. To reside at any station he may be appointed to, and to take charge of the station, stables, or any other premises or property therein belonging to the Fire Brigades Board.

3. To take charge of the fire-engines and all appliances belonging to his station, and to keep up a proper inventory of the same.

4. He will be held responsible that the apartments, bedding, and furniture connected with his station are diligently kept clean, that the station and appliances in general are in good condition, and any repairs required to the station or appliances are to be immediately written for by requisition to the Superintendent.

5. To take charge of all firemen, coachmen, and horses attached to his station, and to keep up a strict system of discipline among them, having at all times a list of the same hung up in the watchroom.

6.

6. To see that all the men belonging to his station are within hail and available for duty at all times, unless specially booked sick, absent on account of duty or leave, or otherwise engaged.
7. To instruct his men in drill exercise at least once a week, and to see that all other duties are strictly carried out.
8. To regulate the duties to be performed by the men at his station, showing no favour to any man more than another.
9. To call the roll at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. respectively, to see that all the men at home are present and fit for duty.
10. To see that the station clock is set right each night at 10 p.m. by telephone by the clock at the Head Quarters Station.
11. To see that the necessary number of men are placed on duty in the watchroom, that they are in proper uniform, and are acquainted with the details of station duty.
12. To see that each engine in his station is turned out once a week and the gear thoroughly cleaned, no two engines to be turned out the same day.
13. To grant leave of absence according to his discretion for periods not exceeding six hours, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and to sign the said leave note before the man goes on leave. Any other leave required either before or after these hours, or over the said amount, will only be granted by the Superintendent, at the same time the Foreman will be held responsible that his station has sufficient men in case of a fire.
14. To make reports to the Superintendent on any suggestions or alterations he may think advisable at his station for the better working of the Brigade in general.
15. To see that all calls for chimneys on fire are immediately attended to and that stops for the same are sent away to the other stations, to save any unnecessary turning out of engines, &c., and that a record is kept of the same.
16. Should he be the first officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to arrive at a fire, he will ascertain as soon as possible the nature and extent of the fire, and send the intelligence to the nearest Fire Station with a view to its being communicated to the Head Station. Should it happen to be a small fire, he will at once send one of his own men to the nearest Fire Station to stop all other engines, and if a large fire, he will send a stranger, who may be trusted with a message (written if possible) giving a short description of the building alight and stating that more help will be required. Upon arriving at a fire, if a senior officer is present, he is at once to report himself and to work under his orders (at no time is he to work independently of any other officer of the Brigade). If he should be the senior, he is at once to take command, but it must be distinctly understood that he is not to find fault at the fire with the former senior officer for what may have been already done, but if he sees anything wrong to report the same in the usual manner to the Superintendent.
17. To report the departure and return of his engines by telephone to the Head Station.
18. To write requisitions for all stores, repairs, &c., that may be required at his station.
19. To study the characters and abilities of the men under his charge, and to be ready at all times to give his superiors correct information concerning them.
20. To make himself as far as possible acquainted with the whole of the locality in the neighbourhood of his station, or otherwise to know the fire-cocks, fire-plugs, hydrants, and other means of obtaining water, and to instruct his men in the same.
21. To make himself acquainted with the Volunteer Fire Stations, Police Stations, turncocks' residences in his neighbourhood, and to keep their addresses always hung up in a prominent position in the watchroom.
22. With reference to religious observances, it is expected that the Foreman will do all he can to facilitate the attendance of the men under his charge in allowing them to attend the places of worship to which they respectively belong, and that particular attention shall be paid to the proper observance of the Sabbath-day.
23. The general idea intended to be conveyed is that the Foreman is absolutely responsible for everything in connection with his station, that consequently the whole control and management are vested in his hands. It is of course understood that he is bound to act fairly and discreetly with his men and all concerned, and he may at any time be called to account for his actions; but practically his judgment and discretion are left unfettered in any way, in order that there may be no limit to his responsibility in the execution of his duties entrusted to him. As his duties are numerous it would be impossible for him to perform them all himself; and therefore, to prevent any misunderstanding of the terms in which these instructions are conveyed, it is especially mentioned that even if it were possible it would be by no means desirable for him to do so. He is provided with the necessary staff and appliances, and it is his duty to work them to the best advantage according to his discretion and ability, and not only that, but also be able to satisfy his superiors that he has done so.

Duties of the Engineer.

1. He will see that all steam fire-engines, floating engines, and gear appertaining thereto throughout the brigade are kept in thorough working order. All requisitions for any repairs to the same are to be signed by himself to the Superintendent.
2. He is to see that all boilers of steam fire-engines and the boilers of floating engines are washed out at least once a month, when all mud hole plugs are to be taken out.
3. The apparatus for heating the water of the boiler, &c., in each station will be under his special care.
4. He will see that each spring balance of the safety-valves of each steamer has the requisite ferrule on, and in no case is the boiler to be allowed to work without one, neither are the levers of the safety-valves to be weighted in any way.
5. He is to see that each steamer is run at least once in every two weeks, when he is to instruct other men how to drive the same.
6. He will be required to teach the second-class firemen how to drive the steamers under all difficulties, such as working with the feed-pump disabled, or the injector disabled, and working at a fire with salt water. For the better carrying out of this order, a certificate will be required from the engineer for each second-class fireman before he is promoted to the rank of a first-class fireman. He is to instruct the men that in no case will they draw the fire from the steamer when at a fire; if the said steamer is not required to work they are to allow the boiler to generate 100 lb. of steam, and then the damper is to be put on. This is required in case of being called to another fire or meeting with one on the way home.
7. When at fires he is to make it his duty to see that the man in charge of each steamer keeps the water in sight in the water-gauge glass, and in case of accidents such as the failure of the feeding apparatus rendering it impossible, he is to instruct them in immediately but coolly drawing the fire. He is also to watch that each steamer does its work properly, or to report the same to the Superintendent at the first opportunity.

Qualifications of a First-class Fireman.

1. He must take an interest in his profession, and make himself conversant with all matters connected with a fireman's duties. He must know the drill thoroughly; he must be able to teach other men the drill; he must be able to drive any steam fire-engine in the brigade, and have a good knowledge of the same.
2. He will be required to make himself acquainted with the different parts of the machinery of both manual and steam fire-engines: each part has a proper name, and he is required when speaking of any particular part to call it by that name.
3. He will be required to take down, when necessary, the particulars of a fire for a fire report.
4. He must be competent to take charge of a station during the temporary absence of his officer.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held 16th March, 1885.

(I.S.) CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman, Fire Brigades Board.

APPENDIX E.

MEMBERS of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, 31st December, 1885.

Name.	Rank.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
William D. Bear	Superintendent	1884.	
William Bouch	Principal Foreman	1885. 1 May	Late Superintendent, Bromley, Kent, Fire Brigade.
Edward Ashdown	Engineer	1884. 1 July	
William M'Knight	Assistant Engineer	1 "	
John M'Knight	"	1 "	
Frederick Kirchen	Fireman, 2nd class	1 "	
George Gray	"	1 "	Dismissed, 31st March, 1885.
William Gelling	"	1 "	
Thomas Mackie	"	1 "	
Charles Brown	"	1 "	
Albert Olley	"	1 "	Resigned, 3rd March, 1885, for Soudan.
John Snelson	"	1 "	
Joseph Stanchell	"	1 "	
Henry Salter	"	1 "	Resigned, 31st March, 1885, on appointment to Superintendent of Fire Brigade, Adelaide.
Solomon Samuels	"	1 "	
Fredk. Fisher	"	1 "	
Fredk. Anderson	"	1 Aug.	Resigned, 23rd December.
John F. Ford	"	1 "	
Geo. A. Booker	"	1 "	Resigned, 30th June.
Fredk. Griffiths	"	1 "	
Thomas Holland	"	1 "	Resigned, 30th June.
James Hancock	"	1 "	
Alfred Stevens	"	1 "	Dismissed, 16th June.
William Hendry	"	1885.	
Sydney Watson	Fireman, 3rd class	1 Jan.	Late Seaman, R.N. Promoted to 2nd class, 1st April.
George Hall	"	1 "	" " " "
George Lang	"	1 "	" " " "
Thos. Gordon	"	1 "	Late Member of Paddington Volunteer Fire Company. Promoted to 2nd class, 1st April.
T. C. Virgo	"	1 May	Late Member of Sydney Insurance Fire Brigade, and M.F.B., London. Promoted to 2nd class, 1st August.
Alf. Jackson	"	18 "	Late member of Sydney Insurance Fire Brigade. Promoted to 2nd class, 18th August.
F. W. Fisher	"	18 "	Late Seaman, Merchant Service. Promoted to 2nd class, 18th September.
J. H. Scattergood	"	6 June	" " " " 6th October.
Thos. Gorman	"	16 "	" " R.N. " " 16th September.
Thos. Gould	Coachman	16 "	Dismissed, 30th June.
C. K. Greenhill	Fireman, 3rd class	1 July	Late Merchant Service. Promoted to 2nd class, 1st October.
R. J. Barrett	"	16 "	Late R.N. " " " "
John Smith	Coachman	1 "	" " " "

APPENDIX F.

SUMMARY of Attendances at actual Fires of Volunteer Fire Companies stationed in the city of Sydney, and registered by the Fire Brigades Board for the year 1885.

Name of Company, and where stationed.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual Fires.		Total No. of actual Fires.	No. of Fires attended as per Superintendent's Reports.	Attendances.
		City.	Suburbs.			
No. 1, Pitt-street, Haymarket	17	119	77	196	82	3 members attended 6 fires.* 4 " " 1 fire. 5 " " 4 fires. 6 " " 3 " " 7 " " 4 " " 8 " " 6 " " 9 " " 1 fire. 10 " " 1 "
No. 2, 1 station, York-street; 2 station, Phillip-street, near Water Police Court	24	119	77	196	21	2 " " 2 fires.† 3 " " 1 fire. 4 " " 2 fires. 6 " " 6 " " 7 " " 1 fire. 8 " " 3 fires. 9 " " 1 fire. 10 " " 1 " " 11 " " 5 fires. 12 " " 1 fire. 14 " " 1 "

* The subsidy was withdrawn from this Company for not complying with the Superintendent's orders at fires and disregarding the regulations under which it was registered. † The subsidy was withdrawn from this Company for non-attendance at fires. Three fires (one serious) occurred within 50 yards of the station in Phillip-street, at which not a member of the Company attended.

APPENDIX F--continued.

Name of Company, and where stationed.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual Fires.		Total No. of actual Fires.	No. of Fires attended as per Superintendent's Reports.	Attendances.
		City.	Suburbs.			
No. 4, South Sydney, Hancock's Tower, George-street, near Railway Station ...	19	119	77	196	102	1 member attended 1 fire,* 2 members attended 6 fires. 3 " " 13 " 4 " " 8 " 5 " " 18 " 6 " " 18 " 7 " " 9 " 8 " " 3 " 9 " " 4 " 10 " " 5 " 11 " " 1 fire. 12 " " 6 fires. 13 " " 2 " 14 " " 1 fire. 15 " " 2 fires 16 " " 1 fire. 17 " " 2 fires. 18 " " 1 fire. 19 " " 1 "
No. 5, East Sydney, Campbell-street, near Bourke-street	18	119	77	196	57	1 member attended 1 " 2 members attended 8 fires. 3 " " 7 " 4 " " 6 " 5 " " 5 " 6 " " 4 " 7 " " 4 " 9 " " 3 " 10 " " 6 " 11 " " 1 fire. 12 " " 5 fires. 14 " " 1 fire. 15 " " 3 fires. 16 " " 2 " 17 " " 1 fire.
Theatre Royal, Castlereagh-street, next Theatre Royal	24	119	77	106	49	2 " " 5 fires. 3 " " 6 " 4 " " 3 " 5 " " 5 " 6 " " 8 " 7 " " 3 " 8 " " 4 " 9 " " 2 " 10 " " 5 " 11 " " 1 fire. 12 " " 2 fires. 13 " " 2 " 14 " " 1 fire. 15 " " 2 fires.
Standard Brewery, Foveaux-street	18	119	77	106	87	1 member attended 1 fire. 2 members attended 1 " 3 " " 6 fires. 4 " " 10 " 5 " " 13 " 6 " " 9 " 7 " " 7 " 8 " " 7 " 9 " " 10 " 10 " " 8 " 11 " " 2 " 12 " " 5 " 13 " " 3 " 14 " " 1 fire. 15 " " 1 " 16 " " 1 " 18 " " 2 fires.
Surry Hills, Palmer-street, near Oxford-street .....	.....	119	77	196	34	No returns.†

* The same two members attended ninety-five fires out of 102; the next member attended fifty fires out of 102. the latter part of the year.

† This Company was registered

APPENDIX G.

SUMMARY of Attendance, at actual fires, of Volunteer Fire Companies stationed in the Suburbs, and registered by the Board, for the year 1885.

Name of Company.	No. of Members on Registration Roll.	No. of actual Fires.		Total.	No. of actual Fires attended, as per Superintendent's Report.		Total.	Attendances.
		In borough.	Outside.		In borough.	Outside.		
Alexandria.....	17	6 including Waterloo.	190	196	6	10	16	5 members attended 2 fires. 6 " " 2 " 7 " " 3 " 8 " " 2 " 10 " " 1 fire. 11 " " 1 " 12 " " 1 " 13 " " 1 " 14 " " 2 fires. 15 " " 1 fire.
Balmain.....	26	9	187	196	9	.....	9	3 " " 1 " 6 " " 2 fires. 13 " " 2 " 20 " " 2 " 22 " " 2 "
Burwood.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14 " " 1 fire.
Glebe.....	17	6 including Leichhardt	188	196	6	8	14	3 " " 2 fires. 6 " " 1 fire. 6 " " 2 fires. 7 " " 2 " 8 " " 2 " 9 " " 2 " 12 " " 2 " 13 " " 1 "
Mount Lachlan, Waterloo.	.....	6 including Alexandria	190	196	4	.....	4	No returns.
Newtown.....	18	7	189	196	7	1	8	3 members attended 1 fire. 5 " " 2 fires. 9 " " 1 fire. 11 " " 2 fires. 12 " " 1 fire. 14 " " 1 "
Paddington.....	18	8 including Woollahra and Waverley.	188	196	8	3	11	2 " " 1 " 7 " " 3 fires. 8 " " 3 " 11 " " 3 " 14 " " 1 fire.
Petersham.....	.....	10 including Ashfield.	186	.....	4	.....	4	No returns.*
Redfern.....	20	5	191	196	5	17	22	4 members attended 2 fires. 5 " " 3 " 6 " " 4 " 7 " " 3 " 8 " " 2 " 9 " " 1 fire. 10 " " 4 fires. 12 " " 2 " 13 " " 1 fire.
St. Leonards.....	18	11 including the whole of North Shore.	.....	.....	11	.....	11	1 " " 1 "+ 2 " " 1 " 5 " " 1 " 6 " " 1 " 8 " " 1 " 10 " " 2 fires. 11 " " 1 fire. 12 " " 1 " 17 " " 2 fires.
No. 2 Woollahra†.....	21	8 including Padding- ton and Waverley.	188	196	3	.....	3	2 " " 1 fire. 12 " " 1 " 16 " " 1 "

* Subsidy withdrawn for not complying with regulations. † For particulars only. ‡ This was established the latter end of the year.

APPENDIX I.

Summary of Attendances of Volunteer Fire Companies at Fires when the premises or contents have been totally destroyed, for the year 1885.

Date of Fire.	Locality and time of Fire.	City Companies.							Suburban Companies.										Total.			
		No. 1 Members.	No. 2 Members.	No. 4 Members.	No. 6 Members.	Theatre-Royal Members.	Standard Brewery Members.	Surry Hills Members.	Alexandra Members.	Balmain Members.	Burwood Members.	Glebe Members.	Maclehan Members.	Newtown Members.	Paddington.	Petersham.	Restfern.	St. Leonards.		No. 1, Woollahra.	No. 2, Woollahra.	
1885.																						
11 Feb.	Fig-tree Point, Balmain, 1.35 a.m.								13													13
24 "	North Willoughby, 3 p.m.																					
11 Mar.	Cambridge Road, Five Dock, 2 a.m.																					
23 April	Flood-street, Leichhardt, 2.30 a.m.																					
29 "	Wilton-street, Surry Hills (Hart's), 10.5 p.m.			9							10					10						29
20 May	Paramatta Road, Ashfield																					
29 "	38, Hopewell-street, Paddington, 1.22 a.m.				4									11								15
31 "	Botany Road, Waterloo, 3 a.m.			5			3		11							8						27
11 June	Sarah-street, Newtown, 2.45 a.m.			7							5		5									17
16 "	Double Bay, 12 noon																					
1 July	Hay-street, Darling Harbour, 7.10 p.m.		10	12		10	9		13							7						61
7 "	Gow-street, Balmain, 7.50 p.m.			14					22		7											43
16 "	Parramatta Road, Petersham, 11.55 p.m.																					
29 Aug.	Neutral Bay, North Shore, 4.30 p.m.																	17				17
29 Sept.	Gore Hill, Lane Cove Road, 2.45 p.m.																					
30 "	Jones-street, Ultimo, 11.40 p.m.			7	5		10	6			7										2	36
3 Oct.	George-street, Haymarket (Ryan's), 6.5 p.m.	8	14	16	14				8		8					10						78
28 "	Rose-street, Darlington, 11.25 p.m.			4												8						12
10 Nov.	Catherine-street, Glebe (Norris's), 4 p.m.			8	12			12			13					6						51
23 "	Parramatta Road, Burwood, 12 noon																					
11 Dec.	Rutland and Devonshire Streets, City, 3.30 a.m.	7		4			9									7						27
25 "	Queen-street, Waverley Road, Woollahra, 11.50 p.m.				10		14							11							16	51
31 "	Tilford-street, Waterloo, 10.40 p.m.			19								9				12						40
		15	24	105	45	10	57	5	32	35		50	0	5	22		68	17		18	527	

* A few members of these Companies were present, but no return of attendance was forwarded to Superintendent.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the attendance at actual Fires of Volunteer Fire Companies within specified hours, for the year 1885.

Company.	12 midnight to 6 a.m., 87 actual fires.		6 a.m. to 12 noon, 30 fires.		12 noon to 6 p.m., 87 fires.		6 p.m. to 12 midnight, 92 fires.		Total, 196 fires.	
	Number attended.	Members attended.	Number of fires attended.	Members attended.	Number of fires attended.	Members.	Number of fires attended.	Members.	Number attended.	Members.
No. 1 Vol. F. Co.	21	.....	9	.....	12	.....	40	.....	82	.....^a
No. 2 do	4	17	1	2	.....	.....	19	163	24	1825 ^b
No. 4 South Sydney	25	97	10	38	14	62	53	508	102	695
No. 5 East Sydney.....	9	40	5	16	8	27	33	322	57	405
Theatre Royal	9	39	5	22	5	21	30	257	49	330
Standard Brewery	21	79	7	19	14	54	45	508	87	657
Surry Hills	9	.....	2	.....	5	.....	16	.....	34	.....^c
Pyrmont and Ultimo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....^d
SUBURBAN COMPANIES—										
Alexandria	3	26	1	9	2	9	10	104	16	148
Balmain	1	13	.....	.....	2	19	6	94	9	126
Barwood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	14
Glebe	2	16	1	6	3	26	8	61	14	108
Mt. Lachlan (Waterloo) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....^e
Newtown	3	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	49	8	70
Paddington	2	19	3	19	.....	.....	6	58	11	94
Petersham	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....^f
Redfern	7	37	2	7	2	11	11	115	22	170
St. Leonards	1	12	.....	.....	3	31	7	56	11	99
Woollahra, No. 1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....^g
Do No. 2	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	3	306 ^h
Mainly Beach	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....ⁱ

(a) Returns received for 26 fires only. (b) Subsidy withdrawn for non-attendance. (c) No returns; registered the last quarter of the year.
(d) No returns; unregistered. (e) No returns. (f) No returns; subsidy withdrawn. (g) No returns; unregistered. (h) This company was raised and registered during the year. (i) No returns; unregistered.

APPENDIX K (1).

Superintendent Bear's report on the storage of gunpowder at Messrs. Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co.'s.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 12 March, 1886.

I have the honor to report to your Board, as requested, on the storage of gunpowder on the premises of the late fire of Messrs. Holdsworth, Macpherson, & Co., Lower George street, on the morning of the 17th ultimo.

I find that the real quantity saved from the premises was five barrels, each containing 50lbs., or a total of 250lbs., and the said gunpowder was not in the magazine at the time of the fire, but was taken from the ground floor of the warehouse by Mr. Burt, their storekeeper, and I need hardly add that it is contrary to clause 29 of the Gunpowder and Explosive Substances Law Consolidation Act, and they are therefore liable to a penalty of £125.

I also find that a quantity of gunpowder was also stored in the magazine on the top floor, but in what quantity I am unable to say. Further, I am of opinion that small quantities of gunpowder were lying about, outside of the magazine on the top floor; but I have no direct evidence, more than the slight explosions which took place frequently and at different intervals some time after our arrival at the fire, and one very loud explosion some considerable time after, which must have been the magazine.

The before-mentioned 250lbs. of gunpowder was taken from the Sailors' Home on the morning of the fire, and stored at Goat Island.

The Inspector of Magazines informed me that he took charge of the gunpowder the same morning, and no one up to the present has informed him that the gunpowder was out of the magazine at the time of the fire.

I may say, in conclusion, that had this amount of gunpowder been in the magazine at the time of the fire instead of being on the ground floor, nothing could have saved it, as the top floor of the warehouse was well alight when we arrived, and no doubt the top walls would have been blown out, with a probable loss of life; at the same time I do not wish to excuse them on this score, as it was just as possible for the fire to have originated on the ground floor of the premises where the gunpowder was stored, in fact I had a great difficulty for some time to save this floor on account of the fierce heat coming from the windows of the warehouse, which communicated the fire from the one to the other.

If the latter had been the case the loss of life would have been very great, besides the loss of plant to your Board, and the destruction of the whole of the block.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

APPENDIX K (2).

Superintendent Bear's report on the storage of gunpowder, &c., at Messrs. John Macintosh & Sons.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 29 March, 1886.

I have the honor to report to your Board that a small fire occurred on the first floor of Messrs. John Macintosh & Sons, Nos. 276 and 278, Pitt-street, on the evening of the 27th instant; and while trying to effect an entrance in the building, several persons informed us that a large quantity of gunpowder was stored out of the magazine, on the ground floor, and cautioned us very strongly about it. After the fire was extinguished and everything quiet I searched the premises, and discovered 546 lbs. of gunpowder under a buggy on the ground floor, and only 25 feet away from under the actual fire.

I immediately sent for Inspector Anderson and the Inspector of Magazines (Mr. Rogers), and it was afterwards removed, by the latter's instructions, about 3 a.m. of the 28th instant, by means of our van to the powder-boat, and thence to Goat Island. But for the timely information received this fire would have been a very large one, and probably the seat of a dreadful catastrophe, as the warehouse contains a large quantity of turpentine and inflammable material, oils, &c., within a very short distance of the fire; in fact, the gunpowder, in damaged flasks, was lying about in several places, and when removed by our men, in some cases left quite a train of it on the ground.

I am given to understand that proceedings will be taken against the firm of Messrs. John Macintosh & Sons, in accordance with the Act.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

Superintendent

Superintendent Bear's Report and Annual Return of Fires in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, for the year ending 31st December, 1885.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 16 January, 1886.

I have the honor to present you with the following report, being the annual return of fires in the city and suburbs of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1885, attended by the Brigade and the several Volunteer Companies.

The total number of alarms received for fires, or supposed fires, was 251; of these, forty-two were false alarms; thirteen proved to be only chimney alarms, and 196 were actual fires. Of the actual fires 109 were slight or trifling, thirteen were serious, and twenty-three resulted in total destruction. Of the 196 fires 113 were insured, forty not insured, and twenty insurances on the building or contents could not be obtained.

In addition to the ordinary calls for fires there have been fifty-one chimney fires, requiring the attendance of firemen with hand-pump only, making an aggregate total of 302 for fires, false alarms, and chimney fires.

The fires of 1885, compared with those of 1884, show an increase of sixty-seven; in chimney fires attended with engines, a decrease of 4; in chimney fires attended by firemen with hand-pump, an increase of twenty-two, and in false alarms a decrease of eight.

In fires which were slight there has been an increase of sixty-nine; in serious, a decrease of two; and in the fires which resulted in total destruction, the number being twenty-three, is the same as the year 1884. It may be here mentioned that in the latter class of damage several were comparatively small in regard to the extent of damage done, such as shed buildings and weatherboard cottages.

Appended are detailed statements of the various fires attended by the Brigade, the Volunteer Companies, and others unattended by Brigades, but which have been reported to the Brigade from various sources. In each of the latter cases, however, a member of your Brigade was sent to obtain the necessary particulars.

The various summaries appended show the particular dates, time of calls, time of outbreak, localities, trades, insurances, hourly and daily, weekly and monthly, &c., &c.

There is also appended a summary of the "Origins of Fires" for the past ten years, viz., from 1876 to 1885, both years inclusive, together with a comparison of all calls received during the same period.

Referring to the summary of localities, it will be noticed that in the city of Sydney alone there were 206 calls, 119 of which were actual fires, 26 false alarms, 11 chimneys reported as house fires, 50 chimneys attended with hand-pump only.

Of the 119 actual fires in the city there were in Denison Ward, 26; Bourke, 19; Brisbane, 17; Gipps, Macquarie, and Phillip, 14 in each; Cook, 11; Fitzroy, 4. In the suburbs there were 96 calls, of which 77 were actual fires, 16 were false alarms and 2 were chimneys reported as house fires, and 1 chimney attended with hand-pump only. The suburbs principally affected, in regard to actual fires only, were as follows:—Balmain, 9; St. Leonards, 9; Paddington, 8; Newtown, 7; Waterloo, 6; Ashfield, Petersham, and Redfern, 5 each; Glebe and Leichhardt, 4 each. The respective number for each other suburb affected are below the above-mentioned figures, and can be found in the summary of localities.

Of the 64 chimney fires, 60 of them happened in dwellings belonging to poor persons, therefore proceedings were not taken against them in accordance with the 66th clause of the city of Sydney Improvement Act. 10 persons were fined in the aggregate amount of £20 10s. and costs. 11 persons have not been summoned, and the remainder, 3, were outside the city boundary.

On examining the summary of trades it will be observed that private dwellings have been mostly affected by fires, the number being 65 for all classes of damage; but taking actual trades into consideration, the most notable stand in the following order, viz.: grocers, 9; licensed victuallers, 8; stables, 6; bedding manufacturers, tailors, and tobacconists, 5 each. The respective number of each other trade affected is below the above-mentioned figures, and can be found in the summary of trades.

I regret to inform your Board that the lives lost or seriously endangered by fire, during the past year, were as follows:—

January 5th.—At Little Arthur-street, St. Leonards. Elsie Maud Middlecoat, aged 5 years, Violet Middlecoat, aged 2½ years, very severely burned on head and hands; both since dead. Lydia Isabel Middlecoat, aged 23 years, very severely burned on face and hands; since recovered.

February 4th.—At Denison-street, Balmain. James Scolling, aged 34 years, burned on face and hands; caused by gas explosion; since recovered.

May 20th.—At 178, Cleveland-street. William Boyd, (tenant) burned on hands and face, Mrs. Boyd (wife of tenant) burned on neck and head; caused by gas explosion; both since recovered.

June 6th.—At the Branch Asylum for Destitute Children, Callan-street, Balmain. Arthur Brown, aged 5 years, Martha Cain, aged 4 years, severely burned on hands and head; since recovered.

June 25th.—At Ashfield. John Whyte, aged 42 years, A. Sinclair, aged 28 years, C. Ridley, aged 17 years, severely injured by gas explosion; the first-named succumbed to his injuries on the 2nd July; others have since recovered.

September 3rd.—At St. Joseph's Providence Hospital, 3, Cumberland-street. Ellen O'Shea, aged 71, very severely burned about the body; since dead.

September 4th.—At Broughton-street, Woolloomooloo. Mary Ann M'Cabe (wife of tenant), aged 40 years, severely burned on body; since dead.

October 31st.—At Morris-street, Ashfield. F. Alohin, slightly burned on hands; since recovered.

November 10th.—At 5 and 7, Catherine-street, Glebe. Donald Currie, slightly burned on hands and face; since recovered.

December 25th.—At 81, Pitt-street, Redfern. Mrs. Weir and a baby severely burned; recovering.

December 28th.—At Windsor-street, Paddington. William Aitken, aged 4½ years (son of the tenant), severely burned on head and back; since dead.

December 25th.—At Short-street, Balmain. Mrs. Burns (the tenant) very severely burned about the body; since dead.

On viewing the accompanying lists and details of fires, the most important will be found to have been the following:—

February 4th.—James Scolling, Denison-street, Balmain.

February 8th.—Somerville & Sons, rear of 111, Pitt-street.

March 8th.—Mrs. Annie Evans, 235, Oxford-street.

April 15th.—Wm. Walton, Carlisle-street, Leichhardt.

April 20th.—Messrs. Hart and Crisp, Wilton-street, Surry Hills.

May 29th.—Mrs. Nesbit, 38, Hopewell-street, Paddington.

May 31st.—J. H. Paynter, 3 & 5, Botany Road.

June 12th.—Barque "Kiamra," Dalton's Wharf, Miller's Point.

July 1st.—Jos. E. Mitchell, 7, Hay-street.

July 3rd.—Messrs. Wright & Weaver, Hay-street.

October 3rd.—J. J. Ryan, 762, George-street.

November 7th.—John Stafford, 472, George-street.

November 10th.—W. J. Norris & Sons, 5 & 7, Catherine-street, Glebe.

November 16th.—John Lawler, 3, Union Lane.

November 26th.—Messrs. Elliott Bros., 72 & 74, Pitt-street.

December 11th.—J. C. Frampton, corner of Rutland and Buckingham Streets.

December 16th.—Henry Zions, 613, George-street.

December 25th.—J. Darlington, corner of Queen-street and Waverley Road, Woollahra.

The following Volunteer Companies are now connected with your Board's Station by telephone, viz.:—

No. 1 Volunteer Company.

Pyrmont and Ultimo Volunteer Company.

No. 2 Volunteer Company.

Redfern Volunteer Company.

No. 4 Volunteer Company.

Standard Brewery Volunteer Company.

No. 5 Volunteer Company.

Surry Hills Volunteer Company.

Alexandria Volunteer Company.

Theatre Royal Volunteer Company.

Balmain (both stations) Volunteer Company.

Waterloo (late Mount Lachlan).

Glebe Volunteer Company.

Waverley Volunteer Company.

Newtown Volunteer Company.

Woollahra, No. 1 Volunteer Company.

Paddington Volunteer Company.

The

The Brigade is also connected by telephone with the Central Police Station, at which place there is an exchange connected with the various other Police Districts.

The various wharfs, warehouses, and public buildings are in a like manner connected with the Brigade Station, through the Central Telephone Exchange at the General Post Office, which is open at all hours.

The turncocks at the Town Hall are also connected by telephone with the Brigade Station.

During the year 1886 I hope to see the following outlying districts connected by either telephone or fire alarms, direct or indirect, through the new Fire Station now being erected on the boundary of Petersham and Marrickville, viz. :— Ashfield, Burwood, Leichhardt, Marrickville, and St. Peter's.

In the year just past a fire alarm, called the "Dtica," was fitted up in the Brigade Station on trial by Mr. H. H. Kingsbury, with call points situated in two of the most important localities, viz., one at the corner of George and Gipps Streets, and the other at the corner of Pitt and Market Streets, and have been thoroughly tested and found to be of no use or service to the Brigade, inasmuch as the points could not be depended on.

Shortly other fire alarms will be fitted to these wires, which will I trust prove to be a success.

The strength of your Brigade is as follows :—

One large steam fire engine.	Two hose reels.
Two small steam fire engines.	7,985 feet of hose.
One 7-inch manual fire engine.	Four horses.
One 6-inch manual fire engine.	Thirty firemen, including Superintendent, Principal Foreman, Secretary, and Coachman.
Two under 6-inch manual fire engines.	There is one man short of the complement.
One American ladder truck (complete).	
One hose van.	

The following comprise the Volunteer Fire Companies in the Metropolitan District :—

Registered Companies :—

No. 1 Volunteer Company, Pitt-street, Haymarket.

No. 2 Volunteer Company—

Head Station, Phillip-street,

Branch Station, York-street Markets.

No. 4 Volunteer Company, George-street, opposite Railway.

No. 5 Volunteer Company, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

Alexandria Volunteer Company, Gerard-street.

Bahmain Volunteer Company—

Head Station, Booth-street.

Branch Station, Wise-street.

Burwood Volunteer Company, Bishop's Road.

Glebe Volunteer Company, Mitchell-street.

Newtown Volunteer Company, Railway Bridge, King-street, Newtown.

Paddington Volunteer Company, Oxford-street.

Rodfern Volunteer Company, Regent-street.

St. Leonard's Volunteer Company—

Head Station, Mount-street.

Branch Station, Milson's Point Road.

Standard Brewery Volunteer Company, Foveaux-street.

Surry Hills Volunteer Company, Palmer-street.

Theatre Royal Volunteer Company, adjoining the Theatre,

Castlereagh-street.

Waterloo Volunteer Company, Kellick-street.

Woollahra Volunteer Company (No. 2), Trickett-street.

I may here state that the No. 2 Volunteer Company are trying to sell out their plant to your Board.

Unregistered Companies :—

Manly Volunteer Company, Manly Beach.

Pyrmont and Ultimo Volunteer Company, Union-street.

Waverley Volunteer Company, near Charing Cross } One
Woollahra Volunteer Company, Moncur-street } Brigade.

The Petersham Volunteer Fire Company are about to be disbanded, and are trying to sell their plant.

The Albion Volunteer Fire Company, Buckland-street, Waterloo, was disbanded during the year.

I may here inform your Board that the Pyrmont and Ultimo Volunteer Fire Company may well be considered disbanded, as they have paid very little attention during the past year even to their own district, and are now trying to sell their plant.

At some of the fires attended last year I have experienced a difficulty with a few of the Volunteer Companies, who were always drawing fire-plugs or opening hydrants, and getting their appliances to work unnecessarily and without first receiving orders after the arrival of myself; especially so when the water in the mains was at a low pressure.

As this matter is a very serious one, particularly at the commencement of a fire, and with a view of putting a stop to such practices in the future, I have determined to recommend your Board to fine any Company so offending the full penalty in accordance with clause 43 of the regulations, the same to be deducted from their subsidy. I mention this in order that Volunteer Companies may have timely notice.

The plant of three Volunteer Fire Companies is now the property of your Board, and two volunteer stations are also vested in the hands of your Board and the Municipal Councils interested. Another new volunteer fire station will also be shortly vested in a similar manner.

In the present year, 1886, I hope to be able to lay before your Board a complete scheme for dividing the metropolitan districts, at the same time assigning to each Volunteer Fire Company a limited radius under positive rules and regulations.

I am pleased to inform your Board that having our own horses and harness instead of contracting for them has not only proved a success and benefit to the Brigade, but also a saving to your Board in the expenditure.

I am pleased to report that last year a great deal of work was got through by your Brigade members inspecting the fire-plugs, also gauging the hydrants throughout the entire city and part of the suburbs. This inspection has been the means of causing many of the old hydrants that were practically useless to be removed and replaced by others, on account of their not having been made to any special gauge which supplied, and not allowing our standpipes to fit.

I may also add that I shall be very glad to see the whole of the high-pressure mains (i.e. Paddington) fitted with hydrants, instead of any of the old fire-plugs, and the mains referred to further extended for fire purposes only.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to bear testimony to your Board, that the discipline and general efficiency of your Brigade is very satisfactory, at the same time I deeply feel the want of my head station, for the purpose of drilling the whole of the members together, instead of having to take a few at a time to the public parks, &c.; and also having to do some of our necessary repairs to engines, washing and cleaning hose, together with other work, in the open thoroughfare, is not consistent with either efficiency or saving to your Board's property.

Before closing my report I desire to bring under your Board's notice that your Brigade has one great advantage which during the past decade was a source of trouble. I refer to the Brigade having one of the city turncocks constantly on duty at the station, who rides with the first engine, and is therefore always present to render the particular assistance required in the early stages of a fire. This to a great extent is a saving of time, trouble, and the expense of the hiring of cabs, especially when in the early hours of the morning, cabs are rarely to be had.

Through your Board, I desire to thank the whole of the officers and members of the various Volunteer Fire Companies for their valuable co-operation and assistance in the past year; at the same time I hope that several of the Volunteer Companies will pay a greater amount of attention to discipline or give up fire brigade business altogether.

I have also very much pleasure in thanking the officers and members of the Police Force, the city turncocks, and the citizens generally, for their invariable assistance rendered to me on all occasions of fire.

In conclusion, I have to express my sincere acknowledgments to your Board for the support given to myself during the past year.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,

Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies, for the year ending December, 1885, Sydney, New South Wales.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an inspect re. commenced.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
1885, Saturday, 2 Jan.	8:20 p.m.	8:50 p.m.	118, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.	John Brandon	Private	Brick, iron roof	Candle	Unknown	None	No.	Window-blind of front room on ground floor burned	The inmates.
Monday, 5 Jan.	7:54 a.m.	7:56 a.m.	Off George-street, rear of No. 354, Hourke Ward.	Messrs. Joseph Cook & Co.	Printer	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Unknown	Liverpool London and Globe.	New Zealand	..	A quantity of paper cuttings in the basement slightly damaged by fire. Portion of skirting, and some print- ing paper on first floor also damaged by fire.	The neighbours and police, with buckets.
Monday, 5 Jan.	9:30 p.m.	No call.	Little Arthur-street, St. Leonards.	W. T. Middlecoat	Private	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Candle	Commercial Union	None	..	Bed, bedding, curtains, and some wearing apparel, destroyed, and paintwork scorched in front room on ground floor. Elsie Maud Middlecoat, aged 5 years, and Violet, aged 2½ years, very severely burned on head and body. Both have since died. The wife of the tenant (Lydia Isabel), aged 24 years, severely burned on hands and face; since recovered.	The inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Monday, 5 Jan.	9:47 p.m.	9:49 p.m.	225, Pitt-street, Mac- quarie Ward.	H. L. Sumnerfield & Co.	Tailors	Brick, iron roof	Light thrown down.	Norwich Union	Australian Mutual, Liverpool Lon- don and Globe, Lion, Standard of New Zealand.	..	A small quantity of tailors' material, one table, and one pier glass, damaged by fire in back part of shop; contents in same slightly damaged by smoke, and windows of front door broken.	M.F.B. with buckets.
Thursday, 8 Jan. Friday, 9 Jan.	10:50 p.m. 11:20 a.m.	10:54 p.m. 11:20 a.m.	3, Goulburn-place, off Goulburn-street. The Wesleyan Cemetery, Devonshire-street.	George Sims John Rosby, Sexton	Private Cemetery	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Candle Spark from chimney of engine.	Unknown None	None	..	Bed and bedding in back room on first floor slightly damaged by fire. Wooden railing round graves, and part of dividing fence of cemetery damaged by fire. Grass of cemetery destroyed.	Neighbours and M. F.B. with buckets. No. 4 Vol. Co., assis- ted by M.F.B. with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 11 Jan.	2:29 a.m.	2:55 a.m.	3, Knox-street, Darling- ton.	James Lendon	Private	Brick, slate roof	Children playing with matches.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	..	A cupboard containing a quantity of wearing apparel burned out in back room on ground floor. Wood ceiling, and sides of bath-room adjoining severely damaged by fire and cutting away. Bed and bedding slightly damaged by fire in room, also adjoining.	Glebe Vol. Co. with hand-pump assis- ted by M.F.B.
Friday, 10 Jan. Saturday, 17 Jan.	7:20 p.m. 9:22 p.m.	7:27 p.m. No call.	Wells-street, Redfern Jarvis-street, Alexan- dria.	Messrs. M'Murtrie, Kel- Jernan & Co. F. Austin	Shoemakers Private	Brick, iron roof Ballings	Overheat of gas- pipe. Spark from chimney of house.	do None	Unknown None	..	A small quantity of shoemakers' wax burned on the top of washing-machine, on third floor. A small portion of sides of shed used as outhouse damaged by fire.	The inmates. Alexandria Brigade with buckets.
Wednesday, 4 Feb.	10:9 p.m.	10:33 p.m.	Denison-street, Balmain	James Scolling	do	Brick, iron roof	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	City Mutual	do	..	House of 6 rooms severely damaged by explosion of gas; contents in same damaged by explosion and falling debris. The occupant, aged 34 years, burned on face and hands (since recovered).	Neighbours, with buckets.
Wednesday, 4 Feb. Friday, 6 Feb.	10:30 p.m. 4:5 a.m.	10:37 p.m. 4:19 a.m.	107, Pitt-street, Mac- quarie Ward. 04, King-street West	Agents for Henry Rogers, Sons, & Co. William Clark	Ironmongers Jeweller	do do	Unknown do	In several Offices. Commercial Union	do Colonial Mutual	..	A quantity of straw in a packing-case on first floor burned. About 5 x 5 feet of flooring and joists burned in back room on first floor; other portion of room damaged by heat, &c.	M.F.B. with buckets. M.F.B. with hand- pump and buckets.
do	do	do	do	F. Neumann	Tailor	do	do	do	Northern Assen. Co.	..	About 6 x 6 feet of ceiling damaged by fire and cutting away. Fixtures and contents in front shop damaged by heat, &c.	do do
Sunday, 8 Feb.	1:50 a.m.	1:56 a.m.	Rear of 117, Pitt-street, Bourke Ward. do do do	Somerville & Sons G. Oorth T. J. Boulton Mr. Whitehead G. Wells	Sailmakers Carpenters Plumber Parcel Delivery Sewage-machine Agent.	Stone, slate roof do do do do	Unknown do do do do	Unknown do do do do	None do United Inse. Co. None do	..	Building of three floors; about 70 x 25 feet top floor used as sail-loft and a joiner's workshop; burned out and roof off. First floor, used as a plumber and gasfitter's workshop, contents considerably damaged by water. Ground floor, used as a parcel delivery store; contents partially damaged by fire and water. Contents partially damaged by water (very slight).	The steam and manual engines of the M.F.B. do do
Monday, 9 Feb. Wednesday, 11 Feb.	8:30 p.m. 1:35 a.m.	No call. No call.	1, Wellington-street, Newtown. Fig-tree Point, Balmain	Samuel Crawford Wm. Henry Golding	Private Boat-builder	Brick, slate roof Wood, iron roof	Light thrown down. Incendiarism	Commercial Union None	Victoria None	..	Bed, bedding, and curtains burned in back room on ground floor; ceiling slightly damaged by heat, smoke, &c. Shed building, about 24 x 12 feet, containing a sailing-boat, sails, gear, &c., burned and fallen down.	The neighbours, with buckets. The neighbours, with buckets.
Thursday, 12 Feb. Tuesday, 17 Feb. Wednesday, 18 Feb.	3:25 a.m. 3:35 a.m. 7:40 a.m.	3:24 a.m. 3:50 a.m. 7:44 a.m.	Sydney Cove, Circular Quay. Corner of Regent and Wells Street. 607, Kent-street	North Shore Ferry Co. B. Dore James D. Edwards	Steam Ferry Boat "Sapphire." Grocer Private	Wood, copper sheathed. Brick and iron, iron roof. Brick, iron roof	Overheat of fur- nace. Unknown Children playing with matches.	Norwich Union, and Mercantile. United Australian Mutual. Colonial Mutual	and North British Australian Mutual do	No.	The fore part of vessel, used as stoke hold and coal bunkers, partially damaged by fire. A crate containing crockery, severely damaged by fire in back shed on ground floor. Bed-curtains burned, bed and bedding partially damaged by fire, and paint-work of window scorched in front room on first floor.	M.F.B., with steam fire-engine. Inmates and police, with buckets. M.F.B. and inmates, with buckets.
Wednesday, 18 Feb.	6:55 p.m.	6:40 p.m.	109, Clarence-street	Henry Sharp	Picture-frame maker.	Brick, slate roof.	Unknown	Liverpool London and Globe.	Mercantile Mutual	..	Back room on ground floor and contents, consisting of a quantity of picture-frames, mouldings, &c., damaged by fire; staircase leading to first floor damaged by heat, &c.	The neighbours and M.F.B., with buc- kets.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
Saturday, 21 Feb.	6:25 p.m.	6:31 p.m.	314, George-street, Bourke Ward.	W. Woods	Photographer	Wood	Light thrown down.	None	None	No	Shed at rear portion of premises and under photographic gallery slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets
Saturday, 21 Feb.	8:25 p.m.	8:25 p.m.	Erskineville Road, Newtown.	Joe. Huxley	Hay and corn dealer.	Brick, iron roof	Candle	Unknown	Unknown	"	Bed-curtains burned, and west lining of front room on first floor slightly scorched.	Newtown Brigade, with buckets.
Monday, 23 Feb.	8:30 p.m.	8:43 p.m.	112, Queen-street Wool-lahm.	Mrs. Banks	Bookmaker	do	do	do	None	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned and paint-work scorched in front room on second floor; ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Inmates, with buckets.
Monday, 23 Feb.	8:30 p.m.	8:51 p.m.	5, Little Belmore-street, Serry Hills.	F. Mollenston	Private	Brick, slate roof	do	City Mutual	do	"	Window-blind burned, and paint-work of window-frame slightly scorched in back room on first floor	Standard Brewery V.F. Co. with buckets.
Tuesday, 24 Feb.	3:0 p.m.	3:0 p.m.	North Willoughby	Ah Sing & Co.	do	Weatherboard.	Unknown	None	do	"	Building of one floor burned out and fallen down.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets
Tuesday, 24 Feb.	11:40 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	Hill-street, St. Leonards	James Hinks	Stable	do	Light thrown down.	do	do	"	A shed building, about 12 x 6 feet, with harness, &c., burned out; also one horse severely burned (since killed).	Neighbours, with buckets.
Thursday, 5 Mar.	10:0 p.m.	10:0 p.m.	Miller-street, St. Leonards	Wm. J. Slack	Grocer	Brick and stone, iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Scottish Union and National	"	A quantity of groceries in rear of shop on ground floor partially damaged by fire.	Neighbours, assisted by the St. Leonards V.F., with buckets.
Friday, 4 Mar.	1:30 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	Corner of Sussex and Evesing Streets.	Ernest Royer	Licensed victualler "Blue Bell" Hotel	Brick, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	Commercial Union	Australian Mutual	"	About 12 x 6 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire, ceiling under damaged by fire and breakage.	Neighbours and M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Sunday, 9 Mar.	11:0 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	235, Oxford-street, Cook Ward.	Mrs. Annie Evans	Stationer	Iron and brick, slate roof.	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual	Liverpool London and Globe.	"	Shop on ground floor and contents (consisting of a quantity of books, stationery, &c.) severely damaged by fire; back room on ground floor and rooms on first floor damaged by smoke, heat, and water; basement ceiling damaged by water.	No. 5 Vol. Co. and Serry Hills Vol. Co., with manual engines, assisted by the neighbours.
Wednesday, 11 Mar.	2:0 a.m.	2:0 a.m.	Cambridge Road, Five Dock.	Stephen Downs	Private	Weatherboard, iron and slate roof.	Unknown	Union (New Zealand).	Union (New Zealand).	"	Dwelling of one floor, consisting of five rooms with contents, totally destroyed.	Burned itself out.
Thursday, 12 Mar.	10:45 p.m.	10:45 p.m.	3, Marlow Terrace, Miller-street, St. Leonards	Mrs. Droits	do	Brick, slate roof	Candle	Mercantile Mutual	None	"	Window curtains burned in bed-room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Friday, 13 Mar.	4:50 p.m.	5:0 p.m.	8, French-street	Henry Sheehy	do	Brick, shingle roof	Foot chimney	United	do	"	About 3 x 3 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire, and ceiling under by water.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Saturday, 14 Mar.	7:40 p.m.	7:47 p.m.	4, Tivoli Terrace, Oxford-street, Rushington.	Moses Cohen	do	Brick, iron roof	Candle	Commercial Union	Liverpool London and Globe.	"	Window-curtains, blind, and window-frame burned in back room on second floor, and contents of room also damaged by fire.	The inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 14 Mar.	9:50 p.m.	9:57 p.m.	Margaret and Sussex Streets.	Wallend Coal Company	S.S. "Tasmanian"	Iron	do	Hull, in South British.	do	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel and bedding burned in trunk in fore-castle; paint-work of fore-castle damaged by heat, &c.	M.F.B., with wharf hydrant.
Sunday, 15 Mar.	12:25 a.m.	12:32 a.m.	121 to 125, Sussex-street	The South Coast and West Camden Co-operative Company.	Produce agents	Brick and stone, iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Mercantile Mutual City Mutual.	Union (New Zealand).	"	About 4 x 3 feet of wooden partitions burned in front warehouse on first floor, and lower sash of first floor window broken.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Thursday, 19 Mar.	8:45 p.m.	8:53 p.m.	Corner of King and Clarence Streets.	John Keep & Sons	Ironmongers	do	Spontaneous ignition.	Commercial Union	London & Lancashire, Phoenix, Guardian, Australian Alliance, Queen, Scottish Union, and National Commercial Union, British Alliance and Foreign, Pacific, South British, Cornwall, Hanseatic, Hamburg-Magdeburg, Mercantile Mutual.	"	A small quantity of oily waste, and some bags in sack situated in gateway burned; panel of door broken by strangers in effecting an entry.	M.F.B. and No. 2 Vol. Co., with hydrant.
Monday, 23 Mar.	7:0 p.m.	7:6 p.m.	107, Bridge Road, Pyrmont.	Edwin Walker	Private	Brick, iron roof	Candle	City Mutual	City Mutual	"	Some bedding, bed-curtains, and window-curtains burned in front room on first floor; paint-work of window-frames, &c., damaged by heat; rest of contents by smoke.	Pyrmont Brigade and inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 26 Mar.	11:30 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	57, Kent-street North.	Karl Blum	Oyster shop	do	Light thrown down.	Liverpool London and Globe.	Australian Mutual	"	A wooden partition and small amount of contents damaged by fire in front shop on ground floor; rest of contents in same slightly by heat, &c.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets
Friday, 27 Mar.	9:29 p.m.	9:28 p.m.	5, Liverpool-street	Mrs. Godward	Private	Wood and iron, iron roof.	Candle	Standard (New Zealand), S. British Union, and National.	None	"	Back room on ground floor with a small amount of contents damaged by fire and water; lining of back room on first floor damaged by fire and cutting away.	M.F.B. and hydrant from Mr. Chadwick's factory.
(and see Tuesday, 31 Mar.)	4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	3, Liverpool-street	Unoccupied	do	do	do	do	do	"	Lining of room on first floor damaged by fire.	Do.
Wednesday, 1 April.	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.	40, Bathurst-street	Michael Freeman	do	Brick and slate roof.	do	Unknown	do	"	Window-curtains burned in front room on second floor	The inmates, with buckets.
Wednesday, 1 April.	12:30 a.m.	12:40 a.m.	Cleveland-street, Redfern.	Messrs. Cook & Wabb.	Brass-founders	Iron	Overheat of foundry.	None	do	"	A small amount of weatherboard lining of casting shed burned at rear of foundry.	Redfern Brigade, with buckets.
Friday, 3 April.	6:25 a.m.	5:32 a.m.	3, Richmond-terrace, The Domain.	Mrs. Jane Cleers	Private	Brick, slate roof	Unknown	do	Norwich Union	"	A small amount of matting, &c., burned in front store room on the basement floor.	Inmates, with buckets.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurers.		Was an Inquest held (see column 10).	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
Wednesday, 10 April.	12-30 a.m.	3-30 a.m.	Carlisle-street, Leichhardt.	William Walton	Draper	Brick and slate roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	Mercantile Mutual	No ..	Front shop and contents with front room on first floor over stove and contents burned out and partly fallen down. Two rooms on ground floor and three rooms on first floor and contents, also staircases, passages, &c., severely damaged by heat, smoke, &c.	Petersham Brigade, with standpipes, assisted by M.F.B.
Wednesday, 15 April.	2-5 p.m.	No call.	63, George-street North	Mrs. Lawrence	Fruiterer	Brick, slate roof	do	United	City Mutual	..	A small quantity of bedding burned in front room on first floor; wooden bedstead and shirting of room scorched.	Inmates, police, and members of No. 2 Volunteer Co., with buckets.
Wednesday, 15 April.	9-45 p.m.	19-12 p.m.	11, O'Connell-street	Arthur Howlett	Private	Brick and stone, slate roof.	Candle	Unknown	Victoria	..	A small quantity of bedding with window-blind and a portion of window-frame, &c., burned in back room on the ground floor.	No. 4 Volunteer Co. and inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 23 April.	2-30 a.m.	No call.	Flood-street, Leichhardt	George Jones	Saddler	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Unknown	Norwich Union	Norwich Union	..	A shed building, 18 x 12 feet, and contents, consisting of a quantity of saddlery, &c., burned out and fallen down; about 25 feet of wood fencing also destroyed.	Burned itself out.
Friday, 24 April.	6-0 p.m.	No call.	Kent on 1 Argyle Streets	John H. Ferguson	Licensed victualler, "Lord Nelson Hotel."	Brick, slate roof	Overheat of stove	Commercial Union	Lion	..	A small portion of partition, lining and ceiling burned in kitchen on the ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 25 April.	3-45 p.m.	3-50 p.m.	Quay-street	Sutton & Co.	Dray proprietors	Wood, iron roof	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	..	A small shed building and contents, consisting of a quantity of hay, corn, straw, &c., damaged by fire and water.	No. 4 Volunteer Co., with hydrant and M.F.B.
Wednesday, 29 April.	10-6 p.m.	10-15 p.m.	Off Wilton-street, Surry Hills.	Messrs. Hart & Crisp	Builders	Weatherboard and iron.	do	Standard (New Zealand)	Standard (New Zealand)	..	Some shed buildings of two floors, about 60 x 40 feet, containing a quantity of joinery, builders' material, and timber, burned out and most part fallen down. Some small sheds adjoining, with stock of timber in open yard, damaged by heat, water, and removal.	M.F.B. and Volunteer Co., with steam manual engines and standpipes.
			Rear of 115, Goodlet-street.	George Mackrell	Private	Weatherboard and shingle	do	do	do	..	Cottage severely damaged by fire, and furniture by removal.	
			15, Goodlet-street.	Jas. Stevenson	do	do	do	do	do	..	Roof of cottage slightly damaged by fire and breakage, furniture by removal.	
			Rear of Hart & Crisp.	Friend Wadsworth	Stables	Brick, iron roof	do	do	do	..	Side walls in rear of main building and roof of stables damaged by heat and breakage.	
Friday, 1 May.	12-16 p.m.	No call.	12, Cumberland-street	Arthur Julien	Private	Brick, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	Commercial Union	do	..	About 3 x 3 feet shingle roof damaged by fire	Police and inmates, with buckets.
Wednesday, 6 May.	9-55 p.m.	10-1 p.m.	234, Castlereagh-street	F. R. Robinson & Sons	Store and oven makers.	Brick, iron roof	Spark from forge	None	do	..	A quantity of rubbish burned in shed in open yard	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Saturday, 9 May.	7-30 p.m.	No call.	115, George-street West	James Williams	Grocer	do	Candle	Unknown	City Mutual	..	A small quantity of bedding, &c., burned in front room on second floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Tuesday, 12 May.	10-10 a.m.	No call.	Bridge-street	The Lands Office	Offices	Stone, iron roof	Defect in flue	None	None	..	A small quantity of skirting-board damaged by fire in office on first floor.	Mr. Killian, messenger, with hand-pump.
Wednesday, 13 May.	10-20 a.m.	10-55 a.m.	Mount Lachlan Estate, Waterloo.	Alderson & Co.	Shed	Iron and wooden supports.	Boiling over of oil	do	do	..	A skeleton shed, about 12 x 12 feet, used for refining oil, burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.
Wednesday, 13 May.	4-10 p.m.	4-21 p.m.	54, Abercrombie-street	George Hall	Bedding manufacturer.	Iron and wood	Smoking tobacco.	do	do	..	A large quantity of kapok burned in back building on first floor.	Inmates, neighbours, & Reform Brigade, with hand-pump & buckets.
Saturday, 16 May.	4-10 a.m.	No call.	51, Regent-street, Kingsston, Newtown.	Thos. Fitzgerald	Private	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Hot ashes	do	do	..	About 3 x 5 feet of weatherboard cottage, and about 3 feet of fencing, and 6 x 8 feet of roof of shed adjoining, damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Monday, 18 May.	6-20 p.m.	6-25 p.m.	52, Quay-street, Lithias.	George Holden	do	Brick, shingle roof.	Candle	Unknown	do	..	Bed-curtains and portion of bedding burned in front room on first floor; tenant slightly burned on hands.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Wednesday, 20 May.	3-30 p.m.	No call.	Parramatta Road, Ashfield.	William Y. Douglas	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Unknown	New Zealand	do	..	Stables and coach-house at rear of dwelling burned out and fallen down; portion of fencing damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Wednesday, 20 May.	10-40 p.m.	No call.	173, Cleveland-street, Redfern.	William Boyd	do	Brick, slate roof	Gas explosion	Liverpool London and Globe	do	..	An explosion of gas in front room on ground floor, damaging contents in same and setting fire to window-blinds; front and back room doors on ground floor destroyed; rest of house, of eight rooms, severely damaged by explosion. Wm. Boyd severely burned on hands and face, and Mrs. Boyd, wife of same, slightly on neck and head; both since recovered.	Neighbours and police, with buckets.
Friday, 22 May.	10-20 p.m.	11-12 p.m.	Corner of Regent and George Streets West.	R. C. Smith	Licensed victualler "New England Railway Hotel."	Brick, slate and iron roof.	Candle	Australian Mutual	United Australian Mutual	..	Window-blind and curtains burned in back room, on third floor.	The inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 21 May.	8-0 p.m.	No call.	Tenterden Road, Botany (outside M.F.B. boundary).	Mrs. Mary M'Nahon	Private	Weatherboard, iron roof.	do	None	None	..	A bedroom and contents (consisting of a quantity of wearing apparel) destroyed; rest of cottage, of four rooms, slightly damaged by smoke, &c.	Police and neighbours, with buckets.
Sunday, 24 May.	12-16 a.m.	12-20 a.m.	Rear of 227, George-street, Denison Ward.	Wm. Inglis & Co.	Livery stables	do	Light thrown down.	do	do	..	About 30 x 12 feet of stables burned; contents, consisting of a small quantity of straw and sawdust, damaged by fire.	No. 4 Vol. Co. and M.F.B., with hydrant.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by.
								Building.	Contents.			
Friday, 29 May.	1:10 a.m.	1:22 a.m.	89, Hopewell-street, Paddington.	Mrs. Nesbitt	Private	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Candle	Victoria	Victoria	No	Weatherboard cottage of two floors, containing fire rooms, &c., with contents, burned out and fallen down.	Paddington and No. 5 Vol. Co., assisted by M.F.B. and Volunteers, with manual engines.
"	"	"	46, do	Joseph Moss	do	Brick, iron roof	do	do	None	"	Building at rear damaged by fire, heat, and water	"
"	"	"	36, do	James O'Neill	do	do	do	do	do	"	do	"
Friday, 29 May.	2:15 a.m.	No call	193, George-street North	Gustav Anderson	Wine-shop	do	do	Liverpool Lion	Australian Mutual	"	A quantity of wearing apparel burned in back room on first floor.	Town and police, with buckets.
Saturday, 30 May.	1:30 p.m.	No call	47, Bathurst-street	Michael Granville	Private	Brick, slate roof	do	Mercantile Mutual	None	"	Window-blinds and a small quantity of furniture damaged by fire.	Inmates and a member of M.F.B., with buckets.
Saturday, 30 May.	9:45 p.m.	9:54 p.m.	805, George-street, Denton Ward.	Alexander Northwick	Oil and colour-man.	Brick, iron roof	Spark from chimney of house.	Guardian, Colonial (N.Z.)	United Australian, Mutual, Latrobe, Colonial (N.Z.), Scottish Union, and National.	"	A fixed frame and box, containing glass, slightly damaged by fire, in back of warehouse on first floor.	No. 4 Vol. Co., with hydrant.
Sunday, 31 May.	5:30 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	2 and 3, Botany Road, Waterloo.	John Henry Parrotter	Boot and toy shop	Weatherboard, shingle and iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Two shops, adjoining and communicating with dwelling of six rooms, and wooden shed in rear of same, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., Reffers, & other Vol. Cos., with manual engines.
"	"	"	1, do	H. O'Brien	Licensed victualler, "Oilton Hotel."	Brick, iron roof	do	None	None	"	Side wall damaged by fire	"
"	"	"	7, do	James Macdonald	Grocer	Brick and weatherboard, shingle and iron roof.	do	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Front shop, with dwelling of seven rooms, and shed in rear of same, nearly burned out; most part of furniture, with a quantity of stock, removed.	"
"	"	"	9, do	J. H. Patterson	Baker	Weatherboard, iron roof.	do	City Mutual	None	"	Side of weatherboard building damaged by heat; contents of same slightly damaged by removal.	"
Tuesday, 2 June.	6:10 p.m.	5:20 p.m.	170, George-street West	Spencer Bros.	Hedding manufacturers.	Brick, slate roof	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual	do	"	Small quantity of kapok burned in front window of shop	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Saturday, 6 June.	7:50 p.m.	No call	Callan-street, West End.	Mrs. Jones	Asylum for Destitute Children.	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Defective flue	Mercantile Mutual	do	"	Two rooms on ground floor and bed and bedding damaged by fire. Two children, Martha Cain, aged 4, and Arthur Brown, aged 6 years, respectively, severely burned on head and hands; both since recovered.	Betham Vol. Co. and inmates, with buckets.
Sunday, 7 June.	4:15 a.m.	4:27 a.m.	Cambridge Road, Petersham.	Benjamin James	Outhouse	Weatherboard	Burning rubbish.	None	do	"	Small outhouse at rear of stables burned out and fallen down.	Inmates, with buckets.
Sunday, 7 June.	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.	71 and 73, Clarence-street	Davis, Jowall, & Co.	General Importers	do	Light thrown down.	Mercantile Mutual	do	"	A quantity of furniture and bedding, packed in cases in open yard at rear of premises, damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Tuesday, 9 June.	5:15 p.m.	8:52 p.m.	4, King-street, Brisbane Ward.	Francis O'Brien	Line merchant	Stone, iron roof	Smoking tobacco	Unknown	do	"	A small quantity of old wearing apparel and sacking burned in front store on ground floor. Front door forced open by police.	Neighbours and police, with buckets.
Thursday, 11 June.	2:45 a.m.	2:54 a.m.	Sarah-street, Newtown.	Thomas Poole	Private	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Unknown	do	do	"	A four-roomed weatherboard cottage, with contents, burned out and fallen down.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Friday, 12 June.	2:30 a.m.	2:46 a.m.	Dalton's Wharf, Windmill-street.	Range "Klauber," Capt. A. Brown.		Iron	do	do	Unknown	"	A number of sails and some canvas, rope, &c., together with the wood-lining of ship, severely damaged by fire in sail cabin in after part of main deck. Panels of saloon and glass of skylight of same damaged by breakage. Ship's stores and part of cargo under slightly damaged by water.	M.F.B., assisted by Volunteer Cos., Water Police, and crew of s.s. "Derwent," with steam fire engine.
Tuesday, 16 June.	About 12:0 p.m.	No call	The Gully, Double Bay	Pritchard & Co.	Contractors	Weatherboard, iron roof.	do	None	None	"	An engine-shed, about 56 x 18 feet, containing boiler, engines, tools, and a quantity of cement, &c., burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.
Saturday, 20 June.	4:40 a.m.	4:45 a.m.	25, Ann-street, Surry Hills.	John MacCann	Wood merchant	do	Careless use of fire	do	do	"	A small quantity of firewood burned in open yard. No damage to premises.	The tenants, with buckets.
Sunday, 21 June.	5:6 a.m.	No call	Hope House, the Esplanade, Manly Beach.	James Todd	Private	do	Candle	National	do	"	A small quantity of bedding and curtains burned in room on ground floor of back building.	The inmates, with buckets.
Monday, 23 June.	7:25 p.m.	7:38 p.m.	Corner of Lackey and Hay Streets.	J. D. Nelson	Iron moulders	Iron	Hot ashes	Commercial Union	do	"	A quantity of rubbish burned and a small part of the framework of building damaged by fire in back workshop on ground floor.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Tuesday, 23 June.	8:0 p.m.	No call	67, Elizabeth-street North	Mrs. N. Herbert	Private	Brick, shingle roof.	Spark from fire-place.	None	do	"	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned in front room on first floor.	The inmates, with buckets.
Tuesday, 23 June.	11:45 p.m.	11:56 a.m. of 24th	5, Gloucester-street	Hugh Adair	do	Brick, iron roof	do	Commercial Union	do	"	Window-curtains and table slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	The inmates, with buckets.
Wednesday, 24 June.	8:40 a.m.	8:47 a.m.	482, George-street, Macquarie Ward.	J. T. Hannah	Bootmaker	Brick and wood, shingle roof.	do	Unknown	Lion	"	About 2 x 2 feet of flooring damaged by fire in back room on first floor. Also, about 4 x 2 feet of ceiling under, with a quantity of tools, shoes, &c., and canvas partition, burned in rear of shop on ground floor.	M.F.B. and inmates, with hand-pump and buckets.

LIST and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Wednesday, 24 June.	8.30 a.m.	No call	Jeffers-street, St. Leonards West.	George Haeyer	Private	Brick, slate roof	Candle	Alliance British and Foreign	None	No.	A quantity of bedding, bed-curtains, and wearing apparel, burned in front room on third floor. Walls of room slightly damaged by fire and water.	The inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 25 June.	6.45 p.m.	No call	Smith-street and Hardy Avenue, Summerhill, Ashfield.	John Whyte	Butcher	do	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	Commercial Union	Commercial Union	"	Window and door in front room on ground floor adjoining shop blown out, ceiling and contents of room (furniture, pictures, &c.), severely damaged by explosion; panel of floor in passage broken. Mr. J. Whyte, aged 42 years, A. Shulair, aged 28 years, and C. Ridley, aged 17 years, very severely injured by explosion. Mr. J. Whyte since dead, the others recovered.	Inmates and workmen on premises, with buckets.
Friday, 26 June.	10.55 p.m.	11.0 p.m.	551, George-street, Denison Ward.	J. Pemel & Co.	Hay and corn dealers.	Iron, and wood palfings.	Unknown	Colonial Mutual Imperial, New Zealand, Colonial (New Zealand.)	Manchester	"	A quantity of hay and straw slightly damaged by fire and water. About 12 x 20 feet of palfings at side of shed burned.	No. 4 Volunteer Co. and M.F.B., with hydrant.
Tuesday, 30 June.	9.15 p.m.	No call	Blue-street, Victoria, St. Leonards West.	Mimrod Greenwood	Private	Weatherboard.	Burning rubbish	None	None	"	A weatherboard bedroom and laundry, adjoining Public School residence, together with contents, consisting of clothing, bedding, &c., severely damaged by fire.	St. Leonards Fire Brigade and neighbours, with hand-pump and buckets.
Wednesday, 1 July.	8.5 a.m.	8.11 a.m.	Rear of 122, Liverpool-street.	Lipcombe Bros. and Ward.	Fruiters	do	Smoking tobacco	do	do	"	Some empty fruit cases, with a part of shed building, damaged by fire, and a quantity of fruit in the same damaged by water.	M.F.B. with stand-pipe, and neighbours with buckets.
Wednesday, 1 July.	7.10 p.m.	7.14 p.m.	7, Hay-street	Joseph E. Mitchell	Wood and coal merchant.	Falings	Light thrown down.	do	do	"	A shed building about 50 x 15 feet (used as stables and offices) burned and fallen down. Windows of offices adjoining broken. One horse burned to death, one ditto severely, and one slightly burned.	No. 4 Vol. Co., assisted by M.F.B. & various Vol. Cos. with standpipes.
Friday, 3 July.	5.0 p.m.	No call	Victoria-street, Alexandria.	William Allen	Stables.	Weatherboard, iron roof.	do	do	do	"	About 12 x 15 feet of shed building, and a small quantity of hay, harness, &c., damaged by fire.	Waterloo Vol. F. Co. & neighbours, with buckets.
Friday, 3 July.	11.0 p.m.	11.7 p.m.	Corner of Parker and Hay Streets.	Wright & Weaver.	Hay and corn dealers.	Stone, and iron roof	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	Imperial	"	A building of one floor and loft over same, containing a quantity of straw, chaff, and other produce, severely damaged by fire and water.	M.F.B., and Nos. 1, 4, 5, and Standard Brewery Vol. Cos. with hydrants and standpipes.
				Mark Isaacs	Grocer	do	do	do	Alliance British and Foreign.	"	Small quantity of stock in front shop slightly damaged by smoke and water.	Burned itself out.
Monday, 6 July.	8.25 p.m.	8.40 p.m.	5, Liverpool-street West	Mrs. Godward	Private	Wood and iron, iron roof.	Candle	None	None	"	Paper covering of mantelpiece destroyed by fire in back room on ground floor.	Burned itself out.
Tuesday, 7 July.	7.50 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	Gow-street, Balmain.	Unoccupied	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Careless use of fire	Norwich Union	do	"	A house of three floors, containing nine rooms, burned out and fallen down.	Balmain Vol. Cos., M.F.B., and Services of Fire, with manual engines.
Thursday, 9 July.	8.00 p.m.	8.44 p.m.	2, Tuff's Terrace, Australia-street, Newtown.	J. B. King	do	Brick, iron roof	Candle	Australian Mutual	Liverpool London and Globe.	"	Bed-curtains, bedding, carpet, &c., damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor.	Inmates with buckets.
Friday, 10 July.	4.0 a.m.	No call	210, George-street-North	C. M. Bode	Tobacconist.	Brick, shingle roof.	Unknown	New Zealand	Imperial	"	A quantity of empty cigar-boxes and cigars damaged by fire and water in front shop on ground floor. Rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke, &c.	Inmates, with buckets.
Friday, 17 July.	11.55 p.m.	12.23 a.m.	Parnassus Road, Petersham.	Patrick Murphy & Co.	Hay and corn dealer.	Corrugated iron	do	Lion	do	"	A building of two floors about 22 x 60 feet, containing a large quantity of hay, straw, chaff, and general produce, &c., destroyed by fire.	The Petersham Vol. Co., assisted by M. F. B. with standpipe.
Friday, 17 July.	9.45 a.m.	8.52 a.m.	127, Mitchell-street, Globe.	John Bere	do	Brick, shingle roof.	Defect in fire	Industrial Mutual	None	"	Side of house damaged by heat, one window damaged by breakage, furniture slightly damaged by removal and water.	Globe Vol. Co., with manual engine.
Saturday, 18 July.	10.30 p.m.	No call	69, Phelps-street, Moore Park.	William Cassidy	do	Brick, slate roof	Candle	None	do	"	About 2 x 2 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire; ceiling under slightly by water.	Inmates and police, with hand-pump and buckets.
Wednesday, 22 July.	6.30 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	248, Pitt-street	John Haynes	Printer.	Brick, shingle roof.	Light thrown down.	Commercial Union	do	"	About 9 x 3 feet of flooring and joisting, together with about 6 feet of lath and plaster partition, burned in front room on first floor, rest of room and contents, consisting of printer's type, &c., damaged by heat, &c.	M. F. B., assisted by the inmates and police, with hand-pump and buckets.
				Mrs. Roberts	Private	do	do	do	do	"	About 3 x 3 feet of flooring and joisting damaged by fire in back room on first floor; rest of contents in same slightly damaged by smoke.	Do.
				Equitable Building Society.	Offices	do	do	do	do	"	About 9 x 4 feet of ceiling damaged by fire in front office on ground floor; rest of same slightly damaged by heat, smoke, &c.	Do.
Sunday, 26 July.	12.20 p.m.	12.27 p.m.	480, Harris-street, Ultimo.	George Harris, J.P.	Private	do	Spark from chimney of house.	Commercial Union	do	"	About 12 x 6 feet of shingle roof burned; wooden tower over centre of bank hall damaged by fire and cutting away; hall and rooms on first floor slightly damaged by fire.	No. 4 Vol. Co. assisted by M. F. B. and insurance with hand-pump and buckets.
Monday, 27 July.	9.0 a.m.	9.13 a.m.	22, Glenmore Road, Paddington.	Joshua Shipway	do	do	do	do	do	"	About 3 x 2 feet of shingle roof damaged by fire; ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	M. F. B., Redfern, and No. 4 Vol. Co. with hand-pump and buckets.

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List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed Cause of Fire.	Insurance.		Was an Inquest recommended?	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Monday, 27 July.	8.10 p.m.	No call.	Liverpool Road, Ashfield	Julia Walker	Draper and milliner.	Stone and brick, shingle roof.	Candle	Unknown	Australian Mutual	No	A quantity of wearing apparel, table, box, &c., damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor, rest of room and contents slightly damaged by heat, smoke, &c.	Neighbours and neighbours, with buckets
Tuesday, 28 July.	8.0 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	107, Botany-st., Waterloo.	G. Dunton	Grocer	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Lamp, kerosene, explosion of.	Australian Mutual	do	..	A small quantity of tea damaged by fire and water in front shop on the ground floor. Rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke.	Alexandria Volunteer Fire Co., with buckets.
Tuesday, 28 July.	0.55 p.m.	10.5 p.m.	37, Castlereagh-street	W. Foster	Licensed victualler, "Foster's Hotel."	Brick, slate roof	Candle	City Mutual	None	..	Window curtain burnt in front room on third floor	Neighbours, with buckets.
Saturday, 1 Aug.	12.25 a.m.	No call.	274, Pitt-street	H. L. Dunn & Sons	Auctioneers	Wood, iron roof	Light thrown down.	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	..	A small quantity of bed and bedding destroyed, and one iron bedstead damaged by fire in auction room on ground floor.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Monday, 8 Aug.	9.50 p.m.	10.0 p.m.	Little Oxford-street	Open street.			do	None	None	..	A small quantity of straw burned in packing-case in open street.	No. 3 Volunteer Co. with buckets.
Friday, 7 Aug.	7.0 p.m.	7.0 p.m.	Harrington-lane, Lower George-street.	Unoccupied	Private	Stone, iron roof	Children playing with matches.	do	do	..	A quantity of rubbish burned on ground floor.	Police and neighbours, with buckets
Saturday, 7 Aug.	5.8 p.m.	6.17 a.m.	01, Circle Point Road	Mrs. Amelia Purvis	Stationer	Brick, iron roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Standard	..	Front shop and contents (consisting of a quantity of fancy goods and stationery) very severely damaged by fire and water, and one horse-collar severely damaged by fire; one horse slightly burned (in stables at rear of shop).	Glouce Vol. Fire Co. with hydrant.
Tuesday, 8 Aug.	11.0 a.m.	No call.	Little Edward-street, Pymont.	G. Pike	Butcher	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Hot ashes	Industrial Mutual	Industrial Mutual	..	A small quantity of hay, and one set of cart harness burned, and one horse-collar severely damaged by fire; one horse slightly burned (in stables at rear of shop).	Owner and neighbours, with buckets
Monday, 10 Aug.	3.10 p.m.	3.14 p.m.	414, George-street, Macquarie Ward.	Laurence Foley	Licensed victualler, "Foley's Hotel."	Brick, shingle roof.	Seeking for an escape of gas with light.	United Australian Mutual.	United Australian Mutual.	..	Ceiling of private bar blown down by explosion of gas, and a quantity of glassware broken in bar; floor of bar-room on first floor damaged by fire, contents ditto slightly by water.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Thursday, 18 Aug.	7.50 a.m.	8.0 a.m.	403, 407, 409, Sussex-st.	A. Hordern & Sons	Bedding manufacturers.	Brick, iron roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	Royal, Queen	None	..	Two bales of flock severely damaged by fire, and six pairs of palliases, one bed and one bale of flock slightly damaged by water in front store on ground floor.	The employees, with buckets.
Saturday, 16 Aug.	1.45 a.m.	No call.	104, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	Frederick Wilson	Tobacconist	Stone, shingle roof.	Incendiarism	Norwich Union	Imperial	Yes.	A small quantity of stock, consisting of pipes, tobacco, cigarettes, and boxes used in the trade, damaged by fire; rest of contents slightly damaged by smoke; three separate fires, and part of stock saturated with kerosene.	The occupant, with buckets.
Monday, 17 Aug.	10.6 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	11, Market-street	August Trikoupis Edwin Young	Hairdresser do	do Brick, shingle roof.	do Unknown	do Commercial Union	Colonial Mutual Australian Mutual	No	No damage. A quantity of stock, consisting of tobacco, cigars, and hair-dressers' material, &c., damaged by fire and water, rest of shop and contents damaged by heat, smoke, &c.; front window of shop broken, and front door and doors on first floor forced open.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Tuesday, 18 Aug.	8.16 p.m.	No call.	Berry-st., St. Leonards	J. Burchall	Private	Brick, iron roof	do	Commercial Union	None	..	A cupboard with contents consisting of a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., burned in back room on first floor.	St. Leonards F.B. with manual engine
Friday, 21 Aug.	12.16 a.m.	12.22 a.m.	York-lane, Erskine-st.	Kennick, Kinsley, & Co.	Stables	do	Smoking tobacco	Unknown	do	..	A quantity of hay, straw, and fodder severely damaged by fire and water, in loft over stables; window of loft burned out, rest of loft slightly damaged by heat, &c.	M. F. B., with standpipe
Saturday, 22 Aug.	0.25 p.m.	0.33 p.m.	176, Lower George-street	Thomas Parker	Licensed victualler, "Blue Anchor" Hotel.	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Gas-pipe, defect in	Hamburg, Magdeburg.	do	..	Gas-meter in front bar on ground floor destroyed by explosion, and wooden partition under window, together with wooden lining surrounding the same, damaged by explosion and fire. Wooden ceiling under in the basement also damaged by explosion and fire.	M. F. B. & police with buckets of sand.
Saturday, 23 Aug.	9.30 p.m.	9.40 p.m.	Sydney Cove, Circular Quay.	Steam-tug, "Loveret."		Wood and iron	Unknown	Commercial Union	Commercial Union	..	Lining and partitions of after cabin, engine-room, and water-closet (used as store-room) on lower deck with contents severely damaged by fire; woodwork on upper deck, together with steam and vacuum ganges and clock seriously damaged by heat, &c.	M. F. B., Water Police and strangers, with private hydrant.
Sunday, 23 Aug.	4.50 p.m.	No call.	Zeland Cottage, Ebley-street, Waverley	Thomas Skollett	Private	Brick, slate roof	do	Australian Mutual	Liverpool London & Globe.	..	About 6 ft. x 9 ft. of wall and ceiling of landing and bath-room damaged by fire; gas-meter destroyed by heat and the door of bath-room damaged by being forced open.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Monday, 24 Aug.	6.45 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	364, Oxford-street, Paddington.	Michael Rogers	Butcher	Brick, iron roof	Smoking tobacco	Standard of New Zealand.	Standard of New Zealand.	..	A large quantity of hay, straw, chaff, and maize severely damaged by fire and water in loft over stables; no damage to building.	Paddington Vol. Fire Co., with standpipe
Monday, 24 Aug.	4.25 p.m.	No call.	Mort-street, Balmora	T. Field	Private	Stone, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	Commercial Union	None	..	About 5 ft. x 6 ft. of shingle roof over kitchen burned, ceiling under slightly damaged by water.	Police and Balmora Vol. Fire Co., with buckets.
Wednesday, 26 Aug.	6.0 p.m.	6.5 p.m.	57, Goulburn-street	A. W. Fontani	Wine-shop	Brick, iron roof	Gas, explosion of	Liverpool London & Globe.	do	..	Woodwork in front window scorched, gas-pipes and meter in same damaged by fire in front shop on ground floor.	M. F. B., with buckets
Wednesday, 26 Aug.	5.5 p.m.	5.8 p.m.	Pott's Buildings, off Sussex-street.	Enjah Maddox	Private	Brick, shingle roof.	Careless use of fire	Unknown	do	..	Chimney piece and wall over the same slightly damaged by fire in front room on ground floor.	M. F. B., with buckets
Saturday, 29 Aug.	11.0 a.m.	11.11 a.m.	38, Washington-street, Sussex-street.	Mrs. Ann Mullen	do	Brick, slate roof	Spark from fire-place.	Australian Mutual	do	..	Bed and bedding and about 3 ft. x 2 ft. of wooden partition, together with skirting board and about 2 ft. x 2 ft. of flooring burned in back room on first floor; rest of room and contents damaged by heat, &c., ceiling and walls under slightly damaged by water.	M. F. B., with buckets
Saturday, 29 Aug.	4.30 p.m.	No call.	Neutral Bay, St. Leonards.	Peter Swanston	do	Brick, iron roof	Careless use of fire	Unknown	do	..	A wooden cottage of three rooms and contents burned out and fallen down.	Debris extinguished by St. Leonards F.B. with buckets.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies.—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an escape recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Thursday, 3 Sept.	4:30 p.m.	No call.	3, Cumberland-street ..	St. Joseph's Provident Society.	Hospital	Stone, slate roof	Smoking tobacco	Unknown	None	No ..	A small quantity of bedding burned in back room on first floor; Ellen O'Shea, aged 71 years, very severely burned about the body; since dead.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 3 Sept.	6:50 p.m.	No call.	Belmore-street, Burwood.	F. A. Broughton	Private	Brick, shingle roof.	Burning rubbish	Commercial Union.	Commercial Union.	"	About 6 x 9 feet of back part of fern-house damaged by fire.	Burwood Vol. Fire Co., with buckets.
Friday, 4 Sept.	3:10 p.m.	3:05 p.m.	3, Darling-terrace, Darling-street, Glebe.	Richard Donovan	do	Brick, iron roof	Careless use of fire	Unknown	None	"	Bed and bedding and some wearing apparel burned in back room on first floor; bedstead slightly damaged by fire; ceiling under slightly by water.	Citizens, with buckets.
Friday, 4 Sept.	2:40 p.m.	3 & 9 p.m.	Broughton-street, Woolloomooloo.	Bernard McCabe	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Candle	None	do	"	Bed, bedding, and other contents burned in front room on ground floor; Mary McCabe, aged 40 years, very severely burned on body; since dead.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Saturday, 5 Sept.	10:0 p.m.	10:7 p.m.	179, Lower George-street.	Mrs. Maria Chapman	Fruiterer	Brick, slate roof	do	Australian Mutual	Imperial	"	A quantity of wearing apparel and bedding burned in front room on second floor; other contents of room damaged by smoke, heat, &c.	Inmates and police, with buckets.
Saturday, 5 Sept.	9:0 p.m.	No call.	Mount-street, St. Leonards.	Mrs. Larkins	Private	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Sparks from fireplace.	Unknown	None	"	Some wearing apparel burned, and wooden partition and ceiling slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Saturday, 5 Sept.	6:0 p.m.	No call.	Strull's Wharf, King-street.	W. Howard Smith and Sons.	Wharfinger's	Stone, iron over shingle roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	Norwich Union	Victoria	"	About 3 feet of shelving, 1 cwt. of twine, two compasses, and a box of candles severely damaged by fire, in store on first floor; about 5 x 2 feet of shingle roof also damaged by fire.	Employees, with buckets.
Tuesday, 8 Sept.	8:15 p.m.	8:33 p.m.	Dixon-street	John Rowling	Timber merchant	Open yard	Incurdianism	None	Liverpool London and Globe.	No evidence as to cause.	A quantity of pallings burned in open yard. Some paper and tags found saturated with kerosene among debris.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Wednesday, 9 Sept.	4:40 p.m.	4:48 p.m.	Tram Terminus, Bridge-street.	New South Wales Government Tram Department	Overheat of coke	do	do	do	None	No ..	A few stacks burned in open yard at rear of tramway platform.	M.F.B., with buckets.
Wednesday, 9 Sept.	9:0 a.m.	No call.	Calcedonia-street, Paddington.	Martha McCormac	Private	Brick, iron roof	Children playing with matches.	Commercial Union.	do	"	A small quantity of bedding and bed-curtains damaged by fire in back room on first floor; walls, ceiling, and floor of room also damaged by fire, water, and smoke; ceiling of room under slightly damaged by water.	Inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 12 Sept.	5:46 p.m.	6:10 p.m.	129, Oxford-street, Cook Ward.	Wm. Edward Ison	Fruiterer	Brick, shingle roof.	Gas bracket	City Mutual	Australian Mutual; Colonial Mutual.	"	About 3 x 3 feet of canvas ceiling damaged by fire in front shop on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 17 Sept.	7:30 p.m.	No call.	Corner of Robert and Holden Streets, Ashfield.	Laurence Swan	Private	Brick, iron roof	Unknown	Commercial Union.	Mercantile Mutual.	"	Left over stables with contents, consisting of a quantity of fodder, &c., burned out and roof off.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Friday, 13 Sept.	6:55 a.m.	7:5 a.m.	148, Kent-street	The Australian Gas-light	Coe. Offices	Brick, slate roof	do	Liverpool London & Globe.	Liverpool London & Globe.	"	About 5 x 5 feet of flooring and window of lavatory burned at rear of office, on ground floor; contents in same, consisting of wearing apparel, also destroyed; ceiling under damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Friday, 16 Sept.	2:45 p.m.	No call.	00, William-street, Woolloomooloo.	H. Robt	Naturalist	Brick, iron roof	do	Norwich Union	Norwich Union	"	Some bedding and wearing apparel burned in back room on second floor.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Wednesday, 23 Sept.	7:0 p.m.	No call.	Reserve-street, Leichhardt.	E. W. Davis	Private	Brick, slate roof	Children playing with matches.	City Mutual	None	"	Bed, bedding, and dressing-table damaged by fire in back room on first floor; rest of room and contents slightly damaged by fire, smoke, &c.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 24 Sept.	2:30 a.m.	No call.	14, Kent-street	St. Bridget's R.C. School.	School	Stone, shingle roof.	Smoking tobacco	do	do	"	About 13 x 3 feet of flooring and front of gallery damaged by fire and cutting away.	The police and caretaker, with buckets.
Thursday, 24 Sept.	9:25 a.m.	9:24 a.m.	Macquarie-street	The Sydney Hospital, Secretary H. D. Russell.	The Sydney Hospital.	Brick and stone, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	Mercantile Mutual; London and Lancashire; Australian Alliance; Liverpool London & Globe.	Liverpool London & Globe; Mercantile Mutual.	"	About 20 square feet of shingle roof damaged by fire, over the "Nightingale Wing" of the Matron's quarters.	Inmates & M.F.B., with hand-pump and buckets.
Thursday, 24 Sept.	11:25 a.m.	11:57 a.m.	Botany Road	Cornelius Hannan	Private	Stone and brick, iron roof.	Children playing with matches.	City Mutual	None	"	A quantity of bedding damaged by fire in back room on first floor; <i>firemen refused admittance.</i>	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 24 Sept.	6:12 p.m.	8:15 p.m.	502, George-street, Macquarie Ward.	Messrs. Murton & Co.	Dentists	Brick, slate roof.	Gas bracket	Northern	do	"	Window-blind burned in front room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Friday, 25 Sept.	3:35 a.m.	2:43 a.m.	551, Kent-street	John Shaahan	Private	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Hot ashes	None	do	"	A quantity of firewood burned in kitchen at rear of premises, also woodwork of kitchen slightly damaged by fire.	M.F.B., and inmates, with handpumps and buckets.
Friday, 25 Sept.	11:0 a.m.	No call.	Corner of Kent and King Streets.	G. B. Morgan	Licensed victualler, "Criterion Hotel."	Brick, iron roof.	Carelessness with matches.	Norwich Union	Norwich Union	"	Back room on first floor, with contents of same, consisting of bed, bedding, &c., damaged by fire, smoke, and water.	Inmates, with buckets.
Sunday, 27 Sept.	4:40 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	Engine-street	Michael Ryan	Stables	Wood pallings.	Light thrown down.	None	None	"	Wooden box used as manger burned in shed at rear of dwelling.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Tuesday, 29 Sept.	2:45 p.m.	No call.	"Valotta," Gore Hill, Lane Cove Road, North Willoughby.	G. B. Whiting	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Unknown	Commercial Union.	do	"	A weatherboard building 40 ft. x 20 ft., containing a small quantity of harness and about 1 ton of hay, totally destroyed; about 14 tons of firewood in open yard also destroyed.	Neighbours, with buckets.

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List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of C.A.R.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Wages re-imbursed.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Wednesday, 30 Sept.	11-40 p.m.	11-57 p.m.	606, Jones-street, Ultimo.	Alfred Farbery	Cab proprietor	Stone and iron, iron roof.	Unknown	Victoria	None	No.	A loft over stables about 30 x 15 ft., with contents, consisting of a quantity of hay, straw, and fodder, burned out and roof off.	M.F.B. Vol. Coys., and neighbours with hydrant.
Thursday, 1 October.	12-0 noon	12-10 p.m.	60, Clarence-street	Messrs. Wallach Bros.	Furniture warehouseman.	Brick, and slate roof.	Carelessness with matches.	Commercial Union.	Northern, Queen, Phoenix, Standard (N.Z.), South British, Scottish Union, and National.	"	A quantity of kapok damaged by fire and water in warehouse on first floor. A few cases of furniture slightly damaged by water on the same floor.	Employees with buckets.
Friday, 2 October.	8-45 p.m.	No call.	93, Woolloomooloo-street, Woolloomooloo	John Stirling	Private	Brick, iron roof.	Candle	London & Lancashire.	None	"	Window-curtains burned and windows and bedding damaged by fire in the front room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 3 October.	6-5 p.m.	6-20 p.m.	752, George-street, Phillip Ward.	John Joseph Ryan	Draper	do do	Light coming in contact with curtains.	Unknown	San, £80; Equitable, £50; United Australian, £50; New Zealand, £100; Australian Mercantile Union, £1,000.	"	Front shop and a building of one and two floors, with the whole of the contents burned out and roof off.	Steam and manual engines of M.F.B. and manual engines of Vol. Cos.
			760, George-street	do	Clothier	Brick and slate roof.		United	Imperial, £1,000; Norwich Union, £100; Lion, £50; London & Provincial, £30; Scottish Union & National, £50; Manchester, £50; San, £50; Hanseatic, £1,000.	"	Front shop and a building of one, two, and three floors with its contents, nearly burned out and roof off.	
			758, George-street	Samuel Marsden	Draper	Brick, iron roof.		Australian Mutual	Norwich Union, Mercantile Mutual.	"	Awning and shop front slightly damaged by heat. A small amount of contents in back of shop and on first floor very slightly damaged by water, and window on first floor damaged by breakage.	
			704, George-street	Mrs. Henrietta Green	Glass and china-ware dealer.	do do		Royal	None	"	Awning and front of shop damaged by heat; roof of shed building in rear of front shop, damaged by heat and breakage, portion of contents, consisting of pictures, slightly damaged by water, and a small amount of china-ware broken by removal; also slight damage by water to contents in basement.	
Tuesday, 6 October.	6-5 a.m.	6-20 a.m.	24, Campbell-street, Haymarket	C. Y. Lee & Co.	Grocer	Brick, iron roof.	Unknown	Mercantile Mutual	New Zealand, £600	"	A quantity of kapok and other stores, consisting of tea, sugar, &c., damaged by fire and water in back part of shop on ground floor; rest of shop and contents damaged by smoke, heat, &c.	M.F.B. and No. 1 Vol. Fire Co., with stand-pipes.
			do	R. Marklove	Produce merchant	do do			Phoenix	"	A quantity of pollard and other produce slightly damaged by water and smoke in back part of premises on first floor.	
Thursday, 6 October.	8-3 p.m.	8-0 p.m.	118, George-street West	H. A. Jones	Tailor	Brick, slate roof.	Candle	Mercantile Mutual	None	"	Window-blind burned in front room on first floor.	Inmates.
Tuesday, 6 October.	8-45 p.m.	No call.	15, Macquarie Place	Messageries Maritimes S.E. Company.	Offices	Stone, slate roof.	Gas heating apparatus, defect in	Commercial Union	do	"	Wall slightly damaged by heat and smoke in back room on second floor.	One of the employees.
Wednesday, 7 October.	10-20 a.m.	10-30 a.m.	Gleasono Road, Paddington.	H. Stephen	Private	Open ground	Light thrown down.		do	"	A number of bamboo trees in open ground at rear of residence burned.	Paddington Vol. Co. with stand-pipe.
Wednesday, 7 October.	7-5 p.m.	No call.	Bottington-street, Miller's Point.	Joseph Duggan	Butcher	Brick, and iron roof.	Candle	Colonial Mutual, Australian Mutual	do	"	Bed, bedding, and curtains damaged by fire in back room on first floor; other contents of room also damaged by fire and water.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets.
Wednesday, 7 October.	9 p.m.	No call.	Cleary-street, Leichhardt	Thos. White	Private	Brick, iron roof	Carelessness with matches.	Unknown	do	"	Kitchen door slightly damaged by fire.	Inmates.
Wednesday, 7 October.	10-0 p.m.	10-8 p.m.	88, Chambers-street, Glebe.	Joseph Cooper	do	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	City Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Weatherboard cottage of two floors and five rooms; top floor burned out and roof off; lower part of same severely damaged by water; contents damaged by removal.	The Glebe, Metropolitan, Redfern, No. 4, and other brigades, with manual engines.
Saturday, 10 Oct.	11-30 a.m.	No call.	206, King-street, Newtown.	Wm. Mullano	Bootmaker	do	Children playing with matches.	do	City Mutual	"	A small quantity of straw burned in outhouse at rear of premises.	M.F.B. and inmates, with buckets.
Sunday, 11 Oct.	1-30 a.m.	No call.	86, Liverpool-street	Francis Kobb	Wine-shop	Brick, iron roof	Candle	Unknown	None	"	Bedding and bed-curtains slightly damaged by fire in back room on first floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Friday, 10 Oct.	8-35 p.m.	7-10 p.m.	Camden-street, Newtown	W. A. Foulerton	General importer	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Australian Mercantile Union.	Yes.	A quantity of benzine burned in room on ground floor; ceiling over damaged by heat, and rest of contents, consisting of baking powder, labels, &c., damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours, with private hose and buckets.
Sunday 18 Oct.	7-30 p.m.	8-40 p.m.	"Harilda," Station-street, Petersham.	H. S. Hutchinson	Private	Brick, slate roof	Candle	do do	None	No.	Bed and bedding damaged by fire in front room on first floor; rest of contents in same slightly damaged by smoke, &c.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies.—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Tuesday, 29 Oct.	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	67, Oxford-street, Cook Ward.	Joseph Flohm & Co. ... P. Jenst.	Photographers ... Hairdresser.	Brick, slate roof. do do	Unknown ... do	Commercial Union do	None ... do	No	About 15 feet of skirting board and a quantity of paper and rubbish slightly damaged by fire in back room (used as store) on first floor. Ceiling under, in back shop on ground floor, very slightly damaged by water.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets.
Thursday, 27 Oct.	12:30 p.m.	No call.	602, George-street South	S. J. McCarthy & Co. ...	Tobacconists ...	Brick, iron roof	Matches, rats at.	Phoenix	Australian Mutual	..	About two and a half cases of sulphur matches (125 gross) damaged by fire and water in front room on second floor.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets.
Thursday, 22 Oct.	12:45 p.m.	12:54 p.m.	221, Castlereagh-street.	James Murray ...	Bedding manufacturer.	do	Unknown	London and Provincial.	None.	..	A quantity of kapok burned on ground and first floors of workshop at rear of factory.	Employees & M.F.B., with buckets.
Wednesday, 29 Oct.	11:25 p.m.	11:33 p.m.	Rose-street, Darlington.	Patrick Keogh ...	Contractor	Weatherboard, iron roof.	do	New Zealand	New Zealand	..	A weatherboard shed, about 14 feet square, containing a quantity of slates, cement, window-frames, and joinery, burned out and fallen down.	Alexandria Vol. Co., with stand-pipe.
Friday, 30 Oct.	6:30 a.m.	No call.	Rosser-street, Balmain.	Alfred Taylor ...	Photographer	Brick, iron roof	Candle	City Mutual	None.	..	Window and window-curtains burned, and a quantity of wearing apparel damaged by fire in kitchen on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 31 Oct.	10:40 a.m.	No call.	Morris-street, Ashfield.	F. Alchin ...	Private	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Unknown	United	do	..	Bedding and a quantity of wearing apparel burned, and a wooden partition slightly damaged by fire, in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 6 Nov.	12:8 p.m.	12:16 p.m.	4, Washington-street	John Burford ...	do	Brick, shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of furnace.	Unknown	do	..	A portion of roof destroyed by fire, and ceiling under damaged by water and breakage.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Saturday, 7 Nov.	11:33 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	472, George-street, Macquarie Ward.	John Stafford ...	Halter	Brick, and iron roof.	Unknown	Commercial Union	New Zealand, Australian Mercantile Union, Scottish Union and National.	..	Front shop and contents, consisting of a quantity of hats, hatting material, and hosiery, severely damaged by fire and water; basement under slightly damaged by water; side door burst open, and window of office on first floor broken by heat.	M.F.B., with stand-pipe.
Sunday, 8 Nov.	2:20 p.m.	2:27 p.m.	110, Campbell-street, Surry Hills. 108, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.	William Bradley ... Thomas Brett ...	Private ... do	Brick, and shingle roof. do	Sparks from chimney of house do	Unknown	do	..	Shingle roofs slightly damaged by fire in several places	M.F.B. and inmates with hand-pump.
Tuesday, 10 Nov.	4:0 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	8 and 7, Catherine-street, Glebe.	Messrs. W. J. Norris & Sons.	Wholesale grocers, and wine and spirit merchants.	Brick and stone, iron roof.	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	None	do	..	A building of two floors, about 40 x 20 feet, containing a large quantity of groceries, wines, spirits, and kerosene, burned out and fallen down. A quantity of the contents of this store removed by neighbours; stables at rear of store severely damaged by falling walls.	M.F.B. and Volunteer Companies, with steam and manual engines and stand-pipe.
			9, Catherine-street.	David John Solomon	Commission agent. Private distillery.	Brick, and shingle roof.		do	do	..	Donald Currie slightly burned on hands and face. Side wall severely damaged by heat and breakage; roofs damaged by fire and breakage; back window of room (used as distillery) broken.	
			11, Catherine-street.	do	do	Brick, and shingle roof.		do	do	..	Roof slightly damaged by breakage; contents damaged by removal.	
			Mount Vernon-street.	Messrs. W. J. Norris & Sons.	Wholesale grocers.	Brick, and shingle roof. Corrugated iron.		do	do	..	Iron store, containing a large quantity of produce, &c. Roof destroyed by falling walls; contents damaged by fire and water.	
Wednesday, 11 Nov.	9:40 p.m.	No call.	12, Kippax-street, Surry Hills.	Mrs. Cooke John Farrell	Private do	Brick, slate roof.	Candle	do	do	..	About 25 feet of fencing damaged by falling of back wall.	Standard Brewery Volunteer Co., with buckets.
Thursday, 12 Nov.	8:0 a.m.	No call.	Underwood-street, Pitt-street.	Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co.	General importers	Brick, and slate roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	National of New Zealand and others.	National of New Zealand and others.	..	A small portion of flooring and joisting burned in gas-engine room on third floor.	Burned itself out.
Saturday, 14 Nov.	7:30 p.m.	No call.	Parramatta Road, Petersham.	Robert Cockerott	Draper and milliner.	Brick, stone, iron roof.	Light coming in contact with goods.	Unknown	City Mutual	..	A quantity of Feathers, hats, and other milliner's goods burned in front window of shop on ground floor; shop window broken by heat; rest of shop and contents slightly damaged by smoke and removal, and glass of front door broken.	Inmates and neighbours with buckets.
Monday, 16 Nov.	11:45 a.m.	11:54 a.m.	210, George-street North	James Power	Licensed victualler (Royal Alfred Hotel)	Brick, and shingle roof.	Spark from chimney of house.	New Zealand	City Mutual, £400	..	About 2 feet square of shingle roof of back part of house damaged by fire.	M.F.B. and inmates with buckets.
Monday, 16 Nov.	6:53 p.m.	6:55 p.m.	3, Union Lane, George-street.	John Lawler	Bedding manufacturer.	Brick and stone, iron roof.	Smoking tobacco.	Norwich Union, £500.	Norwich Union, £1,000.	..	A building of three floors, about 20 x 50 feet. Ground floor and contents (consisting of about 100 bales of straw, bad-steds, in cases; paille-presses), together with staircase leading to first floor, severely damaged by fire. First floor, contents consisting of sewing-machines, holding material, &c., &c., severely damaged by heat, smoke, and water; front windows broken. Top floor, portion of flooring and a small quantity of stock damaged by fire.	M.F.B. with steamer and stand-pipe, assisted by members of Volunteer Companies.

List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an Inquest recommended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Thursday, 19 Nov.	0-30 p.m.	10-0 p.m.	Darling-street, Balmain.	Mary Ann McKeon	Grocer	Stone, and shingle roof.	Light thrown down.	Lion, £400.	National (N.Z.), £250.	No	Contents (consisting of empty packing-cases) in room at rear of shop burned; door of room and portion of slating roof slightly damaged by fire.	Balmain Volunteer Co. with hand-pump and buckets.
Sunday, 22 Nov.	5-0 p.m.	3-5 p.m.	Terry's Lane, Pitt-street	Open-street			do	None	None	"	A case of rubbish burned in open street. Two wooden uprights against wall of warehouse damaged by fire.	M.F.B., with hand-pump.
Monday, 23 Nov.	12-0 a.m.	No call.	Parramatta Road, Burwood.	John Adams	Stables	Weatherboard, iron and shingle roof.	Children playing with matches.	do	do	"	Stable, about 20 x 12 feet, with contents burned out and fallen down. About 26 feet of fencing severely damaged by fire.	Tenants and neighbours, with buckets.
Thursday, 26 Nov.	2-40 p.m.	2-50 p.m.	72 and 74 Pitt-street	Messrs. Elliott Brothers (Limited).	Wholesale druggists.	Stone, slate roof.	Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame.	Pacific	Liverpool London and Globe; Cornwall; Queens; Standard (N.Z.); Sun; New Zealand; Union (N.Z.); United Antislavery Mutual; Alliance; British and Foreign; London and Lancashire; Lion; Phoenix; South British; Australian Mercantile Union; Imperial; Pacific; Victoria; Guardian; Manchester; United.	"	Basement, containing a quantity of chemicals, &c., damaged by fire and water. Ground floor and a small amount of stock therein slightly damaged by smoke, heat, and water; grating in stairs leading to first floor broken.	M.F.B. with steam-or and hydrants, assisted by members of Volunteer Co's. and employees.
Sunday, 4 Dec.	8-10 p.m.	3-15 p.m.	Regent-street, near George-street W.	William Brookbank	Private	Brick, iron roof	Smoking tobacco.	Australian Mutual	None	"	A small quantity of building damaged by fire in back room on ground floor; rest of contents in ditto damaged by smoke and water. Door broken by neighbours.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Monday, 7 Dec.	8-0 p.m.	8-5 p.m.	48, Schimmel-street, Waterloo.	Martha O'Connell	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Spontaneous ignition.	City Mutual	do	"	Wooden lining of back room on ground floor damaged by fire and cutting away.	Waterloo Vol. Co., with hand-pump.
Wednesday, 9 Dec.	7-20 p.m.	7-20 p.m.	251, Elizabeth-street	August Jensen	Confectioner	Brick, iron roof	Gas bracket	Phoenix	do	"	Small quantity of contents in shop window on ground floor damaged by fire; one pane of glass of window broken by heat.	Inmates, with buckets.
Friday, 11 Dec.	3-30 p.m.	3-33 p.m.	Corner of Rutland and Buckingham Streets.	James Court Frampton	Grocer	Brick, slate roof	Unknown	Australian Mutual	Australian Mutual	"	Front shop and contents (consisting of a quantity of groceries, &c.) together with back room on ground floor, and back room on first floor with contents in same, burned out; staircase leading to first floor totally destroyed; two rooms and contents on first floor very severely damaged by fire; contents of back kitchen damaged by water.	Standard Brewery and No. 1. Vol. Co. with stand-pipe, assisted by M.F.B. and No. 4 Vol. Co.
			12, Buckingham-street.	W. Norris and Mrs. Davies.	Private	do		do	None	"	Front verandah damaged by fire, and wall in front room on first floor damaged by heat, &c.	
	11-30 a.m.	No call.	775, George-street, Denison Ward.	A. J. Salig	Tailor	Brick, iron roof	Spontaneous ignition.	Mercantile Mutual	Australian Alliance.	"	Woolwork of flooring considerably charred in several places on second floor of warehouse.	Inmates, with buckets.
Saturday, 12 Dec.	9-25 p.m.	9-34 p.m.	6, Outley Road, Paddington.	R. H. Brown	Private	do	Careless use of fire.	None	Mercantile Mutual	"	A weatherboard building used as stable in rear of house burned and pulled down; about 10 by 6 feet of fencing slightly damaged by fire.	Paddington Vol. Co., with buckets.
			613, George-street, Denison Ward.	Henry Zions	Tailor	do	Unknown	New Zealand	None	"	Third floor containing a quantity of lumber, stock, &c., burned out.	
			do	Alfred Carter	Picture-frame maker			do	Standard (N.Z.)	"	Second floor, containing a large stock of picture-frame material, nearly burned out.	
			do	John G. Wright	Licensed victualler, "Burwood Hotel" bedrooms.			do	Commercial Union	"	First floor and contents severely damaged by fire	
			do	Henry Zions				do	Australian Mutual	"	Contents of front shop on ground floor severely damaged by water, and glass of front door broken.	M.F.B., with steam fire-engines, and No. 4 Vol. Co. with stand-pipe, assisted by the Standard Brewery & Theatre Royal Vol. Cos.
Wednesday, 16 Dec.	12-50 a.m.	12-50 a.m.	611, George-street	John G. Wright	Licensed victualler, "Burwood Hotel."	Brick, iron roof			Commercial Union	"	Contents damaged by removal, and skylight on roof broken.	
			615 & 617, George-street	Alfred Carter	Picture-frame maker			New Zealand	Standard (N.Z.)	"	Second floor with contents (consisting of a large quantity of picture frame mouldings, &c.) severely damaged by fire.	
			do	Henry Zions	Tailor			do	Australian Mutual	"	Third floor and contents (consisting of a quantity of sewing-machines, &c., severely damaged by heat.	
			do	William Kaiser	Restaurant			do	Imperial	"	Contents of first and ground floors severely damaged by water.	
			619, George-street	George Wells	Chemist	Brick, slate roof			Australian Mutual	"	Glass of verandah broken	

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List and Details of Fires attended by or reported to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade or Volunteer Fire Companies.—continued.

Date.	When discovered.	Time of Call.	Locality.	Name of Tenant.	How Premises occupied.	Construction of Premises.	Origin or supposed cause of Fire.	Insurances.		Was an In-quest re-commended.	Extent of Damage, &c.	Extinguished by
								Building.	Contents.			
Saturday, 19 Dec.	8-0 p.m.	No call.	47, Cooper-street, Waterloo.	Nelson McCotter	Private	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Candle	Australian Mutual	None	No	Window curtains burned and bedstead slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 24 Dec.	5-20 a.m.	5-30 a.m.	413, Elizabeth-street	Unoccupied	Shop	Brick, iron roof	Spontaneous ignition.	do	do	do	A quantity of rubbish in box burned in front shop on ground floor; glass window of back door broken.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Friday, 25 Dec.	11-30 a.m.	No call.	Short-street, Balmain	Mrs. Burns	Private	Weatherboard, shingle roof.	Candle	Unknown	do	Held by Coroner on the body only.	Some smoking used as a window-blind burned; Mrs. Burns while in the act of extinguishing the same was very severely burned about the body; Mrs. Burns was removed to the Prince Alfred Hospital and succumbed to her injuries same day.	Neighbours, with buckets.
Friday, 25 Dec.	11-50 p.m.	12-5 a.m.	Corner of Queen-street and Waverley Road, Woolahra.	Job Darlington	Tobacconist	Weatherboard, and iron roof.	Light thrown down.	Scottish Union and National, £134.	Standard (N.Z.) £200.	No	Shop and contents (consisting of tobacco, cigars, confectionery, &c.) burned out, and roof off.	Woolahra Nos. 1 and 2, Paddington, and M.F.B. with manual engines.
			Waverley Road	John Emsmark	Hay and corn dealer.	do	do	Included in above	Scottish Union and National, £134.	do	Shed building, containing a large quantity of hay, straw, oats, corn, and other produce, burned out and roof off. Both buildings adjoining and communicating.	
Friday, 25 Dec.	1-10 a.m.	No call.	81, Pitt-street, Redfern.	Mrs. Leicester	Private	Brick, stone, and iron roof.	Candle	Unknown	None	do	Bed, bedding, curtains, and portion of furniture damaged by fire and water in front room on first floor, and one window broken. A lodger named Mrs. Weir and a baby severely burned; taken to the Prince Alfred Hospital; both since recovered.	Inmates and neighbours, with buckets.
Friday, 25 Dec.	4-20 p.m.	No call.	Parramatta Road, Petersham.	Tubman & Hart	Tailors	Brick and slate roof.	Light thrown down	do	Australian Mercantile Union.	do	A small quantity of some tailors' cuttings and some waste paper burned in box at the back part of shop; two windows broken.	A neighbour, with buckets.
Monday, 28 Dec.	7-16 p.m.	7-20 p.m.	Stent's lane, King-street, Brisbane Ward.	Robert Sutherland	General importer.	Brick, iron over shingle roof.	Defect in flue	Imperial	None	do	About 3 square feet of roof damaged by fire and breakage	Neighbours and M.F.B., with hand-pump and buckets.
Monday, 28 Dec.	7-30 p.m.	No call.	Windsor-street, Paddington.	Morehead Aitken	Crocer	Brick, slate roof	Children playing with matches.	Unknown	City Mutual	do	Bed, bedding, and about one dozen brooms and a quantity of silver tea-paper severely damaged by fire in back room on first floor; ceiling under damaged by water. One of the children belonging to the occupant severely burned on head and back.	Inmates, with buckets.
Tuesday, 29 Dec.	8-50 p.m.	No call.	Hancock-street, Balmain	Mrs. Hordern	Private	Stone, iron roof	Candle	do	None	do	A small quantity of wearing apparel burned, and about 2 feet of door slightly damaged by fire in back room on ground floor.	Inmates, with buckets.
Thursday, 31 Dec.	10-40 p.m.	11-7 p.m.	Thford-street, Zetland Estate, Waterloo.	Unoccupied	do	Weatherboard, iron roof.	Incendiarism	Australian Mutual	do	Yes.	A dilapidated weatherboard building of about five rooms burned out and fallen down.	Burned itself out.

SUMMARY of Trades for 1885—continued.

Trade, &c.	Class of Fire.									Grand Total.
	Slight.			Serious.			Total.			
	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	Insured.	Not insured.	Insurance unknown.	
Oil and colour merchants	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offices	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Outhouses	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Open streets	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Painters and decorators	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Photographers	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Picture-frame makers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Private dwellings (occupied)	34	11	12	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	65
Do (unoccupied)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Printers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Sail and tent makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Schools	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stables (livery and otherwise)	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6
Stationers and booksellers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steamers	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stove and oven makers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shops (unoccupied)	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tailors	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Timber merchants	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tobaccoists	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Wine shops	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wood and coal merchants	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Wharfingers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	100	33	18	12	.....	1	15	7	1	196

HOURLY and Daily Summary of Calls, 1885.

Hour.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total.
A.M. 1st	5	.....	1	2	1	1	1	11
" 2nd	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	6
" 3rd	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	8
" 4th	.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	7
" 5th	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	6
" 6th	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4
" 7th	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
" 8th	1	2	.....	1	3	1	.....	8
" 9th	2	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	10
" 10th	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 11th	5	1	1	2	.....	1	3	13
" 12th	2	3	.....	1	1	3	.....	10
P.M. 1st	3	2	1	.....	5	2	2	15
" 2nd	3	.....	3	.....	1	3	1	11
" 3rd	2	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	9
" 4th	1	.....	2	4	2	3	2	14
" 5th	2	.....	3	6	1	1	.....	14
" 6th	1	1	5	.....	4	.....	5	16
" 7th	3	4	.....	5	3	1	6	22
" 8th	.....	7	3	9	3	4	9	35
" 9th	2	5	7	3	4	3	3	27
" 10th	.....	6	2	3	3	2	3	19
" 11th	.....	3	2	4	3	3	2	17
" 12th	.....	1	3	2	3	2	3	14
	36	39	39	50	47	45	46	302

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CALLS, 1884.

Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.	Week.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.	Fires.	Total.	Brought forward...		Total.
										27th ending July 4th	11th ending July 18th	
1st ending Jan. 3rd...	1	...	1	2	28th	24	24	84	132	42	04	196
2nd " " 10th...	1	...	3	7	29th	...	...	3	7	...	...	5
3rd " " 17th...	3	1	3	7	30th	...	...	5	7	...	...	6
4th " " 24th...	1	1	...	2	31st	...	...	4	3	...	...	4
5th " " 31st...	1	...	...	1	Aug 1st	...	...	6	1	...	...	7
6th " " Feb. 7th...	...	...	3	3	8th	...	...	10	4	...	...	14
7th " " 14th...	...	...	3	5	22nd	...	...	8	6	...	...	14
8th " " 21st...	1	1	4	6	29th	...	...	5	7	...	...	11
9th " " 28th...	1	1	5	7	5th	...	...	7	7	...	...	11
10th " " Mar. 7th...	3	2	4	9	12th	...	...	7	10	...	...	11
11th " " 14th...	2	...	6	11	19th	...	...	8	8	...	...	10
12th " " 21st...	2	...	2	4	26th	...	...	7	7	...	...	10
13th " " 28th...	2	...	3	5	3rd	...	...	6	8	...	...	11
14th " " April 4th...	...	...	4	4	10th	...	...	8	8	...	...	11
15th " " 11th...	...	1	...	1	17th	...	...	9	11	...	...	11
16th " " 18th...	2	...	3	5	24th	...	...	4	5	...	...	5
17th " " 25th...	...	...	2	3	31st	...	...	3	5	...	...	5
18th " " May 2nd...	1	...	3	4	7th	...	...	2	3	...	...	4
19th " " 9th...	...	1	...	1	14th	...	...	3	3	...	...	4
20th " " 16th...	...	...	4	4	21st	...	...	3	3	...	...	10
21st " " 23rd...	2	...	5	7	28th	...	...	2	3	...	...	8
22nd " " 30th...	...	...	5	6	4th	...	...	4	4	...	...	4
23rd " " June 6th...	...	...	3	6	11th	...	...	3	3	...	...	1
24th " " 13th...	...	...	5	6	18th	...	...	6	7	...	...	7
25th " " 20th...	2	...	5	7	25th	...	...	2	2	...	...	3
26th " " 27th...	...	...	8	10	2nd	...	...	4	6	...	...	6
Carried forward...	24	24	84	132	and to the end of the year.	42	04	196	302			302

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CALLS FOR 1885.

Months.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.			Class of Fires.				Grand Total.	
		Attended with engines reported as house fires.	Attended with hand pump only.	Slight.		Serious.		Total.		
				Insured.	Not insured.	Insured.	Not insured.			
January	8	1	1	5	3	1	...	...	19
February	2	1	3	8	2	...	...	...	22
March	7	2	3	12	1	2	...	...	26
April	3	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	15
May	2	3	3	6	7	...	...	...	26
June	2	1	4	9	4	...	...	...	25
July	...	1	4	8	5	1	...	...	22
August	7	...	11	14	9	...	...	...	38
September	2	2	7	15	5	...	...	...	35
October	3	...	7	14	1	...	...	...	30
November	3	2	7	5	1	...	...	...	21
December	1	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	23
	42	13	51	109	33	18	12	...	1	302

COMPARISON OF ALL CALLS FOR THE YEARS 1876 TO 1885.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
False alarms	41	21	38	33	36	35	39	60	50	42	395
Chimney alarms	301	223	245	174	192	117	60	45	46	64	1,477
Fires, slight	68	45	62	54	57	54	75	80	01	160	746
" serious	4	5	7	5	4	12	12	10	15	13	87
" total destruction.	8	12	14	10	18	25	26	14	23	23	173
	422	316	366	276	307	243	212	209	225	302	2,373

List of Causes of Fires for ten Years.

Causes.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Asphalte, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Balloon, explosion of	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Boiler, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Boiling over—fat, oil, tar, &c.	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	8
" glue	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
" varnish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Brickwork of flue, defective	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4
" oven, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" fireplace "	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	11
Burning rubbish	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6
Candles	16	11	8	5	7	5	10	13	7	40	122
Chemicals, experimenting with	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" explosion of	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Children playing with matches	6	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	9	29
Chimney, foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coke, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Distilling apparatus, defect in	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doubtful and unknown	15	19	19	14	31	39	59	36	54	43	329
Fire, careless use of	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	12
Fireplace, wood falling from	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fireworks	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	4
Flue, defect in	2	2	4	2	...	3	1	2	...	4	20
" furnace, overheat of	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	7
" adjoining, foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Friction of machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Foundry, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Furnace	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	8
Gas bracket or gas burner	2	...	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	20
Gas explosion	6	1	2	2	4	4	2	...	2	2	24
Gas heating apparatus, careless use of	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" defect in	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Gas, seeking for an escape of, with light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Gas pipe, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	7
" overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gasoline apparatus, careless use of	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Hearth, defect in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Hot ashes	3	4	2	2	2	1	...	3	4	4	25
Incendiarism	...	4	1	6	...	3	6	1	2	4	26
Intoxication	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	13
Iron pot for galvanizing, &c., overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Kerosene, carelessness with	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
" explosion of	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kiln, overheat of	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lamp, kerosene, carelessness with	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
" explosion of	1	1	3	2	4	1	...	...	4	1	17
" upsetting of	...	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	8
" oil, carelessness with	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
" spirit, explosion of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
" upsetting of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Light thrown down	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	21	29
Light coming in contact with curtains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Lime slaked by rain	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	5
Matches, carelessness with	3	...	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	18
Matches, rats at	2	1	1	...	...	5	2	2	2	1	16
Smoking meat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
" tobacco	2	...	2	...	1	2	2	1	5	10	25
Spark from copper fire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
" forge fire	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5
" fireplace	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	10
" furnace	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	5
" another fire	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
" chimney of engine	3	1	1	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	12
" furnace	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	6
" house	5	4	11	13	8	5	4	7	7	11	75
Spirit, explosion of	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Spontaneous ignition	...	1	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	7	18
Still, overheat of	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stove	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	7
Stove-pipe	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Stove, gas	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	5
Turpentine, upsetting of	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Vapour of spirit coming in contact with flame	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3
	80	62	83	69	79	91	113	104	129	196	1,006

SUMMARY of how Calls were reported to the Brigade for 1885.

Calls given by	Fires.	False Alarms.	Chimney Alarms.		Total Calls.
			Reported as Fires.	Attended with hand-pump only.	
Citizens.....	30	3	2	45	81
Cabmen.....	3	2	1	1	7
Telegraph messengers (direct from fires)	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Telegrams.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Police constables (direct from fires)	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Central Police Station (per telephone)	37	2	1	.....	40
General Post Office (Exchange telephone).....	9	2	.....	.....	11
Insurance Companies (information from)	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Account of fires in newspapers.....	5	1	.....	.....	6
Members of Metropolitan Fire Brigade	4	.....	.....	4	8
Night watchmen.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company	7	5	2	.....	14
No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company	5	2	.....	.....	7
No. 4 Volunteer Fire Company	15	4	2	.....	21
No. 5 Volunteer Fire Company	1	1	.....	.....	2
St. Leonards Volunteer Fire Company.....	9	3	.....	.....	12
Surry Hills Volunteer Fire Company.....	6	1	2	.....	9
Standard Brewery Volunteer Fire Company.....	4	3	1	.....	8
Rodfern Volunteer Fire Company	4	.....	2	.....	6
Balmain Volunteer Fire Company	6	2	.....	.....	8
Newtown Volunteer Fire Company	4	1	.....	.....	5
Paddington Volunteer Fire Company.....	6	1	.....	.....	7
Pymont and Ultimo Volunteer Fire Company	2	1	.....	.....	3
Alexandria Volunteer Fire Company.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Company.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Globe Volunteer Company	4	1	.....	.....	5
Theatre Royal Volunteer Fire Company	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Burwood Volunteer Fire Company.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Waverley and Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company	1	3	.....	.....	4
Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company, No. 2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Reflection (seen from the Brigade Station)	2	1	.....	.....	3
Fire alarms .....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	196	42	13	51	302

BALANCE SHEET for Year ending 31st December, 1885.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Cash balances.....	4,869 16 5	To Millett Bros., for remainder of contract	
Estimated value of plant.....	4,242 12 3	for building Marrickville Fire Station ;	
Value of land, Marrickville.....	831 0 0	about	1,500 0 0
Value of building, Marrickville (in course		To Bosword Bros., for building George-	
of erection)	2,450 0 0	street West Station ; balance of £2,000	
Value of building, Alexandria.....	90 0 0	received from Treasury	700 0 0
Outstanding contributions	235 18 10	Balance	10,519 7 6
	£ 12,719 7 6		£ 12,719 7 6

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for Half-year ending 31st December, 1885.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885, July 1st:—					
<i>Balance brought forward—</i>			<i>Salaries—</i>		
Bank of N.S.W.	1,103 13 0		Office	290 10 0	
Mercantile Bank	4,750 0 0		Firemen's	2,229 12 11	2,520 2 11
Cash in hand, Superintendent	8 1 9		Board Fees		150 0 0
„ Secretary	1 7 6	5,863 2 3	<i>Sites & Buildings, Fire Stations—</i>		
<i>Contributions—</i>			Marrickville, land	781 0 0	
Treasury	1,500 0 0		Building Account	950 0 0	
Insurance Companies	1,493 2 4		Alexandria	89 11 11	
Municipalities	1,874 16 3	4,867 18 7	Mt. Lachlan	58 0 0	
<i>Sites for Fire Stations—</i>			George-street West	1,400 0 0	3,278 11 11
Treasury	2,000 0 0		Rent, taxes, &c.		336 8 1
Alexandria M. C.	44 13 2	2,044 13 2	Plant, stores, and clothing		466 9 1
Salvage duty		20 12 6	Printing, stationery, &c.		81 11 9
„ plant		52 0 5	Salvage duty		6 17 6
Rent, taxes, and lighting		156 5 7	Telephones, fire alarms		93 12 6
Life policy premiums		17 13 5	<i>Horses, &c.—</i>		
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			Purchase	40 0 0	
By sale of 1 horse		8 10 0	Fodder	64 8 3	
			Stables and furniture	2 2 2	
			Harness	15 11 0	
			Shoeing	6 5 6	128 6 11
			Working engines		6 18 6
			Assistance rendered		11 5 3
			Rewards for calls		4 4 0
			Life policy premiums		81 5 10
			<i>Subsidies, F. F. Co.—</i>		
			Mt. Lachlan	25 0 0	
			Theatre Royal	25 0 0	
			St. Leonards	100 0 0	
			Rodfern	75 0 0	
			No. 4, S. S.	25 0 0	
			Alexandria	37 10 0	
			Paddington	112 10 0	
			No. 5, F. S.	50 0 0	
			Standard Brewery	25 0 0	
			Balmain	100 0 0	
			Woollahra, No. 2	32 10 0	
			Surry Hills	31 5 0	
			Glebe	75 0 0	
			Newtown	87 10 0	
			Burwood	50 0 0	
			No. 1, Royal Alfred	17 15 0	869 0 0
			<i>Miscellaneous—</i>		
			Cab hire and cartage	12 4 10	
			Auditors' fees	10 10 0	
			Extra payments	14 0 0	
			Petty expenses	21 9 0	
			Office cleaning	6 11 0	
			Guarantee premium	5 0 0	
			Office furniture	10 11 0	
			Law expenses	45 10 5	126 5 3
			<i>Balance—</i>		
			Mercantile Bank	4,574 15 0	
			Bank of N.S.W.	290 10 7	
			Cash in hand, Superintendent	11 13 0	
			„ Secretary	2 17 10	4,869 16 5
	£	13,030 15 11		£	13,030 15 11

I hereby certify that I have examined and compared the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Fire Brigades Board, for half-year ending 31st December, 1885; also statement of receipts and expenditure herein; and that the same are correct.—THOMAS MELDRUM, Auditor.

CHARLES BOWN, Chairman Fire Brigades Board.
ANDREW J. BONE, Secretary.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GRAFTON FIRE BRIGADES BOARD REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

Messrs. H. Maurice, S. See, and T. Page to The Colonial Secretary.

Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Grafton,

Sir,

Grafton, 22 June, 1886.

In accordance with section 7 of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884," the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Grafton have to report that its first meeting was held on 4th August, 1885, when Mr. Henry Maurice was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Thomas Page, the elected representative of the Fire Insurance Companies, was appointed Secretary. The necessary steps were also taken for the framing of regulations,—

1. For the registration of Volunteer Fire Brigades under the Board.
2. For the meetings and conduct of the business of the Board, and for the purchase from the Trustees of the recent Grafton Volunteer Fire Brigade, which ceased to exist after the passing of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884," for the purchase of the site and buildings of the engine station in Pound-street, together with engine and appliances, as per appendix B, annexed hereto, for the use of a Brigade to be established by the Board, when the regulations for such had been appointed.

The next meeting of the Board was held on 11th September, when necessary instructions were given for a legal conveyance of the beformentioned property upon the terms arranged with the Trustees thereof, viz., that the Board pay all debts due by the late Volunteer Fire Brigade, estimated not to exceed £50 as the purchase money for such property. The Board also appointed Mr. E. W. Graham as caretaker of the said properties, to have the same placed and kept in good working order, and ready for use should occasion require, until such time as a Volunteer Fire Brigade was formed under the regulations to take charge thereof.

The regulations were then finally considered and adopted, and directed to be forwarded to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, for the approval of His Excellency, and were so forwarded on the 15th September, but owing to some delay were not approved or published in the Government Gazette until the 5th January, 1886, as per Appendix A, attached hereto.

Pending the gazetting of these regulations the Board could not proceed further during the year 1885, so that no assessment was made for that year, but such steps as could be taken to facilitate the operations for 1886 were taken by the Board.

Since the 1st January, and the publication of the regulations, the assessment for 1886 has been made, and the affairs of the Board placed in regular order, as will be reported in the annual report of the Board for the present year.

HENRY MAURICE,

Chairman, Government Representative.

SAMUEL SEE,

Mayor of the Borough of Grafton.

THOMAS PAGE,

Secretary, Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

APPENDIX A.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1886.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Grafton, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," relating to the registration of Volunteer Fire Companies within the borough, and to meetings and conduct of business by the Board, &c., respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATIONS

REGULATIONS under which Volunteer Fire Companies will be registered by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Grafton within the said Borough.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.

2. No unnaturalized foreigner shall be enrolled.

3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years.

4. No person enrolled shall after attaining the age of forty be permitted to remain a member unless upon a medical certificate of health and a certificate of proficiency from the officer in charge of the Company, and then only until he attains the age of forty-five.

5. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.

6. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height or less than 34 inches round the chest shall be enrolled.

7. No person shall be allowed to continue a member who is not a financially good member of some Registered Friendly Benefit Society, and has in addition a policy of assurance on his own life for the sum of £100 at least.

8. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman.

9. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with appliances, or other unseemly conduct, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be held responsible for same under these Regulations.

10. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.

11. No Company shall be permitted to collect subscriptions without being in possession of a written or printed authority from the Board. Such authority shall expire on the 31st December in each year, but may be renewed upon application to the Board from year to year. Such authority will be subject to revocation at any time at the discretion of the Board.

12. No registered Company shall extend its operations to any other place than that assigned to it, without the sanction of the Fire Brigades Board.

13. The person first giving the alarm of a fire and leaving his name with the caretaker shall be paid as a reward the sum of 10s.

14. The Captain shall, in the month of July, furnish the Board with particulars of the receipts and disbursements of each Company for the preceding year ending on the 30th June.

15. The Fire Brigades Board may at any time appoint an audit of the books of any Company, subject to a notice given at least seven days previously.

16. The officer in charge of any Company shall, on all occasions of fire at which the Company may be present, forward a report to the Board, on such form as may be supplied by the Fire Brigades Board for such purpose; such form to be signed by the said officer in charge.

17. Each Company shall have its own printed rules and regulations of the general working of the Company, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board; and all proposed alterations or additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. No rule or regulation must be contrary or antagonistic to the Fire Brigades Act, or to any regulations or action thereunder. All fines and punishments fixed by any Company in such rules shall be strictly enforced, and all such fines handed over to the Board.

18. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of his own Company. All members must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, and numbers must be approved of by the Board before being brought into use.

19. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.

20. The members of each Company shall meet at least once in every month for practice, drill, &c., and once in each quarter for foot-drill. The Captain shall appoint the time and places for practice, drill, &c.

21. Each Company shall have the same system of drill, as far as the different appliances will admit. The system of drill must conform to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of Sydney as far as possible.

22. No member of a Company shall be permitted to interfere with or handle, or move any part or portion of any stocks or goods contained in any premises on fire, or in danger of fire, unless by order or permission of the officer in charge of the Company.

23. Each Company, on being registered, shall have a certain district assigned to it by the Board for its operations, and shall not be permitted to attend any calls outside the same, excepting in those cases where the cause of alarm is just over the boundary of the assigned district, and nearer to the Company's station than to the station of the adjacent Company. In all cases when one Company has arrived at a scene of fire, and can without further help extinguish the fire, the other Companies shall at once return to their respective stations. In cases where simple appliances, such as hand-pumps, extincteurs, buckets, &c., are sufficient to extinguish the fire, engines shall not be used.

Passed

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Grafton, held on the 11th day of September, 1885.

HENRY MAURICE,
Chairman of the Board, Government Representative.

SAMUEL SEE,
Mayor of Grafton.

THOMAS PAGE,
Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

REGULATIONS of meetings and conduct of business, and the duties of officers of the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Grafton, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884."

1. The Board shall meet for the dispatch of all necessary business on the first Wednesday in each month, at 2 p.m., at the office of the Fire Brigades Board for the time being. Special meetings of the Board may be held whenever necessary, and convened by the order of the Chairman.

2. The Board shall elect one of their number to be Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

3. No business shall be transacted unless all the members of the Board are present.

4. The Board shall appoint one of their number as Secretary, and shall determine the salary to be paid for his services. The Secretary shall have charge of all books and papers, the property of the Board; he shall keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings, conduct all the correspondence, and receive all moneys payable to the Board, and shall deposit all such moneys to the credit of the Board on every seventh day, in the Bank appointed by the Board.

5. The Board shall from time to time determine in what Bank their account shall be kept; and, until otherwise ordered, the account shall be kept in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Grafton, in the name of the Grafton Fire Brigades Board.

6. All accounts against the Board, and all sums to be expended, shall be passed by resolution at a Board meeting; and all accounts so passed shall be paid by cheque on the Board's bankers; such cheques to be signed by the other two members of the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.

7. The common seal of the Board shall be in the custody of the Secretary, to be affixed by him only by resolution of the Board, and when so affixed to be signed by all the members of the Board.

8. The accounts of the Board shall be made up by the Secretary to the end of June in each year, and shall be examined by the Board and certified to by all the members thereof, and published in the local papers and also in the Government Gazette, as soon after the 30th June in each year as practicable.

9. Subject to the approval of the Board, the Secretary shall furnish abstracts of its proceedings to the local Press, but in no case shall the proceedings of the Board be open to the public.

10. Proper books of receipts and expenditure shall be kept, and receipts for all moneys shall be given upon printed and consecutively numbered receipt forms with corresponding butts, which alone shall be evidence of the payment thereof to the Board.

11. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.

12. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by circular by the Secretary.

13. The Board shall, as they deem necessary, purchase or lease any land, houses, or other buildings, for the purpose of providing engine-houses, brigade offices, or alarm stations, and may purchase or hire any engine, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property, and may place such appliances at the disposal of any Volunteer Fire Company that may be from time to time established and registered under the Board in terms of these Regulations, and the Board may by resolution permit any part of these appliances to be used for any purpose, providing the expenses and charges are paid by the party or parties using same, and that the said party shall have entered into a guarantee with the Board against all loss or damage to such appliances.

14. The Board shall appoint caretakers of its property and pay such remuneration as they may from time to time determine upon, and shall define the duties of such caretakers, and may dismiss them at any time for any cause.

15. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under this Board, and who shall have control, when on duty, practice, drill, or parade, of such Companies; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Companies. The Captain shall instruct the Companies in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

16. The Captain shall keep a roll of all members, with a record of their attendance at drills, practices, parades, and fires; he shall report all breaches of rules or disobedience of orders, and pending inquiry, shall suspend any member and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall be at once dismissed from the Company and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5, in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.

17. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled on the certificate of the Captain the sum of 5s. for each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, and 10s. when on duty at fires if not detained more than four hours; after that time, at the rate of 2s. per hour.

18. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.

19. The Captain shall preside at all meetings of the firemen, and convey all resolutions passed at their meetings to the Secretary, and furnish him with a list of all subordinate officers appointed by the Company, with their titles, such titles being first approved of by the Board.

20. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide and approved of by the Board; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.

21. The Board shall only register Companies where there are not less than ten firemen, and no Company shall have more than twenty-five members enrolled at any one time.

22. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all Regulations made by the Board in terms of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884."

23. The Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon; and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held if so decided upon.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Grafton, held on the 11th day of September, 1885.

HENRY MAURICE

Chairman of the Board, Government Representative.

SAMUEL SEE,

Mayor of Grafton.

THOMAS PAGE,

Fire Insurance Company's Representative.

APPENDIX B.

List of properties purchased by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Grafton from the Trustees of the late Grafton Volunteer Fire Brigade:—

1 16-manual power fire-engine.	5 60-ft. length canvas delivery hose.
1 pair engine lamps.	6 galvanised iron buckets.
1 officers hand lamp.	2 pairs hames and traces.
1 portable canvas cistern.	1 hand fire pump with delivery hose and nozzle.
4 lengths suction pipe.	1 American axe.
1 length suction pipe, unserviceable.	1 handsaw.
1 copper strainer.	1 length rope.
1 short branch.	1 25-ft. ladder.
1 long branch.	1 chief officer's coat and cap.
1 each $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch nozzles.	1 second officer's coat and cap.
1 axle cap spanner.	13 firemen's coats and caps.
1 crow-bar.	1 leather helmet.
1 40-ft. length leather delivery hose.	1 belt and hatchet.
2 40-ft. length leather delivery hose, unserviceable.	

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF DENILQUIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Chairman, Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Deniliquin Fire Brigades Board.

Sir,

Deniliquin, 12 April, 1886.

Herewith I enclose a copy of the Balance Sheet of this Board, which has just been audited, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with the 7th section of the Act.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. EVANS,

Chairman.

P.S.—You will observe that on the 31st March, to which date the audit extended, there was still a credit balance of £52 0s. 9d. The credit is owing to the fact that the accounts for the whole of the expenses incurred under the Estimates last year had not then been presented. Since then they have been received and paid, the credit being absorbed, and the items will appear in the next balance.

DENILQUIN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—BALANCE SHEET TO 31st MARCH, 1886.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
To contributions from Fire Insurance Cos.....	100	1	0	By Municipal Council, for Engine, &c.....	469	19	6	
" Colonial Secretary	99	19	8	Refund to Municipal Council	35	0	0	
" Municipal Council	100	0	0	Secretary, stationery, and sundries	24	18	7	
Special grant for engine appliances	469	19	4	Superintendent's salary	25	0	0	
Deposit on contract	4	0	0	Board fees	64	10	0	
				Uniforms for Brigade	98	11	2	
				Refund of contractor's deposit	4	0	0	
				Balance in Bank	52	0	9	
	£	774	0	0	£	774	0	0

Examined and found correct,—

JAMES TINES, }
W. H. HOOPER, } Auditors.
J. W. H. WYSE, Secretary.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

The Secretary, Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, 30 January, 1886.

The Goulburn Fire Brigades Board in pursuance of section 7 of the Statute beg to present this their first Annual Report.

The Board held their first meeting on February 2nd, 1885, under the presidency of the then Mayor, Mr. Wm. Davies. On 9th February Mr. Edwd. Gillespie was elected Mayor, and by virtue of his office succeeded Mr. Davies at the Board.

During the period over which the Report extends fifteen meetings have been called: Mr. Davies attended one, Mr. Gillespie eleven, Mr. Betts eleven, and Mr. Riley fourteen.

On assuming office the Board found, after much correspondence and inquiry, that owing to their being the first country Board established under the Act no regulations were available for their guidance. On application to the Colonial Secretary, asking for regulations under the 21st section of the Act, the Board were informed in response that no regulations had been made. Under these circumstances the Board, having held frequent meetings and given to the subject much anxious thought, framed and passed on July 1 a code of regulations for their guidance, and for subsidizing, &c., the Brigade. It was not however until December 17 that the Government gave effect to these regulations in accordance with clause 21 of the Fire Brigades Act, by causing them to be published in the Government Gazette.

This delay, together with the want of punctuality in paying the contributions, more particularly on the part of the Government, has caused much embarrassment to the Board. As the regulations have now received the requisite Government approval the Board will endeavour by supplying the necessary equipments to have a Brigade second to none in the Colony.

To purchase a steam fire-engine and provide a hook and ladder brigade necessitate a larger outlay than would be required if, as in the case of the metropolis, these appliances had been handed over to the Board when first constituted, and to meet the cost a rate was fixed upon which was considered high by some of the Insurance Companies. The Board on the 14th May, 1885, accordingly drew up the following minute and furnished a copy to your office, and to each of the contributory Companies:—

"The difference between the assessment in the metropolis and in a country town is but an example of the fact that small undertakings are proportionately more costly than large ones. The apparatus required for Goulburn would serve for a city three or four times as large, yet no part can be safely dispensed with, and the Board would not feel that they had performed the duty imposed by law of establishing and maintaining an efficient brigade if they neglected to provide such appliances as are essential to efficiency.

"The new law found Sydney with several Brigades, well supplied with engines and apparatus, and at least one Brigade maintained at the sole cost of the Companies. In Goulburn the Companies had no Brigade and had contributed but little to support the one local Company, while the subscriptions from the townspeople for 1884 amounted to £1 only. If the assessment now seems high it is because through inadequate support in the past the requirements here are greater than if the Brigade had been always properly supported. When all that is now needed shall have been supplied, the Board will, as in Sydney, have only to 'maintain' their material in a state of efficiency, instead of as now to 'establish' efficiency, and the rate may then be reduced accordingly, though in a small city it can never be so low as in a large one. It cannot be alleged that £300 is an excessive sum for the Government to pay to protect a large inland town from the ravages of so cruel an enemy as fire, nor that a tenant who pays 22s. a week rent will find a tax of 1d. oppressive. And the Board cannot say that the Government and the Municipality shall contribute more and the Companies less than the law prescribes. Their duty is to consider what expenditure is necessary to ensure efficiency, not to determine the proportion in which it is to be contributed. In Goulburn the premiums paid are much higher than in Sydney, the rate in the latter place being in some cases as low as 1s. 6d. as against 4s. in Goulburn for similar risks. There can be no good reason for this except that the risk is thought to be greater. If so the more need for a highly efficient Brigade furnished with the best appliances. With increased efficiency will come diminished losses, so that when the efficiency shall be satisfactorily established, the risk of loss by fire will be lessened and the Companies will benefit accordingly."

Water

Water is now being laid on throughout the town; this will add greatly to the safety of property, especially when we have a steam fire-engine, and a hook and ladder Brigade. The necessity of the latter was strongly insisted on by both present and late Superintendents, and the Board propose to provide the same without delay.

The Board contemplate a reduced rate for the coming year, and after the purchase of the steam fire-engine a still further reduction can be safely made.

Mr. Main, who had been appointed Superintendent before your Board was constituted, removed from the district and resigned on the 13th October last. The Board thereupon (subject to your approval) appointed Mr. F. R. Laws to the vacant office.

The Goulburn Volunteer Brigade have been subsidized at the maximum amount allowed in Sydney, it being considered that such a course would be well calculated to maintain the *esprit de corps* so happily existing amongst them. It may be mentioned that in Sydney a short time since at a contest between members of various Brigade corps our men succeeded in carrying off several prizes.

The Superintendent's report, with list and details of fires attended during the year, shows nine fires have occurred in the Municipality, but the damage has been very slight, the whole amount being estimated at under £40. In only one case was an inquest considered necessary.

A statement of the Board's receipts and expenditure for the year is appended.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COOPER,
Secretary.

GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADE BOARD, 1885.

Dr.				Cr.
<i>Receipts.</i>		£ s. d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>	
To Amount received from Treasury ...	225	0	0	By Subsidy paid to the Goulburn Volunteer Fire Brigade ...
Amount received from Insurance Companies	272	12	4	Superintendent's salary for twelve months
Amount received from Goulburn Municipal Council	225	0	0	Board fees
				Secretary's salary
				Expenditure on account books, stationery, rent, postage, and corporate seal
				"Fixed deposit" towards purchase of a steam fire-engine
				Balance at credit of the Board at the Australian J. S. Bank ...
Total	£	722	12	4
				£
				722
				12
				4

Examined and found correct.

CHARLES GARDNER,
Auditor.

29 January, 1886.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(FORBES FIRE BRIGADE BOARD'S REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 7.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, the Fire Brigade Board for the Municipal District of Forbes begs to submit its report of the year ending 31st of March, 1886.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

Whereas by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of September 14th, 1884, the Fire Brigades Act of 1884 was extended by the Governor to the Municipality of Forbes, and whereas by letter of appointment bearing date 15th May, 1885, George Fairhurst Hutchinson was made a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas, at a meeting of the Insurance Companies, held in the School of Arts at Forbes, on June 9th, 1885, Edward Henry Elkington Allen was elected a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas William Thomas, who was, on February 10th, 1885, chosen Mayor of Forbes, in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," became, by virtue of his office and clause 20 of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas Emanuel Godfrey Bollinger, who was, on February 9th, 1886, chosen Mayor of Forbes, in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," became, by virtue of his office and clause 20 of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884, a member of the Fire Brigades Board. The Board has held eighteen meetings during the year. (Appendix A.)

Appendix B shows the names of the insurance companies, together with the declared amounts held at risk within the Municipality of Forbes, on the 31st day of December, 1884.

Appendix C shows the value of ratable property within the Municipality for 1884-5. Regulations for the conduct of the Board and the management of the Brigade were published in the Government Gazette of the 19th of August, 1886.

E. G. BOLLINGER, Mayor,
Chairman of the Board, Forbes.

APPENDIX A.
ATTENDANCE of members of the Board.

Date of meeting.	W. Thomas.	E. G. Bollinger.	C. F. Hutchinson.	F. H. E. Allen.	Total.
3 August, 1885	1		1	1	3
24 " "	1		1	1	3
31 " "	1		1	1	3
6 September, "	1		1	1	3
2 November, "	1		1	1	3
16 " "	1		1	1	3
1 December, "	1		1	1	3
8 " "	1		1	1	3
15 " "	1		1	1	3
4 January, 1886	1		1	1	3
11 " "	1		1	1	3
19 " "	1		1	1	3
25 " "			1	1	2
1 February, "	1		1	1	3
8 " "	1		1	1	3
9 " "	1		1	1	3
10 March, "		1	1	1	3
23 " "		1	1	1	3
Total	15	2	18	18	53
Absent	1				1
Total	16	2	18	18	54

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing amount held at risk within the Forbes Municipality by the undermentioned Fire Companies, for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

Name of Fire Insurance Company.	Amount.	Name of Fire Insurance Company.	Amount.
	£		£
Australian Mutual	10,543	North British and Mercantile	5,720
City Mutual	7,290	Norwich Union	8,725
Colonial Mutual	3,870	Queen	9,165
Commercial Union	13,846	Royal	11,060
Imperial	5,800	United	13,620
Liverpool and London and Globe	11,757	Victoria	14,500
Mercantile Mutual	8,660		
New Zealand	7,920		
			£ 132,476

APPENDIX C.

ASSESSED value of ratable property for the year 1884-5 in the Municipality of Forbes, £18,967.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1886.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
By cash Treasury	75 2 10	To Board Fees	26 5 0
" Municipal Council	25 0 0	Salaries—	
" Insurance Companies—		Secretary to Board	10 0 0
" The Australian Mutual	6 0 0	Superintendent of Brigade	20 0 0
" City Mutual	4 1 0	Engine-keeper	10 0 0
" Colonial Mutual	2 4 1	Services of Brigade	7 14 0
" Commercial Union	7 17 0	Bown & Co.—Material	26 6 0
" Imperial	3 6 0	Printing, postages, and stationery	4 8 6
" Liverpool and London and Globe	6 13 0	Miscellaneous and petty expenses	4 15 6
" Mercantile Mutual	4 18 0	Balance in Commercial Bank	65 16 11
" New Zealand	4 10 0		
" North British and Mercantile	3 5 0		
" Norwich Union	4 19 0		
" Queen	5 4 0		
" Royal	6 6 0		
" United	7 15 0		
" Victoria	8 6 0		
	£175 5 11		£175 5 11
" Municipal Council	50 0 0	To advance to Brigade	50 0 0
	£225 5 11		£225 5 11

Audited and found correct,
R. STIBLING.

EDWARD H. E. ALLEN,
Acting Secretary.

E. G. BOLLINGER,
Chairman.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st December, 1885.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE FIRE BRIGADES ACT.

The following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board, under section 6 of the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, for establishing and maintaining an efficient Fire Brigade in the Metropolitan District, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the abovesaid Act.

P. A. JENNINGS.

REGULATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING AN EFFICIENT FIRE BRIGADE IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

The Appointment of Men.

1. Applications for appointment as firemen must be made in candidates' own handwriting to the Secretary of the Board.
2. Candidates must be physically strong men, free from any defect in limb, hearing, or sight, from colour-blindness, from any organic, infectious, or contagious disease, and not subject to chronic ailments, or fits, or to nervousness. They must be generally intelligent, capable of acquiring instruction and able to read and write.
3. Candidates must be not less than twenty-one years of age (unless under special circumstances as to physique or qualifications), nor more than thirty-two, unless they have been previously and recently engaged as active and efficient firemen or are otherwise thoroughly competent, in which cases the limit may be extended to forty years. They must be not less than 5 feet 6 inches in natural height, nor less than 37 inches in natural chest measurement, except in the case of volunteers who shall be eligible for membership for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade if not exceeding forty years of age, provided the applicant has been an active fireman and approved of by the Superintendent of Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
4. Candidates will be required to produce testimonials from reliable and respectable persons as to habits, character, morals, and past services. They will be required to produce certificates of their births, or give other satisfactory proof of age.
5. Candidates must belong to such trades or occupations as will fit them for the duties of a fireman and for dangers of fire extinction. Special regard will be had to the activity, civility, and cheerfulness of the candidates, as well as their aptitude in the use of tackles, ladders, and in making knots and such other things as are required in the service. All other things being equal, preference will be given to seamen.
6. Foreigners will be allowed to become candidates upon taking out letters of naturalization.
7. Eligible candidates will be required to undergo a medical examination by such legally qualified medical practitioner as the Board may appoint. Their appointment as firemen will be finally dependent upon that examination.
8. Eligible candidates when finally approved will be accepted as members of the Brigade on probation only, the term of which shall be not less than three months. At the end of such probation, the probationer, if he shall have given every satisfaction to the Superintendent and have shown himself suitable in every respect may be promoted as a vacancy may occur, but the Board will not be bound to promote in the order of seniority or probationship, or of age, but may select the most eligible amongst the probationers subject to his serving his proper term of probation.
9. The pay of a probationer shall in no case exceed the rate of £130 per annum. The pay shall be payable monthly.
10. At the expiration of his term of probation, the pay of the member may be raised to a rate not exceeding £150 per annum payable monthly until he may be promoted to a higher grade or be reduced, dismissed or discharged.
11. The Board may at any time for sufficient cause reduce any member of the Brigade to a lower grade with corresponding reduction of pay.
12. The Board may make such deductions from the pay of the members of the Brigade as may from time to time be fixed for allowance of quarters or articles or rations supplied at the expense of the Board.
13. The engagement of every member will be for one month and so continued until legally discharged.
14. All engagements or appointments made by the Board may be cancelled or annulled without any reason being assigned, one week's pay to be granted in lieu of notice.
15. No probationer or other member of the Brigade will be allowed to continue or engage in any trade or business outside the Brigade. Every member will be expected to devote his knowledge to the service of the Brigade.

16. Every member of the Brigade must obey the order of the Superintendent and must conform to all rules and regulations which have been made or may be made from time to time in the Brigade Order Book, which have been previously approved by the Board.

17. Every probationer, and other members of the Brigade, must subscribe to the following:

Conditions to which persons joining the Metropolitan Fire Brigade will be subjected on becoming members.

1. Every member is to devote the whole of his time to the service of the Brigade and to carry out to the best of his ability all orders from seniors in command.

2. Every member must serve and reside wherever it may suit the convenience of the Superintendent.

3. He is to promptly obey all lawful orders from persons in authority over him.

4. He must obey all regulations which may from time to time be framed and passed by the Fire Brigades Board.

5. He shall not resign or discontinue the duties connected with the Brigade unless permitted by the Superintendent, or in his absence any other responsible officer of the Brigade, unless he shall have given to such officer one week's previous notice in writing. Should he resign or withdraw without such leave or notice he will forfeit all pay due to him, and will further be formally dismissed by the Fire Brigades Board.

6. Every member will be liable to immediate dismissal for unfitness, negligence or misconduct, independently of any other punishment to which by law he may be subject. Should he be dismissed from the service he will be liable to forfeit the whole of his pay then due.

7. Every member will be liable to suspension from duty at the discretion of the Superintendent, or in his absence by any other responsible officer of the Brigade. Every case of suspension shall be brought before the Fire Brigades Board at their first meeting after the offence, and the suspension may be continued for a further period according to the discretion of the Board. During his suspension no fireman shall receive any pay.

8. Candidates will be accepted on probation only for a period of three months or longer as it may be deemed necessary by the Fire Brigades Board.

9. Any member dismissed from the service or who may resign his appointment, shall immediately after his dismissal or resignation deliver up all clothes and accoutrements that have been supplied to him, and if any article or articles shall have been in the opinion of the superintendent improperly used or damaged, a deduction from the pay or moneys due to the member will be made sufficient to recover the loss sustained.

10. Any member found intoxicated, fighting, or disobeying orders will be at once suspended by the Superintendent or his Deputy, such suspension being dealt with by the Fire Brigades Board.

11. Each member will have the sum of 5s per month deducted from his pay until the amount reaches £4, as an insurance against his leaving the Brigade without returning his uniform and accoutrements; but on return of said uniform and accoutrements in good order, and allowing for fair wear and tear, all such moneys then in hand shall be refunded to the member.

12. It shall be compulsory for each member to belong to some Benefit Society, in which he shall not allow himself to become unfinancial, in the event of bodily illness his pay will be reduced to two-thirds for the first three months, and one-third for the next three months, and then will cease.

13. Married men living in any station will be charged a rent according to the accommodation given them.

REGULATIONS FOR COMPENSATION IN CASE OF ACCIDENT AND DEATH THEREFROM.

1. In the event of accident received while on service, and caused by something incidental to such service whereby a fireman is totally disabled, that is to say, confined to his residence (or out by order of medical adviser), being entirely disabled by external accidental injury, from following any occupation whatever (provided external and visible breach of continuity exists, and provided he has not by recklessness or disobedience of orders contributed to such accident), the Board will continue to pay such member full salary for three months from date of accident, and half salary for a further period of three months, only provided that in the event of such accident producing total disablement as aforesaid for life, or for a lengthened period, the Board in its discretion on sufficient evidence being produced, may pay further sums as it may think fit.

2. In the event of accident received while on service, and by something incidental to such service, whereby a fireman is partly disabled, that is to say, when an external injury has occurred of so slight a character as to prevent a member from following his ordinary occupation with as much ease and con-

venience as he did previous to the happening of the accident, provided always that he has not contributed to such accident by recklessness or disobedience of orders, the Board will continue to pay such fireman full pay for three months only, at the end of which time all pay shall cease.

3. No compensation will be allowed in cases where injuries received do not prevent a fireman from attending to his regular work, or which do not necessitate his leaving the brigade.

4. Each fireman on enrolment shall state in writing his conjugal condition, whether he is married or unmarried, or a widower, with or without children. Any change in such condition shall be at once notified in writing to the superintendent.

5. No compensation will be allowed on the death of a fireman unless he shall have been registered on the Fire Brigade books as a married person or a widower with a family.

6. No applications for compensation in the event of death by accident will be received unless the applicants for the same prove by documentary or other equally satisfactory evidence that they are the widows or the children of the firemen so deceased.

7. Each fireman who on enrolment is married, or if a widower, has a family, or who after enrolment contracts marriage, shall at once effect in some Life Assurance Company, to be approved by the Fire Brigades Board, a policy or policies on his own life, payable at death, for the sum of £200, except in the case of the Principal Foreman, who must effect an insurance for the sum of £400, such policy or policies shall be absolutely assigned to the Fire Brigades Board on printed form, to be provided by the Board, and shall be delivered up with the deed of assignment, notice of which shall be given on due form to the Assurance Company. The policy shall be made so as to be renewable on the 31st December in each year. Policies of Companies approved by the Board effected by persons previously to joining the Brigade may be utilized for the purposes of this regulation, subject to its requirements, if they be not encumbered in any way. Notices of renewal shall in all cases be sent to the Secretary of the Fire Brigades Board, who will see that the policies are kept in force, and to whom the renewal receipts shall be handed. In order to provide compensation for death by accident, while at the same time encouraging the fireman to make provision for his family in the event of death under ordinary circumstances, the Fire Brigades Board, will, so long as the fireman shall continue in its service, but no longer, pay one half of each and every premium payable under this regulation, and towards providing the other half make equal monthly deductions from the pay or salary of the fireman. In all cases any bonus which may attach to any or all such policies shall be left as a reversionary addition to said policies, and shall not be commuted, or cashed, or hypothecated in any way. On resignation or dismissal from the Brigade, the policy or policies shall be at once re-assigned by the Fire Brigades Board, and the said Board will *ipso facto* cease to have any interest in the same or be responsible for keeping the same in force. On the death by accident of the fireman while in the service of the Fire Brigades Board, the proceeds of the policies will be handed to the widow or family (if any), or should such action be deemed inadvisable by the Fire Brigades Board, the proceeds will be utilized in any manner which may, in the opinion of the Fire Brigades Board, seem best in the interest of the widow or family. In the event of death under ordinary circumstances, the proceeds of the policies will be handed to the legal representative of the deceased.

8. In the event of a fireman being unable to effect an insurance on his life in an office approved by the Fire Brigades Board, the amount of compensation for death arising from accident will pay £100 payable only to his widow or family in such way as the Fire Brigades Board may think desirable.

9. In no case can any compensation for death from accident be granted should the fireman leave neither widow nor issue.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Any member of the Brigade or probationer will be liable to dismissal for intoxication, insubordination, disobedience, neglect or omission of duty, incompetency, disrespect to any person in authority, or to the Board or any member or officer thereof, for insolent or immoral behaviour on the premises, or any crime, misdemeanour, or other misconduct punishable by law in addition to such penalty as may be fixed by the Fire Brigades Board.

2. Any member agitating any cause for himself, or any other person whereby the order and discipline of the Brigade is imperilled, or guilty of the offences as named in the *first* rule will be immediately suspended.

3. No member of the Brigade shall send any communication to the Fire Brigades Board otherwise than through the Superintendent. Any man disobeying this order will be suspended.

4. Any member having a grievance of any kind, or having any charge to make against another member of the Brigade will be required to do so in writing through the officer in charge of his station, addressed to the Superintendent.

5. No member shall absent himself from his station without permission from the officer or senior in charge of the station (for the time being). Any member found absent from the station without leave is to be immediately suspended by the aforesaid officer, who shall at once report the case to the Superintendent.

6. No member of the Brigade will be allowed to engage in any trade or business, nor will he be permitted to derive any pecuniary profit or advantage from any public contract or from any purchase made by himself or other on behalf of the Fire Brigades Board, under pain of instant dismissal by the Fire Brigades Board.

7. No member of the Brigade shall, upon any occasion or under any pretence whatever, accept any money, gift, or address from any person for services rendered at a fire without permission from the Superintendent or the Fire Brigades Board.

8. At no time excepting when on leave shall any member of the Brigade be permitted to wear clothes other than his uniform without permission of the Superintendent. No member will be permitted to attend theatres or any public place of amusement, in part or whole uniform, without the permission of the Superintendent. When working on any ruins, or on duty at fires, the flat cap is to be worn; when in fatigue or undress uniform at the Brigade Station, or when going on messages, &c., the peak cap is to be worn. Any member of the Brigade suspended from duty shall not appear in uniform during suspension.

9. On all occasions of fire the whole of the men are to be rung out. If any man is too late for an engine when it is his duty to go with the said engine, or late attending the station after having been called, or does not answer his bell, will be liable to such fines as the Fire Brigades Board may think fit to award.

10. All married members will be held responsible for any wilful or unnecessary damage to the quarters in their occupation; the said quarters will be subject to periodical inspection by the Superintendent; and are to be left in a clean and respectable manner when the member is removing. Single men will be held responsible to the officer in charge of the station for their apartments, bedding and furniture being kept in a clean and respectable manner at all times, ready for inspection after 9 a.m. each day.

11. Any member breaking his leave will be liable to have his leave stopped for a certain period by the Superintendent, and the record of it will be taken to weigh against promotion.

12. The Duty Man in charge of the Telephone, or other signalling apparatus, will be held answerable on the occasion of a fire that the electric bells are rung, that all men are turned out, that the correct time of the call is taken, and that the name and address of the person by whom the call was given are entered in the Station "Occurrence Book."

13. When the manual engine is put to work at a fire the junior man present attending with the engine is required to remain in charge of the manual engine, and to receive orders and directions from his seniors as to the working of such engine. He is at no time to leave the manual, unless otherwise directed by his seniors. While in charge of the manual he will be required to know what gear has been taken out of it. If a standpipe for a plug or a ball hydrant is used instead of the manual engine, the junior man will stand by to turn on or off as he is directed, but if steamers are at work, and there is no likelihood of the standpipes being required to be turned on or off, he is to leave and assist at the fire.

14. During the summer months, viz., September, October, November, December, January, February, and March, all members will be required to rise at 5.45 a.m., and during the remaining months of the year 6.45 a.m. Exception will be made of men who have performed their usual turn on duty the previous night, or who may be reported on the sick list.

15. The general work of each station is to be commenced at 6 a.m. in the summer months above named, and at 7 a.m. in the other months, when the roll is to be called, and continued until 8 a.m., when the men knock off for breakfast, work to be resumed at 9 a.m. and continued until 10 a.m., when the roll is again to be called by the officer in charge or the senior man present, after which the work is to be continued until finished.

16. The man on duty in charge of the telephone, &c., is to be cleaned by 10 a.m., he will be held responsible that the watchroom is kept clean and in proper order.

17. All members shall attend drill and practice at the discretion of the Superintendent or Officer in charge of the station to which they are attached.

18. All applications for leave *over three* hours after the 10 a.m. call for that day, are to be made by 9 a.m. Applications for leave commencing before 9 a.m. must be made by 6 p.m. the previous day. Leave will only be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

19. Members on their return from leave will be required to see that the correct time of their return is entered on the leave note by the senior man of the watch.

20. Members living out of the station are required to be in readiness at all times at their homes, in order that they may be able to immediately answer any call that may be given them. Any member found absent from his home without the requisite permission will be immediately suspended, and the case referred to the Fire Brigades Board. The case in question will be equivalent to a man being absent from the station without leave.

21. At fires, no member will be allowed to enter any hotel for refreshments without the permission of the Superintendent, or such officer who may be in charge of the fire. All refreshments if possible will be supplied in the vicinity of the fire, and not in an hotel. At no time at fires will any member be permitted to supply or use his authority towards supplying any persons, civilians or otherwise, refreshments of any description without the orders of the Superintendent or such officer as may be in charge of the fire. Any one violating this rule will be immediately suspended.

22. Any member heard to speak slanderously, disparagingly, contemptuously, or insubordinately of any officer, or in any manner uttering words calculated to cause a breach of the rules or disorder in the Brigade, shall be suspended.

23. Should at any time any member wilfully strike any officer in the Brigade, he is to be immediately suspended.

24. The watch duties of the station and at fires are to extend from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., unless otherwise altered by the Superintendent's orders.

25. Members guilty of any tampering with the books, or wilful damage to, or destruction of the buildings, goods, effects, chattels, clothing, apparatus, plant, belonging to the Fire Brigades Board or in its charge, will be liable to immediate suspension.

Qualifications and Duties of Principal Foreman.

1. He must have complete practical knowledge of all the duties required of the officers and men in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, together with practical and technical acquaintance with all the apparatus in use at the various stations, and must be ready at any time to assist in any of the duties required of the Brigade, and to lead on the men fearlessly and judiciously.

2. He will be required to undertake all the duties and responsibilities of the Superintendent during the absence or other disability of the latter in addition to such other duties as are herein prescribed.

3. When in charge of a fire he will be required to take full responsibility and exercise the Superintendent's powers according to the Act, at the same time paying due respect to water-damage, water-wasting, salvaging, &c.

4. He will be held responsible for, and it will be his special duty to attend particularly to the general requirements for gear, &c., for the Brigade, including the checking and passing of all requisitions, bills, general reports, &c., before final passing by the Superintendent.

5. He will be expected to make reports to the Superintendent of any suggestions or alterations he may think advisable to any station for the better working of the Brigade in general.

6. He will be required to report to the Superintendent any deviation of duty, negligence, and misdemeanours committed by any member of the Brigade.

7. He will be held responsible to the Superintendent that all orders from the Fire Brigades Board, and those contained in the Superintendent's Order Book are diligently executed and performed.

8. He will be liable to suspension from duty by the Superintendent for any neglect of duty, insubordination, intoxication, cowardice, overbearing conduct, incompetency, or non-carrying out of the rules and regulations of the Fire Brigades Board.

9. He is to set an example to his men by his sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, coolness at a fire, and general attention to his duties.

10. He must be under the immediate direction and supervision of the Superintendent, and at all times ready to acknowledge and defer to the Superintendent's authority.

11. He will be required to live at such station as may be assigned to him, attend all calls for fires, and at no time to absent himself from the station without first obtaining permission from the Superintendent.

12. He will be held responsible to the Superintendent for the full and proper working of the Brigade; such as the cleaning of the engines, horses, &c., running of steamers according to orders, drilling the men, and that all telephones, fire alarms and electric bells are kept in complete working order.

13. He will be required to agree and bind himself under the conditions of service, and all rules and regulations in existence at the time of his taking office, and all rules made hereafter by the Fire Brigades Board, or the Superintendent.

14. He will be required to thoroughly know the drills as given by the Superintendent, and it will also be his duty to drill the members of the brigade at least once a week in engine practice (either manual or steamer) as well as scaling-ladder practice.

15. To see that the men and horses are drilled at least once in every twenty-four hours, as if getting away for a fire.

16. To take charge of all firemen, coachmen, and horses attached to his station, and to keep up a direct system of discipline among them, having at all times a list of the same hung up in the watchroom.

17. To make himself as far as possible acquainted with the whole of the fire-cocks, fire-plugs, hydrants, and other means of obtaining water in the city and suburbs of Sydney, and to instruct his men accordingly.

18. He will be held responsible that the apartments, buildings, and furniture connected with his station are diligently kept clean, and that the station and appliances in general are in good condition, and any repairs required to be immediately written for by requisition to the Superintendent.

19. To immediately suspend any man guilty of disobedience of orders, or other serious misconduct, whenever he may deem it desirable to do so. He is to acquaint the Superintendent of any case of suspension at the earliest opportunity.

20. In respect to the powers of granting leave to members of the Brigade, he will only exercise similar powers as those vested in a Foreman, excepting in the absence of the Superintendent; the principal Foreman will then take the same powers as the Superintendent. (The reading of this rule is not to vest the principal Foreman during the temporary absence of the Superintendent).

21. To take charge of the fire engines and all appliances belonging to his station or any other premises and property therein belonging to the Fire Brigades Board in addition to Rule 1 as aforesaid, and to keep up a proper inventory of the same.

22. It must be clearly understood by the principal Foreman that he will be held responsible for the full working of his own station besides assisting the Superintendent in the supervision of the whole Brigade, and to take the full charge of the same during the absence of the Superintendent.

23. To study the characters and abilities of the men under his charge, and to be ready at all times to give the Superintendent correct information concerning them.

Duties of a Foreman.

1. To set an example to his men by his sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, coolness at a fire, civility and general attention to his duties.

2. To reside at any station he may be appointed to, and to take charge of the station, stables, or any other premises or property therein belonging to the Fire Brigades Board.

3. To take charge of the fire engines and all appliances belonging to his station, and to keep up a proper inventory of the same.

4. He will be held responsible that the apartments, bedding, and furniture connected with his station are diligently kept clean, that the station and appliances in general are in good condition, and any repairs required to the station or appliances are to be immediately written for by requisition to the Superintendent.

5. To take charge of all firemen, coachmen, and horses attached to his station, and to keep up a strict system of discipline among them, having at all times a list of the same hung up in the watchroom.

6. To see that all the men belonging to his station are within hail and available for duty at all times, unless specially booked sick, absent on account of duty or leave, or otherwise engaged.

7. To instruct his men in drill exercise at least once a week, and to see that all other duties are strictly carried out.

8. To regulate the duties to be performed by the men at his station, showing no favour to any man more than another.

9. To call the roll at 10 a.m. and 10 p.m. respectively to see that all the men at home are present and fit for duty.

10. To see that the station clock is set right each night at 10 p.m. by telephone by the clock at the Head Quarters Station.

11. To see that the necessary number of men are placed on duty in the watchroom, that they are in proper uniform, and are acquainted with the details of station duty.

12. To see that each engine in his station is turned out once a week and the gear thoroughly cleaned no two engines to be turned out the same day.

13. To grant leave of absence according to his discretion for periods not exceeding 6 hours, between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and to sign the said leave note before the man goes on leave. Any other leave required either before or after these hours, or over the said amount, will only be granted by the Superintendent, at the same time the Foreman will be held responsible that his station has sufficient men in case of a fire.

14. To make reports to the Superintendent on any suggestions or alterations he may think advisable at his station for the better working of the Brigade in general.

15. To see that all calls for chimneys on fire are immediately attended to, and that stops for the same are sent away to the other stations to save any unnecessary turning out of engines, &c., and that a record is kept of the same.

16. Should he be the first officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to arrive at a fire he will ascertain as soon as possible the nature and extent of the fire, and send the intelligence to the nearest Fire Station with a view to its being communicated to the Head Station. Should it happen to be a small fire he will at once send one of his own men to the nearest Fire Station to stop all other engines, and if a large fire, he will send a stranger, who may be trusted with a message (written if possible) giving a short description of the building alight and stating that more help will be required. Upon arriving at a fire, if a senior officer is present, he is at once to report himself and to work under his orders (at no time is he to work independently of any other officer of the Brigade). If he should be the senior, he is at once to take command, but it must be distinctly understood that he is not to find fault at the fire with the former senior officer for what may have been already done, but if he sees anything wrong to report the same in the usual manner to the Superintendent.

17. To report the departure and return of his engines by telephone to the Head Station.

18. To write requisitions for all stores, repairs, &c., that may be required at his station.

19. To study the characters and abilities of the men under his charge, and to be ready at all times to give his superiors correct information concerning them.

20. To make himself as far as possible acquainted with the whole of the locality in the neighbourhood of his station, or otherwise to know the fire-cocks, fire-plugs, hydrants, and other means of obtaining water and to instruct his men in the same.

21. To make himself acquainted with the Volunteer Fire Stations, Police Stations, turncocks' residences in his neighbourhood, and to keep their addresses always hung up in a prominent position in the watchroom.

22. With reference to religious observances it is expected that the foreman will do all he can to facilitate the attendance of the men under his charge in allowing them to attend the places of worship to which they respectively belong, and that particular attention shall be paid to the proper observance of the Sabbath day.

23. The general idea intended to be conveyed is that the foreman is absolutely responsible for everything in connection with his station, that consequently the whole control and management are vested in his hands. It is of course understood that he is bound to act fairly and discreetly with his men and all concerned, and he may at any time be called to account for his actions, but practically his judgment and discretion are left unfettered in any way, in order that there may be no limit to his responsibility in the execution of the duties entrusted to him. As his duties are numerous it would be impossible for him to perform them all himself, and therefore to prevent any misunderstanding of the terms in which these instructions are conveyed it is especially mentioned that even if it were possible it would be by no means desirable for him to do so. He is provided with the necessary staff and appliances, and it is his duty to work them to the best advantage according to his discretion and ability, and not only that but also be able to satisfy his superiors that he has done so.

Duties of the Engineer.

1. He will see that all steam fire engines, floating engines, and gear appertaining thereto throughout the brigade are kept in thorough working order. All requisitions for any repairs to the same are to be signed by himself to the superintendent.

2. He is to see that all boilers of steam fire engines and the boilers of floating engines are washed out at least once a month when all mud-hole plugs are to be taken out.

3. The apparatus for heating the water of the boiler, &c., in each station will be under his special care.

4. He will see that each spring balance of the safety-valves of each steamer has the requisite ferrule on, and in no case is the boiler to be allowed to work without one, neither are the levers of the safety-valves to be weighted in any way.

5. He is to see that each steamer is run at least once in every two weeks, when he is to instruct other men how to drive the same.

6. He will be required to teach the second-class firemen how to drive the steamers under all difficulties, such as working with the fuel pump disabled, or the injector disabled, and working at a fire with salt water. For the better carrying out of this order a certificate will be required from the engineer for each second-class fireman before he is promoted to the rank of a first-class fireman. He is to instruct the men that in no case will they draw the fire from the steamer when at a fire; if the said steamer is not required to work they are to allow the boiler to generate 100 lb. of steam and then the damper is to be put on. This is required in case of being called to another fire or meeting with one on the way home.

7. When at fires he is to make it his duty to see that the man in charge of each steamer keeps the water in sight in the water-gauge glass, and in case of accidents such as the failure of the feeding apparatus rendering it impossible, he is to instruct them in immediately but coolly drawing the fire. He is also to watch that each steamer does its work properly, or to report the same to the superintendent at the first opportunity.

Qualifications of a first-Class Fireman.

1. He must take an interest in his profession, and make himself conversant with all matters connected with a fireman's duties. He must know the drill thoroughly; he must be able to teach other men the drill; he must be able to drive any steam fire-engine in the brigade, and have a good knowledge of the same.

2. He will be required to make himself acquainted with the different parts of the machinery of both manual and steam fire-engines; each part has a proper name, and he is required when speaking of any particular part to call it by that name.

3. He will be required to take down, when necessary, the particulars of a fire for a fire report.

4. He must be competent to take charge of a station during the temporary absence of his officer.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held 16th March, 1886.

(s.s.) CHARLES BOWN,
Chairman, Fire Brigades Board.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GOULBURN FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 17th December, 1885.

THE following Regulations, made by the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

P. A. JENNINGS.

MUNICIPALITY OF GOULBURN.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of August 15th, 1884, the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," was extended by the Governor to the Borough of Goulburn; and whereas by letter of appointment, bearing date December 15th, 1884, Augustine Matthew Betts was made a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas at a meeting of the Insurance Companies, held in the Goulburn Municipal Council Chamber, on January 9th, 1885, by authority of a notice issued in the Gazette of December 30th, 1884, William Russell Riley was elected a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas Edward Gillespie, who was, on February 9th, 1885, chosen Mayor of Goulburn, in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," became, in virtue of his office, and of clause 20 of the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," a member of the Fire Brigades Board.

The Board thus legally constituted have framed the following regulations for meeting and conduct of business by the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884."

1. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Two members shall form a quorum.

2. The sum of £1 1s. shall be paid to each member who attends at the time and place for holding any duly convened meeting, whether there be a quorum present or not. Should a quorum not be present a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, the meeting shall lapse, and the secretary shall be empowered to call another meeting in his discretion.

3. The secretary shall send notice of each meeting to each member of the Board, in which shall be stated the business to be transacted at that meeting; such notice to be delivered not later than the day previous to such meeting.

4. The chairman or secretary may call meetings as may be deemed necessary, provided notice be given as above.

5. Members of the Board shall not vote on any matter in which they may be personally interested in any way whatever, and during the discussion of any such matter members so interested shall withdraw from the board-room.

6. The Board may from time to time appoint a secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries, and wages, and may at

any time, with or without notice, suspend or dismiss any such secretary, officer, or servant. The secretary and such other officer as the Board may deem expedient shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.

7. The secretary or other officer acting in his stead shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall enter the minutes of resolutions and proceedings in a minute-book to be kept for that purpose. He shall lay all correspondence before the Board. He shall also discharge all such duties as the Board may from time to time direct.

8. A book shall be kept showing all the receipts of money on account of the Board, and all disbursements made. A balance shall be made up quarterly, or oftener if desired, and shall be verified if deemed expedient in such way as the Board may think fit. The bank pass book, made up to date, shall be laid before the Board at each meeting.

9. The Board shall open an account at such bank as they may from time to time determine. All money shall be banked on the day after the receipt of the same, or in the event of the bank being closed, on the next banking day.

10. The secretary or other officer authorized by the Board shall give receipts for all moneys payable to the Board, drawn on printed and consecutively numbered forms with corresponding butts.

11. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be made by cheques upon the bank, signed by the chairman or by two other members, and countersigned by the secretary or other officer authorized by the Board.

12. The common seal shall be in the custody of the chairman, and shall be affixed to documents by order of the Board only and in the presence of two members of the Board, or of one member and the secretary.

13. The accounts of the Board shall be made up in the months of January and July in each year for the half-year expiring the 1st December and the 30th June respectively, and shall be examined and verified by at least one auditor, to whom shall be produced by the secretary all vouchers, books, and documents necessary to verify the balance-sheets.

14. Any member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these regulations must give to the secretary seven days' notice in writing to that effect; such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

15. For regulating the proceedings of the Board in respect of inquests on fire.—On the day after any fire a report in writing shall be made to the Board by the superintendent of any fire which may come under the notice of the brigade, in which report information so far as can be ascertained shall be given under the following heads:—

Hour and date of each alarm of fire.

By whom and how reported.

Name and occupier and owner of premises, and purposes for which occupied.

Origin or supposed cause of fire.

Particulars as to insurance of premises and contents.

Construction of buildings.

General remarks, extent of damages, &c.

Whether an inquest into cause of fire be desirable.

The form of report to be determined by the Board from time to time.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 1st day of July, 1885.

EDWARD GILLESPIE,	} Members of the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board.
Chairman,	
A. M. BETTS, W. R. RILEY,	

And the said Board so constituted as aforesaid have agreed upon the following rules and regulations under which the Goulburn Fire Brigades will register and subsidize Volunteer Fire Companies.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, without organic disease, shall be registered on the effective staff of any company. In case of members joining after the first registration, a medical certificate will be required.

2. No person shall be admitted as an effective member under the age of 21 years, unless under special circumstances as to physique or qualifications.

3. No person shall be enrolled over the age of 40 years unless he has been previously engaged as an active fireman, in which case the limit may be extended to 50 years.

4. No person over the age of 65 years shall remain on the effective working staff of any company, unless by special resolution of the company, reported to and approved by the Board.

5. No person under 5 feet in height, or less than 32 inches round the chest, shall be enrolled, unless under special circumstances.

6. No person shall be appointed or elected as an officer unless he is practically acquainted with the duties of fireman.

7. None but persons whose occupations fit them for the service of a fireman shall be enrolled or recognized as effective members, excepting in cases where active service has already been rendered as fireman. No person who has been convicted of any felony shall be allowed to remain or to be enrolled in any company.

8. In order to prevent claims on the funds of the Board, or of the company, all members shall either assure their lives and also assure against accident, or shall belong to some benefit society, in which they shall at no time allow themselves to become unfinancial.

9. The company, in order to be registered and subsidized, must send an application to that effect to the Board, together with a list of its members, giving their names in full, with age, occupation, residence, height, measurement round the chest, state of health and physical defects, if any. On the Board being satisfied with said roll, the company or brigade will be deemed to be established, and will be registered and subsidized accordingly.

10. Attached to such roll shall be an undertaking, signed by each member, stating his willingness to abide by the rules of the company, and by the regulations of the Board; a similar return shall be furnished in January in every year, but the signatures of those who have already signed need not be again attached unless required by the Board.

11. The number of effective working members shall be not less than fifteen, nor more than forty. If at any time the number shall fall below the minimum, the registration of the company shall be suspended, and the subsidy cease.

12. Appointments to the usual offices in the company shall be made by the members of the company in meeting assembled, subject, however, to confirmation by the Board. The officers shall have such titles as the Board may permit.

13. The secretary of the brigade shall by the 14th January in every year furnish the Board with the receipts and disbursements of such brigade for the preceding year ended 31st December, verified by the secretary and treasurer of the company.

14. The company shall have its own printed rules of internal and general working, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Fire Brigades Board. All proposed alterations and additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. All fines and punishments fixed by such rules shall be strictly enforced under penalty of deducting from the subsidy voted such sums as it may appear that the company has failed to recover.

15. The Fire Brigades Board may at any time appoint an officer to audit the books of any company, subject to a notice of at least three clear days.

16. Members of brigade shall at no time attend fire brigade demonstrations outside a radius of 5 miles from the Goulburn Post Office without leaving a sufficient number of effective members within the municipality. No apparatus shall be taken to a demonstration without the written consent of the Board.

17. On all occasions of fire, in the absence of the superintendent, the members of brigade shall abide by instructions given by the senior officer of the company present. Members of brigade shall not take orders from owners of property, bystanders, or other persons not in authority, or any person out of uniform.

18. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the company. Members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, or numbers must be approved by the Fire Brigades Board.

19. The bells or other signalling apparatus shall only be used for giving and receiving alarms, and for sending messages on service.

20. The members of brigade shall meet twice in every month for practice, &c. The brigade may appoint its own day for practice.

21. All subsidies shall be payable quarterly, and shall in the discretion of the Board be subject to stoppage, reduction, or absolute forfeiture in the event of the company becoming in the opinion of the Board inefficient.

22. The superintendent shall once in every three months report on the efficiency of the company; such report to be in writing under his hand; and if the Board considers such report satisfactory they shall subsidize the company in such amount as may be deemed desirable, having regard to the numbers and state of efficiency of the brigade, and to the amount of money at the disposal of the Board.

23. The subsidy will be paid into the bank to the credit of the treasurer of the company, and is to be devoted to the purchase of uniforms, payment for practices and for attendance at fires, and for such other fit purposes as the company's rules may provide.

24. Any member of the company not attending paid practice shall, unless he furnish satisfactory excuse for his absence, be fined in such sum as the company's rules may determine.

25. Members of companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.

26. Any member of a company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with fire-plugs and other appliances, or other unseemly conduct, or shall be guilty of any other breach of these rules or the company's regulations, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

27. The Fire Brigades Board may deduct from any subsidy by way of fine any sum not exceeding £5 for each offence under these regulations, or recover the same in lieu thereof in terms of the Fire Brigades Act. The superintendent of fire brigades, or the secretary of the Fire Brigades Board, shall be the officer or person to lay information under these regulations.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 1st day of July, 1885.

EDWARD GILLESPIE,	} Members of the Goulburn Fire Brigades Board.
Chairman,	
A. M. BETTS, W. R. RILEY,	

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(GRAFTON FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 5th January, 1886.

The following Regulations made by the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Grafton, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," relating to the registration of Volunteer Fire Companies within the borough, and to meetings and conduct of business by the Board, &c., respectively, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATIONS under which Volunteer Fire Companies will be registered by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Grafton within the said Borough.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.
2. No unnaturalized foreigner shall be enrolled.
3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years.
4. No person enrolled shall after attaining the age of forty be permitted to remain a member unless upon a medical certificate of health and a certificate of proficiency from the officer in charge of the Company, and then only until he attains the age of forty-five.
5. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.
6. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height or less than 34 inches round the chest shall be enrolled.
7. No person shall be allowed to continue a member who is not a financially good member of some Registered Friendly Benefit Society, and has in addition a policy of assurance on his own life for the sum of £100 at least.
8. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman.
9. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with appliances, or other unseemly conduct, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be held responsible for same under these Regulations.
10. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.
11. No Company shall be permitted to collect subscriptions without being in possession of a written or printed authority from the Board. Such authority shall expire on the 31st December in each year, but may be renewed upon application to the Board from year to year. Such authority will be subject to revocation at any time at the discretion of the Board.
12. No registered Company shall extend its operations to any other place than that assigned to it, without the sanction of the Fire Brigades Board.
13. The person first giving the alarm of a fire and leaving his name with the caretaker, shall be paid as a reward the sum of 10s.
14. The Captain shall, in the month of July, furnish the Board with particulars of the receipts and disbursements of each Company for the preceding year ending on the 30th June.
15. The Fire Brigades Board may at any time appoint an audit of the books of any Company, subject to a notice given at least seven days previously.
16. The officer in charge of any Company shall, on all occasions of fire at which the Company may be present, forward a report to the Board, on such form as may be supplied by the Fire Brigades Board for such purpose; such form to be signed by the said officer in charge.
17. Each Company shall have its own printed rules and regulations of the general working of the Company, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board; and all proposed alterations or additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. No rule or regulation must be contrary or antagonistic to the Fire Brigades Act, or to any regulations or action thereunder. All fines and punishments fixed by any Company in such rules shall be strictly enforced, and all such fines handed over to the Board.
18. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of his own Company. All members must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, and numbers must be approved of by the Board before being brought into use.
19. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.
20. The members of each Company shall meet at least once in every month for practice, drill, &c., and once in each quarter for foot-drill. The Captain shall appoint the time and places for practice, drill, &c.
21. Each Company shall have the same system of drill, as far as the different appliances will admit. The system of drill must conform to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of Sydney as far as possible.
22. No member of a Company shall be permitted to interfere with or handle, or move any part or portion of any stocks or goods contained in any premises on fire, or in danger of fire, unless by order or permission of the officer in charge of the Company.

23. Each Company, on being registered, shall have a certain district assigned to it by the Board for its operations, and shall not be permitted to attend any calls outside the same, excepting in those cases where the cause of alarm is just over the boundary of the assigned district, and nearer to the Company's station than to the station of the adjacent Company. In all cases when one Company has arrived at a scene of fire, and can without further help extinguish the fire, the other Companies shall at once return to their respective stations. In cases where simple appliances, such as hand-pumps, extinguisers, buckets, &c., are sufficient to extinguish the fire, engines shall not be used.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Grafton, held on the eleventh day of September, 1885.

HENRY MAURICE,
Chairman of the Board, Government Representative.
SAMUEL SEE,
Mayor of Grafton.
THOMAS PAGE,
Fire Insurance Companies' Representative.

REGULATIONS of meetings and conduct of business, and the duties of officers of the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Grafton, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884."

1. The Board shall meet for the dispatch of all necessary business on the first Wednesday in each month, at 2 p.m., at the office of the Fire Brigades Board for the time being. Special meetings of the Board may be held whenever necessary, and convened by the order of the Chairman.
2. The Board shall elect one of their number to be Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
3. No business shall be transacted unless all the members of the Board are present.
4. The Board shall appoint one of their number as Secretary, and shall determine the salary to be paid for his services. The Secretary shall have charge of all books and papers, the property of the Board, he shall keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings, conduct all the correspondence, and receive all moneys payable to the Board, and shall deposit all such moneys to the credit of the Board on every seventh day, in the Bank appointed by the Board.
5. The Board shall from time to time determine in what Bank their account shall be kept; and, until otherwise ordered, the account shall be kept in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Grafton, in the name of the Grafton Fire Brigades Board.
6. All accounts against the Board, and all sums to be expended, shall be passed by resolution at a Board meeting; and all accounts so passed shall be paid by cheque on the Board's bankers; such cheques to be signed by the other two members of the Board, and countersigned by the Secretary.
7. The Common Seal of the Board shall be in the custody of the Secretary, to be affixed by him only by resolution of the Board, and when so affixed to be signed by all the members of the Board.
8. The accounts of the Board shall be made up by the Secretary to the end of June in each year, and shall be examined by the Board and certified to by all the members thereof, and published in the local papers and also in the Government Gazette, as soon after the 30th June in each year as practicable.
9. Subject to the approval of the Board, the Secretary shall furnish abstracts of its proceedings to the local Press, but in no case shall the proceedings of the Board be open to the public.
10. Proper books of receipts and expenditure shall be kept, and receipts for all moneys shall be given upon printed and consecutively numbered receipt forms with corresponding butts, which alone shall be evidence of the payment thereof to the Board.
11. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.
12. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by circular by the Secretary.
13. The Board shall, as they deem necessary, purchase or lease any land, houses, or other buildings, for the purpose of providing engine-houses, brigade offices, or alarm stations, and may purchase or hire any engine, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property, and may place such appliances at the disposal of any Volunteer Fire Company that may be from time to time established and registered under the Board in terms of these Regulations, and the Board may by resolution permit any part of these appliances to be used for any purpose, providing the expenses and charges are paid by the party or parties using same, and that the said party shall have entered into a guarantee with the Board against all loss or damage to such appliances.
14. The Board shall appoint caretakers of its property and pay such remuneration as they may from time to time determine upon, and shall define the duties of such caretakers, and may dismiss them at any time for any cause.
15. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under this Board, and who shall have control when on duty, practice, drill, or parade of such Companies; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence, the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Companies. The Captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.
16. The Captain shall keep a roll of all members, with a record of their attendance at drills, practices, parades, and fires; he shall report all breaches of rules or disobedience of orders, and, pending inquiry, shall suspend any member and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall be at once dismissed from the Company and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5, in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.
17. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled on the certificate of the Captain the sum of 5s. for each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, and 10s. when on duty at fires if not detained more than four hours; after that time, at the rate of 2s. per hour.
18. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.
19. The Captain shall preside at all meetings of the firemen, and convey all resolutions passed at their meetings to the Secretary, and furnish him with a list of all subordinate officers appointed by the Company, with their titles, such titles being first approved of by the Board.
20. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide and approved of by the Board; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.
21. The Board shall only register Companies where there are not less than ten firemen, and no Company shall have more than twenty-five members enrolled at any one time.
22. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all Regulations made by the Board in terms of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.
23. The Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon, and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held if so decided upon.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades' Board, Borough of Grafton, held on the eleventh day of September, 1885.

HENRY MAURICE,
Chairman of the Board, Government Representative.
SAMUEL SEE,
Mayor of Grafton.
THOMAS PAGE,
Fire Insurance Company's Representative.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(WAGGA WAGGA FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th February, 1886.

WAGGA WAGGA FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.—REGULATIONS.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under the Fire Brigades Act, 1884, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

REGULATIONS under which Volunteer Fire Companies will be registered by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Wagga Wagga within the said Borough.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board.

2. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height, or less than 34 inches round the chest, shall be enrolled.

3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years.

4. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.

5. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman.

6. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with appliances, or other unseemly conduct shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be held responsible for same under these Regulations.

7. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.

8. No Company shall be permitted to collect subscriptions without being in possession of a written or printed authority from the Board. Such authority shall expire on the 31st December in each year, but may be renewed upon application to the Board from year to year. Such authority will be subject to revocation at any time at the discretion of the Board.

9. No registered Company shall extend its operations to any other place than that assigned to it without the sanction of the Fire Brigades Board.

10. The person first giving the alarm of a fire, and leaving his name with the caretaker, shall be paid as a reward the sum of ten shillings.

11. The Captain shall, in the month of July, furnish the Board with particulars of the receipts and disbursements of each Company for the preceding year ending on the 30th June.

12. The Fire Brigades Board may at any time appoint an audit of the books of any Company, subject to a notice given at least seven days previously.

13. The officer in charge of any Company shall, on all occasions of fire at which the Company may be present, forward a report to the Board, on such form as may be supplied by the Fire Brigades Board for such purpose; such form to be signed by the said officer in charge.

14. Each Company shall have its own printed rules and regulations of the general working of the Company, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board; and all proposed alterations or additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. No rule or regulation shall be contrary or antagonistic to the Fire Brigades Act or to any regulations or action thereunder. All fines and punishments fixed by any Company in such rules shall be strictly enforced, and all such fines handed over to the Board.

15. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of his own Company. All members must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, or numbers must be approved of by the Board before being brought into use.

16. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.

17. The members of each company shall meet at least once in every month for practice, drill, &c., and once in each quarter for foot drill. The captain shall appoint the time and place for practice, drill, &c.

18. Each Company shall have the same system of drill, as far as the different appliances will admit. The system of drill must conform to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of Sydney as far as possible.

19. No member of a Company shall be permitted to interfere with or handle, or move any part or portion of any stocks or goods contained in premises on fire or in danger of fire, unless by order or permission of the officer in charge of the Company.

REGULATIONS of meetings and conduct of business and the duties of officers of the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Wagga Wagga, as constituted under the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.

1. The Board shall meet for the dispatch of all necessary business on the first Wednesday in each month, at 2 p.m., at the office of the Fire Brigades Board for the time being. Special meetings of the Board may be held whenever necessary, and convened by the order of the Chairman.

2. The Board shall elect one of their number to be Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

3. No business shall be transacted unless two (2) members of the Board are present.

4. The Board shall appoint a Secretary, and shall determine the salary to be paid for his services. The Secretary shall have charge of all books and papers the property of the Board; he shall keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings, conduct all correspondence, and receive all moneys payable to the Board, and shall deposit all such moneys to the credit of the Board, on every seventh day, in the Bank appointed by the Board.

5. The Board shall from time to time determine in what Bank their account shall be kept; and until otherwise ordered the account shall be kept in a Bank to be appointed in the name of the Wagga Wagga Fire Brigades Board.

6. All accounts against the Board, and all sums to be expended, shall be passed by resolution at a Board meeting, and all accounts so passed shall be paid by cheque on the Board's bankers; such cheques to be signed by two members of the Board.

7. The accounts of the Board shall be made up by the Secretary to the end of June in each year, and shall be examined by the Board, and certified to by all the members thereof, and published in a local paper and also in the Government Gazette, as soon after the 30th June in each year as practicable.

8. Subject to the approval of the Board the Secretary shall furnish abstracts of its proceedings to the local press, but in no case shall the proceedings of the Board be open to the public.

9. Proper books of receipts and expenditure shall be kept, and receipts for all moneys shall be given upon printed and consecutively-numbered receipt forms, with corresponding butts, which alone shall be evidence of the payment thereof to the Board.

10. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.

11. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by circular by the Secretary.

12. The Board shall, as they deem necessary, purchase or lease any land, houses, or other buildings for the purpose of providing engine-houses, brigade offices, or alarm stations, and may purchase or hire any engine, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property, and may place such appliances at the disposal of any Volunteer Fire Company that may be from time to time established and registered under the Board in terms of these Regulations; and the Board may by resolution permit any part of these appliances to be used for any purpose, providing the expenses and charges are paid by the party or parties using same, and that the said party shall have entered into a guarantee with the Board against all loss or damage to such appliances.

13. The Board shall appoint caretakers of its property, and pay such remuneration as they may from time to time determine upon, and shall define the duties of such caretakers, and may dismiss them at any time for any cause.

14. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under the Board, and who shall have control, when on duty, practice, drill, or parade, of such Companies; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Companies. The captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

15. The Captain shall keep a roll of all members, with a record of their attendances at drills, practices, parades, and fires; he shall report on all breaches of rules and disobedience of orders, and, pending inquiry, shall suspend any member, and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall at once be dismissed from the Company and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any Two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5, in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.

16. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled on the certificate of the Captain the sum of 5s. for each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, and 10s. when on duty at fires, if not detained more than four hours, after that time at the rate of 2s. per hour.

17. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.

18. The Captain shall preside at all meetings of the firemen, and convey all resolutions passed at their meetings to the Secretary, and furnish him with a list of all subordinate officers appointed by the Company, with their titles, such titles being first approved of by the Board.

19. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide, and approved of by the Board; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.

20. The Board shall only register Companies where there are not less than ten firemen; and no Company shall have more than thirty members at any one time.

21. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all regulations made by the Board in terms of the Fire Brigades Act, 1884.

22. The Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon, and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations were passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Wagga Wagga, held on the 13th day of January, 1886.

JAMES GORMLY, Mayor,
Chairman of the Board.

A. T. BOLTON,
Fire Insurance Companies Representative.
GEORGE SHEPPARD,
Government Representative.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(ORANGE FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 13th May, 1896.

THE following Regulations made by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Orange, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE B. DIBBS.

REGULATIONS under which Volunteer Fire Companies will be registered by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Orange within the said Borough.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.
2. No unnaturalized foreigner shall be enrolled.
3. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years.
4. No person enrolled shall, after attaining the age of forty, be permitted to remain a member, unless upon a medical certificate of health and a certificate of proficiency from the officer in charge of the Company, and then only until he attains the age of forty-five.
5. No licensed victualler shall be eligible to be enrolled a member.
6. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height, or less than 34 inches round the chest, shall be enrolled.
7. No person shall be allowed to continue a member who is not a financially good member of some registered Friendly Benefit Society.
8. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman.
9. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with appliances, or other unseemly conduct shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be held responsible for the same under these Regulations.
10. All persons enrolled as members of a Company shall be required to pay an enrolment fee of two shillings and sixpence.
11. No Company shall be permitted to collect subscriptions without being in possession of a written or printed authority from the Board. Such authority shall expire on the 31st

December in each year, but may be renewed upon application to the Board from year to year. Such authority will be subject to revocation at any time at the discretion of the Board.

12. No registered Company shall extend its operations to any other place than that assigned to it without the sanction of the Fire Brigades Board.
13. The officer in charge of any Company shall, on all occasions of fire at which the Company may be present, forward a report to the Board, on such form as may be supplied by the Fire Brigades Board for such purpose; such form to be signed by the said officer in charge.
14. Each Company shall have its own printed rules and regulations of the general working of the Company, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Board; and all proposed alterations or additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. No rule or regulation must be contrary or antagonistic to the Fire Brigades Act or to any regulations or action thereunder. All fines and punishments fixed by any Company in such rules shall be strictly enforced, and all such fines handed over to the Board.
15. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of his own Company. All members must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, and numbers must be approved of by the Board before being brought into use.
16. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.
17. The members of each Company shall meet once in every week for practice, drill, &c., viz., on every Wednesday, from April 1st till September 30th, at 7.30 p.m., and from October 1st till March 31st, at 8 o'clock p.m.
18. Each Company shall have the same system of drill, as far as the different appliances will admit. The system of drill must conform to the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of Sydney as far as possible.

19. No member of a Company shall be permitted to interfere with, or handle, or move any part or portion of any stocks or goods contained in any premises on fire or in danger of fire, unless by order or permission of the officer in charge of the Company.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Orange, held on the 20th day of January, 1886.

J. M. PAUL,
Chairman of the Board, Mayor of Orange.
MICHAEL CASEY,
Government Representative.
J. S. LEEDS,
Fire Insurance Companies Representative.

REGULATIONS of meetings and conduct of business and the duties of officers of the Fire Brigades Board for the Borough of Orange, as constituted under the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.

1. The Board shall meet for the despatch of all necessary business on the first Wednesday in each month, at 4 p.m., at the office of the Fire Brigades Board for the time being. Special meetings of the Board may be held whenever necessary, and convened by order of the Chairman.
2. The Mayor of Orange for the time being shall be Chairman, and shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
3. No business shall be transacted unless all the members of the Board are present.
4. The Secretary shall have charge of all books and papers the property of the Board; he shall keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings, conduct all the correspondence, and receive all moneys payable to the Board, and shall deposit all such moneys at once to the credit of the Board in the Bank appointed by the Board.
5. The Board shall from time to time determine in what Bank their account shall be kept; and until otherwise ordered the account shall be kept in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Orange, in the name of the Orange Fire Brigades Board.
6. All accounts against the Board, and all sums to be expended, shall be passed by resolution at a Board meeting; and all accounts so passed shall be paid by cheque on the Board's bankers; such cheques to be signed by two members of the Board and countersigned by the Secretary.
7. The accounts of the Board shall be made up by the Secretary to the end of June and end of December in each year, and shall be examined by the Board, and certified to by all the members thereof, and published in the local papers, and also in the Government Gazette, as soon after the 30th June and 31st December in each year as practicable.
8. Proper books of receipts and expenditure shall be kept, and receipts for all moneys shall be given upon printed and consecutively-numbered receipt forms with corresponding butts, which alone shall be evidence of the payment thereof to the Board.
9. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.
10. All meetings of the Board shall be convened by circular by the Secretary.
11. The Board shall appoint caretakers of its property, and pay such remuneration as they may from time to time determine upon, and shall define the duties of such caretakers, and may dismiss them at any time for any cause.
12. The officers shall consist of a Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Engineer, Foreman of Hoses, Foreman of Section, and two Branchmen, all of whom shall be annually appointed by the Board.
13. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of any Volunteer Fire Company under this Board, and who shall have control, when on duty, practice, drill, or parade, of such Company; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties and have charge of such Company. The duties of 2nd Lieutenant shall be to assist the Captain and 1st Lieutenant, and in their absence to take command on all occasions. The Captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

14. The Captain shall keep a roll of all members, with a record of their attendance at drills, practices, parades, and fires; he shall report all breaches of rules or disobedience of orders, and, pending inquiry, shall suspend any member, and report such suspension to the Board, who shall inquire into the cause of complaint, and if sustained, such member shall be at once dismissed from the Company and his name removed from the roll, or he shall pay such fine as the Board may impose, and failing so to pay, may be sued for same before any two Justices of the Peace. In no case shall a fine be imposed exceeding £5, in addition to any damage done to any plant, uniform, or other property of the Board.

15. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled, on the certificate of the Captain, the sum of 1s. 6d. for each attendance at drill, practice, or parade, and 10s. when on duty at fires, if not detained more than six hours, after that time at the rate of 2s. per hour.

16. The Captain shall receive all fines imposed and all enrolment fees, and pay same to the Secretary, giving all necessary particulars required by the Board.

17. The Captain shall preside at all meetings of the firemen, and convey all resolutions passed at their meetings to the Secretary.

18. Any officer of the Company absenting himself from two consecutive meetings or practices without showing sufficient cause shall vacate his office.

19. Any member absenting himself from two consecutive meetings or practices shall be struck off the roll, unless he can give a valid reason for his absence.

20. It shall be the duty of each member upon changing his residence to notify the Captain of such change, and also to give his new address within fourteen days thereafter, under a penalty of 1s.

21. It shall be the duty of members to attend all fires in the town and suburbs of Orange, to use their best exertions to extinguish the same, and not to leave the engine without permission until it has been returned to the station; to work under instructions issued by the officer in command. Any member disobeying orders or behaving insultingly, or refusing in any manner to perform his duty shall on all occasions be reported to the Board by the Commanding Officer, and if found guilty of any misdemeanour he shall be fined in a sum not to exceed 10s., or be expelled from the Brigade.

22. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide upon; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen so long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.

23. Every member shall appear in full uniform on parade or excursion days; at practice he shall wear undress coat, cap, and belt and key; failing to do so he shall be fined sixpence for each offence.

24. No member shall leave a meeting or practice without permission from officer in charge, should he do so he shall be fined sixpence.

25. The Board shall only register Companies where there are not less than ten firemen; and no Company shall have more than twenty-five members enrolled at any one time.

26. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all regulations made by the Board in terms of the Fire Brigades Act of 1884.

27. The Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon, and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

Passed at a meeting of the Fire Brigades Board, Borough of Orange, held on the 20th day of January, 1886.

J. M. PAUL,
Chairman of Board, Mayor of Orange.
MICHAEL CASEY,
Government Representative.
J. S. LEEDS,
Fire Insurance Companies Representative.

1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(BATHURST FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th July, 1886.

THE following Regulations, made by the Fire Brigades Board of the Borough of Bathurst, under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the abovesaid Act.

GEORGE B. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BATHURST.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of September 25th, 1885, the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884" was extended by the Governor to the Borough of Bathurst; and whereas by appointment, notice of which appeared in the Government Gazette of 22nd January, 1886, Charles Joseph Pruca was made a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas at a meeting of the Insurance Companies, held in the Town Hall, Bathurst, on January 28th, 1886, by authority of a notice issued in the Gazette of January 22nd, 1886, William Henry Paul was elected a member of the Fire Brigades Board; and whereas William Richard Cortis, who was on February 8th, 1886, chosen Mayor of Bathurst, in accordance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," became, in virtue of his office and of clause 20 of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884," a member of the Fire Brigades Board.

The Board thus legally constituted have framed the following Regulations for meeting and conduct of business by the Bathurst Fire Brigades Board, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884":—

1. The Board shall meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit.
2. The Board shall elect one of their number to be Chairman, who shall preside at all meetings of the Board.
3. The sum of one guinea shall be paid to each member of the Board in attendance at the time specified for each meeting convened.
4. The Secretary shall send notice of each meeting to each member of the Board, in which shall be stated the business to be transacted at that meeting; such notice to be delivered not later than three days previous to such meeting.
5. The Chairman or Secretary may call meetings as may be deemed necessary, provided notice be given as above.
6. Members of the Board shall not vote on any matter in which they may be personally interested, and during the discussion of any such matter members so interested shall withdraw from the Board-room.

7. The Board may, from time to time, appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries, and wages, and may at any time, with or without notice, suspend or dismiss any such Secretary, officer, or servant. The Secretary and such other officers as the Board may deem expedient shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.

8. The Secretary, or other officer acting in his stead, shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall enter the minutes of resolutions and proceedings in a minute-book to be kept for that purpose; he shall lay all correspondence before the Board; he shall also discharge all such duties as the Board may from time to time direct.

9. A book shall be kept showing all the receipts of money on account of the Board, and all disbursements made. A balance shall be made up quarterly, or oftener if desired, and shall be verified, if deemed expedient, in such way as the Board may think fit. The Bank pass-book, made up to date, shall be laid before the Board at each meeting.

10. The Board shall open an account at such Bank as they may from time to time determine; and until otherwise ordered the account shall be kept in the Commercial Bank, Bathurst, in the name of the Bathurst Fire Brigades Board. All moneys shall be banked on the day after the receipt of the same, or in the event of the Bank being closed, on the next banking day.

11. The Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board shall give receipts for all moneys payable to the Board, drawn on printed and consecutively numbered forms with corresponding butts.

12. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be made by cheques upon the Bank, signed by the Chairman or by two other members, and countersigned by the Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board.

13. The accounts of the Board shall be made up in the months of January and July in each year for the half-year expiring the 31st December and the 30th June respectively, and shall be examined and verified by at least one Auditor, to whom shall be produced by the Secretary all vouchers, books and documents necessary to verify the balance-sheets.

14. Any member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these Regulations must give to the Secretary seven days' notice in writing to that effect; such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

15. For regulating the proceedings of the Board in respect of inquests on fires.—On the day after any fire, a report shall be made in writing by the Captain, of any fire which may come under the notice of the Brigade, in which report information so far as can be ascertained, shall be given under the following heads:—

- Hour and date of each alarm of fire.
- By whom and how reported.
- Name, and occupier, and owner of premises, and purposes for which occupied.
- Origin or supposed cause of fire.
- Particulars as to insurance of premises and contents.
- Construction of buildings.
- General remarks, extent of damages, &c.

The form of report to be determined by the Board from time to time. If necessary, the Board shall, on receipt of notice of a fire, be convened to decide whether the Coroner shall be directed to hold an inquest thereon; and the Secretary shall convey to the Coroner the resolution directing such inquest to be held, if so decided upon.

16. The Board shall appoint a Captain, who shall be the officer in charge of all Volunteer Fire Companies under the Board, and who shall have control when on duty, practices, drill, or parade of such Companies; he shall be paid such salary as the Board may determine. During his absence, the senior officer next under him shall fulfil all such duties, and have charge of such Companies. The Captain shall instruct the Company in their practices, drills, and parades, and direct them when on active duty at fires.

17. The Board shall, as they deem necessary, purchase or lease any land, houses, or other buildings for the purpose of providing engine-houses, brigade offices, or alarm stations, and may purchase or hire any engine, machinery, or other appliances for the purpose of extinguishing fires or saving life or property, and may place such appliances at the disposal of any Volunteer Fire Company that may be from time to time established and registered under the Board, in terms of these Regulations; and the Board may, by resolution, permit any part of these appliances to be used for any purpose, providing the expenses and charges are paid by the party or parties using same, and that the said party shall have entered into a guarantee with the Board against all loss or damage to such appliances.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 8th day of March, 1886.

<p>W. R. CORTIS, Chairman.</p> <p>CHAS. J. PRUEN, Government Representative.</p> <p>W. H. PAUL, Representative for Fire Offices.</p>	<p>} Members of the Bathurst Fire Brigades Board.</p>
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And the said Board so constituted as aforesaid have agreed upon the following Rules and Regulations under which the Bathurst Fire Brigades Board will register Volunteer Fire Companies:—

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, and without organic disease, shall be enrolled as a member of any Volunteer Fire Company registered under this Board, and before enrolment shall produce a certificate from some duly qualified medical man to that effect.

2. No person shall be enrolled under the age of eighteen years or over forty years, unless by special permission of the Board.

3. No person over the age of fifty years shall remain on the effective working staff of any Company unless by special resolution of the Company, reported to and approved by the Board.

4. No person under 5 feet 3 inches in height or less than 34 inches round the chest shall be enrolled.

5. No person shall be allowed to continue a member who is not a financially good member of some registered Friendly Benefit Society, and has in addition a policy of assurance on his own life for the sum of £100 at least.

6. No person shall be enrolled should his occupation, in the opinion of the Board, unfit him for the duties of a fireman. No person who has been convicted of any felony or misdemeanour shall be allowed to remain or to be enrolled in any Company.

7. Any member of a company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language, smoking in uniform at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with fire-plugs and other appliances, or other unseemly conduct, or shall be guilty of any other breach of these rules or the Company's regulations, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

8. Members of Brigade shall at no time attend Fire Brigade demonstrations outside a radius of 5 miles from the Bathurst Post Office, without leaving a sufficient number of effective members within the Municipality. No apparatus shall be taken to a demonstration without the written consent of the Board.

9. The person first giving the alarm of a fire and leaving his name with the caretaker, shall be paid as a reward the sum of ten shillings.

10. The Board shall pay all firemen enrolled on the certificate of the Captain, the sum of 2s. 6d. for each attendance at drill practices or parade (two to be held in each month), and 10s. when on duty at fires if not detained more than four hours; after that time at the rate of 2s. per hour.

11. The Company shall have its own printed rules of internal and general working, which must in all cases be subject to the approval of the Fire Brigades Board. All proposed alterations and additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. All fines and punishments fixed by such rules shall be strictly enforced under penalty of deducting from the subsidy voted, such sums as it may appear that the Company has failed to recover.

12. The number of effective working members shall be not less than fifteen nor more than forty; if, at any time, the number shall fall below the minimum, the registration of the Company shall be suspended and the subsidy cease.

13. Appointments to the usual offices in the Company shall be made by the members of the Company in meeting assembled, subject, however, to confirmation by the Board; the officers shall have such titles as the Board may permit.

14. On all occasions of fire, in the absence of the Captain, the members of brigade shall abide by instructions given by the senior officer of the Company present; members of brigade shall not take orders from owners of property, bystanders, or other persons not in authority.

15. The Board shall supply all firemen with such uniforms as they may decide; and all such uniforms shall remain in the custody of the firemen as long as they continue to be enrolled, and shall be delivered up to the Captain upon the fireman ceasing to be a member of the Company.

16. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the Company; members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognised; all such marks, badges, or numbers must be approved by the Fire Brigades Board.

17. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty, without the permission of the Officer in command at a fire or practice.

18. The bells or other signalling apparatus shall only be used for giving and receiving alarms, and for sending messages on service.

19. The Captain shall once in every three months report on the efficiency of the Company; such report to be in writing under his hand.

20. Any member of the Company not attending paid practice shall, unless he furnish satisfactory excuse for his absence, be fined in such sum as the Company's rules may permit.

21. The Secretary of the Board shall be the person appointed to lay all informations necessary under all Regulations made by the Board in terms of the "Fire Brigades Act of 1884."

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 8th day of March, 1886.

<p>W. R. CORTIS, Chairman.</p> <p>CHAS. J. PRUEN, Government Representative.</p> <p>W. H. PAUL, Representative of Fire Companies.</p>	<p>} Members of the Bathurst Fire Brigades Board.</p>
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1885-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(FORBES FIRE BRIGADES BOARD—REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 47 Vic. No. 3, sec. 21.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th August, 1886.

The following Regulations made by the Fire Brigades' Board of the Municipal District of Forbes under the "Fire Brigades' Act, 1884," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPALITY OF FORBES.—FIRE BRIGADES BOARD.

WHEREAS by Proclamation in the Government Gazette of September 14th, 1884, the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884," was extended by the Governor to the Municipality of Forbes, and whereas by letter of appointment bearing date 16th May, 1885, George Fairhurst Hutchinson was made a member of the Fire Brigades' Board; and whereas at a meeting of the Insurance Companies, held in the School of Arts, at Forbes, on June 8th, 1885, Edward Henry Elkington Allen was elected a member of the Fire Brigades' Board; and whereas William Thomas, who was on February 19th, 1885, chosen Mayor of Forbes, in accordance with the "Municipalities' Act of 1867," became by virtue of his office, and of clause 20 of the "Fire Brigades' Act 1884," a member of the Fire Brigades' Board.

The Board thus legally constituted have framed the following Regulations for meeting and conduct of business by the Forbes Fire Brigades' Board, as constituted under the "Fire Brigades Act, 1884":—

1. The Board may meet together for the despatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Two members shall form a quorum.

2. The sum of £1 1s. shall be paid to each member who attends at the time and place for holding any duly convened meeting, whether there be a quorum present or not. Should a quorum not be present a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, the meeting shall lapse; and the Secretary shall be empowered to call another meeting in his discretion.

3. The Secretary shall send notice of each meeting to each member of the Board, in which shall be stated the business to be transacted at that meeting; such notice to be delivered not later than a day previous to such meeting.

4. The Chairman or Secretary may call meetings as may be deemed necessary, provided notice be given as above.

5. Members of the Board shall not vote on any matter in which they may be personally interested in any way whatever; and during the discussion of any such matter members so interested shall withdraw from the Board Room.

6. The Board may from time to time appoint a Secretary and such other officers and servants as it may deem necessary, and shall determine their duties, salaries and wages; and may at any time with or without notice, suspend or dismiss any such Secretary, officer, or servant. The Secretary and such other officer as the Board may deem expedient shall give security for the faithful discharge of their duties.

7. The Secretary or other officer acting in his stead shall attend all meetings of the Board, and shall enter the minutes of resolutions and proceedings in a minute book to be kept for that purpose. He shall lay all correspondence before the Board. He shall also discharge all such duties as the Board may from time to time direct.

8. A book shall be kept showing all the receipts of money on account of the Board and all disbursements made. A balance shall be made up quarterly, or oftener if desired, and shall be verified if deemed expedient in such way as the Board may think fit. The Bank pass-book, made up to date, shall be laid before the Board at each meeting.

9. The Board shall open an account at such Bank as they may from time to time determine. All moneys shall be banked on the day after the receipt of the same, or in the event of the Bank being closed, on the next banking day.

10. The Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board shall give receipts for all moneys payable to the Board, drawn on printed and consecutively numbered forms with corresponding butts.

11. All payments of one pound or upwards shall be made by cheques upon the Bank, signed by the Chairman or by two other members, and countersigned by the Secretary or other officer authorized by the Board.

12. The accounts of the Board shall be made up in the months of April and October in each year for the half-year expiring the 31st of March and the 30th September respectively, and shall be examined and verified by at least one Auditor, to whom shall be produced by the Secretary all vouchers, books, and documents, necessary to verify the balance sheets.

13. Any member wishing to rescind, alter, or add to these Regulations must give to the Secretary seven days notice in writing to that effect, such notice to contain copies in full of his proposals.

14. For regulating the proceedings of the Board in respect of inquests on fires, on the day after any fire a report in writing shall be made to the Board by the Superintendent of any fire which may come under the notice of the Brigade, in which report information so far as can be ascertained shall be given under the following heads:—

- Hour and date of each alarm of fire.
- By whom and how reported.
- Name and occupier and owner of premises, and purposes for which occupied.
- Origin, or supposed cause of fire.
- Particulars as to insurance of premises and contents.
- Construction of buildings.
- General remarks, extent of damages, &c.
- Whether an inquest into cause of fire be desirable.
- The form of report to be determined by the Board from time to time.

Passed at a meeting of the Board, held on the 19th day of January, 1886.

W. THOMAS, Chairman.

G. F. HUTCHINSON,

EDWARD H. E. ALLEN,

Members of the Forbes Fire Brigade Board.

AND the said Board, so constituted as aforesaid, have agreed upon Rules and Regulations under which the Forbes Fire Brigades will register and subsidize Volunteer Fire Companies.

1. None but physically strong men, free from defect in sight and limb, without organic disease, shall be registered on the effective staff of any Company. In case of members joining after the first registration, a medical certificate will be required.

2. No person shall be admitted as an effective member under the age of 18 years, unless under special circumstances as to physique or qualifications.

3. No person shall be enrolled over the age of 40 years unless he has been previously engaged as an active fireman, in which case the limit may be extended to 50 years.

4. No person over the age of 55 years shall remain on the effective working staff of any Company unless by special resolution of the Company, reported to and approved by the Board.

5. No person under 5 feet in height, or less than 32 inches round the chest, shall be enrolled, unless under special circumstances.

6. No person shall be appointed or elected as an officer unless he is practically acquainted with the duties of fireman.

7. No person who has been convicted of any felony shall be allowed to remain or to be enrolled in any Company.

8. In order to prevent claims on the funds of the Board, or of the Company, all members shall either assure their lives, and also assure against accident, or shall belong to a benefit society, in which they shall at no time allow themselves to become unfinancial.

9. The Company, in order to be registered and subsidized, must send an application to that effect to the Board, together with a list of its members, giving their names in full, with age, occupation, residence, height, measurement round the chest, state of health, and physical defects, if any. On the Board being satisfied with said roll, the Company or Brigade will be deemed to be established, and will be registered and subsidized accordingly.

10. Attached to such roll shall be an undertaking, signed by each member, stating his willingness to abide by the Rules of the Company, and by the Regulations of the Board; a similar return shall be furnished in January in every year, but the signatures of those who have already signed need not be again attached unless required by the Board.

11. The number of effective working members shall be not less than fifteen, or more than fifty. If at any time the number shall fall below the minimum, the registration of the Company shall be suspended and the subsidy cease.

12. Appointments to the usual offices in the Company shall be made by the members of the Company in meeting assembled, subject to the approval of the Superintendent; any member feeling aggrieved at any action shall have power to appeal to the Board.

13. The Secretary of the Brigade shall, by the 14th January in every year, furnish the Board with the receipts and disbursements of such Brigade for the preceding year ended 31st December, verified by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company.

14. The Company shall have its own printed rules of internal and general working, which must, in all cases, be subject to the approval of the Fire Brigades Board. All proposed alterations and additions must be submitted to the Board for approval or otherwise. All fines and punishments fixed for such rules shall be strictly enforced, under penalty of deducting, from the subsidy voted, such sums as it may appear that the Company has failed to recover.

15. The Fire Brigades Board may, at any time, appoint an officer to audit the books of any Company, subject to a notice of three clear days.

16. Members of Brigade shall at no time attend Fire Brigade demonstrations outside a radius of five miles from the Forbes Post Office without leaving a sufficient number of effective members within the Municipality. No apparatus shall be taken to a demonstration without the permission of Superintendent and consent of the Board.

17. On all occasions of fire, in the absence of the Superintendent, the members of Brigade shall abide by instructions given by the senior officer present. Members of Brigade shall not take orders from owners of property, by-standers, or other persons not in authority.

18. No member shall be permitted to lend his uniform to any person not a member of the Company. Members when on duty must wear a badge, mark of distinction, or number, in order that they may be recognized. All such marks, badges, or numbers must be approved by the Fire Brigades Board.

19. The bells or other signalling apparatus shall only be used for giving and receiving alarms, and for sending messages on service.

20. The members of Brigade shall meet twice in every month for practice, &c. The Brigade may appoint its own day for practice.

21. All subsidies shall be payable quarterly, and shall, in the discretion of the Board, be subject to stoppage, reduction, or absolute forfeiture, in the event of the Company becoming, in the opinion of the Board, inefficient.

22. The Superintendent shall, once in every three months, report on the efficiency of the Company, such report to be in writing under his hand; and if the Board considers such report satisfactory, they shall subsidize the Company in such amount as may be deemed desirable, having regard to the numbers and state of efficiency of the Brigade, and to the amount of money at the disposal of the Board.

23. The subsidy will be paid into the Bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the Company, and is to be devoted to the purchase of materials, uniforms, payment for practices, and for attendance at fires.

24. Any member of the Company not attending paid practice shall, unless he furnish satisfactory excuse for his absence, be fined in such sum as the Company's Rules may determine.

25. Members of Companies shall not be allowed to take any intoxicating liquors while on duty without the permission of the officer in command at a fire or practice.

26. Any member of a Company guilty of intoxication, disobedience of orders, insubordination, abusive or obscene language while in uniform, at fires or on duty, wanton destruction of property, interference with fire plugs and other appliances, or other unseemly conduct, or shall be guilty of any other breach of these Rules or the Company's Regulations, shall be at once suspended from duty, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

27. The Fire Brigades Board may deduct from any subsidy by way of fine, any sum not exceeding five pounds for each offence under these Regulations, or recover the same in lieu thereof in terms of the Fire Brigades Act. The Superintendent of Fire Brigades or the Secretary of the Fire Brigades Board shall be the officer or person to lay information under these Regulations.

Passed at a meeting of the Board held on the 19th day of January, 1886.

W. THOMAS, Chairman,

GEO. HUTCHINSON,

EDWARD H. E. ALLEN,

Members of the Forbes Fire Brigade Board.

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRE BRIGADES ACT, 1884.

(COST OF METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 September, 1886.

[Laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary, in accordance with promise made, in answer to question No. 2, Votes No. 136, Wednesday, 29th September, 1886.]

2. MR. WALL to ask the COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) What has been the total cost of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade since the Fire Brigades Act came into force, and how many men are employed in same?

(2.) What is the amount of endowment paid to each of the Volunteer Fire Brigades in Sydney and the suburbs?

1. The total cost of the whole of the Fire Brigades under the Fire Brigades Board for the three years ending 1886 will be about £42,674. This amount includes the building of two permanent Fire Stations, erection of telephones, fire-alarms, &c.; and also the subsidies paid to Volunteer Fire Companies. There are thirty-two permanent members employed.

Name of Company.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
No. 1 Volunteer Company } City	.....	42 15 0	.....
" 2 " " }	93 15 0	62 10 0	.....
" 4 " " }	75 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
" 5 " " }	37 10 0	100 0 0	.....
St. Leonards Volunteer Company	112 10 0	200 0 0	180 0 0
Redfern " "	112 10 0	150 0 0	130 0 0
Theatre Royal " "	37 10 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Waterloo " "	56 5 0	50 0 0	90 0 0
Paddington " "	97 10 0	150 0 0	130 0 0
Standard Brewery " "	37 10 0	50 0 0	40 0 0
Bahmain " "	112 10 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Surry Hills " "	93 15 0	31 5 0	100 0 0
Glebe " "	97 10 0	150 0 0	130 0 0
Petersham " "	75 0 0	25 0 0	.....
Burwood " "	75 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0
Alexandria " "	.....	75 0 0	70 0 0
Woollahra, No. 2 " "	.....	32 10 0	110 0 0
Manly " "	.....	.....	50 0 0
Parramatta, No. 1 " "	.....	.....	75 0 0
Do No. 2 " "	.....	.....	75 0 0
Newtown " "	112 10 0	182 10 0	175 0 0
	£1,225 5 0	£1,681 10 0	£1,765 0 0

1885-6.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WOOLLAHRA VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

(APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION UNDER FIRE BRIGADES ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 April, 1886.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th April, 1886, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters and other documents connected with the applications made by the Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade to the Fire Brigades Board for registration under the Fire Brigades Act.”

(*Mr. Harold Stephen, for Mr. Neild.*)

The Secretary Woollahra Vol. Fire Brigade to The Secretary Fire Brigades Board.

Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade,

Dear Sir,

Head Station, Moncur-street, 13 October, 1885.

At a meeting of the above Brigade, held on Friday evening last, the 9th instant, it was resolved “That the Brigade should register under the Fire Brigades Board.”

Will you therefore kindly favour me by a memo. of whatever returns have to be filled in or documents signed to enable us eligible for registration.

Yours, &c.,

ERNEST GREEN,

Secretary.

The Secretary Fire Brigades Board to The Secretary Woollahra Vol. Fire Company.

Sir,

14 October, 1885.

Herewith you will please find form of registration which is to be returned to this office properly filled in, together with the rules and regulations of your company.

I am, &c.,

ANDW. J. L. BONE,

Secretary, F.B.B.

The Secretary Woollahra Vol. Fire Company to The Secretary Fire Brigades Board.

Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade,

Dear Sir,

Head Station, Moncur-street, 29 October, 1886.

I have now the pleasure to enclose you the roll of this Brigade, duly signed by all its members, with the exception of two, viz., W. F. Beare, who is at present out of town, and J. C. Neild, M.L.A. This gentleman is busy with the elections and I cannot catch him at home or at business. Both these members are aware of the fact that we wish to register under the Fire Brigades Board, and would have signed if they were at home. I also enclose a copy of the rules of the Brigade and I now ask you to register the Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade under the Fire Brigades Board.

Yours, &c.,

ERNEST GREEN,

Secretary, W.V.F.B.

Rules and regulations, together with registration paper, forwarded to Superintendent, 31/10/85.—
A.J.L.B., Sec., F.B.B. Returned from Supt., 2/11/85.

393—A.

[*Enclosure.*]

* [805 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 18s. 9d.]

[Enclosure]

FIRE BRIGADES BOARD, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

NAME OF COMPANY:—The Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade.
 STATION OR STATIONS:—Head Station, Monour-street, Woollahra; Branch Station, Victoria-street, Waverley.
 HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT:—Woollahra and Waverley.
 DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT:—11th November, 1875.
 EMPLOYED ON PRESERVATIVE MARK:—Dark blue, piped with red; badges on cap, shirt, with 'W' over and 'N.S.W.' under.
 DESCRIPTION OF PLANT:—

Head Station.—1 manual engine, 6-inch pumps with pole and spray-bars, slats and lumps complete; one bell-pipe and ball, two lengths of section 6 feet each long, with strainer complete; two lengths (each 30 feet delivery) vulcanized canvas hose complete; one length (100 feet delivery) canvas hose; four lengths (each 50 feet delivery) canvas hose; two lengths (each 40 feet delivery) leather hose; two lengths, one standpipe, one hydrant, one axe and plug-bars, one dam, one mallet and wedges for standpipes, one cap-wrench; one article, with 4-inch pumps complete; 230 feet canvas delivery hose for attic; one 10-foot suction, one dam, one plug-bar, one branch, two buckets; one hand-pump, with 10 feet of leather delivery hose, complete; one set of 4-horse harness complete.
Branch Station.—One manual engine, 6-inch pumps with pole, spray-bars, shafts, and lumps complete; one bell-pipe and ball, one length of leather section 6 feet, one length of Indian rubber suction 125 feet long) with strainer complete; two lengths of (each 50 feet) vulcanized canvas hose complete; one length of canvas delivery hose 100 feet, two branches, two plug-bars, one dam, one axe, two buckets, one hand pump with 5 feet delivery hose complete.
 I hereby certify that the above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true statement.

MUSTER-ROLL OF THE WOOLLAHRA VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1885.

JOSEPH BRIGNELL,
 Captain.

No.	Name in Full.	Rank.	Date of Enrollment.	Length of Service.	Age.	Height.	Build.	State of Health.	Trade or Profession.	Residence.	Where Employed.	Signature.
1	Joseph Brignell	Captain	22 Mar., 1876	9 7	35 0	5 6 4	39	Good	Clerk	"Mangich," Denison-st., Waverley	Patte & Harecourt, City	J. Brignell.
2	Robert Crow	1st Lieutenant	11 Nov., 1875	9 11	35 0	5 5 8	38	"	Painter	Trickett-st., Woollahra	G. Wagg, Paddington	R. Crow.
3	Thomas Phillips	Fugitive-keeper	17 April, 1882	3 0	40 9	5 8 4	40	"	Carpenter	Morton-lane, Woollahra	S. Wenham, Woollahra	T. Phillips.
4	Alexander J. Oliver	Asst. Fugitive-keeper	15 Oct., 1883	2 0	22 9	5 8 2	37	"	Bricklayer	Victoria-st., Waverley	Morris & Beasley, Waverley	A. J. Oliver.
5	Charles Halstenberg	Treasurer	10 May, 1876	9 5	50 0	5 8	30	"	Gas-proprietor	Gordon-st., Paddington	In business	Charles Halstenberg.
6	Ernest Preston Green	Secretary	18 June, 1883	2 4	24 9	5 9	35	"	Clerk	Ocean-st., Bondi	Belle & Co., City	E. Green.
7	George Barrows*	Hon. Lifo Captain	11 Nov., 1875,	9 11	43 11	5 8 4	46 1/2	"	Hotel-keeper.	King-st., City	In business	Geo. Barrows.
8	John Strugnell	Private	13 Nov., 1876	8 11	36 7	5 7 1	40	"	Labourer	100, Queen-st., Woollahra	Woollahra	John Strugnell.
9	Joseph Seabrook	2nd Lieutenant	14 Aug., 1876	9 2	36 6	5 6	39 1/2	"	Painter	Elizabeth-st., Paddington	In business	Jos. Seabrook.
10	Edwin Burns	Private	22 Nov., 1880	4 11	25 7	5 5 4	39	"	Draftsman	54, Renny-st., Paddington	Colonial Architect's Office.	Mt. Burns.
11	Charles Gray	Private	21 April, 1879	6 6	39 0	5 4	33	"	Hotel-keeper	Oxford-street, Paddington	In business	Chas. Gray.
12	William F. Beare	Private	20 Sept., 1880	5 1	27 4	5 7	39	"	Quarryman	Nelson's Road, Waverley	Ross & Bowman, Waverley	
13	Charles Andrews	Private	"	5 1	45 0	5 8	39	"	Gas-proprietor	Queen-st., Woollahra	In business	Chas. Andrews.
14	James Young	Private	21 Aug., 1882	2 4	26 5	5 8	38	"	Plasterer	Henry-st., Waverley	In business	Jos. Young.
15	William Henry Green	"	18 June, 1883	2 2	26 8	5 8 1/2	38	"	Ironmoulder	Spicer-st., Woollahra	In business	W. H. Green.
16	James Seabrook	"	13 Nov., 1883	1 11	30 5	5 7 1/2	38	"	Carpenter.	69, John-st., Woollahra	H. Thornton, Woollahra	James Seabrook.
17	Henry James Harrison	"	19 Nov., 1884	1 11	25 4	5 6	37	"	Painter	Sutherland-st., Paddington	Hudson Bros., Sydney	H. J. Harrison.
18	Edward Hounessey	"	17 Nov., 1884	0 11	25 4	5 6 1/2	37	"	Carpenter.	9, Denison-st., Woollahra	Fletcher, Waverley	Ed. Hounessey.
19	Henry Partell	"	16 Mar., 1880	0 7	28 0	5 6 1/2	35	"	Ironmoulder	Edmund-st., Waverley	Thornton, Woollahra	Henry Partell.
20	Henry Richard Wrayman	"	7 May, 1885	0 5	23	5 5	37	"	Carpenter	"Avoca," Waverley Rd., Woollahra	"	H. R. Wrayman.
21	John Cash Neild*	Trustee	4 Boulder	9 11	41 1	5 7 1/2	38	"	Gasman	"Oreymun," Ocean-st., Woollahra	Woollahra Council	J. M. Donald.
22	J. M. Donald	Private	19 Dec., 1881	3 10	35	5 10	38	"	Plumber	Waverley Road, Woollahra	Do	Geo. Flook.
23	George Flook	"	16 Nov., 1885	5 0	35	5 10	38	"	Carter	Queen-st., Woollahra	Do	

*Never attend fires; do not consider their official Members.—W.D.B.

The Secretary Fire Brigades Board to The Secretary Woollahra Vol. Fire Brigade.

Sir,

3 November, 1885.

The rules are now returned for alterations, as suggested by the Superintendent. As soon as they are in accordance with the rules under which the Board register and subsidize Volunteer Fire Companies (of which rule 25 must be complied with), the Board will consider your application for registration.

I am, &c.,

ANDW. J. L. BONE.

The Secretary Woollahra Vol. Fire Brigade to The Secretary Fire Brigades Board.

Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade,

Head Station, Moncur-street, 16 November, 1885.

Dear Sir,

I have now the honor to enclose you copy of Rules of our Brigade, revised according to Mr. Superintendent Bear's suggestions, which, I trust, will meet your views.

Yours, &c.,

ERNEST GREEN,

Sec., W.F.V.B.

The Supt., with Rules.—A.J.L.B., 17/11/85.

[Enclosure.]

Rules of the Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade.

1. Name.—This Brigade shall be known and styled as the "Woollahra Volunteer Fire Brigade," and consist of not more than twenty-five working members and an unlimited number of honorary members.
2. Objects.—The objects of this Brigade shall be the extinguishing of fires and the protection of life and property.
3. Meetings.—The monthly meetings to take place on the third Monday in each month, at half-past 7 p.m., and the annual meeting to be held on the third Monday in December of each year. Any member absenting himself for three months in succession from monthly meetings, without furnishing a satisfactory explanation in writing to the Secretary, shall cease to be a member of the Brigade.
4. Requisitions.—Seven members can at any time demand a special meeting by giving seven days' notice, in writing, to the Secretary, stating the object for which the meeting is to be convened. Special meetings may be called by order of the Captain at any time, or, in his absence from the district, by the next in charge.
5. Officers.—There shall be ten elective Officers, viz.:—Captain, 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant, Secretary, Engine-keeper, Assistant Engine-keeper, Treasurer, and three Trustees.
6. Election of Officers.—The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting in each year; but should a vacancy occur from any cause whatever such office shall be filled up at the first monthly meeting after the occurrence of such vacancy. Any officer may be re-elected.
7. Captain's duties.—The Captain shall have command on fire duty or practice, shall preside at all meetings of the Brigade, and shall act in all emergencies assisted by the other officers.
8. 1st Lieutenant.—The 1st Lieutenant, in the absence of the Captain, shall perform his duties.
9. 2nd Lieutenant.—The 2nd Lieutenant, in the absence of the Captain or 1st Lieutenant, shall perform his or their duties, and shall be responsible for the proper working of the engine and all appliances and material connected therewith, subject to the approval of the Captain.
10. Next in command.—In the absence of the before mentioned officers the aforesaid duties shall be performed by the next in command.
11. Engine-keeper.—The Engine-keeper shall have the engines and all the apparatus in the Station in his charge, and if any part is broken or lost he shall report the same to the 2nd Lieutenant without delay. He shall keep the engine in good working order, with all its apparatus. He shall keep the house and furniture clean and orderly, and treat visitors with respect. He shall keep an inventory of all properties belonging to the Brigade, and produce the same when requested so to do at any time by the Captain, or any officer of the Brigade, and for such services being faithfully performed he shall receive such remuneration as the Brigade shall deem meet, such remuneration to be voted from the funds of the Brigade.
12. Secretary.—The Secretary shall keep correct minutes of the proceedings of all meetings, shall receive all moneys due or presented to the Brigade, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his voucher; shall produce the Brigade books at any meetings for business; summon by circular all special meetings twenty-four hours previous to such meetings, and perform all other clerical work connected with the Brigade.
13. Treasurer.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary to the credit and on behalf of the Brigade, giving vouchers for the same, and pay the same into the Banking Account of the Brigade, and hand to the Secretary all sums of money for the payment of all accounts after being duly passed for payment within seven days after passing of the same by a majority of the members at a monthly meeting, of which seven shall form a quorum, the Secretary to retain all vouchers, to be submitted with balance sheet when called upon to do so, at a Special General Meeting of the Brigade.
14. Trustees.—All cheques to meet accounts duly passed shall be signed by the Treasurer and one Trustee, and the whole of the property of the Brigade shall be vested in the hands of the Trustees.
15. Members.—Any person wishing to become a member of the Brigade shall be proposed and seconded at a monthly meeting by two members, both of whom must have known him for a period of six months. Election to take place at the next monthly meeting by ballot (one black ball in three to disqualify). No person to be eligible under the age of twenty-one years.
16. Receiving Alarms.—Any member receiving an alarm of fire from a reliable source shall immediately transmit information through the telephone to head quarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, then ring out the alarm. In no case is the fire-bell to continue ringing for more than 5 minutes after the engine has left the Station. On no occasion is an alarm to be sent through the telephone or the bell to be rung for a chimney-fire. Every care is to be taken to give the exact location of the fire when transmitting the alarm to Head Quarters.
17. Fires, practices, &c.—It shall be the duty of members to attend all fires and practices, and in the event of their non-attendance for a period of three months at either without obtaining leave of absence from the Captain, their names shall be erased from the books.
18. Officer in command.—Members shall obey the officer in command at fire duty and practice, and not leave the engine without permission until it has been returned to the Station and officially dismissed.
19. Obedience.—It shall be lawful for all members to pay particular attention to and obey all orders issued by the officer in charge at any time on duty, and any member after having been notified to attend and who shall be present at the Engine Station or other place appointed, will be considered as on duty, unless satisfactory excuse be offered, whether he be in uniform or not, any member infringing this rule either by impertinence or by exhibiting a desire to disobey such orders, shall be liable to such punishment as may be adjudged him by a decision of the members at the next General Meeting duly convened for that purpose.
20. Fines for non-attendance.—Any member not reporting himself at drills or practices for a period of three months shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 40s., and in the event of non-payment of such fine his name shall be struck off the Roll of the Brigade. Fines shall be adjusted by a majority of members present at a General Meeting called for such purpose.
21. Honorary Members.—It shall be left with them to contribute to the funds of the Brigade such sums as they may think proper, but not less than 10s. 6d. per annum, and they may attend all meetings but not take part in the proceedings, except at meetings called for the alteration of the Rules.
22. Life Honorary Members.—May contribute the sum of £5 5s. and attend all meetings, but not take part in the proceedings, except as per rule 21.
23. Auditors.—There shall be two Auditors elected at the monthly meeting preceding the annual meeting, whose duty it shall be for them to examine all books, vouchers, and other documents in connection with the Brigade, and certify to the correctness of the Secretary's balance sheet.

24. Alteration of Rules.—No law shall be amended, erased, or suspended, except at a Special or General Meeting, and then only by a three-fourths vote in the affirmative of all members present at such meeting. All proposed alterations or additions shall be submitted to the Fire Brigades Board for approval or otherwise before such alterations or additions shall become law.

25. Quorum.—Seven members to form a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

26. Questions.—All questions to be decided by a majority of votes, and if the votes are equal the presiding officer to have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

By-Laws.

1. After this date (16 April, 1877) an entrance fee of 5s. must be paid by any person proposed for membership prior to election, to be refunded if applicant is not accepted.

2. Every person admitted as a member of this Brigade shall be held subject to its rules and shall sign the roll of the Brigade.

3. 1s. per month shall be paid by every working member as condition of membership; such money collected shall be kept separate from the General Funds of the Brigade; one half of monthly subscriptions shall be placed to the credit of a Recreation Fund, and the other half to the credit of an Accident Fund. These funds are for the use of members only, and moneys can be voted from them at either a General Monthly Meeting or at a Special Meeting duly convened, by circular, for such purpose.

4. Any member neglecting to settle his account when he is three months in arrears of subscriptions shall have his name struck off the books.

5. Each member on joining the Brigade shall inform the Secretary of his address or place where he may be communicated with, and in the event of change of residence to notify the same to the Secretary within one week of such change.

6. No member shall be allowed to resign unless he signifies his intention in writing addressed to the Secretary, nor then until he has returned all property of the Brigade in his possession.

7. The meetings of the Brigade shall be held at the Engine Station, or at the Council Chambers.

8. Nothing in the rules of the Brigade shall prevent an honorary member holding office as a trustee, and as such taking part at a meeting of the Brigade.

Order of Business, &c.

1. The following shall be the order of business and the Rules of Order and Debate at all business meetings of the Brigade:—

The senior Officer present shall take the chair and direct the roll to be called.
Minutes of preceding meeting to be confirmed.
Collection of fees.
Treasurer's Report and production of Bank Book.
Admission of Members.
Unfinished Business.
Reports of Committee.
Original Business.

Rules of Order and Debate.

1. No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded.
2. When a motion shall be made and seconded it shall be stated by the chair before debate, and if desired by a member such motion shall be reduced to writing.
3. After a motion shall be stated by the Chair, or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the meeting, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.
4. When a question shall be under debate no motion shall be received unless—
 1. To amend it.
 2. To refer it.
 3. To postpone it.
 4. To adjourn it.
5. In case of amendment the question shall be first taken on that last offered.
6. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.
7. Every member when he rises shall address the chair previous to speaking.
8. No member shall speak more than once on the same question on the same evening without permission of the meeting. The mover of a resolution to have the right of reply.
9. When two members rise at the same time the Chairman shall name the person to speak.
10. When a member shall be called to order by the Chair or a member he shall sit down and await the decision of the Chair, which shall be given without debate subject to an appeal to the meeting.
11. An appeal may be had from any decision of the Chair made at any meeting for business if demanded the same evening the decision is made—by five members present at such meeting in writing.
12. No religious, political, or national subject shall be introduced or discussed during the meetings of the Brigade.
13. Any Officer absenting himself from three successive meetings without showing sufficient cause will vacate his office.
14. All questions at any meeting to be decided by a majority of votes. A division may be had if demanded.

Uniform.

Dark blue cloth cap with red cord and French peak with badge W over star over N.S.W. in front, dark blue serge coat with collar and cuffs and white metal buttons, black leather belt with brass badge in front (initial letters engraved), dark blue serge trousers piped with red.

No candidate after being elected shall receive his uniform until he has been a member three months, and any member resigning or being expelled within twelve months shall pay the full amount of his uniform.

Any member resigning or being expelled shall hand in to the Secretary his uniform, together with any other property belonging to the Brigade, within seven days from such resignation or expulsion.

The Superintendent Fire Brigades to The Fire Brigades Board.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 30 November, 1885.

I have the honor to report to your Board that I have visited the No. 1 Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company and Waverley Volunteer Fire Company several times myself, besides sending members of the Brigade to see if the duty was being done at night, and each time the stations have been found locked up, therefore I have not taken any notice of their application for registration.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,

Supt. of Fire Brigades.

Reports from certain Firemen, M.F.B., to Fire Brigades Board.

20 November, 1885.

1. Visited Waverley, 10-22 p.m.; locked up. Visited Woollahra (Moncur-street), 10-13 p.m.; locked up. Visited Woollahra (Trickett-street), 10-50 p.m.; open. Six men in attendance.

F. ANDERSON,

Fireman, M.F.B.,

2. I visited Waverley Fire Station at 10:20 p.m., and Woollahra Fire Station (Moncur-street) at 10:50 p.m. on the 24th, 1885, and found nobody in the above stations.

JOHN SNELSON,
Fireman, M.F.B.

3. Acting according to orders I visited Waverley Volunteer Fire Company about 11 p.m. on the 29th instant and found their station-door fastened with a padlock; I then knocked and got no answer.

I then visited Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company (Moncur-street) about 11:30 p.m. same date and their station-door was fastened; I knocked and got no answer.

I then visited Mr. Booker's station in Trickett-street and found the station-door open and the lamps alight in the manual.

CHARLES BROWN,
Fireman, M.F.B.

The Superintendent Fire Brigades to The Fire Brigades Board.

Gentlemen,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 29 December, 1885.

I have the honor to report to your Board that we did not receive any call from the No. 1 Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company on the night of the 24th instant for the fire at the corner of Queen-street and Waverley Road. The only call received was from the Paddington Volunteer Fire Company for a light showing towards Waverley, and further, a cabman, No. 826, named Charles Allery, informed the Secretary that he called the No. 1 Woollahra Volunteer Fire Company, and for some time they would not turn out for it, as they said that they were not registered under the Board. As this question is a very serious one I now beg to recommend that the telephone instrument be removed from the No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company's Station in Moncur-street to the No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company's Station in Trickett-street, Woollahra.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,
Supt. of Fire Brigade.

Copy forwarded to C.O., Woollahra.—A.J.L.B., 30/11/85.

The Secretary Fire Brigades Board to The Council Clerk, Woollahra.

Sir,

Fire Brigades Board Office, Sydney, 30 December, 1885.

I am directed by the Fire Brigades Board to forward, for the information of the Council, a copy of report received from Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

I am also to state that the Superintendent, or some member of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has visited the station on several occasions and have always found the station-house locked and no one in attendance.

The Board has given instructions to have the telephone instrument removed as recommended.

I have, &c.,

ANDW. J. L. BONE,
Secretary, F.B.B.

The Superintendent Fire Brigades to The Mayor of Woollahra.

Sir,

Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 18 January, 1886.

Having noticed several accounts in the daily newspapers, relative to the subject of the Woollahra No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company not being registered under the Fire Brigades Board, and also the removal of the telephone communication from their station, I do myself the honor to give you the following particulars in connection with the matter:—

In the first place they refused to register under the Fire Brigades Board for upwards of 14 months, although I have personally tried many times to get their Captain to do so. About last May or June I saw Mr. Joseph Brignell (the Captain), and we had a long conversation concerning the starting of the Woollahra No. 2 Volunteer Fire Company, and I earnestly tried to persuade him to register in order to put a stop to the other Company being established. Notwithstanding this they did not apply for registration until the 15th of October last, whereas the No. 2 Company made a start on the 1st of August.

I may also inform you that it appears in the newspapers that the Secretary considers the mere application for registration enough without carrying out the Rules, one of which in particular, being the keeping of a man on duty at their station during the hours of 8:0 p.m. and 6:0 a.m., to attend to the telephone for any alarms of fires either from Waverley or the immediate locality and boundary of Woollahra, besides the ringing of their bell for a fire in their own district. I may here inform you that I have caused both their stations to be visited for a period of over 40 nights between the hours of 11 and 12 p.m., and at no time were any members found on duty.

Now, in reference to the late fire at the corner of Queen-street and Waverley Road, a cabman states that he called the Woollahra No. 1 Volunteer Company, who, at first would not turn out, because they were not registered under the Board, although eventually they did turn out, and were at work at the fire when I arrived. They did not send a telephone message about the fire to my Central Station although they were rung up several times. Therefore, as the telephone appeared to be useless in their station, I have recommended its removal to the No. 2 Station, where men are kept on duty all night.

I may further state for your information, and of the Aldermen of your Borough, that we have received only one call for a fire during the year 1885, whereas four fires have happened in their district. They however gave three alarms, two of which were bush fires, and one a false alarm, given by one of their members, who sent a message through to the Central Station for a fire at the "Tea Garden's Hotel," without having any cause for so doing, thereby causing my brigade to be turned out for his amusement.

In conclusion, it is my duty to state that the telephonic communication has now been removed to the other station in Trickett-street; therefore the Municipalities of Woollahra and Waverley are in communication with the Central Fire-station, and which is much more suitable than before, as we have often been

ringing up during the night for reflections showing in the direction of your Municipality and that of Waverley but could never get any answer. As far as I am personally concerned I have no feeling in the matter whatever, except in carrying out the rules and regulations which have been laid down as law; and I must certainly say that if they are workable for the other Volunteer Companies they should be equally suitable for the one in question.

Apologizing for having troubled you at the length I have on the subject,

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,

Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

The Superintendent of Fire Brigades to The Captain Woollalura Volunteer Fire Company.

Sir, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Bathurst-street, Sydney, 3 February, 1886.

I have to inform you that the Fire Brigades Board having ordered the telephone to be removed from your station, and the telegraph operators having been refused admittance thereto, I now ask if you will please give the necessary orders to allow the instrument to be removed, otherwise your Company will be charged with the instrument and the maintenance of the same from the date the wires were taken from it.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM D. BEAR,

Superintendent of Fire Brigades.

[Laid upon Table, and ordered to be printed, 29 April, 1886; to be included in Return laid upon Table on 21st instant.—F.W.W.]

The Secretary Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to The Captain Woollalura Volunteer Fire Company.

Sir, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Sydney, 4 September, 1884.

I am directed to solicit an explanation from you of the reason why, on the occasion of the fire in Ocean-street, Woollalura, on the 3rd instant, you failed to notify the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of the same, notwithstanding the fact that your brigade is connected by telephone with the M.F.B. Station? Your early attention and a reply by Monday morning next will oblige.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM AGER,

Sec. M.F.B. & Assist. Sec. F.B.B.

Received and read, 4/9/84.
returned.—J.B., 8/9/84.

Will Mr. Ager be good enough to state by whom directed. To be

J.B.

J.B.